Evidence of Animism and Totemism in Modern Societal Cultures through Symbolism

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Anthropology has since long been evaluating the human behaviour and social inference through norms, values, mode of communication and socializing traits which connect with the adaptation from past and link with the present. Such are the concepts of Animism and Totemism which have for long been considered as concepts limited to the past, but through research and analysis, it has been proved that societal cultures are developed on the basis of symbolism (Kwon 2018, 230-232). Symbolic representation developed social identities and rituals which distinguished the clans forming social solidarity. The adaptation of these practices in human nature is evident till date through the development of societies and cultural significance (Aguilera and Graham 2018, 24). These primitive practices of representation of living and non-living objects with the traits of the people's social behaviour are observed in different distinctions in the modern day world. The concepts of symbolism describe this connection as evaluated by the scientific community.

"The concepts of Animism and Totemism are evident in the modern day world, but the audience fails to recognize it. This is because the concepts of Animism and Totemism have evolved with the passage of time engraving within the modern societal culture through symbolism."

Description of Animism and Totemism

Animism and Totemism are primitive concepts which connect with the inhibition of spirits within the living and the non-living objects. Primitive tribes used to denote humans based on behavioural traits to the objects and the developed basis of religion and beliefs associating with those facts (Balee 2016, 8). Animism was the denotation to the natural world through which a link was developed with the rocks, trees, rivers and mountains. This is considered by scholars

as the early development of religious association which evolved gradually with time (Vangkilde 2017, 181-185). Totemism as a concept is categorized as the combination of perspectives developing an association with plants, animals and objects to the people or tribes. These concepts associated with the clan development processes which in the modern day world are categorized as groups or cultures Woodhead and Kawanami 2016, 10).

The scientists have over the years assessed the evolution in the human behaviour and traits of social coherence. The development with time is connected with the assessment of practices which were adopted by clans and linking them with the present world situation (Lee, Beddow and Changjiang 2015, 278). Evolution of human beings with time has allowed studying the objective factors explained through subjective studies of the past. These studies connect with the derivation of the essence of life and associating it with the relativity to the modern day world (Descola, Deluermoz, Jarrige and McMillan 2017, 116-120). Through the assessment and discussion of the concepts of Animism and Totemism, it is clear that human beings practice the traits of symbolism in multiple aspects of life which are witnessed through behavioural norms.

Modern Societal Cultures and Symbolism

In the modern day, world dominance is acquired between the cultures based on the associated norms and values. People classify the aspects of likes, dislikes and behaviour through historical significance which is also classified on the basis of culture (Descola 2018, 408-413). The human structure of thinking is dominated on the basis of logic which is developed when views are opposed. The human perceptions are built on the basis of stereotypes and non-stereotypes which are developed through the opposition of thoughts which is a functional element for the humans (Kwon 2018, 230-232). The human thought process is developed through connecting, opposing and metaphoric association of facts crafting backgrounds of

assessment and forming a conclusion on the basis of these facts. The difference between traditional approach and modern approach is the evolution factor (Aguilera and Graham 2018, 24). Time has changed the perspectives of thinking, but the basic idea of relating behaviour with the objects is still the same. These are the factors on the basis of which traditional views of the scholars can be contradicted (Balee 2016, 8). The evidence of Animism and Totemism is present in the modern day world and requires observation to correlate with its existence.

The objective association can be understood through Symbolism which is referred to as the cognition developed on the basis of metaphoric engagement of the domains which allows co-engagement amongst the people and objects surrounding them. The social experiences are developed on the basis of human relations which allows crafting rational values with the legitimating factors of human lives (Vangkilde 2017, 181-185). All these are connected with the facts and foundations of human beings allowing an enhanced perspective leading towards the development of social laws and moral values. This is also referred to in the modern day with cultural development or heritage which is depicted within the human foundations over the years Woodhead and Kawanami 2016, 10). The factual understanding also connects the paradox which can be assessed based on multiple scenarios. The people are classified on the basis of behaviour which allows them to progress and excel along a specific path. The human behaviour cannot be separated from the natural schema which allows denotation with the ecological factors (Lee, Beddow and Changjiang 2015, 278). The symbolic representation can be seen within the political, economic and ecological systems which allow conquest of dominance exploiting the other human being.

Conclusion

The assessment of fundamental concepts of Animism and Totemism shows relativity with the development in the modern cultures which prevail in the society. The non-acceptance of traditional concepts are unacceptable based on conceptual relativity (Descola 2018, 408-413). The evolution of concepts with time is evident, but non-acceptance only shows a failure to accept decreasing boundaries and barrier. In the primitive era, the connectivity between the people was lesser which limited the cultures to clan movement (Kwon 2018, 230-232). Advancement in technology and reduced communication gap has connected the people allowing sharing values across the globe. The ideology of symbolism allows associating with the value derivation factors, but the foundations of culture have evidently been developed through past inceptions (Aguilera and Graham 2018, 24). The conclusion commends that modern concept are developed through foundations which have been laid in the past. The traces of Animism and Totemism are present in the modern day symbolism of societal cultures which proves that evolution also takes place in the practices which have been adopted in the past (Balee 2016, 8). This observation is developed commenting on human adaptability and changing thought processes with the passage of time.

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