

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 land marks 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 recognise 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 organisation.
- 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 its universal nature.
- 6.4 Classify the different types of family and analyse the changing family structure in contemporary society.

- 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 Organsation

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.