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Anthropology sociology and political science pdf

1. ANTHROPOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE CSP 11 SAPPHIRE 2. Based on etymology, comes from the Greek words Anthropos, which means man and logos, which means science or study, ANTHROPOLOGY is a discipline of endless curiosity towards people. They seek to find out when, where and why people appeared on Earth. They look at how people have changed since then. It has been defined as an industry of knowledge that deals with scientific study of man, his works, behavior and value in time and space. Scientific research of physical, social and cultural development. 3. The right area of anthropology as a science is to seek to enforce historical, sociological and psychological laws, describing the general trends of processes among people of all prehistoric and historical periods. ANTHROPOLOGY AS SCIENCE 4. PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY - Biological Anthropology. It concerns the biological basis of man, the evolution of race, racial classification and differentiation. CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY- Social Anthropology. Dealing with one of the most significant and revolutionary concepts in social sciences. BRANCHES 5. ARCHAEOLOGIA is a branch of general anthropology. Concerned about the study of human culture and society in the past (prehistoric times). LINGUISTICS- Systematic study of recorded and unaccounted languages around the world. Dealing with the relationship between language and culture and how culture affects language on the contrary. 6. The word sociology based on etymology comes from the word socius, which means partner group and logos, which means science or study. According to H. Fichter, sociology is a scientific study of patterned, general human behavior. He studies group life. SOCIOLOGY 7. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION- covers the study of various social institutions, social groups, social stratification, social mobility, bureaucracy, ethnic groups and relationships, and other related issues. Topics such as family, education, politics, religion and economics are explored in this area. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY - is engaged in the study of human nature as a result of group life, social views, collective behavior and personality formation. It deals with a group of life and human traits, attitudes and beliefs as influenced by group life. He considers a person with reference to group life. SOCIOLOGY 8. - SOCIAL CHANGE AND disORGANIZATION- includes the study of changes in culture and social relations and disruptions that can occur in society. He studies current social problems in society, such as juvenile delinquency, crime, drug addiction, family conflicts, divorces, demographic problems and other related topics. HUMAN ECOLOGY- Research on Nature and Behavior and its links to the group's current social institutions. 9. POPULATION OR DEMOGRAPHY - a study of population, composition and quality, as they affect the economic, political and social system. - SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY AND METHOD- Concerned about the applicability and usefulness of the principles and theories of group life as the basis for regulating the human social environment. Includes formula theories and testing them as a basis for predicting and controlling a person's social environment. 10. APPLIED SOCIOLOGY- Uses the results of pure sociological research in various fields such as criminology, social work, community development, education, labor relations, marriage, ethnic relations, family counseling and other aspects and problems of everyday life. Sociology deals with a systematic or organized body of facts about patterns of human interaction, group life and people living in interdependence. Sociology is science. SOCIOLOGY AS SCIENCE 12. The focus is on the theory and practice of governance and policy at the local, state, national and international levels. It is dedicated to developing an understanding of the institutions, practices and relationships that make up public life and the ways of investigation that promote citizenship. POLITICAL SCIENCE 13. Both sociology and anthropology are social sciences. Sociology does not study behavior that is not social. Similarly, while sociologists are interested in historical events and processes, they focus on social models. May be interested in economic and political influence. Psychology, history, economics, political science and social work, in particular, make a useful contribution to sociological and anthropological information. ANTHROPOLOGY'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES 14. Both sciences are trying to understand the way of life of different cultures or different societies. Concepts in one discipline are used in another. The focus of sociology is on society and social processes, while anthropology is about culture. It is a fact that society and culture are interconnected and interdependent concepts. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY 15. Both sciences are also interested in studying social issues. (Population growth, the environment, urban poverty and similar themes.) You have common themes. Both disciplines synthesize and summarize data on human behavior and social systems. Both are related to humanities. 1. UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPTS OF ANTHROPOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE #UCSP 2. ANTHROPOLOGY It includes topics such as human origin, globalization, social change and world history. It is a study of humanity at all times and in all places. This is the study of humanity, including our prehistoric origins and human diversity. 3. GOALS OF ANTHROPOLOGY 4. Discover all people have in common - by studying commonalities (folklore, tradition, language, etc.) throughout humanity, we could understand more about human nature. Producing new knowledge and new theories about man and human behavior - This new knowledge is then applied in an attempt to alleviate human problems. 5. Learn what distinguishes people from each other to understand and preserve diversity - Anthropology is trying to answer questions such as: What does it mean to be a Filipino and a citizen of the world? 6. Look at your own culture more objectively as an outsider - it aims to make strange familiar and familiar strange. Anthropology also challenges people to appreciate and criticize their own culture. This is important to make people aware of the shortcomings of their own culture and to make the necessary changes to improve it. 7. FIELDS OF ANTHROPOLOGY 8. CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY Relates to the study of living people and their cultures, including changes and changes. It is dedicated to describing and analysing the forms and styles and social lives of past and present eras. Cultural anthropologists also study art, religion, migration, marriage and family. 9. LINGUISTIC ANTHROPOLOGY Relates to the study of communication, mainly (but not exclusively) among humans. It includes the study of the origin of communication, history and modern variation. 10. ARCHAEOLOGY Refers to the study of past human cultures through their material remnants. It is the study of past human cultures by restoring and analyzing artifacts. 11. BIOLOGICAL ANTHROPOLOGY (also known as physical anthropology, this refers to the study of humans as biological organisms, including their evolution and modern variations. 12. This is a systematic study of the groups and societies that build people and how they influence their behavior. The focus is on various social links, institutions, organizations, structures and processes. It collects social resources that consist of frequent forms and manners, namely attitudes, points of view, consolidated values and norms of social institutions that are part of the social array. 13. The scientific study of sociology allows us: SOCIOLOGY 14. SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF SOCIOLOGY ENABLES US TO: Getting possible theories and principles about society, as well as various aspects of public life; Critically exploring the nature of humanity, which leads to a study of our role in society; Appreciate that all things (in society) are interdependent with each other. A person's personal history is connected with the history of his surroundings, which is also connected with the history of the country; 15. We are expanding our familiarity with the sociological facts that are acquired as a result of the empirical process. By the way, this makes us aware of our prejudices on various social issues; and Expose our minds to different views on achieving the truth. For example, some theorists (especially social philosophers) argue that truth is relative. This sociological point of view reduces the theory that there is absolute truth. In addition, the definition of whether action/behaviour is good or bad depends on social norms. 16. BRANCHES OF SOCIOLOGY 17. SOCIAL ORGANIZATION - This includes the study of social institutions, social inequality, social mobility, religious groups and bureaucracy. 18. SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY This area focuses on the study of human nature and its emphasis on social processes, as they affect individuals or reactions called social stimuli. 19. APPLIED SOCIOLOGY This is due to a specific intention to make practical applications for human behavior and organizations. The purpose of applied sociology is to help solve social problems through sociological research. 20. POPULATION STUDIES This area includes size, growth, demographic characteristics, composition, migration, change and quality in relation to economic, political and social systems. 21. HUMAN ECOLOGY This refers to the study of the influence of various social organizations (religious organizations, political institutions, etc.) behavior of the population. 22. SOCIOLOGICAL THEORY AND RESEARCH - it focuses on the discovery of theoretical tools, methods and methods of scientific explanation of a particular sociological question. 23. SOCIAL CHANGE It examines the factors that cause social organization and social disruption, such as distress, drug abuse, radical and gradual social change, health and social security problems, political instability, unemployment and underemployment, the problem of children and women, etc. POLITICAL SCIENCE is an academic discipline that studies state and political processes, institutions and behavior. This is a study of the complex behavior of various political actors, such as the state administration, the opposition and the subjects. It is a systematic study of political and governmental institutions and processes 25. Studying politics has something to do with power - who owns it and how it is used. It is therefore important to study politics in order to understand society and help change it for the better. This means that not only for politicians or novice lawyers, but give and take the relationship between the government (as a state apparatus) and its people (as a subject). 26. POLITICS It originated from the Greek word polis which means city or state. This is the art and science of city/state management. It is a social process or strategy in any position of control that people receive, use or lose power. 27. Due to the negative connotations of politics, the term now applies to many different social situations. For example, a policy is present when a teacher is bribed to include a certain student on the honor list or when an employee spreads rumors against his office neighbor to get ahead in promotion. No 28. Politics is often used synonymous with government, however, the two (2) differ from each other. The government that is being formed in the country is a reflection of the country's political philosophy. Although the Government usually refers to the established legislative and executive departments of a country or state, policy is a broad term that relates to the separation of powers in any organization. In other words, politics is an idea, while government is a concrete implementation of this idea. 29. THE GOVERNMENT is an institution to which the state will be formulated, expressed and implemented. This is an organized agency in the state, which is tasked to introduce social control. It's a group of people who run a community or a unit. It establishes and governs public policy and exercises executive, political and sovereign power through customs, institutions and laws within the state. 30. Government exists for the benefit of the governed. It's there in our favor, not for government officials to benefit from us. It governs not only the people or citizens, but also the territory, sovereignty or independence of the country. Collectively, government, people, territory and sovereignty are known as elements of the State. 31. People often use the terms state and nation interchangeably, but the difference is how the latter relates to the ethnic concept, which means that people are bound by common ethnic elements such as race, language and culture. On the other hand, the state is more of a political concept. This is a community of persons who, more or less, occupy a certain part of the territory, who have their own Government, to whom the great body of the inhabitants is obedient and enjoys freedom from external control. 32. Inquiries: - American Anthropological Association. What is anthropology? Extracted from the x? ItemNumber-2150 - American Sociological Association. What is sociology? Received from royal anthropological institute. What is anthropology? Anthropology? from and Study.com. What is political science? 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