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PAPER X A

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN PRIMATES

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few live solitary lives, most needing at least a mate. Many among their own species. Many animals live in groups which may be temporary or permanent. Frequently grouping together requires some behavioural adaptation which ensures the cohesion of the group. This may require a complex or special behaviour patterns known as social behaviour. Social behaviour is well develop in insect.

Primates show marked socialization. The sociality of primates have been enhanced by the following attributes.

i) Enlargement of Brain.
ii) Development of grasping hand.
iii) Great reliance on vision for exploration and communication.
iv) Diversity in their arboreal and terrestrial habitates.

Types of social behaviour in Primates :-

South wick and siddique (1974) have graded Primate social behaviour into following 6 types.

(A). Type - I Solitary → Eg- orangutan, aye-aye, lanis etc. They associates only for matting and an old spring is dependent on its mother.

(B). Type - II - Monogamous :- Eg- Gibbons, tree Shrews. Lemurs, Marmusets etc. Monogamy is rare. However it is Perfectly examplified by Gibbons whose like long pair bond between a male and female and their strict territorality maintained by elaborate "singing" excecilly at down; show remarkable Parallels to some birds. Gibbons are found in south American. Their groups induced 4-8 individuals constituting an adult male and adult female and upto 4 young ones. There is not much differences in body size of male and female. They have equal dominance. Both of them involves themselves in all activities with same intensity.

(C). Type - III - Single male groups with bonded females and offsprings (Unimale bisexual group) :- Eg. — Hanuman langur, red howler monkey, red tail monkey, blue monkey etc. These are typically live in unimale bisexual groups, their groups may have 20-100 individuals, there will be just-

one adult belly growth big sized agile dominant male which is called alpha or resident male. Rest of the group is formed by adult females sub. adult females, male and female juveniles and infants. Adult male is the leader and co-ordinator of group actually. He initiates and determines the direction of group, of movement and activity such as where to sleep etc.

Thus, in male bisexual groups of hanuman langur it is usually the adult male who alone defends the territory, the herds females away from intruding male of all group.

(D) Type IV - Aggregate single male groups with bonded females and offsprings: - Eg - Baboons. These are large sized Primates found in Ethiopia. The males have heavy mane around neck and have dog like muzzle. In their social organization several females are more or less permanently bonded to a single male forming a so-called "harem group" A number of such group bond bonded to a single male forming as a unit, perhaps 40 to 50 strong baboons.

The other baboons, olive baboon, yellow baboons and etc also have units of comparable size but here there are no persistent male/female bonds. Adult male form temporary consortship with females as they come into oestrous but other wise move generally with in the group.

(E) Type V - Multimale bisexual group →: Eg - Rhesus monkey, gorilla, spider monkey, squirrel monkey. Typically there are 3-8 adult males in the group each of which has 5-7 bonded females who remain with their infants. In a way there are many small units living together thus forming a big groups. Some time there are following two major types of individuals within multimale bisexual grouping.

(a). Those which donot divided in smaller breeding group.
E.g - Gorillas.

(b). Those which divides daily into smaller breeding groups.
E.g. rhesus monkeys.

In Gorillas the group is typically a multimale bisexual type with several males and several females all the members remains together - the male

have dominance hierachy. the most dominant is called alpha beta and cramma.

Rhesus monkey is widely distributed in India and lives in large multimale bisexual groups. the males have dominance hicrarchy and in them the bonded females acquire dominance brom the male they have been abbili-ated or bonded with eg- ab alpha is most dominant male his bonded bemales will enjoy high place in dominance hiera-chy among bemales and rest ob group members even their infants acquire that dominance. the dominant males can be identified easily by their confident walk and by their bony strides, they carry their tails up and a subordinate male walks carebully and tusks its tail between the hind limbs.

(F). Type-VI - Diffuse Social Parties :— Eg- Chimpanzee which are bound in Guinea to zoier, Uganda and so many place ob south America.

The Chimpanzees represent the living apes, the closest relatives ob humans. Chimpanzees share about 99% ob their genetic material with humans. Chim-panzees are expert climbers, rest in sitting posture and walk on hind limbs but run on all bour limbs. Chimps usually live in groups. male guard territory and restrict entry ob males brom other bood availability is less.

Special beature ob Primates Socialization :-

(i) Primates grouping are close associations ob conspecifics residing in a territorial limit.

(ii) Group size may vary brom 2 to 100 ob members.

(iii) The social grouping is based on the basis ob rank relations with males and bemale ob all ages.

(iv) Reproduction is all year phenomenan and young ones have close relations with males and bemales ob all ages.

(v) The group composition is adapted to like in a certain environment. This must suite the ecological demand. for instance, Primates living in open tend to have smaller population density than those which are berest dwellers.

(vi) Primates societies lacks bling following.

(vii) In Primates dominance and subordination are important feature and their relationships with others.

(viii) Besides above negative interaction, positive, interaction do occur in between individuals of a group of Primates. There are many friendly contacts between animals as when they move and rest together.

(ix) Primates social organization is meant for constant exploration during daily walks on the basis of memory for the life purposes.