

## Types of Anthropology and their Scope

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### DESCRIPTION

Anthropology is a social science that studies the origins, physical and cultural development, biological characteristics, social customs, and beliefs of humankind. It has its origins in the humanities, natural sciences, and social sciences. Anthropologists recognized the need to state the development paradigm as development initiatives focused on economic support or economic expansion.

### Types

**Social-cultural anthropology:** Sociocultural anthropology examines the diversity of human societies in time and space and looks for commonalities between them. It uses a holistic approach that blends the local and the global, the past and the present, to offer diverse approaches to understanding contemporary challenges. Sociocultural anthropologists join the humanities in examining areas as broad as expressive culture (music, performance, material arts, texts, architecture, film, and other semiotic media); religious practises and movements moral values, ethics, and human rights; history, heritage, and memory. Sociocultural anthropologists interpret the content of specific cultures, explain the differences between cultures, and study processes of cultural change and social transformation.

**Physical (Biological) anthropology:** Physical or biological anthropology deals with human evolution, its variability, and adaptation to environmental stresses. From an evolutionary perspective, we study not only the physical form of humans: bones, muscles, and organs, but also how they function to allow survival and reproduction. For example, practical applications of physical anthropological data include using estimates of the likelihood that children will inherit certain genes to counsel families about some disorders. Physical anthropology deals with the origin, evolution, and diversity of human beings.

**Archaeological anthropology:** Archaeological anthropology is the study of people and cultures of the past through material remains. It involves the excavation, analysis, and interpretation of artifacts, soil, and cultural processes. Students can gain excavation and analysis experience through the Field School at Ohio Archeology. Examples of archaeological sites are sites, caves, earlier settlements, monuments, workplaces, farms and more. The most well-known types of material remains are artifacts. These are objects that were once created or modified by human behavior.

**Linguistic anthropology:** It is particularly concerned with the subject of endangered languages. The main aim of linguistic anthropology is to explore importance of human history. It posits that human language ability is a cognitive and social achievement that provides the intellectual tools to think and act in the world. In this case, linguistic anthropology had examines precisely those societies in which language defines a culture or society. In New Guinea, for example, there is a tribe of indigenous people who speak one language. That makes these people unique. It's your "index" language. Linguistic anthropology focuses primarily on language and its importance in understanding human history, culture, and biology.

**Applied anthropology:** It refers to the use of anthropological study to solve problems within the communities. An applied anthropologist possesses a wide range of skills that make them valuable contributors to international corporations, government agencies, museums, and community groups. Applied anthropologists work to solve real-world problems using anthropological methods and ideas. For example, Functioning with non-profits to regulate the best system to help meet the needs of a community in both short-term and long-term ways.

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