Learning Outcomes In Anthropology

Unit 1 Introducing Anthropology
After transacting this unit, the learner will be able to:

1.1 Identify the meaning and definition of anthropology and explain its nature and scope.

1.2 Distinguish the major branches of anthropology explain its scope.

1.3 Analyze the relevance of anthropology and differentiate its areas of application.

1.4 Distinguish anthropology from other disciplines and establish its inter-disciplinary nature.

1.5 Examine the origin and development of anthropology.

1.6 Identify the major landmarks during the different periods in the development of Indian anthropology.

Unit 2 Basics Of Social Cultural Anthropology
After transacting this unit, the learner will be able to:

2.1 Identify the meaning and scope of social cultural anthropology and compare different traditions.

2.2 Identify the meaning of culture, examine its features and distinguish it from civilization.

2.3 Identify different concepts related to culture and distinguish one from another.

2.4 Distinguish the concept of society from culture and recognize different concepts related to society.

2.5 Identify the concepts of status and role and demonstrate their application in day to day life situation.

2.6 Examine the meaning of social structure and differentiate it from social organization.

2.7 Identify the difference between ethnology and ethnography and develop auto ethnography.
Unit 3 Basics Of Biological Anthropology

After transacting this unit, the learner will be able to:

3.1. Explain and illustrate the meaning and scope of biological anthropology.

3.2 Compare different theories of organic evolution.

3.3 Examine the stages of human evolution and categorise the human fossil evidences.

3.4 Identify the meaning of genetics and explain its basic principle of Mendelian inheritance.

3.5 Identify human physical differences as an adaptive variation by classifying into various races.

3.6 Identify blood group as a factor of human variation and diagrammatically represent the inheritance pattern.

Unit 4 Basics Of Archaeological Anthropology

After transacting this unit, the learner will be able to:

4.1 Identify the meaning and scope of Archaeological anthropology, distinguish it from archaeology and explain its relationship with other fields of study and other sciences.

4.2 Identify different factors responsible for the formation of earth and categorise geological ages and corresponding life forms.

4.3 Identify the terms and concepts related to archaeology and distinguish each from one another.

4.4 Compare different stone ages and explain stone tool typology technology and tradition of respective stone ages.

4.5 Compare the life and culture of different stone ages and distinguish Indian stone age.

4.6 Examine different dating methods and differentiate relative and absolute methods of dating.

4.7 Describe the latest developments in archaeological exploration.
Unit 5 Basics Of Linguistic Anthropology

After transacting this unit, the learner will be able to:

5.1 Compare the features of linguistic anthropology with that of linguistics by evaluating the relationship between language and culture.

5.2 Examine the distinctiveness of human communication; identify the physiological modification that helped human to speak and to draw different signs and symbols of language.

5.3 Identify the structure of languages and differentiate the phonemic and phonetic variations in different languages.

5.4 Examine the areas of historical linguistics and demonstrate different theories of evolution of language by comparing their features.

5.5 Analyse the capacity of humans in language acquisition and evaluate the contribution of Noam Chomsky.

5.6 Identify different types of nonverbal communication and paralanguages and evaluate its role in contemporary social communication.

5.7 Identify the lost languages and develop a report highlighting the need to revive them.

Unit 6 Marriage, Family And Kinship

After transacting this unit, the learner will be able to:

6.1 Identify the universal nature of marriage and formulate own definitions of marriage.

6.2 Compare the forms, rule and modes of mate selection among pre literate and modern societies.

6.3 Identify the functions of family and examine it universal nature.

6.4 Classify the different types of family and analyse the changing family structure in contemporary society.
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6.5 Understand the types of kinship, classify kinship terminologies, and draw genealogical chart of their own family.

6.6 Identify the different forms of kinship behaviour, rules of descent and authority.

Unit 7 Political Organisation

After transacting this unit, the learner will be able to:

7.1 Distinguish political anthropology from political science and differentiate the concept of power and authority.

7.2 Identify the types of political systems and differentiate different types of political systems from one another.

7.3 Identify the levels of political system from band to state and categorize the features of each level.

7.4 Distinguish different types of social control mechanisms and examine features of different types of social sanctions.

7.5 Identify customary law and its sources, categorize primitive law from modern law and interview a person related to adjudication system.

7.6 Identify different dispute settlement mechanism in pre-literate society and demonstrate the type of dispute settlement in preliterate society.

Unit 8 Economic Organisation

After transacting this unit, the learner will be able to:

8.1 Explain the meaning and definition of economic organisation and distinguish economics from economic anthropology.

8.2 Analyse the features of early economic systems in terms of production consumption and distribution.

8.3 Analyse the distributive mechanisms in pre-literate societies and explain its importance in social life.

8.4 Compare the different stages of economic development and classify them in sequential order.
Unit 9 Religious Organization

After transacting this unit, the learner will be able to:

9.1 Explain the meaning and definition of religion, evaluates its elements and examine different religious specialists.

9.2 compare different theories of origin of religion and evaluate different context of its origin.

9.3 Identify the meaning and definition and types of magic.

9.4 Compare the relationship among magic, religion and science and prepare a chart.

Unit 10 Folkloristic Anthropology

After transacting this unit, the learner will be able to:

10.1 Explain meaning definition and scope of folklore and differentiate it from anthropology.

10.2 Examine the relevance of folk literature in the life and culture of natives.

10.3 Identify the folk beliefs, practices, art, folk science and technology and examine its importance in social life.

10.4 Evaluate applied folklore and list out the possibility of its application in the changing globalised world.