

Date: _____

Anthropology

Q No: 01

Discuss in detail the process of Social Control in Primitive Societies

(1)

Introduction: Brief Overview on the process of Social Control in Primitive Societies:

In Primitive societies the concept of social control differs from each other. However, the main agenda of each society was to regulate power and authority in a legitimate way.

Additionally, the focus of these societies were on the distribution of resources, on the power and performance of the team members. Over and above, the concept of social control was not about power only, but it was

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embedded by societal beliefs and structures. The concept of political organization explained by **Morton Fried** in following words:

"The study of political organizations in Anthropology reveals that power does not exist in a vacuum; it is embedded by social structures and beliefs."

(Evolution of political systems)

The words of Morton highlights that ancient and primitive social control are the result of social beliefs and structures.

(2)

Understanding the concept of political organization
— Social control —

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Elman Service

" The evolution of political systems is the patterned ways in which society distributed power and authority.

OR

Political systems are the ways in which resources are distributed, conflicts are resolved and a special check by a body to regulate stability in society.

(3)

Explaining the process of social control in

primitive societies

Now are the following explanation:

Date: _____

etc: _____

Power: _____

Band

Tribes

Chiefdoms

Types
of Social
control
System
in primitive
societies

(a)

Understanding about
the concept of Band

Definition

Band is mainly consist
of (12-25) individuals who work
in a decentralized manner to
fulfill their needs as a group.

(a-1)

Social control in Band:
how power, decision, and
resources are exercised

Date:

→ Power: In Band power is exercised by making central decision

→ Resources Control: In Band the resources are gathered. Later they eat it togetherly.

→ Dispute Resolution:

There is no proper mechanism, however, the dispute resolve by informal way.

(a-2)
Concept of Bigshow man in Band.

In Band, although there is no fixed leadership, however, there is a concept of a bigshow man.

(a-3)
Characteristic of Bigshowman:

- Expert in Hunting
- Good arbitration skills
- Experienced
- powerful.

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(a-4)

Example of Band:

K San of Kalahari

Desert

Anthropologist Richard Lee observed in Kalahari desert band that there was no fixed centralization of power.

(b)

Understanding About the Concept of Tribe:

Definition:

In tribe there is more in number of people as compared to band. In tribe there is decentralization of power. The heads of tribe are selected on basis of wisdom, experience and personality.

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(b.1)

Observation of Ibn Khaldum about the mechanism of Tribe

Ibn Khaldum in his book Theory Al Muqaddama explained the strengthen of Tribe in following words:

"Tribe is strongest because of Al-Asabia."

Case in Point

Al-Mesud Tribe of North Waziristan

(b.2)

Social control mechanism in Tribal Societies:

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→ Power: power is based on decentralization mechanism.

→ Dispute Resolution Mechanism:

✓ Jirga system operates which resolve the disputes of the people.

→ Decision Making process:

✓ Decision is given on the consensus of majority.

(b-3)

What makes the
Tribal System the
most strongest Political
Units?

✓ → Blood Relations (Kin and non Kin)

✓ → Non-Blood Relation: (Territorial association)

✓ → Volunteer Associations: (Ever ready group
to fight for tribe).

(b.4)

Example of Tribe society

Nuer in South Sudan

Anthropologists

E.E. Pritchard observed in Nuer tribe that the political leaders come from lineage and cattle ownership.

(c)

Understanding about the Concept of Chiefdom:

Definitions

Chiefdom is the centralized decision political system which controls the economy, religious belief of a society.

Case Study:

Polynesia chiefdom

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(C.1) Social Control Mechanism in Chiefdom:

Power: Power is decentralized.

Dispute resolution

Mechanism: Disputes are resolved by the head of chiefdom.

Resource Control: Resources are collected and given by the head of chiefdom.

(C.2)

Uniqueness of Chiefdom System:

The concept of son chief and small chief make it unique.

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Son of Chief: Son of chief becomes the head after the death of chief

Small chief: works as a bridge between chief and people.

(4-3)

Example of Chiefdom

"Trobriander Islander"

Anthropologist:

B. Malinowski observed that the Trobriander leaders control the economic resources and resolve dispute mechanism.

(4)

Conclusion

The primitive societies social go control were not about power and authority.

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it was about governance, distribution and collection of resources. This concept explained by Pierre Clastres in following words:

"The evolution of political system is not merely about power but about mechanisms societies develop to legitimize authority and maintain stability."

(Society against the State)

answer is too long
conclude the answers on 9th page max
rest is fine 9/20