

Date: 24/11/2024

Short Note (10 Marks)

Sunday

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Sociology

(1)

Q. Write down short note on the following:

(a) Types of Society:

Definition of Society:

Society is a group of individuals who share a common culture, values and institutions. It is organized through relationships, roles and systems to meet collective needs and goals.

"A nation's culture resides in the hearts and in the soul of its people"
(Mahatma Gandhi)

2. Types of Society:

1. Pre-industrial Societies:

These are traditional societies that rely on agriculture, hunting and gathering for survival. Example include tribal societies and agricultural villages. Social structure are often simplex and economies are based

and economies are based on subsistence living.

2. Industrial Societies :

These societies emerged after the Industrial Revolution and are characterized by large-scale manufacturing, technological advancements and urbanization. These societies see a shift towards specialized labor, economic growth and increased social mobility.

"In an industrial society, people are often treated as commodities rather than as individuals with unique needs."
(Pope Francis)

3. Post-Industrial Societies :

These societies focus on the service and information sectors rather than heavy industry. There is an emphasis on knowledge, technology and communication.

4. Agrarian Societies :

These societies are primarily focused on agriculture and animal husbandry. Social hierarchies are often rigid with landowners holding significant power over peasants or workers. Agrarian societies have more complex social systems than pre-industrial societies with distinct roles for different members.

"Agriculture is the most healthful, most useful and most noble employment for man" (George Washington)

5. Hunting and Gathering Societies :

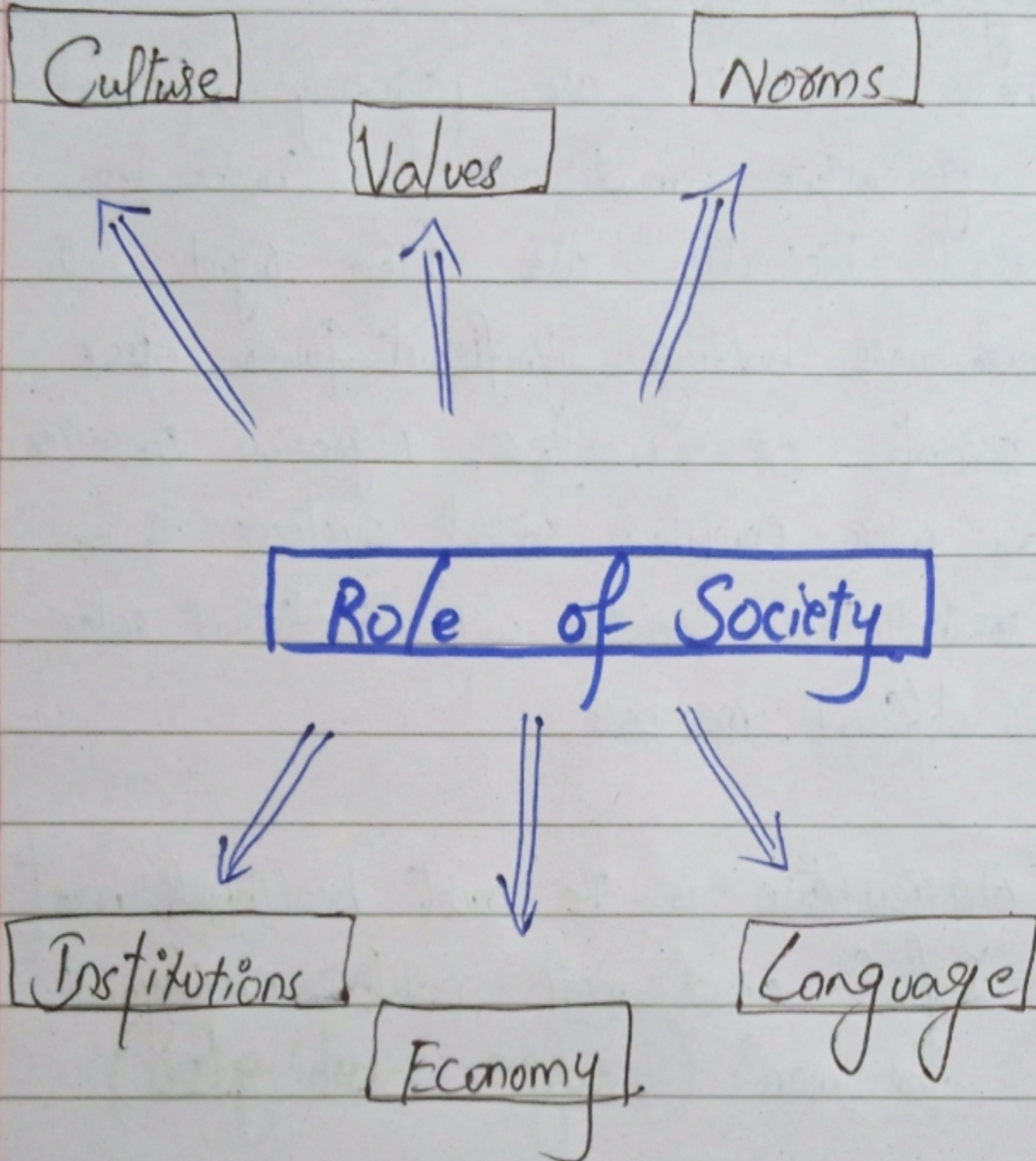
These are the earliest type of human society, where people rely on hunting animals and gathering plants for food. These type of societies tend to be small, mobile and egalitarian with minimal division of labor.

"Hunting and gathering societies are the most egalitarian of all human societies, where survival has/was shared equally among the group" - (Marvin Harris)

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6. Capitalist Societies:

These societies are based on the principles of capitalism where wealth, production and trade are primarily controlled by private individuals or corporations.

There is an emphasis on competition, individualism and free market principles.

7. Socialist Societies:

These societies are based on socialist ideals where the means of production and distribution of goods are controlled by the state or the community. The aim is to reduce inequality and ensure the wealth is distributed more equally.

"Socialism seeks to overcome the exploitation of man by man and to establish economic and social order where freedom and equality go hand in hand"

(Karl Marx)

8. Communist Societies:

In theory, Communist societies aim for a classless, stateless structure where wealth is distributed based on need and all property is collectively owned.

This society as envisioned by **Marxism** seeks to eliminate private property and to create a society where all individuals have

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and to create a society where all individuals have equal access to resources

"Communism aims to create a classless society where wealth is shared equally and the state eventually withers away."

(Karl Marx)

Concluding Thought:

In conclusion, societies have evolved from hunting and gathering to industrial and post-industrial stages, each with its own way of organizing people and resources. As societies grow they adjust to new technology, culture and economy, to shaping how people live and interact.

