

Applied Anthropology

1. Discuss the specificity of anthropology as a research discipline (also esp. list and briefly discuss the general research areas of anthropology, indicate the specificity of engaged anthropology).
2. Compare the concept of a person in the area of Western and non-Western culture (on the selected example).
3. Characterize stages of research process in anthropology
4. Discuss the role of fieldwork method in anthropological research and its ethical principles.
5. Interpret Timothy Ingold's saying that anthropology is "a philosophy but with people at the center".
6. What is philosophy and what are its main disciplines? List the differences between philosophical anthropology and any empirical anthropology?
7. What are the main theories of the human person? (esp.: a) Plato's concept of the human being (anthropological dualism and the concept of soul) and the Neoplatonic concept of the human being and its place in the universe. b) The Hellenistic concepts of the human being (Stoic theory of the soul and consciousness, the goal of life, the theory of happiness, the concept of affects; the Epicurean goal of human life, the concept of the soul and body, the concept of the human death; the Sceptics' concept of human happiness;); c) Augustine's concept of the human being (human nature and free will); d) Aristotle's and Aquinas' concept of the human being (the integrity of the human being: the soul as the form and the body as the matter of the human being - the Aristotelianhylomorphism and its application to his anthropology) or the Cartesian anthropological dualism (Descartes' problem of the relation between mind and body and post-cartesian responses to it) – choose and justify; e) The Kantian concept of the human nature (Kant's ideas on the human being and its cognition and the nineteenth century responses to them); f) The Phenomenological anthropology (Scheler's theory of values and human person).
8. Analytic Philosophy and Pragmatists' ideas on the human language and being or The Existentialist anthropology (Three types of existentialism; Existentialists' concepts of the human being; Existentialism and the Philosophy of Dialogue) – choose and justify.
9. What is the mind-body problem? (What are the theories explaining the mind-body relation and which of them is the most plausible according to you?).
10. Is language something merely human or we share it with the world of animals? (What does it mean that the human language is normative?).
11. The main issues in management and leadership.
12. Differences between business and non-profit organisations.
13. Main traditions of humanitarianism. Indicate a place for Immanuel Kant's *Perpetual Peace*.
14. Humanitarian law and humanitarian aid – definitions, tasks and description, perspectives of approaches, the main characteristics

15. Historic and philosophical sources to motivate humanitarian action. List the problems in the field of the relationship between humanitarian aid and colonialism and neocolonialism.
16. Explain quotation: “humanitarianism occurs where the political has failed or is in crisis” (MSF 1999).
17. The Geneva Conventions and The Charter of the United Nations – signed, main functions, purposes (esp. Chapter 1.) - describe and discuss.
18. OCHA, Caritas, UNHCR, Oxfam or... - choose and describe (one) humanitarian organization. Create the draft development project in the one of fields: pro-health, business or educational (select one).
19. Indicators of the economic growth (GDP, GNP, NNP - national accounts) and the key macroeconomic indicators – inflation, employment and public finances;
20. Demographic indicators and Social development measures (GDP per capita, HDI, Gini index);
21. Migration as a social and economic process – local and global aspects;
22. Anthropological and cultural diversity in the world – threats, challenges or benefits and opportunities for business development;
23. Advanced, emerging and the least developed economies – the short characteristic;
24. Rural-urban human migration - prehistory and threats and opportunities in national development.
25. Archaeological sources of religion.
26. Caves, shelters and houses - human dwellings in prehistory (or: how people lived in prehistory).
27. The idea of God and the ways of its presentation.
28. Foundations and institutions of the interreligious dialogue.
29. Concepts, principles and goals of the intercultural dialogue.
30. Linguistics as a science, subfields of linguistics and as the subfield of anthropology.
31. Functions of Language and Speech Act Theory.
32. Language varieties (dialects, sociolects etc.) and writings systems.
33. The principles of the Task-Based Learning methodology and its relevance in non-formal teaching contexts.
34. Fostering development in the young learners classroom.
35. Mediation as a mode of communication in the EFL context.
36. Implicit biases in Inter-individual and intercultural environment.
37. Problems of : racism, feminism, gender discrimination, animal rights (choose two and discuss).
38. Geography of the contemporary world of conflicts. Pro-conflict and anti-conflict initiatives.
39. Man as a biological, social and cultural species.
40. Global pandemics, local diseases and emergency medical assistance.