

The Emotion Perspective of an Ethnic Group of North India

Deepti Aggarwal*, Prof. A. K. Kapoor**

* Anthropology Department, Univ. of Delhi

** Anthropology Department, Univ. of Delhi

Abstract- Emotion is important because they avail the perceiver with information about another's behavioral readiness and information about the environment. Various theories suggest that emotion involve complex combination of physiological sensation, cognitive appraisal of situation, cultural beliefs and social environment. Feelings and behaviors are consistent with gender specific emotion beliefs. By using self administered questionnaire the authors investigated whether Bania-an ethnic group of North India differs in expressing their emotions in different situations. Also, they tried to find out whether strength of emotion varies according to the age groups.

Index Terms- Cognitive, Cultural beliefs, Emotion, Social environment.

I. INTRODUCTION

It almost seems as if there are as many definitions of emotion as there are writers on the subject. Attempts to arrive at a comprehensive definition of emotion (Kleinginna et al, 1981) should (1) say something about the way we feel when we are emotional; (2) mention psychological, or bodily basis of emotional feeling; (3) include the effects of emotion on perception, thinking and behavior; (4) point out the driving, or motivational, properties of certain emotions such as fear and anger; and (5) refers to the ways in which emotions are expressed in language, facial expressions, and gestures. While we have not given a concise definition of emotion because none is generally accepted, this lists gives the highlight of what is meant by the term (Morgan et al, 2000).

Successfully reading others emotions is important because they avail the perceiver with information about another's behavioral readiness and information about the environment for instance, emotional expressions signal upcoming behaviors (eg. Anger, I am going to fight you) or environmental conditionals (eg. Fear; Danger is nearby). As other facial expressions warn and ready perceivers for impending action, and because such actions are most likely to happen within one's culture, the emotions that are expressed by members of one's own culture (weisbuch and Ambady, 2008). It has been proposed that one's cultural background may influence the recognition of other's emotions.

II. RESEARCH ELABORATION

Many studies have been done in this fields whose results are as follows:

- In-group advantage in emotion recognition Elfenbein et al 2002, conducted a study in which Black and white photographs of facial expression served as experimental stimuli. The set of photographs residing used included one man and one woman from each cultural group of similar age: anger, fear, disgust, happiness, neutral, sadness and surprise.

Each set of photographs was developed by researchers residing in the nation from which the posers negated the study was conducted in India (50 observers), Japan, and USA. The author created hemi facial composites for each photograph. They were 25 males and 25 females university students from each country, for a total of 150 participants.

Result:- Meta analysis studies involving face emotion recognition task across multiple cultures led to the conclusion that individuals are better at recognizing own culture expression relative to other culture expressions, pointing to a robust cultural specificity in emotion recognition. Also, judgment of the left hemisphere of facial expression shows a greater extent of cultural in group advantage than judgment of the right hemisphere of facial expression.

Masuda et al conducted a study on 39 American students (17 females and 22 males) and 36 Japanese students (15 females and 21 males) on perception of facial emotional. They used cartoon images as stimuli in the context of a group of 4 other people. Participants were asked to judge the emotions of the central person. In another study 22 Westerner (8 females and 14 males) and 27 Japanese students (14 females and 13 males) participant in experiment to know that whether emotion is individual.

Study I demonstrates when Americans are trying to figure out what a person is feeling, they focus on that particulars person, whereas Japanese consider the emotions of the other people in the situation i.e. Japanese emotions judgments of the central person would be affected by the emotion of other people in the situation but westerners emotions judgment were not. Study II revealed that Japanese looked at the surrounding people more than did westerners. i.e. westerners see them as inseparable from the feeling of the group

III. NEURAL BASIS OF RECOGNIZING EMOTION

Chio et al (2008) conducted an FMRI study with American and native Japanese participants. 12 native Japanese living in Japan (6 females and males) and 10 livings in USA (5 females and 5 males) between the ages of 18 and 25 years. Participants

were presented with Americans and Japanese faces expressing fear, anger, joy or nothing.

Behaviorally, Americans were more accurate at judging own-culture emotions relative to those of the other culture. Similarly, Japanese individuals although not reliably more accurate, were quicker to judge own culture emotions relative to those of the other culture. This, thus conformed to Elfenbain et al (2002) conclusion of a cultural specificity was reflected by brain activity as well. Neuroimaging results revealed that own culture fearful faces elicited greater activity in the bilateral amygdala relative to fearful faces of the other culture.

Although the role of amygdala in responding to fear expressions is often interpreted as the direct detection of negative affect or threat, it has long been known that the amygdala does not necessarily process valence per se, but instead driven flexibly by a stimulus motivational importance for instance the study conducted by Schiller et al (2009). On 19 right handed normal volunteers (12 males) between 18 and 31 yrs of age the researcher constructed 20 person profile using 120 person descriptive statements implying different personality traits. Participants were told that they would see information about different people and would be asked to give their impression of them.

Response in the amygdala and the posterior cingulate cortex (PCC) were stronger while encoding social information that was consistent, with subsequent evaluation. These findings provide evidence for encoding differences on the basis of subsequent evaluations, suggesting that the amygdala and PCC are important for forming first impressions. The amygdala responds to both positive and negative stimuli so long as the stimuli are subjectively valued and predictive of social evolution. These findings provide evidence for encoding differences on the basis of subsequent evaluations, suggesting that the amygdala and PCC are important for forming first impressions. The amygdala responds to both positive and negative stimuli so long as the stimuli are subjectively valued and predictive of social evaluation.

Anderson and Phelps (2001) conducted attentional blink for affectively significant words in a patient with bilateral damage to amygdala and in 10 patients with unilateral lesions of the right or left amygdala. Observers were asked to report the identify of two green target words occurring amongst a stream of black distractor items during rapid serial presentation (RSVP)

The finding showed that healthy observers demonstrate robust benefits for the perception of verbal stimuli of abusive content compared with stimuli of neutral content. In contrast, a patient with bilateral amygdala damage has no enhanced perception for such aversive stimulus events. Selective responses to own culture fearful faces (relative to other culture fearful faces) likely reflect the amygdala's enhancement of perception of motivationally significant stimuli.

IV. THEORIES ABOUT GENDER AND EMOTION

Contemporary emotions theorists generally agree that emotions involve complex combinations of physiological sensations, cognitive appraisals of situations, cultural labels, and free or inhibited affective displays (Thoits, 1989 and Schechter

and Singer, 1962). Hochschild's normative theory about emotion (1975, 1981) predicts male-female differences in feelings and expressive behavior that are consistent with gender-specific emotion beliefs. Hochschild argues that cultural beliefs about emotion influence individuals' feelings and expressions vis-a-vis feeling and expression norms that specify the emotions individuals should (and should not) feel and express in given situations. Feeling rules are cultural norms that specify the appropriate type, intensity, duration, and target of subjective feelings (or internal experience). Expression rules are cultural norms that regulate the type, intensity, duration, and target of emotional behavior (or affective displays). According to Hochschild, feeling and expression rules provide standards by which individuals judge their own and other's emotions. When people's feelings and expressions depart from cultural norms, they often engage in emotion management, expression management, or both in order to create a more appropriate emotional response. To the extent that our emotion culture includes feeling and expression norms—which specify that women should, and men should not, be emotional and emotionally expressive—we should find that women report that they experience and express emotions more often than men in general. Similarly, insofar as our emotion culture contains norms that discourage men from feeling and expressing sadness and women from feeling and expressing anger, we should also find that women report that they experience and express *sadness* more often than men and that men report that they experience and express *anger* more often than women.

In contrast to Hochschild's normative theory, Kemper's structural theory about emotion (1978, 1981, 1990, 1991) predicts a pattern of subjective feelings for men and women that departs from cultural beliefs about gender and emotion. According to Kemper, structural factors such as individuals' social position vis-a-vis others—rather than culturally derived emotion norms—influence their emotional responses to social situations.

Kemper argues that status and power are two fundamental dimensions of social relationships that elicit specific emotions during social interaction when relational power and status are maintained or changed. He claims that persons with more status and power in a relationship experience positive emotions such as happiness and security, whereas those with less power and status experience negative emotions such as fear, sadness, and anger. Although Kemper focuses on relational status and power between persons in interaction episodes, an implication of his theory is that persons with higher status and power in society experience more positive feelings, whereas persons with lower status and power experience more negative feelings (Simon and Nath, 2004).

V. RESEARCH ON GENDER AND EMOTION

In light of prevailing cultural beliefs about gender differences in emotion as well as the surge of scholarly interest in both gender and emotion, there is surprisingly little sociological research that compares men's and women's everyday feelings and expressive behavior. As Thoits (1989) and Smith-Lovin (1995) both note in their reviews of the field of emotion, the

sociology of affect is theoretically rich but limited in empirical evidence. There is some evidence of gender-specific norms about certain emotions.

In-depth qualitative studies have identified feeling and expression norms about male and female anger (Cancian and Gordon 1988; Shields and Koster 1989; Stearns and Stearns 1986) and romantic love (Cancian 1987; Simon, Eder, and Evans 1992; Swidler 1980). There is also some evidence of gender differences in feelings and expressive behavior that are consistent with cultural beliefs and norms about males' and females' emotions.

Thorne's (1993) and Eder's (1995) ethnographic studies of children and adolescents show that boys are given greater latitude than girls in expressing anger in playground and school contexts. Moreover, based on college students' descriptions of an emotional experience, Hochschild (1981) finds that women pay closer attention to feelings of love than do men (Peplau and Gordon 1985). Using a similar methodology, Thoits's (1989) study of college students reveals that, when faced with a stressful situation, women are more likely to express their feelings and cope with their emotions by seeking social support. However, while these studies provide rich and detailed information about gender and emotion in the United States with respect to a few specific emotions in small, highly select samples, they offer little insight into gender differences in a range of feelings and expressive behavior in the general population (Simon and Nath, 2004).

To date, most of the empirical research on gender and emotion has been conducted by psychologists, who focus on gender differences in emotion beliefs as well as on subjective feelings and expressive behavior among children, adolescents, and young adults. This research, which tends to be based on experimental methods, indicates that both males and females judge and subsequently label females as more emotional and emotionally expressive than males (e.g., Robinson and Johnson 1997). This research also shows that as early as preschool age, both males and females believe that sadness and fear are closely associated with females, whereas anger is closely associated with

males (e.g., Birnbaum 1983). Studies further find that females are more expressive than males in response to a variety of experimental stimuli (Blair and Blair 1989; Brody 1997; Krings and Gordon 1998), although findings are mixed with regard to gender differences in experienced emotion. While some studies find that females report more feelings than males, others find no significant gender differences in experienced emotion (Brody, 1985 and Brody and Hall, 1993). On the basis of these and other findings, developmental psychologists have suggested that the expression of emotion may be more heavily socialized than the experience of emotion (Brody 1993; Fischer 2000; Krings and Gordon 1998). From a developmental perspective, these findings also suggest that males learn to conceal their feelings relatively early in life, whereas females learn to express their emotions more freely. These studies contribute to our understanding of gender and emotion among children, adolescents, and young adults in experimental settings; however, they tell us little about gender differences in everyday feelings and expressive behavior in the general population.

VI. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study has been done among Bania of Delhi of age groups of 11 – 41 + years. Both males and females have been included in the study. Total 60 samples have been analyzed.

Tool: - Self administered questionnaire and observation have been used in the study to collect the data. Questions from different situations of emotions were asked to the subjects to know about how do they react, feel or behave when they are in particular situation. The questionnaire contained questions about the frequency with which respondents experienced 15 different emotions, including a range of both positive and negative feelings.

VII. RESULT AND FINDING

Table 1. Frequency of Bania male and female describing feeling when someone compliments them.

Age Group(Years)	Gender	Options	Frequency(N)	Percentage (%)
11-20	male	little effect	5	62.5
		mildly pleased	1	12.5
		pleased	1	12.5
		very pleased	1	12.5
		Total	8	100.0
	female	little effect	3	42.9
		mildly pleased	1	14.3
		pleased	2	28.6
		very pleased	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
21-30	male	little effect	7	77.8
		pleased	1	11.1

		very pleased	1	11.1
		Total	9	100.0
	female	little effect	4	50.0
		mildly pleased	2	25.0
		pleased	1	12.5
		very pleased	1	12.5
Total	8	100.0		
31-40	male	little effect	2	28.6
		pleased	4	57.1
		ecstatic	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
	female	little effect	1	14.3
		mildly pleased	1	14.3
		pleased	2	28.6
		very pleased	2	28.6
ecstatic	1	14.3		
Total	7	100.0		
40+	male	little effect	2	28.6
		mildly pleased	3	42.9
		very pleased	2	28.6
		Total	7	100.0
	female	mildly pleased	3	42.9
		very pleased	3	42.9
		ecstatic	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0

Table 1 show that 62.5% males in the age group of 11-20 years have no effect when someone compliments them. 42.9% females of the same age group have same effect. In the age group of 21-30 years, the percentage is 77.8% in case of males and 50% in case of females who have the similar responses as stated above

but in the age groups of 31-40 and 40+ years both males and females are mildly or very pleased if someone compliments them. Table 1 show that percentages of females to express their feelings are higher than males.

Table 2. Frequency of Bania male and female describing feeling when they are at a fun party.

Age Group(Years)	Gender	Options	Frequency(N)	Percentage (%)
11-20	male	little effect	5	62.5
		little light hearted	1	12.5
		very lively	1	12.5
		so much lively	1	12.5
		Total	8	100.0
	female	lively	3	42.9
		very lively	3	42.9
		so much lively	1	14.3
Total	7	100.0		
21-30	male	little effect	4	44.4
		little light hearted	1	11.1
		lively	2	22.2

		so much lively	2	22.2
		Total	9	100.0
	female	little effect	3	37.5
		lively	2	25.0
		very lively	2	25.0
		so much lively	1	12.5
Total	8	100.0		
31-40	male	lively	6	85.7
		very lively	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
	female	lively	3	42.9
		very lively	2	28.6
		so much lively	2	28.6
Total	7	100.0		
40+	male	little effect	1	14.3
		little light hearted	3	42.9
		lively	2	28.6
		very lively	1	14.3
	Total	7	100.0	
	female	little light hearted	3	42.9
		lively	2	28.6
		very lively	2	28.6
Total		7	100.0	

Table 2 show that in the age group of 11-20 years, 62.5% males have no effect when they are at a fun party while 42.9% females in the same age group feel lively or very lively. In the age group of 21-30 years percentages are higher for both males and females who have no effect at a fun party. In the age group

of 31-40 years 85.7% males and 42.9% females feel lively at a fun party. In the age group of 40+ years, 42.9% males and similar percentage of females are light hearted at a fun party or in a celebration.

Table 3. Frequency of Bania male and female describing feeling when they accomplished something valuable.

Age Group(Years)	Gender	Options	Frequency(N)	Percentage (%)
11-20	male	Little effect	4	50.0
		Little satisfied	3	37.5
		very satisfied	1	12.5
		Total	8	100.0
	female	Little effect	2	28.6
		Little satisfied	1	14.3
		satisfied	3	42.9
		very satisfied	1	14.3
Total	7	100.0		
21-30	male	little effect	5	55.6
		satisfied	2	22.2
		very satisfied	1	11.1
		so satisfied	1	11.1
		Total	9	100.0

	female	Little effect	2	25.0
		satisfied	2	25.0
		very satisfied	3	37.5
		so satisfied	1	12.5
		Total	8	100.0
31-40	male	Little satisfied	1	14.3
		satisfied	5	71.4
		very satisfied	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
	female	Little effect	1	14.3
		satisfied	2	28.6
		very satisfied	2	28.6
		so satisfied	2	28.6
		Total	7	100.0
	40+	male	Little effect	1
Little satisfied			2	28.6
satisfied			3	42.9
so satisfied			1	14.3
Total			7	100.0
female		Little effect	1	14.3
		Little satisfied	1	14.3
		satisfied	1	14.3
		very satisfied	1	14.3
		so satisfied	3	42.9
		Total	7	100.0

Table 3 shows that in the age groups of 11-20 and 21-30 years 50% males have no effect when they accomplished something valuable. In both the age groups percentages are higher for females who feel satisfied when they achieve something valuable. In the age groups of 31-40 and 40+ years, 71.4% and 42.9% males feel satisfied. Similarly in the same age groups 28.6% and 42.9% females feel satisfied and so satisfied respectively on accomplishing something valuable.

In the age group of 11-20 years 37.5% males are slightly romantic and 28.6% females are romantic and so passionate

when someone with whom they are involved prepare candlelight dinner for them. In rest of all the age groups percentages are higher for females who feel very passionate if their husbands or boyfriends make such plan. On the counterpart, males in the age group of 21-30 years have little effect, 31-40 and 40+ age groups feel romantic if their wives or girlfriends prepare candlelight dinner for them.

Table 4. Frequency of Bania male and female describing feeling when someone surprises with a gift.

Age Group(Years)	Gender	Options	Frequency(N)	Percentage (%)
11-20	male	little effect	2	25.0
		grateful	2	25.0
		very grateful	2	25.0
		buy gift in return	2	25.0
		Total	8	100.0
	female	little effect	1	14.3
		little grateful	2	28.6
		grateful	1	14.3

		very grateful	2	28.6
		buy gift in return	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
21-30	male	little effect	3	33.3
		little grateful	2	22.2
		grateful	2	22.2
		buy gift in return	2	22.2
		Total	9	100.0
	female	little effect	1	12.5
		grateful	1	12.5
		very grateful	1	12.5
		buy gift in return	5	62.5
		Total	8	100.0
31-40	male	little grateful	1	14.3
		grateful	3	42.9
		very grateful	2	28.6
		buy gift in return	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
	female	little grateful	1	14.3
		grateful	2	28.6
		very grateful	1	14.3
		buy gift in return	3	42.9
		Total	7	100.0
40+	male	little grateful	1	14.3
		grateful	2	28.6
		very grateful	2	28.6
		buy gift in return	2	28.6
		Total	7	100.0
	female	little grateful	1	14.3
		grateful	1	14.3
		very grateful	2	28.6
		buy gift in return	3	42.9
		Total	7	100.0

Table 4 shows that in the age groups of 11-20 and 21-30 years percentages are higher for males who have no effect if someone surprises them with gifts. But in age groups of 31-40 and 40+ years males are grateful and very grateful on receiving gifts. On the other hand, percentages are higher for females who feel not only grateful but also want to give them a return gift.

In all the age groups percentages are higher for males who are little frustrated when someone frustrates them. On the other hand, in the age group of 11-20 years percentages are higher for females who are little frustrated. But they become very frustrated and extremely tensed as the age increases.

In the age groups of 11-20, 31-40 and 40+ years percentages are higher for males who feel guilty if they say or do something which they should not have done. But in the age group of 21-30 years 44.4% males have little effect. Similarly in case of females, who are relatively at lesser in the scale from the males in the age groups of 11-20 and 21-30 years. In rest of the age groups percentages are higher for females who feel guilty and extremely guilty when they say or do something which they should not have done.

Table 5. Frequency of Bania male and female describing feeling when someone criticizes them.

Age Group(Years)	Gender	Options	Frequency(N)	Percentage (%)
------------------	--------	---------	--------------	----------------

11-20	male	no effect	6	75.0
		very upset	1	12.5
		Extremely upset	1	12.5
		Total	8	100.0
	female	no effect	3	42.9
		upset	2	28.6
		very upset	2	28.6
		Total	7	100.0
21-30	male	no effect	4	44.4
		a little effect	4	44.4
		upset	1	11.1
		Total	9	100.0
	female	no effect	3	37.5
		a little effect	1	12.5
		upset	2	25.0
		Total	8	100.0
31-40	male	no effect	2	28.6
		a little effect	1	14.3
		upset	3	42.9
		v upset	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
	female	upset	5	71.4
		very upset	2	28.6
		Total	7	100.0
40+	male	no effect	2	28.6
		a little effect	2	28.6
		upset	1	14.3
		very upset	2	28.6
		Total	7	100.0
	female	a little effect	1	14.3
		upset	1	14.3
		very upset	3	42.9
		Extremely upset	2	28.6
		Total	7	100.0

Table 5 shows that in the age group of 11-20 and 21-30 years majority of both males and females have no effect or little effect when someone criticizes them. But in the age groups of 31-40 and 40+ years majority of males and females feel upset and very upset when someone criticizes them.

In the age group of 11-20 years 75% males have no effect when they have an embarrassing situation. But in the age groups of 21-30, 31-40 and 40+ years 44.4%, 85.7% and 28.6% males are embarrassed respectively. On the other hand among females percentages are higher for those who feel embarrassed when they face an embarrassing situation.

Among males in the age groups of 11-20, 21-30 and 31-40 years , majority of them responded that they have no effect on seeing sad movie. In the age group of 40+ years 57.1% males stated that they feel sad. Among females in the age groups of 11-20 and 21-30 years majority of them have no effect or little sad during watching sad movie. But in the age group of 31-40 and 40+ years percentages are higher for females who become extremely sad so that they feel like weeping during watching sad movie or TV serial.

Table 6. Frequency of Bania male and female describing feeling when someone they know is rude to them.

Age Group(Years)	Gender	Options	Frequency(N)	Percentage (%)
11-20	male	no effect	5	62.5
		hurt	1	12.5
		very hurt	1	12.5
		incredibly hurt	1	12.5
		Total	8	100.0
	female	no effect	2	28.6
		little hurt	1	14.3
		hurt	1	14.3
		very hurt	2	28.6
		incredibly hurt	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
	21-30	male	no effect	5
little hurt			1	11.1
hurt			2	22.2
very hurt			1	11.1
Total			9	100.0
female		no effect	4	50.0
		hurt	1	12.5
		very hurt	1	12.5
		incredibly hurt	2	25.0
		Total	8	100.0
31-40	male	little hurt	2	28.6
		hurt	2	28.6
		very hurt	3	42.9
		Total	7	100.0
	female	no effect	1	14.3
		hurt	3	42.9
		very hurt	1	14.3
		incredibly hurt	2	28.6
		Total	7	100.0
40+	male	no effect	1	14.3
		little hurt	2	28.6
		hurt	1	14.3
		very hurt	2	28.6
		incredibly hurt	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
	female	hurt	1	14.3
		very hurt	4	57.1
		incredibly hurt	2	28.6

Age Group(Years)	Gender	Options	Frequency(N)	Percentage (%)
11-20	male	no effect	5	62.5
		hurt	1	12.5
		very hurt	1	12.5
		incredibly hurt	1	12.5
		Total	8	100.0
	female	no effect	2	28.6
		little hurt	1	14.3
		hurt	1	14.3
		very hurt	2	28.6
		incredibly hurt	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
21-30	male	no effect	5	55.6
		little hurt	1	11.1
		hurt	2	22.2
		very hurt	1	11.1
		Total	9	100.0
	female	no effect	4	50.0
		hurt	1	12.5
		very hurt	1	12.5
		incredibly hurt	2	25.0
		Total	8	100.0
31-40	male	little hurt	2	28.6
		hurt	2	28.6
		very hurt	3	42.9
		Total	7	100.0
	female	no effect	1	14.3
		hurt	3	42.9
		very hurt	1	14.3
		incredibly hurt	2	28.6
		Total	7	100.0
		40+	male	no effect
little hurt	2			28.6
hurt	1			14.3
very hurt	2			28.6
incredibly hurt	1			14.3
Total	7			100.0
female	hurt		1	14.3
	very hurt		4	57.1
	incredibly hurt		2	28.6
	Total		7	100.0

Table 6 shows that in the age groups of 11-20 and 21-30 years 62.5% and 56.6% males have no effect if someone they know is rude to them. In the age groups of 31-40 and 41+ years 42.9% and 28.6% males get very hurt. Among females, in the

age groups of 11-20, 31-40 and 40+ years percentages are higher who get hurt if someone known is rude to them. But in the age group of 21-30 years 50% females have no effect.

Table 7. Frequency of Bania male and female describing feeling when they are involved in an important situation.

Age Group(Years)	Gender	Options	Frequency(N)	Percentage (%)
11-20	male	no effect	4	50.0
		slightly anxious	1	12.5
		anxious	1	12.5
		very anxious	1	12.5
		extremely anxious	1	12.5
		Total	8	100.0
	female	no effect	2	28.6
		anxious	3	42.9
		very anxious	1	14.3
		extremely anxious	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
21-30	male	no effect	3	33.3
		anxious	3	33.3
		very anxious	2	22.2
		extremely anxious	1	11.1
		Total	9	100.0
	female	no effect	1	12.5
		slightly anxious	1	12.5
		anxious	3	37.5
		very anxious	2	25.0
		extremely anxious	1	12.5
		Total	8	100.0
31-40	male	no effect	1	14.3
		slightly anxious	3	42.9
		very anxious	2	28.6
		extremely anxious	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
	female	slightly anxious	4	57.1
		anxious	3	42.9
		Total	7	100.0
40+	male	no effect	2	28.6
		slightly anxious	4	57.1
		very anxious	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
	female	slightly anxious	2	28.6
		anxious	3	42.9
		extremely anxious	2	28.6

Age Group(Years)	Gender	Options	Frequency(N)	Percentage (%)
11-20	male	no effect	4	50.0
		slightly anxious	1	12.5
		anxious	1	12.5
		very anxious	1	12.5
		extremely anxious	1	12.5
		Total	8	100.0
	female	no effect	2	28.6
		anxious	3	42.9
		very anxious	1	14.3
		extremely anxious	1	14.3
Total		7	100.0	
21-30	male	no effect	3	33.3
		anxious	3	33.3
		very anxious	2	22.2
		extremely anxious	1	11.1
		Total	9	100.0
	female	no effect	1	12.5
		slightly anxious	1	12.5
		anxious	3	37.5
		very anxious	2	25.0
		extremely anxious	1	12.5
		Total	8	100.0
31-40	male	no effect	1	14.3
		slightly anxious	3	42.9
		very anxious	2	28.6
		extremely anxious	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
	female	slightly anxious	4	57.1
		anxious	3	42.9
Total	7	100.0		
40+	male	no effect	2	28.6
		slightly anxious	4	57.1
		very anxious	1	14.3
		Total	7	100.0
	female	slightly anxious	2	28.6
		anxious	3	42.9
		extremely anxious	2	28.6
		Total	7	100.0

Table 7 shows that in all the age groups majority of males responded that they get slightly anxious in a situation in which they must do well such as important exam or job etc. On the other hand majority of females become anxious in all the age groups.

In the age group of 11-20 years 37.5% males get incredible angry, in the age groups of 21-30 and 31-40 years 44.4% and 57.1% males get mildly angry if they are in argument with someone and they find themselves difficult to remain composed respectively. Among females 42.9% get angry in the age group of 11-20 years, 37.5% get mildly angry in the age group of 21-30 years and 42.9% females in rest of the age groups get incredible angry when they have argument with someone.

Table 8 show that majority of males in the age groups 11-20 and 40+ years have opinion that environment in which they live affect their emotion. 57.1% males in the age group of 31-40 years somewhat agree with the above mentioned statement. While in the age group of 21-30 years majority of males disagree with the statement that environment i.e. social environment affects emotion. Among females percentages are higher are higher in all the age groups who have opinion that environment in which they live affects emotion.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The present study indicates that there is little differences between men's and women's feelings and expressive behavior and gender-linked cultural beliefs about emotion. Majority of Bania males and females report neutral feelings till the age of 30 year, our analyses also revealed that men do not report more frequent emotional experiences than women in general. We did, however, find differences in the frequency with which men and women report positive and negative emotions. Women report more frequent positive and negative feelings than men. Percentages of males and females, who reported their emotions increase after the age of 30 years. Further analyses revealed differences in the frequency with which men and women report specific emotions. Men report more frequent feelings of lively, satisfied, excitement and angry. Whereas women report more frequent feelings of anxiety, sadness and embarrassment after the age of 40 years.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I Deepti Aggarwal, grateful to UGC-JRF for funding the study. Authors are thankful for all participants who volunteers to be part of the study.

REFERENCES

[1] Anderson, A.K. & Phelps, E.A. (2001). Lesions of the human amygdala impair enhanced perception of emotionally salient events. *Nature*, 411, 305-309.

[2] Birnbaum, D. 1983. "Preschoolers' Stereotypes about Sex Differences in Emotionality: A Reaffirmation." *Journal of Genetic Psychology* 143:139-40.

[3] Blier, M., and L. Blier. 1989. "Gender Differences in Self-Rated Emotional Expressiveness." *Sex Roles* 21:287-95.

[4] Brody, Leslie R. 1985. "Gender Differences in Emotional Development: A Review of Theories and Research." Pp. 14-61 in *Gender and Personality: Current Perspectives on Theory and Research*, edited by Abigail J. Stewart and M. Brinton Lykes. Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press.

[5] Brody, Leslie R., and Judith Hall. 1993. "Gender and Emotion." Pp. 447-60 in *Handbook of Emotions*, edited by Michael Lewis and J. Haviland. New York: Guilford Press.

[6] Cancian, Francesca M., and Steven L. Gordon. 1988. "Changing Emotion Norms in Marriage: Love and Anger in U.S. Women's Magazines since 1900." *Gender and Society* 2:308-42.

[7] Chio, J.Y. & Idaka, T, Gordon, H.L; Nogawa, J., Bar, M; Aminoff, E; et al (2008). Cultural specifically in amygdala response to fear faces. *Journal of Cognitive neuroscience*, 20, 2067-2174.

[8] Eder, Donna. 1995. *School Talk: Gender and Adolescent Culture*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press

[9] Elfenbein, H. A; & Ambady, N. (2002). Is there an in group advantage in emotion recognition? *Psycho Bulletin*, 128, 243-249.

[10] Fischer, Agnetta H. 2000. *Gender and Emotion: Social Psychological Perspectives*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

[11] Hochschild, Arlie R. 1975. "The Sociology of Feeling and Emotion: Selected Possibilities." Pp. 208-307 in *Another Voice: Feminist Perspectives on Social Life and Social Science*, edited by M. Millman and R. M. Kantor. New York: Anchor Books.

[12] Hochschild, Arlie R. 1981. "Attending to, Codifying, and Managing Feelings: Sex Differences in Love." Pp. 225-62 in *Feminist Frontiers: Rethinking Sex, Gender, and Society*, edited by Laurel Richardson and Verta Taylor. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley.

[13] Kemper, Theodore D. 1978. *A Social Interactional Theory of Emotions*. New York: Wiley.

[14] Kemper, Theodore D. 1981. "Social Constructivist and Positivist Approaches to the Sociology of Emotion." *American Journal of Sociology* 87:336-61.

[15] Kemper, Theodore D. 1990. "Social Relations and Emotions: A Structural Approach." Pp. 207-37 in *Research Agendas in the Sociology of Emotions*, edited by Theodore D. Kemper. Albany: State University of New York Press.

[16] Kemper, Theodore D. 1991. "Predicting Emotions from Social Relations." *Social Psychology Quarterly* 54:330-42.

[17] Kring, Ann M., and Albert H. Gordon. 1998. "Sex Differences in Emotion: Expression, Experience, and Physiology." *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*.

[18] Masuda, T.; Elsworth P.C.; Mesquita, B; Leu, J, Tanode, S; and Veerdouk, E.V., (2009). Placing the face in Context: Cultural Differences in the perception of facial emotion, *Journal of personality and social psychology*.

[19] Morgan, C.T.; King, R.A.; Weisz, J.R., Schopler, J. (2000) *Introduction to psychology*. Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Company Ltd, New Delhi.

[20] Peplau, L., and S. Gordon. 1985. "Women and Men in Love: Sex Differences in Close Relationships." Pp. 257-91 in *Women, Gender, and Social Psychology*, edited by V. O'Leary, R. Unger, and B. Wallston. Hillsdale, N.J.: Earlbaum.

[21] Robinson, Michael D., and Joel T. Johnson. 1997. "Is It Emotion or Is It Stress? Gender Stereotypes and the Perception of Subjective Experience." *Sex Roles* 36:235-58.

[22] Schachter, Stanley, and Jerome E. Singer. 1962. "Cognitive, Social and Physiological Determinants of Emotional State." *Psychological Review* 69:370-99.

[23] Schiller, A.; Freeman, J.B.; Mitchell, J.P.; Uleman, J.S. & Phelps, E.A. (2009) A neural mechanism of first impressions. *Nature neuroscience*, 12, 508-514.

[24] Shields, Stephanie A., and Beth Koster. 1989. "Emotional Stereotyping of Parents in Child Rearing Manuals: 1915-1980." *Social Psychology Quarterly* 52:44-55.

[25] Simon, Robin W., Donna Eder, and Cathy Evans. 1992. "The Development of Feeling Rules Underlying Romantic Love among Female Adolescents." *Social Psychology Quarterly* 55:29-46.

[26] Simon, Robin W., and Nath, Lada E. 2004. "Gender and Emotion in the United States: Do Men and Women Differ in Self Reports of Feeling and Expressive Behaviour?" *American Journal of Sociology* 109:1137-1176.

- [27] Smith-Lovin, Lynn. 1995. "The Sociology of Affect and Emotion." Pp. 118–48 in *Sociological Perspectives on Social Psychology*, edited by Karen Cook, Gary Allen Fine, and James S. House. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- [28] Stearns, Carol Z., and Peter N. Stearns. 1986. *Anger: The Struggle for Emotional Control in America's History*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- [29] Thoits, Peggy A. 1989. "The Sociology of Emotions." *Annual Review of Sociology* 61: 837–57.
- [30] Thorne, Barrie. 1993. *Gender Play: Girls and Boys at School*. New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers University Press.
- [31] Weisbuch M, and Ambady N; (2008) Non conscious routes to building culture.

AUTHORS

First Author – Deepti Aggarwal, Department of Anthropology, , Univ. of Delhi, Delhi-110007, E-mail: aggarwaldeepti.25@gmail.com, Contact No.: 9289350558

Second Author – Prof. A. K. Kapoor, Department of Anthropology, Univ. of Delhi, Delhi-110007, E-mail: anupkapoor46@rediffmail.com, Contact No.: 9910544142