

Question NO:

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?

Answer.

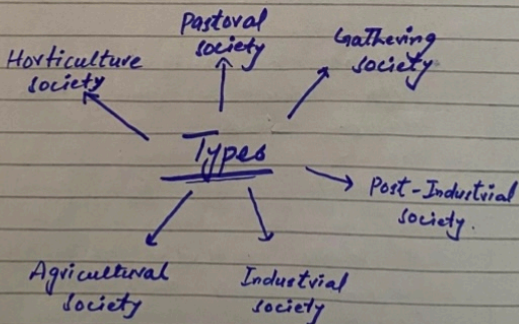
(1) Introduction:

Society is a group of people living together in an organized way, sharing common norms, values and institutions. It provides a framework for social interactions and collective living. Culture, a key part of society, consists of shared beliefs and practices, divided into material and non-material aspects. Understanding society and culture helps explain how people interact and develop social systems.

## (2) Definition of Society.

Society is a group of people who share a common culture, territory and social relationships, interacting with one another with a structured system. It is characterized by patterns of social interactions, institutions and norms that guide human behavior.

## (3) Types of Society.



## (i) Hunting and Gathering Society.

- The earliest form of society where people depend on hunting animals and gathering plants for food.
- These societies are typically small, nomadic and have simple social structures.

## (ii) Pastoral Society.

- Based on the domestication of animals for food, transportation and trade.
- People in pastoral societies often move to find fresh grazing land.

## (iii) Horticultural Society.

- People cultivate plants using simple tools.
- These societies are more settled than hunting and gathering societies and can produce surplus food.

#### (iv) Agricultural Society.

- Larger societies focused on farming with advanced tools like plows and irrigation systems
- Surplus food leads to the development of cities and complex social classes

#### (v) Industrial Society.

- Society based on the production of goods using advanced machinery.
- Industrial societies have a large urban population and are highly specialized.

#### (vi) Post-Industrial Society.

- Focuses on services, information and technology rather than manufacturing.
- Knowledge becomes a key resource and information technology plays a central role

#### (4) Defining Culture.

##### (i) Maccolinis

Culture is a set of values, beliefs, behavior and material objects that together constitute a people's way of life.

##### (ii) C. A. Coşev:

Culture is a set of shared ideas or the customs, beliefs and knowledge that characterize a society in the way of life.

##### (iii) According to Allama Iqbal,

Culture encompasses all the mental and physical activities of a nation. It includes the basic beliefs and faiths, values and literature, art and architecture, music and modes of dress, manners, and customs prevalent in a given society.

## (5) Difference between Material and Non-Material Culture

(Material Culture)	(Non-Material Culture)
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### (i) Definition.

- Material culture refers to the physical objects, resources and spaces that people used to define their culture.

**Ex:** Buildings, tools, art, so on.

- Non-material culture refers to thought and ideas that make up a culture.

**Ex:** Religion, language, customs, norms that may shape society.

### (ii) Characteristics.

#### (a) Tangible.

Comprises items that can be physically touched and seen.

#### (a) Intangible.

Items that can not be physically touched and seen.

#### (b) Artifacts.

Consists of tools,

#### (b) Ideological.

Include values,

buildings, artworks,  
machines and  
technology

beliefs, norms, custom  
traditions and  
language

(c) Observable.

(c) Abstract.

Studied through  
physical examination,  
archeological digs  
and museums.

Exists in the  
thoughts and  
behaviors of  
people

(d) Functional.

(d) Regulative.

Serves practical  
uses in every day  
life and often holds  
cultural significance

Guides behavior  
and social interactions  
through norms and  
ethical standards.

(iii) Examples.

(a) Technology.

(a) values.

Smart phones and  
computers reflect  
technological progress  
and societal  
dependence on  
digital communication

Societal beliefs  
about what is  
good, right and  
desireable (e.g.,  
freedom, equality).

### (b) Architecture

Buildings and structures illustrate cultural priorities, such as religious temples or modern skyscrapers.

### (b) Norms

Social rules and expectations for behavior (e.g., etiquette, laws).

### (c) Art.

Painting and sculptures capture aesthetic values and historical events.

### (c) Language.

Systems of communication that convey cultural meanings and traditions.

### (b) Conclusion.

In conclusion, society provides a framework for human interaction, while culture shapes its values and practices. Material culture includes physical objects, while non-material culture encompasses beliefs and norms.