

## SOCIOLOGY 2023

Q: What is meant by society? Discuss its types in detail. Also define culture and what is the difference between material and non-material in a society culture?

### INTRODUCTION:

Society is the amalgamation of social relationship to make a societal structure. Every society has different culture. Culture passed from one generation to next generation. A concept of materialism and non-materialism makes inequalities in the society. Due to these inequalities, social categorization is very common in different culture of a society.

### Society

Society means the interrelationship within members to make a societal structure.



# Types of Society

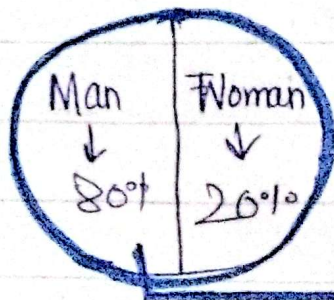
There are three types of society

hunting and gathering societies, pastoral societies, horticultural societies, agrarian societies, feudal societies, industrial societies, and post-industrial societies.

- (i) Patriarchal society
- (ii) Matriarchal society
- ~~(iii) Joking relationships of society~~

## (i) Patriarchal Society

A patriarchal society is defined as the male dominant society. In that society, man values are superior than woman. About half of the population of Pakistan is patriarchal society. In Asian and African regions, men have more because he has to participate in war.



Political Rights  
Cultural Rights  
Economic opportunities  
Eats

Patriarchal Society



## Matriarshal Society:

Matriarshal society is defined as a society in which woman values are more superior than man. An economic rights are more provided to the females.

According to World Bank (WB), a woman participation in the economy boost the progress of about 60%.

## Joking relationship of Society:

In the joking relationship of society, in which members of society teased each other from sexual slogans. Dehumization is the cornerstone of the joking relationship of society.

Radcliff Brown wrote about joking relationship in his book.

"On Joking Relationship".

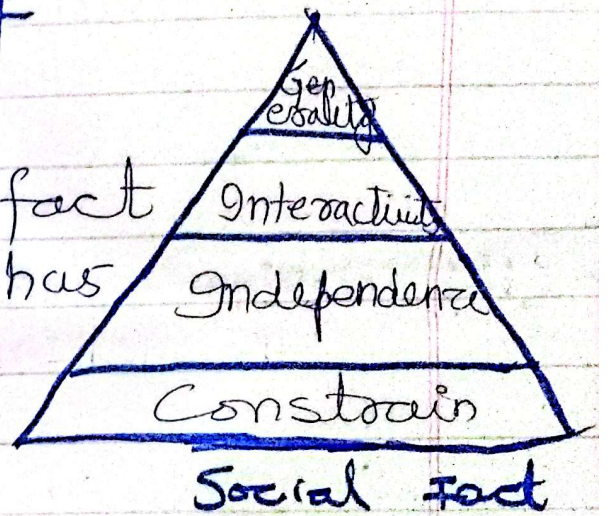


## → Social Fact:

Social fact is the subject matter of the society. Religion is a social fact. Emile Durkheim was a sociologist. In his book, The Rules of Sociological Method (1895), he wrote social fact.

## → Components of Social Fact:

(i) **Generality:** Social fact was general. It has been applied to all members of the society.



(ii) **Independence:** Social fact has independent factors. ~~Death~~ and birth do not effect the social fact. It has passed from one generation to next.

(iii) **Constrain** facts were not fulfilled. Sanctions and punishment have been applied.



# Culture:

According to Bronninsu Malinoswki, culture has set arti facts, values, beliefs and habitat.

## Key features of Culture:

Culture has following features:

- (i) Every culture has its own unique features.
- (ii) An existance of different perspective was present in different culture.
- (iii) Within the time, culture has been change.

## (i) Material Culture

According to Emile Durkheim, material culture is defined as the value that is linked with money.

## (ii) Non-material Culture:

In the perspective of Emile Durkheim, non-material culture was linked with the moral values and religion.



## Simple Society:

Simple society was defined as the homogenous mixture of members. There was not proper mechanism of division of labour.

Repressive laws had been applied in the society. Moral values are the basis of social integration.

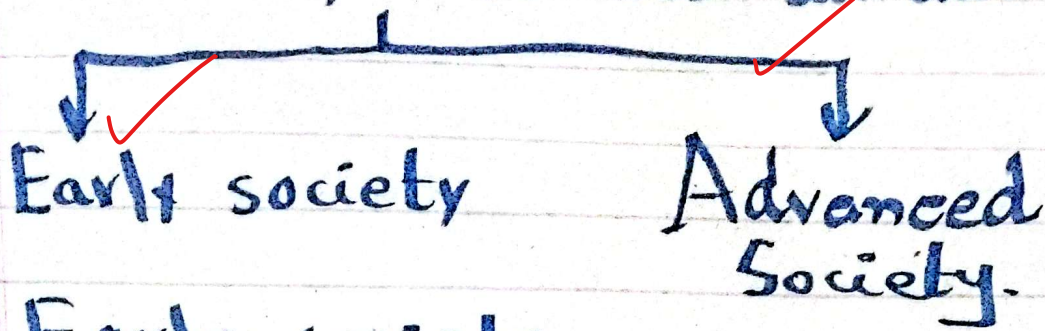
## Complex Society:

Complex society was interlinked with the heterogenous mixture. People was interlinked with the dependency factor for their work. There was a high division of labours. High specialized division of labour was the cornerstone of complex society.

City is the example of complex society. In which high division of labour was the cornerstone of complex society.



On the basis of time  
society has been divided.



(i) **Early society:**

Early society had been present in the ancient time. At that time, moral character was the cornerstone of social integration. Collective care had been important.

(ii) **Advanced society:**

Emile Durkheim was a renowned sociologist. In his book **Division of Labour (1893)**, wrote about two dimension of society such as early and advanced society. Specialized division of labour was the main cornerstone of social integration in that society.



## Conclusion:

In the nutshell, society and culture are interlinked. Society has various colours such as materialism and non-materialism. There was a huge difference between these two factors. Culture has its own unique features. The features of culture has been passed from one generation to next.

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add more examples