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Answer to the question no –1

The study of what makes us human is called anthropology. Anthropologists adopt an expansive strategy to understanding the a wide range of parts of the human experience, which we call comprehensive quality. Through archaeology, they examine the past to determine what was important to various human groups and how they lived hundreds or thousands of years ago. They take into account our genes and our biological bodies, as well as our bones, diet, and health. Humans and other animals are also compared by anthropologists to determine our similarities and differences. Despite the fact that nearly all humans require the same things for survival, such as food, water, and companionship, people may satisfy these needs in very different ways. For instance, everyone must eat, but people consume various foods and obtain food in various ways. Therefore, anthropologists investigate how various groups of people acquire, prepare, and share food. That Amartya Sen was awarded the Nobel Prize for demonstrating that this was the case for all of the famines of the 20th century indicates that social barriers to distribution rather than production are the root cause of world hunger. Anthropologists likewise attempt to comprehend how individuals connect in friendly connections . They examine the various ways that people in various societies dress and communicate. These comparisons are sometimes used by anthropologists to comprehend their own society. Numerous anthropologists work in their own social orders taking a gander at financial matters, wellbeing, schooling, regulation, and strategy. They keep in mind what they know about biology, culture, communication styles, and how humans lived in the past when attempting to comprehend these intricate issues.

The concept of culture itself is the hallmark of cultural anthropology. A straightforward yet comprehensive definition of culture is "the knowledge people use to live their lives and the way in which they do so," despite the fact that numerous definitions of "culture" have been offered and discussed in academic literature for the past 100 years. The Public Park Administration involves a

similarly basic meaning of culture in its rules for social asset the board: " a system of economic, religious, and social behaviors, as well as beliefs and social arrangements."

The research methods utilized in the study of human cultures set cultural anthropology apart. "Participant observation," a practice of living and participating in a community and gaining a deep understanding of the cultural system through active first-hand experience and participation in daily life, is the first of a wide range of qualitative and quantitative methods. But participant observation is more than just talking to people. It also involves systematic interview techniques like one-on-one interviews with cultural experts, focus groups, questionnaires, and surveys, as well as a variety of ways to look into cultural domains and knowledge.

Answer to the question no –2

A change in the beliefs, values, methods, processes, and systems that can affect individual behavior is referred to as a culture change. Societies and organizations of all sizes can undergo a culture shift. Preparing for organizational change and ensuring its success can be made easier with an understanding of how employees are affected by it. This article provides a definition of cultural change, a description of how it affects individual behaviors, a list of the advantages of cultural change, a discussion of the reasons for change, and some suggestions for transforming an organization's culture.

The adoption or alteration of a group's values, beliefs, and behaviors, such as in a society, community, or organization, is the essence of cultural change. A shift in culture can occur for a variety of reasons, whether by accident or design. The development of cutting-edge technology, such as the smartphone, the automobile, and the internet, for instance, has the power to alter social norms. New information and logical revelations may likewise change societies. For instance, when it was discovered that smoking cigarettes had negative health effects, society's perceptions of the product changed.

A company's desire to enhance its culture, for example, may be the motivation behind some cultural alterations. For instance, if a company had bad employee

relations, it might put in place policies and change management procedures to improve the culture, which would result in better employee relations. In professional settings, organizations may adopt new social policies and hire new leaders, which can lead to deliberate cultural shifts.

Depending on a number of factors, including the specific changes, the current environment, the reasons for the change, and individual personalities, changes in cultural aspects can alter individual behavior. Organizations typically reform leadership, establish new procedures to enforce culture shifts, and develop new policies and disciplinary procedures. People in these settings typically modify their behavior as they gradually adjust to the differences.

Individual way of behaving frequently mirrors the progressions to the way of life. For instance, employees typically adopt the behaviors and actions associated with respectful treatment when an organization implements new policies and educational programs on the respectful treatment of diverse cultures. However, a shift in culture does not always lead to a shift in individual behavior. A shift in individual behavior can frequently lead to a shift in culture. For instance, an organization's culture can be altered by a group of employees with strong interpersonal relationships and collaborative abilities, thereby enhancing teamwork, respect, and productivity across the board.

Benefits of Changing the Culture of an Organization Here are a few of the advantages of changing the culture of an organization:

Increments efficiency

In the event that an association's labor force needs inspiration, desire and a feeling of direction, it could profit from an adjustment of culture. Some association societies could encourage an unfortunate climate where there's negligible joint effort, cooperation and trust among offices and partners. Employees who lack a sense of duty or purpose in completing their responsibilities can result in an unproductive workforce. Individual behaviors can be altered as a result of a shift in culture to encourage teamwork and healthy relationships, resulting in increased output.

Answer to the question no –3

Evolution is the study of how all forms of life change over generations in biology, and evolutionary biology is the study of how this happens. Genetic changes that correspond to changes in the organisms' observable traits drive biological populations to evolve. Hereditary changes incorporate transformations, which are brought about by harm or replication blunders in life forms' DNA. Natural selection gradually causes traits to become more or less common based on the relative reproductive success of organisms with those traits as the genetic variation of a population drifts randomly over generations.

The earliest undisputed evidence of life on Earth dates back at least 3.5 billion years. Although evolution does not attempt to explain the origin of life (abiogenesis does), it does explain how early lifeforms evolved into the complex ecosystem we see today. The Earth's age is approximately 4.5 billion years. All life on Earth is thought to have originated from a single universal ancestor, from which all known species have diverged through evolution[8, 9]. Every person inherits hereditary material in the form of genes from their parents, which they pass on to any offspring. This assumption is based on the similarities that exist between all organisms that exist today. During sexual reproduction, the introduction of new genes through random changes known as mutations or the reshuffling of existing genes cause gene variations among offspring.[9][10] The offspring differ from the parent in minor, random ways. The offspring is more likely to survive and reproduce if those differences are beneficial. Because of this, more of the next generation's offspring will have that beneficial difference, and individuals will not have the same chances of succeeding in reproduction. This way, traits that make organisms better suited to their environment show up more frequently in descendant populations. These distinctions collect bringing about changes inside the populace. The many different kinds of life that exist in the world are the result of this process.

The publication of Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* in 1859 marked the beginning of the modern understanding of evolution. What's more, Gregor Mendel's work with plants assisted with making sense of the innate examples of genetics.[11] Fossil disclosures in fossil science, propels in populace hereditary qualities and a worldwide organization of logical examination have given further subtleties into the systems of development. Researchers presently have a decent comprehension of the beginning of new species (speciation) and have noticed the

speciation cycle in the lab and in nature. Many fields, including medicine, psychology, conservation biology, anthropology, forensics, agriculture, and other social-cultural applications, use evolution as the primary scientific theory that biologists use to comprehend life.

Natural selection Museums and collections of natural history were popular in the nineteenth century. Naturalists were employed by the European expansion and naval expeditions, and the curators of grand museums displayed both preserved and live specimens of the variety of life. Charles Darwin was trained in the fields of natural history and educated as an English graduate. The vast collections of specimens that are kept and managed by curators at these museums would be gathered, catalogued, described, and studied by natural historians. Darwin filled in as a boat's naturalist on board HMS Beagle, relegated to a five-year research undertaking all over the planet. He was very interested in the many different kinds of life that live along the coasts of South America and the Galápagos Islands, which are nearby, and he observed and collected a lot of organisms during his trip.

Darwin noted that orchids have intricate pollination-ensuring adaptations derived from fundamental floral components.

Darwin acquired broad experience as he gathered and concentrated on the normal history of life structures from far off places. Through his investigations, he figured out the possibility that every species had created from predecessors with comparative highlights. He explained in 1838 how this would happen through a process he called natural selection.

A population's size is determined by the quantity and quality of its resources. An equilibrium or balance between the size of the population and the resources that are available must exist in order for the population to maintain its same size year after year. Not all individuals can survive each generation because organisms produce more offspring than their environment can support. There must be a competition for survival-enhancing resources. Darwin realized as a result that survival was not solely determined by chance. Instead, an organism's survival depends on its individual differences, or "traits," which help or hurt survival and reproduction. People who are well-adapted are more likely to reproduce than those who are not. Over time, traits that prevent survival and reproduction would disappear. Over

time, traits that enable an organism to survive and reproduce would accumulate. Darwin coined the term "natural selection" to describe the process by which disparities in people's capacity for survival and reproduction could lead to gradual population shifts.

The theory of natural selection was founded on observations of animal and plant variation. For instance, Darwin discovered that the close relationship between orchids and insects facilitates plant pollination. He noticed that orchids have various designs that draw in bugs, so dust from the blossoms stalls out to the bugs' bodies. Insects transfer the pollen from a male orchid to a female orchid in this manner. Even though orchids have a complex appearance, these specialized parts are made of the same fundamental structures that make up other flowers. Darwin proposed in his 1862 book *Fertilisation of Orchids* that the orchid flowers were adapted through natural selection from parts that already existed.

Darwin was all the while investigating and exploring different avenues regarding his thoughts on regular determination when he got a letter from Alfred Russel Wallace depicting a hypothesis basically the same as his own. This prompted a quick joint distribution of the two hypotheses. Darwin and Wallace both compared the history of life to a family tree, with each branch representing a common ancestor. The tips of the appendages addressed present day species and the branches addressed the normal predecessors that are shared among various species. To make sense of these connections, Darwin expressed that all living things were connected, and this implied that all life should be dropped from a couple of structures, or even from a solitary normal predecessor. He called this interaction *plunge with change*.

Darwin distributed his hypothesis of development by regular determination in *On the Beginning of Species* in 1859. His hypothesis implies that all life, including mankind, is a result of proceeding with normal cycles. Some religious groups have objected to the idea that all life on Earth shares a common ancestor. Natural selection is commonly equated with survival of the fittest; however, this expression originated in Herbert Spencer's *Principles of Biology* in 1864, five years after Charles Darwin published his original works. Their objections contrast with the level of support for the theory that is provided by more than 99 percent of those who are a part of the scientific community today[19]. Source of variation Darwin's

theory of natural selection laid the groundwork for modern evolutionary theory, and his experiments and observations demonstrated that the organisms in populations varied from one another, that some of these variations were inherited, and that these differences could be acted on by natural selection. Therefore, the phrase "survival of the fittest" is an inaccurate description of the process of natural selection[20]. In any case, he was unable to make sense of the wellspring of these varieties. Darwin, like many of his predecessors, erroneously believed that heritable traits were a product of use and disuse and could be passed on to offspring. He searched for models, for example, enormous ground taking care of birds helping more grounded legs through work out, and more fragile wings from holding off on flying until, similar to the ostrich, they couldn't fly at all.[21] This misconception was known as the legacy of obtained characters and was important for the hypothesis of change of species set forward in 1809 by Jean-Baptiste Lamarck. Lamarckism was the name given to this theory at the end of the 19th century. In an unsuccessful attempt to explain how acquired characteristics could be inherited, Darwin developed a theory he called pangenesis. Lamarckism gradually lost favor after experiments conducted by August Weismann in the 1880s demonstrated that changes brought on by use and disuse could not be inherited.

The pioneering genetics work of Gregor Mendel provided the missing information needed to explain how new features could pass from a parent to its offspring. Mendel's experiments with several generations of pea plants demonstrated that inheritance works by recombining hereditary information during fertilization and by separating and rearranging it during the formation of sex cells. This resembles blending various hands of playing a game of cards, with a creature getting an irregular blend of half of the cards from one parent, and a big part of the cards from the other. The information factors, according to Mendel, Nevertheless, they later came to be known as genes. In living things, genes are the fundamental building blocks of heredity. They contain the information that directs organisms' behavior and physical development.

Answer to the question no –5

Language gives us our humanity. It's how people talk to each other. When you learn a language, you have mastered the vocabulary, grammar, and structure necessary for effective communication with others.

The majority of people speak naturally. Even before we can talk, we learn how to communicate, and as we get older, we find ways to manipulate language so that we can truly say what we want to say with complex sentences and words. Obviously, not all communication takes place through language, but learning a language definitely speeds things up. This is one of the many motivations behind why language is significant.

Language Helps Us Express Our Feelings and Thoughts Language is Important to Culture And Society Language is Unique to Our Species Because It Is A Way To Express Unique Ideas And Customs Within Different Cultures And Societies.

By learning an unknown dialect, you can comprehend thoughts and considerations that might be not quite the same as your own way of life. You can learn about a society's customs and how people interact with one another. Language not only enables us to quickly learn about others and spread ideas, but it also helps preserve cultures.

Language Is Crucial for Business The significance of language in business cannot be overstated. Here, we are unable to share ideas and develop them further without language. Language is essential, whether you want to master an interview, demand presence in a room, or network with other people or learn a foreign language so you can share ideas with people from other countries.

Humans all learn to talk at slightly different times, and observing when a child begins to use language can indicate how well they are developing. Language is important for individuals and development. However, this is not limited to infants. It likewise applies to small kids learning a subsequent language in school that is not the same as the language they talk at home, grown-ups learning a subsequent language, or even the people who might have lost language because of a mishap of some sort, and are dealing with recovering it.

Language Is Important For Personal Communication Despite the fact that the majority of human communication is nonverbal—we can express our thoughts,

feelings, and ideas through our gestures, expressions, tones, and emotions— language is essential for personal communication. Having a common language is necessary for these kinds of interactions, whether it be with friends, partners, or family.

The Fundamental Functions of Language The Use of Language is the Primary Function of Language. It gives us the ability to quickly share our thoughts, ideas, and emotions with others. But within that, we can better comprehend language by considering its fundamental functions.

1. When we use language to convey any information, we are performing the informative function of language. By clearly stating facts, its primary function is to inform others.
2. The expressive function is another fundamental function of language. It is used to express oneself by providing us with means of expressing our thoughts, feelings, and attitudes to another person (or ourselves), as the name suggests.
3. Directive Function Language's fundamental directive function enables us to direct or command. It gives us, for instance, the ability to instruct ourselves or another person on what to do in any given circumstance.

Language Types In addition to language functions, there are various language types and ways to comprehend language as a whole. Understanding these distinctions can assist you in comprehending additional aspects of the significance of language.

Vs. oral Written Language In most cases, spoken language is used for communicating with others. Composed language is tied in with communicating thoughts through getting words on paper.

Words have a lot of meaning, and the meaning depends on the context in which they are used. However, written language is more formal and takes longer than oral communication, which is typically more informal and faster. Denotative and connotative meanings result from this.

Connotative meaning is when words have positive or negative connotations, whereas denotative meaning is the literal meaning or intention of the word. An illustration of this could be "home" versus "house." "The literal term for this kind of building where someone might live is "house," whereas the connotative term "home" refers to a place of shelter, family, security, etc. Understanding the distinction can assist you with grasping the aim of language.

Language's Six Elements There are six components to language:

1. **Clarity:** making use of language in a way that makes sure your ideas are fully understood by your audience; that you have a clear idea.
2. **Economy:** Being 'monetary' about how you talk by keeping away from any superfluous language. This means that you should only say what you need to say with the right words, and you should avoid using language that your audience won't understand. Basically, this implies staying away from cushion or convoluted jargon.
3. **Obscenity:** This refers to "indecent language," which includes things like profanity and slurs.
4. **Jargon and obscure language:** Your audience won't be able to comprehend this very specific language because they don't know what you're talking about. This could happen when your mechanic tells you what's wrong with your car, but you don't know what they're saying because you're not a mechanic.
5. **Power:** This is when language is used to control someone, either to control them, command them, or get them to do something. It could also be to show that you are the room's authority.
6. **Variety:** This refers to a speaker's capacity to communicate effectively and creatively by employing a variety of the aforementioned forms of language.