# Understanding Culture, Society and Politics
Quarter 1 – Module 1:
The Nature, Goals and Perspective in/of Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science

ALTERNATIVE DELIVERY MODE

ADM

Understanding Culture, Society and Politics
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 1: Discuss the Nature, Goals and Perspective in/of Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science

First Edition, 2020

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Understanding Culture, Society and Politics
Quarter 1 – Module 1:
Discuss the Nature, Goalsand Perspective in/of Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science

DepED
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the ___Understanding Culture, Society and Politics___ Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on **Discuss the Nature, Goals and Perspective in/of Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science**

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:

Notes to the Teacher
This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to the Understanding Culture, Society and Politics Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on **Discuss the Nature, Goalsand Perspective in/of Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science**

The hand is one of the most symbolized part of the human body. It is often used to depict skill, action and purpose. Through our hands we may learn, create and accomplish. Hence, the hand in this learning resource signifies that you as a learner is capable and empowered to successfully achieve the relevant competencies and skills at your own pace and time. Your academic success lies in your own hands!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:

	What I Need to Know	This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.
	What I Know	This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.
	What's In	This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.
	What's New	In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.
	What is It	This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.
	What's More	This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.
	What I Have Learned	This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.

	What I Can Do	This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.
	Assessment	This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.
	Additional Activities	In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned. This also tends retention of learned concepts.
	Answer Key	This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References	This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!

What I Need to Know

This module will allow the learner to explore the foundation of the culture, society and politics through understanding the nature, goal and perspective of Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science. This helps the learner to gain sturdy knowledge that can be used on module 2.

Furthermore, there are activities and tasks that can strengthen the acquire information relevant to the content. The learning objectives focus on the meta-cognitive to ensure the complete apprehension.
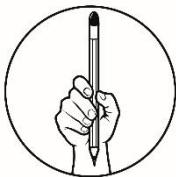
Moreover,

The module is divided into three lessons, namely:

- Nature, goals, and perspective of Anthropology
- Nature, goals, and perspective of Sociology
- Nature, goals, and perspective of Political Science

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. Define the meaning of anthropology, sociology and political science with self -explanatory perspective.
2. Explain the nature, goals and perspective of anthropology, sociology and political science
3. Categorize the nature, goals and perspective of anthropology, sociology and political science into the appropriate identity.
4. Interpret the nature, goals and perspective of anthropology, sociology and political science through illustration of situational and up-to-date event.
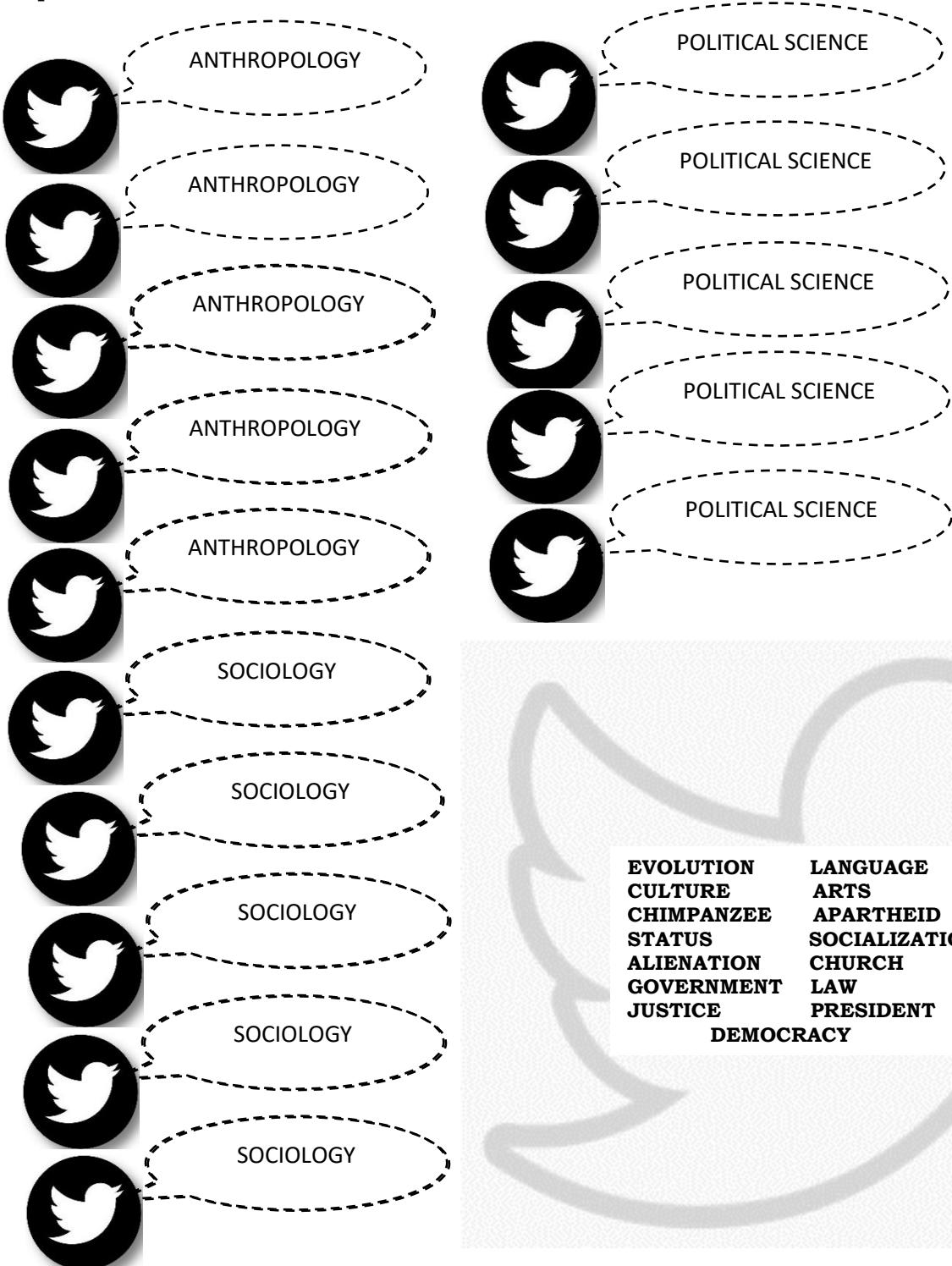
What I Know

DIRECTIONS: Tweet your best answer on the following words that represent anthropology, sociology and political science. Choose your tweet words in the box and place it in the tweeter call-outs.

ANTHROPOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGY

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL SCIENCE

POLITICAL SCIENCE

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIOLOGY

SOCIOLOGY

|	
EVOLUTION	**LANGUAGE**
CULTURE	**ARTS**
CHIMPANZEE	**APARTHEID**
STATUS	**SOCIALIZATION**
ALIENATION	**CHURCH**
GOVERNMENT	**LAW**
JUSTICE	**PRESIDENT**
DEMOCRACY	

What's New
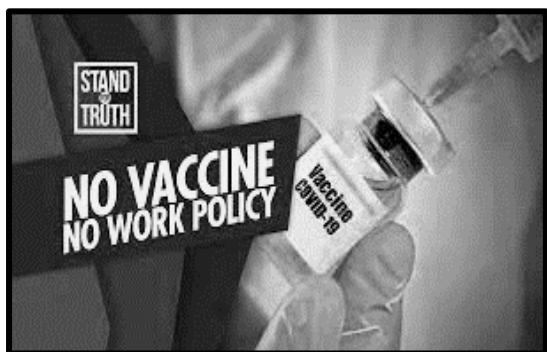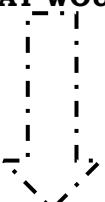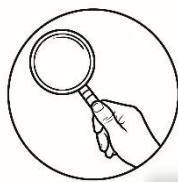
INSTAGRAMPERIENCE (PUT YOURSELF IN OTHERS' SHOES)

1. **AS A LEARNER AND PART OF THE SOCIETY, HOW WOULD YOU SHOW VALUING LIFE TO THE STREET CHILDREN AND WHAT WOULD BE YOUR MOTIVATIONAL MESSAGE TO THEM?**

2. **WHAT WOULD YOU FEEL IF THE GOVERNMENT IMPLEMENTS THIS POLICY AND WHAT WOULD BE YOUR MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT?**

What is It

ANTHROPOLOGY AS A DISCIPLINE

Anthropology is the study, analysis, and description of humanity's past and present. Questions about the past include prehistoric origins and human evolution. The study of contemporary humanity focuses on **biological** and cultural diversity, including language.

All in all Anthropology, "the study of humankind," which examines people in viewpoints going from the science and transformative history of Homo sapiens to the provisions of society and culture that unequivocally recognize people from other creature species.
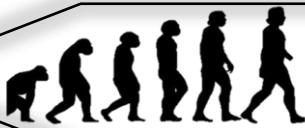
Contrasted with different disciplines that address humankind like history, social science, or brain research, human studies is more extensive two ways. As far as mankind's past, human sciences think about a more noteworthy profundity of time.

As far as contemporary people, human sciences covers a more extensive variety of points than different disciplines, from sub-atomic DNA to intellectual turn of events and religious beliefs.

Anthropologists might direct examinations in a research facility concentrating how tooth enamel uncovers a person's eating diet, or they might work in an exhibition hall, looking at plans on ancient earthenware.

Research Method in anthropology range from logical to humanistic. They plan a speculation, or examination question, and afterward mention objective facts to check whether the theory is right. This methodology creates both quantitative (numeric) information and subjective (elucidating) information.

In the humanistic methodology, anthropologists continue inductively, seeking after an abstract strategy for understanding humankind through the investigation of individuals' specialty, music, verse, language, and other forms of symbolic expression.

NATURE OF ANTHROPOLOGY

The nature of anthropology can be view from its historical perspective because is a global discipline involving humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.
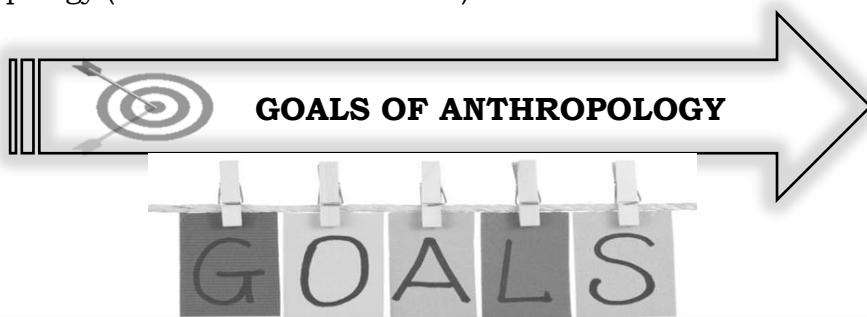
Its foundations return to the scholarly Enlightenment of the eighteenth and mid nineteenth hundreds of years in Europe and North America. As European countries created states in far off pieces of the world and Americans extended west and south into the regions of Indians, it became evident to them that humankind was amazingly changed.

Anthropology started, partially, as an endeavor by individuals from logical social orders to unbiasedly record and grasp this variety. Curiosity in bizarre individuals and customs in distant pieces of the world is the thing that principally roused these early beginner anthropologists.

By profession, they frequently were naturalists, medical doctors, Christian ministers, or educated adventurers. They posed such essential inquiries as regardless of whether the contrasts between human societies are the after effect of genetic inheritance and in case there is a connection between the size of a human brain and intelligence.

It was late nineteenth century that anthropology at last turned into a different scholastic discipline in American and Western European colleges.

In North America anthropology is characterized as a discipline containing four fields that emphasis on separated yet interrelated subjects. The subjects are archaeology, biological anthropology (or actual human sciences), linguistic anthropology and cultural anthropology (or social human studies).

GOALS OF ANTHROPOLOGY

is to comprehend the fossil record of early people and their precursors just as the archeological record of later ancient social orders.

to understand how we adapt to different environmental conditions and how we vary as a species.
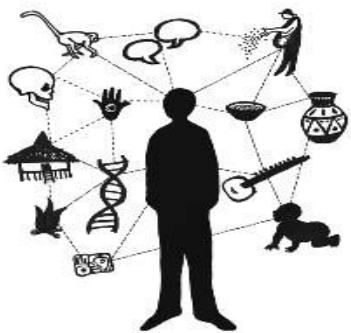
to comprehend the conduct of monkeys and gorillas in their regular settings.

is to find out about both the natural and social parts of humankind all throughout the planet and all through time.

to apply anthropological information to help forestall or take care of issues of living people groups, including destitution, substance addiction, and HIV/AIDS.

PERSPECTIVE OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Anthropologists across the subfields utilize exceptional points of view to direct their exploration. These viewpoints make humanities unmistakable from related disciplines — like history, social science, and brain research — that pose comparative inquiries about the past, social orders, and human instinct. The key anthropological viewpoints are comprehensive quality, relativism, correlation, and hands on work. There are likewise both logical and humanistic propensities inside the discipline that, now and again, struggle with each other.

Holism

Anthropologists are keen all in all of mankind, in how different parts of life connect. One can't completely see the value in being human by contemplating a solitary part of our mind-boggling narratives, dialects, bodies, or social orders. By utilizing a comprehensive methodology, anthropologists request how various angles from human existence impact each other.

Cultural Relativism

the possibility that we should try to comprehend someone else's convictions and practices according to the viewpoint of their way of life as opposed to our own. Anthropologists don't pass judgment on different societies dependent on their qualities nor do they see alternate methods of getting things done as second rate. All things being equal, anthropologists try to comprehend individuals' convictions inside the framework they have for clarifying things.

Comparison

In cultural anthropology, we compare ideas, morals, practices, and systems within or between cultures. We might compare the roles of men and women in different societies, or contrast how different religious groups conflict within a given society.

Fieldwork

In Cultural Anthropology, field work is alluded to as ethnography, which is both the interaction and aftereffect of social anthropological examination. The Greek expression "ethno" alludes to individuals, and "graphy" alludes to composing. The ethnographic interaction includes the exploration technique for member perception hands on work: you partake in individuals' lives, while noticing them and taking field takes note of that, alongside interviews and reviews, establish the examination information

SOCIOLOGY AS A DISCIPLINE

Sociology is the scientific investigation of human culture and social behavior. Sociology is a discipline in social sciences concerned about human society and human social activities.

Generally acknowledged meanings of social science concur that it is the logical or efficient investigation of human culture. The attention is on comprehension and clarifying, and goes from the person in friendly collaboration to gatherings to social orders and worldwide social process.

Exceptional to social science is its accentuation upon the complementary connection among people and social orders as they impact and shape one another

Auguste Comte, a French social scholar, is generally known as the "Father of Sociology" as he instituted the term 'Humanism' in 1839.

 NATURE OF SOCIOLOGY

As a discipline, sociology arose early in the nineteenth century in response to rapid social change. Major transformations in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, such as rapid industrialization resulting in a large, anonymous workforce.

With laborers investing the greater part of their energy away from families and customs; huge scope urbanization all through Europe and the industrializing scene; and a political upset of novel thoughts (singular rights and majority rule government), coordinated a focus on the idea of social orders and social change.

The French social thinker Auguste Comte (1798– 1857) first coined the term sociology to describe a new way of thinking about societies as systems governed by principles of organization and change.

Most agree that Émile Durkheim (1858–1917), the French humanist, made the biggest commitment to the development of social science as a social scientific discipline

Sociology has created as a worth free discipline. It is concerned with is, not with what should be. Sociology is an empirical discipline like Physics, Chemistry, or Mathematics, and not as an applied science like Engineering or Computer Science.

A Sociologist examinations society from various points and obtains information about society and examples of social associations.

GOALS OF SOCIOLOGY

The ultimate goal of sociology is to acquire knowledge about society like all the other social sciences discipline, as Samuel Koenig has pointed out the ultimate aim of sociology is " to improve man's adjustment to life by developing objective knowledge concerning social phenomena which can be used to deal effectively with social problems".

➤ **1** to understand how membership in one's social group affects individual be.

➤ **2** Understand how cultures and institutions interact in different societies.

➤ **3** to understand the meaning and consequences of modernity, postmodernity and the new globalization.

➤ **4** Understand the causes and consequences of social change in terms of general causes and effects as well as unique historical circumstances.

➤ **5** Understand the causes and consequences of population composition and pressures and how population affects the environment and development of societies.

➤ **6** To provide information that reflects upon different policy initiatives

PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIOLOGY

The fundamental knowledge of sociology is that human conduct is molded by the gatherings to which individuals have a place and by the social communication that happens inside those gatherings. We are what our identity is and we act the manner in which we do in light of the fact that we end up living in a specific culture at a specific point in reality. Individuals will in general acknowledge their social world unquestioningly, as something "regular." But the sociological perspective empowers us to consider society to be a brief social item, made by people and fit for being changed by them also.

The sociological perspective welcomes us to take a look at our recognizable environmental factors in a new manner. It urges us to investigate the world we have

consistently underestimated, to analyze our social climate with the very interest that we may bring to an extraordinary unfamiliar culture.

The study of Sociology drives us into spaces of society that we may somehow have disregarded or misunderstood. Since our perspective is formed by our own experience and since individuals with various social encounters have various meanings of social reality, sociology assists us with liking perspectives other than our own and to see how these perspectives appeared.

Sociology likewise assists us with understanding ourselves better. Without the sociological perspective (which has been known as the "sociological imagination"), individuals see the world through their restricted insight of a little circle of family, companions, colleague. The sociological imagination permits us to stand separated intellectually from our restricted insight and see the connection between private concerns and social issues. It grants us to follow the connection between the patterns and events of our own and the patterns and events of our society.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AS A DISCIPLINE

Political Science is the study of the nature, causes, and consequences of collective decisions and actions taken by groups of people embedded in cultures and institutions that structure power and authority.

In other words, Political Science is a social science discipline that deals with systems of governance, and the analysis of political activities, political thoughts, associated constitutions and political behavior.

NATURE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Politics is not only a mere institution of governance but also a mechanism for achieving societal goals. Nature of Political Science is a social science concerned with the theory and practice of politics and the description and analysis of political systems and political behavior.

It incorporates matters concerning the portion and move of power in making decision, the jobs and frameworks of administration including governments and worldwide associations, political behavior and public policies.

Political Science is in this way an investigation of the state in the past, present and future of the political organization, political cycles and political functions of political establishments and political theories. Political Science has a few subfields, including political hypothesis, public policy, public legislative issues, worldwide relations, human rights, natural governmental issues and near legislative issues.

The forerunners of Western legislative issues can follow their underlying foundations back to Greek scholars Socrates, Plato (427–347 BC) and Aristotle (384–322 BC). The investigations were theory arranged. Plato composed The Republic and Aristotle composed the Politics. Aristotle is known as the Father of Political Science. He is well known for his assertion "Man is a political animal".

GOALS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

is the concern with the process of growth, industrialization and change and the impact on government forms and policies.

▲

is to describe how various political systems function, and to find more effective political systems.

▲

is to measure the success of governance and specific policies by examining many factors, including stability, justice, material wealth,

▲

POLITICAL SCIENCE PERSPECTIVE
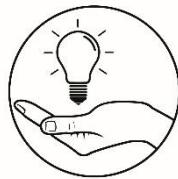
is methodologically diverse and appropriates many methods originating in psychology, social research, and cognitive neuroscience.

Approaches include positivism, interpretivism, rational choice theory, behaviouralism, structuralism, post-structuralism, realism, institutionalism, and pluralism.

as one of the social sciences, uses methods and techniques that relate to the kinds of inquiries sought: primary sources, such as historical documents and official records, secondary sources, such as scholarly journal articles, survey research, statistical analysis, case studies, experimental research, and model building..

What I Have Learned

PINTERESTABILITY (ACQUIRED KNOWLEDGE TEST)

WHAT DOES ANTHROPOLOGY STUDY OF?

1. _____ 2. _____

WHAT CENTURY DOES ANTHROPOLOGY BECOME A SEPARATE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE?

3._____

TRUE OR FALSE: ANTHROPOLOGIST OBSERVES CHIMPANZEES IN THE WILD AS PART OF UNDERSTANDING HUMAN EVOLUTION

4. _____

WHAT DOES SOCIOLOGY CONCERN OF

5_____ 6. _____

HOW DID AUGUSTE COMTE DESCRIBE SOCIOLOGY?

7._____

WHAT DOES POLITICAL SCIENCE DEAL WITH?

8. 8. _____ 9._____
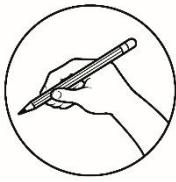
WHAT IS THE MAIN GOAL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE?

10._____

CITE TWO GOALS OF ANTHROPOLOGY, SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

ANTHROPOLOGY	SOCIOLOGY	POLITICAL SCIENCE
1._____	1._____	1._____
2._____	2._____	2._____

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ASSESSMENT

SPOTIFYABLE (LISTEN TO YOUR THOUGHTS)

DIRECTIONS: Choose the best answer that suits to each question

1. It is the study, analysis, and description of humanity's past and present. Questions about the past include prehistoric origins and human evolution. The study of contemporary humanity focuses on biological and cultural diversity, including language.

   A. Sociology   B. Politics   C. Anthropology   D. Psychology

2. Which of the following nature of anthropology can be viewed from a global discipline involving humanities, social sciences and natural sciences.
   A. historical perspective   C. human's evolution
   B. economic development   D. psychological perspective

3. Which of the following is not a goal of Anthropology?

   A. to find out about both the natural and social parts of humankind all throughout   the planet and all through time.

   B. to comprehend the fossil record of early people and their precursors just as the archeological record of later ancient social orders.

   C. to comprehend the conduct of monkeys and gorillas in their regular settings.

   D. is to describe how various political systems function, and to find more effective political systems.

   4. "In cultural anthropology, we compare ideas, morals, practices, and systems within or between cultures. We might compare the roles of men and women in different societies, or contrast how different religious groups conflict within a given society." Which of the following anthropological perspective does it represent?

   A. holism   B. cultural relativism   C. comparison   D. legal force

   5. It is the scientific investigation of human culture and social behavior. It is a discipline in social sciences concerned about human society and human social activities.

   A. anthropology   B. sociology   C. political science   D. paleontology

   6. As Samuel Koenig has pointed out the ultimate aim of sociology is " to improve man's _____ to life by developing objective knowledge concerning social phenomena which can be used to deal effectively with social problems". What is missing word?

   A. status   B. development   C. life   D. adjustment

7. Fill in the missing term, "Understand the _____ and _____ of social change in terms of general causes and effects as well as unique historical circumstances."

    A. problem & solution   C. direction & outcome

    B. cause & consequence   D. status & life

8. It is the study of the nature, causes, and consequences of collective decisions and actions taken by groups of people embedded in cultures and institutions that structure power and authority
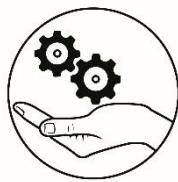
    A. political Science   B. sociology   C. humanities   D. governance

9. Political Science has a few subfields, which of the following subfields should be disregarded?

    A. political hypothesis   C. human rights

    B. religion and beliefs   D. public policy

10. Political Science uses diverse methods that originates in the following given information, which is not included?

    A. psychology   C. social research

   B. neuroscience   D. constitution
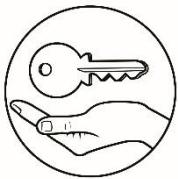
ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

UtoBe-A-Blogger

DIRECTIONS: Make a creative video that shows your ICT skills in presenting the nature, goals and perspective of Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science.

CRITERIA	INDICATORS	POINTS	SCORE
Presentation	Task is well presented and organized.	35	
Craftmanship	Task looks carefully planned and thoughtfully executed.	30	
Originality	Exceptional use of new ideas and originality to create slogan.	35	
TOTAL		100	

Answer Key

Assessment

1. c
2. a
3. d
4. c
5. b
6. d
7. b
8. a
9. b
10. d

What I have learned

1. analysis, and description of humanity's past and present
2. contemporary humanity focuses on **biological** and cultural diversity, including language.
3. 19th
4. TRUE
5. human society
6. human social activities.
7. a new way of thinking about societies as systems governed by principles of organization and change.
8. systems of governance
9. Analysis of political activities, political thoughts, associated constitutions and political behaviour.
10. the process of growth, industrialization and change and the impact

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What I know

Anthropology

Evolution, language, culture,chimpanzee, arts

Sociology

Apartheid, status, socialization, alienation,church

Political Science

Government, law, justice, democracy, president

What 's New

Teacher checks and grades the answer of the learner.

References

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