the Dugum Dani of New Guinea was organized around supernatural beings called "mogat" - the ghosts of the dead. The world of the Teton Sioux in America was controlled by the "Waken" powers.

5. Religious activity involves a process of socialisation and social control, insofar as it involves an ethical code of conduct (for example, the "Ten Commandments" of Christianity). The adoption of such a moral code (sometimes expressed as a set of direct commands from "god") is both a characteristic of religious organisation and a means of integrating the individual into the religious community and, most importantly, the worship/veneration of an abstract, unrevealed, power. It will also involve some form of collective and individual system of worship.

6. Religious activity is symbolic, insofar as it involves both sacred symbols and, most importantly, the worship or veneration of an abstract, unrevealed, power. It will also involve some form of collective and individual system of worship. In the above we have identified two separate - but inter-related - strands to the concept of religion.

a. Firstly, a strand that emphasises the idea that religions involve some form of developed, organized, belief systems. This strand looks at religion in ideological terms and focuses upon the general (or universalistic) characteristics of a belief system

b. Secondly, a strand that emphasises the more specific (or particularistic) features of religious ideologies as opposed to other forms of ideology (magical, scientific, political, economic and so forth). This strand tends to emphasise the concept of the supernatural as being an integral part of religious beliefs.