UNIT 1: ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY

UNIT STRUCTURE

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1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit you will be able to:

- know the meaning and definitions of society
- state the nature of human society
- describe the various elements of society
- explain the characteristics of society
- explain origin and evolution of societies
- identify types of societies

1.2 INTRODUCTION

This unit introduces to you the origin and development of society. It includes the significant concepts of meaning and definitions of society, nature of human society, elements of society, characteristics of society, origin and evolution of societies, and types of societies.

None can deny the statement that every man is a member of certain society. From the moment of birth to death, a man remains as a member in a society. Therefore, it is the human curiosity to explore the origin and development of society. Let us discuss the concept of society before we begin to explore its transforming nature in its entirety.

1.3 MEANING AND DEFINITIONS OF SOCIETY

The term 'society' is derived from the Latin word 'socius' which means companionship or friendship. Companionship means sociability. According to George Simmel, the element of sociability is the true essence of society. It means that "Man always lives in the company of other people."

The word society is employed to indicate the specific members of a group rather than the social relationship among the members of the group. As for instance, in this context we can take the example of a horizon society. Again, the word society is used to name or label institutions. For instance, Arya Samaj (Society), Brahma Samaj (Society) etc, But, in sociology the word 'society' is used not to refer to a group of people or an institution, rather it is used to refer the 'complex pattern' of the 'norms of interaction' that involve the members in a society. One of the important aspects of society is the system of relationships that shows the pattern of norms of interaction among the members of a society.

Some sociologists view that society is created when people come to know each other. As for instance, two people are travelling in a bus of the same place, but they do not know each other or do not communicate with each other, then the question of a society does not come into existence. But, when they try to communicate with each other or come in contact, then the element of a society in the sense of 'reciprocal relationship' comes into existence. Therefore, a reciprocal relationship is a very important element of a society.

According to Morris Gimberg "A society is a collection of individuals united by certain relations or mode of behaviour which mark them off from others who do not enter into these relations or who differ from them in behaviour."

According to Giddings "Society is the union itself, the organization, the sum of formal relation in which associating individuals are bound together." Further he defines a society as- "a number of like-mindedness, and are therefore, able to work together for common ends'.

Lapiere holds that the term society refers not to group of people, but to the complex pattern of the norms of interaction that arise among and between them".

According MacIver and Page, "Society is a web of social relationship."

Further he defines a society as- "a number of like-mindedness, and are therefore, able to work together for common ends'.

Prof. Wright defines, "Society is not a group of people; it is the system of relationships that exists between the individuals of the group'.

While, Green defines society in this way "A society is the larger group to which any individual belongs".

MacIver holds that society is 'a web of social relationships'. It indicates a web of social relationships. So, it is very difficult to pinpoint or formulate a catalogue of social relationships. Wright says "Society in essence means a state or condition, a relationship, and is, therefore, necessarily an abstraction'. Reuter holds that 'Just as life is not a thing but a process of living so society is not a thing but a process of associating'.

These definitions indicate the important relationship between individual and society. A man cannot think of living in isolation of other follow human beings. So, society is a place of fulfilling desire, imagination, planning, aspiration, vision etc. Without a society or living in a place without others, an individual is incomplete. And the definition 'man is by nature a social animal' given by Aristotle highlights this nature of man. That is why, none can deny the importance of society and therefore, it will be necessary to discuss the origin and evolution of societies in the next section.

1.4 ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF SOCITIES

A baby is not born in a solitary world. Rather he is born in a society. Although, it is not possible to answer directly when and how society

originated? Aristotle states that man has a natural tendency to live together. Thus, a man is not happy if he lives alone. In response to a query- who had created our society? It is replied man has created society for the fulfillment of various needs in order to lead a happy and peaceful life. The social nature of man is also an important factor in the creation of society. In this context, we cannot deny the natural instinct of a human being to live with others. Dewey, an American philosopher, states that man is unthinkable without a society. There are mainly two theories on the origin of society.

The social contact theory: This theory states that all men were born free and equal. It also views that individual precedes society. Individuals made a social agreement and created a society.

According to Thomas Hobbes, the state of nature in the ancient age was filled with conflict due to the selfish nature of men. Hobbes viewed that in that period the life of man was solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short. Men were enemy to one another. Therefore, in order to lead a peaceful life against the possible danger or evil, they came into a contract in order to form a society and live together with common ends.

Another exponent of this theory was John Locke. He held the view that the state of nature was not the state of war. Rather, he viewed that it was a state of peace, good will, mutual assistance, and preservation. But, the problem was that the state of nature at that time was not organised in the context of law and justice. That is why, in order to sort out this problem and to ensure law and justice, they came into a contract by which certain powers were conferred upon the community.

J.J. Rousseau in his *Social Contract* opined that the state of nature was equal, self-sufficient, and contented. They lead a life of happiness and primitive simplicity. But, due to the growth of population, men became violent or were in quarrels with each other and as a result they entered into a contract to form a society to get rid of the disturbances involved in the state of nature.

This theory cannot be considered the adequate explanation of the origin of society. The statement that individual is prior to the society cannot be accepted on the ground that the social nature of men is inborn. Thus, the

thinking-individual prior to the society as held by this theory can not be accepted.

The organic theory: This theory holds that the relation between individual and society is organic and not mechanical. The organic relation between individual and society is found in the works of Lesli Stephen and Herbert Spencer. According to them, society is also a living organism like human body. Human body consists of innumerable cells. Metaphorically it can be said that the different members of society are the cells of society. Just as different parts of the body are interdependent yet finally dependent on the whole nervous system, so also different members of a society who are dependent on one another and ultimately dependent on the whole society. Again, just as individuals cannot exist without society so also society cannot exist without individuals. Similarly, cells cannot exist without a human body and human body cannot exist without cells. Therefore, society is like a living organism.

Herbert Spencer has compared society to the animal body whose system of nutrition corresponds to society. In its industrial and agricultural system, the circulatory system that corresponds to the communication and transport systems, the nervous system to the functioning government, and so on.

This theory is also not satisfactory in the sense that the relationship between individual and society is not mechanical. Metaphorically, there are some resemblances between society and organism, but these similarities are not essential. For instance, a man can exist without a society, if he is expelled from the society. But, a man cannot survive, if his one cell is disengaged from his body. Therefore, it can be said that the relation between individual and society is not mechanical. Rather, it is a natural development.

It can be said that society came into existence simultaneously with the arrival of man on this world. We cannot assert either society or man as prior to one another. Man without society is unthinkable; similarly society without man is a story without content. Man has a social nature and a natural instinct of living together. Although, there is no definite answer of beginning or end of a society, yet man has played a dominant role in the development of society which we cannot ignore.

Human existence in the ancient times was primarily based on the rule of nature. In the state of nature, each man lived for himself. The concept of *might is right* prevailed at that time and human life struggled for existence. This indicated the picture of survival of the fittest. At that time the strongest man survived or was fit for living. In this way, the form of human society came into light and simultaneously the process of evolution of society from the primitive age to the modern stage began its course.

After a period of time, people realised that the concept of *might is right* or the survival of the fittest was not a healthier concept of living in a social order. Therefore, people thought of an alternative concept of living in which poor people or the weaker section also can get equal advantage of living in a social setup. In this way, the concept of *might is right* was displaced by people for a structured or better way of life. As a result the concept of *live and let to live* come into existence. In this way people started the way living in a structured, organised, and systematic manner.

It can be viewed that society had evolved along with physical and biological evolution. Charles Darwin in his book the *Origin of Species* viewed that evolution was the result of natural selection in which nature selected those people who had the ability to make themself fit for living in their natural surroundings. Such people were considered either stronger or more intelligent than the others who were less stronger or less intelligent. The evolutionary process is based on the biological mechanism which brought out biological changes of species.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q1: Name the Latin word *from* which the word 'society' is derived.

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Q2: Give the definition of society by Giddings.

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Q3: **'**Man is by nature a social animal'- Who formulated the concept.

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Q4: Which new concept replaces the previous concept- 'might is right'?

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Q5: Why was the concept of might is right replaced? (Answer in about 80 words)

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Q6: Who held the view that life of man in the ancient age was solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short?

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Q7: Which theory of the origin of society holds the view that individual precedes society?

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Q8: Who held the view that the state of nature were equal, self-sufficient, and contented?

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Q9: What do you mean by the organic theory? (Answer in about 40 words)

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ACTIVITY: 1.1

Can people live in isolation without a society? Discuss

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1.5 NATURE OF HUMAN SOCIETY

The nature of human society is linked with the issue of relationship of man and society. Regarding this issue, Aristotle viewed that man is a social animal by nature. By this viewpoint, it can be asserted that a man who does not live in a society is either a beast or God. The statement- man is a social animal involves some important questions like- in what sense is man a social animal? What is the nature of our dependence upon society? What types of relation exist between individual and the social system?

There are mainly two theories associated with the relationship of individual and society. They are such as: the social contact theory and the organic theory. These two theories have been discussed in the section-1.4.

There is some form or nature of human society like the animal society. Although people like to live together in a society just as animals live or move in a group, yet some unique nature of human beings distinguish the human societies from the animal society.

i) The most important distinction between the human society and the animal society is that people can judge or have a thinking capacity on what is good or bad. On the other hand this capacity or power is missing in case of animal society.

ii) The communication system in human societies is very advanced. On the other hand in case of animal societies the communication system is not as advanced as compared to the human societies. Therefore, by the help of communication people able to know each other or enable to transmit culture or other important information from one generation to another, but in case of animal world that is absent because of the non-adequate communication system.

iii) Human societies give freedom to individuals according to their necessity, but there are no such provisions in the animal societies.

iv) People can adapt themselves in case of changing environment, but this changing nature or adaptability in case of animal societies is missing.

1.5.1 Elements of Society

There are three elements of society which are prerequisites of society.

a) **Likeness**: It is an essential condition of a society. MacIver holds that 'society means likeness'. The sense of likeness refers back to the early society on kingship. But the modern society focuses on the broader outlook and indicates the element of likeness through the principle of nationality or 'one world'.

b) **Interdependence**: It is also an essential element of a society. Not only a man is interdependent on others for living in a society, but also a country or a continent depends on other countries or other continents for the welfare of all from economic, social, and political side. If communication fails or interrupts, a man in a society or a country or a continent fails in case of welfare of all. The world organizations like NATO, SAARC, UNESCO etc. are excellent examples of interdependence of one country on another country or one continent on another continent for the betterment of people in general.

c) **Co-operation:** It is also considered an essential element of a society. Without co-operation no society can exist. If people do not co-operate with each other, the concept of happiness or peace will no longer exist in our society.

MacIver in the definition of society adds some other elements of society. He defines it as a system of uses and procedures, authority, and mutual aid, of many groupings and divisions, of controls of human behaviour, and of liberties. This definition consists of seven elements of society. Firstly, we find some usages which are connected with marriage, family, education, religion, food, and language in society. These differ from society to society.

Secondly, there are procedures which are also known as the 'modes of action' in every society which maintain its unity and organisation.

Thirdly, the presence of an authority is also a necessary element in order to maintain order in a society.

Fourthly, no society can be stable unless and until there is feeling of mutual aid among its members. Fifthly, there are many groupings and divisions in a society such as family, village, and city. Sixthly, controls are necessary for the organisation of society. Seventh, liberty and control go together in a society. Without liberty man cannot develop his personality. Again, it does not mean to violate individual's liberty by controlling individuals' behaviour. Rather, it helps to develop one's own personality without sacrificing his/her liberty.

It can be held that society involves the elements of *likeness* and *interdependence*. These two feelings must be essentially present in every individual, which is also known as a community feeling. Society is not a mere institution or platform or agency of an individuals, rather it is considered a system of social relationship.

Society is not an artificial phenomenon; rather it is a creation of natural instincts of human beings. So, society is a natural organisation. Aristotle therefore, states that man is by nature a social animal. As long as, human instincts will act as a regulatory force, society will continue to exist.

1.5.2 Characteristics of Society

a) **Society is a collection of people**: One of the characteristics of society is that "it consists of people". We cannot think of a society without people. So, people are considered necessary or prerequisite component of a society. Social life exists only when there is a social relationship among men.

b) **Mutual interaction and awareness**: The second characteristic of society is mutual interaction and awareness among the members of society. Society implies good will and contact among the members in their minds. An individual will remain a member of a society when his good will and contact with other members persist. Without good

will and awareness, social relationship cannot be formed or maintained. That is why, interaction among members and awareness to social relationship are considered essential characteristics of society.

c) **Likeness**: The third characteristic of society is likeness. It indicates the similarities pertaining to people's needs, works, aims, ideals, values, and outlook towards life. By the cases of similarities people come together and make a bond among the members of a society and consequently, social relationship grows up among people. In this way, it is possible to unite people or to build a common platform among likeminded people. Likeness depends upon like-mindedness. Without like-mindedness one cannot feel happy in any society.

d) **Differences:** Society is based on the differences which occur in terms of age, sex, capabilities, capacities, culture, religion and so on. The differences involved in case of work indicate the distribution of work that shows that none is to do everything.

e) **Interdependence**: This is considered one of the basic features of society. It is true that no man is perfect, so on the basis of the premise (no men are perfect), it can be derived the point that people are dependent on others in society. Therefore, the concept of interdependence is an important feature of in a society.

f) **Co-operation**: It is also an important feature of society. To live in a society peacefully or to lead a meaningful life, we have to be co-operative in our life. As we live in a society, so co-operation will be a significant element.

g) **Permanence**: Society is a permanent entity. It exists irrespective of class, creed and race. It will exist or remain the same if an individual wants to live without a society.

h) **Organized:** It is an organised or structured system. People live in that system by indicating its smooth functioning.

i) **Common culture**: Living in a society, people share a common culture that identifies the society.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q10: Which element is considered most important in society?

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Q11: Mention the important distinction between human society and the animal society.(Answer in about 50 words)

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Q12: State the important relationship between individual and society. (Answer in about 40 words)

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Q13: What are the three elements of society?

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Q14: What do you mean by the element of interdependence? (Answer in about 80 words)

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Q15: What are the characteristics of society?

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Q16: Why is mutual interaction and awareness important in a society? (Answer in about 60 words)

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1.5.3 Types of Socities

From the ancient period to the modern era, human existence comes across different forms of society. They are such as hunting

and food-gathering societies, pastoral societies, the agrarian societies, modern socities, and industrial socities.

Let us discuss these societies in detailed manner in the section below–

Hunters and Food gathering society: This type of society is considered the earliest type of society in the history of mankind. At the primitive stage, people lived in a group and acquired their food from hunting, fishing in the seas, rivers or local ponds or water bodies, and collecting edible plants, leaves, fruits and nuts from jungle and forest. Therefore, it is considered the first form of the evolution and the origin of society. The present existence of this kind of society is very few and found in the parts of Asia, Africa and Latin American countries. These societies are characterised by primitive technology and use of instruments like bows and arrows, spears, stones missiles, slings etc. for hunting and tools like rods, harpoons, spears, nets etc. for fishing. These societies use instruments for digging and building and utilize utensils for cooking. There are different groups found within the same society. These societies have some fixed territories and people in case of searching food migrate from one territory to another.

Pastoral Societies: These societies refer to the rearing and herding of animals such as cattle, goats, sheep, camels or horses. It is found in the parts of Asia, Africa, and the Middle-East. As these societies fully depend on the domesticated animals, so they are located in dense grasslands, mountainous regions, and deserts. The people of these societies migrate from one place to another because of shortage of food involved in case of domesticated animals. These societies are nomadic in nature and usually use animal transport for communication. These socities are larger in size than the hunting and food-gathering societies.

Agrarian Societies: These societies practice some form of settled cultivation. This form of settled cultivation in the present time has been developed as horticulture or the cultivation of plants and flowers

in small gardens. This type of cultivation helps group of people to settle in one place and also helps to strengthen the economy of the group. These societies are larger in Group than the hunting and the food gathering society. These societies acquire wealth and exchange or trade things with other group of society. These societies are also based on domestication of animals. In due course the cultivation of plants in these societies developed into settled agricultural production as found in the present time where the use of modern equipments or techniques is found.

Non-industrial Urban centres or Traditional States: History shows that there existed developed urban societies in the different parts of the world during 6000 BCE. After several years, these societies had developed cities and they were classified on the basis of wealth and power. At that time, the cities were ruled by kings or emperors. These societies were called civilisation and were characterised by the use of writing, development of science and technology, and the arts. They had forms of government which were relatively developed. Hence, they were called traditional states. These societies were also known as empires which were large in size, and were involved in wars and conquests. The civilisations of China, Rome, the Indus Valley civilisation, and the Mayan civilization are examples of such societies.

These societies were characterised by the division of labour which was based on age and sex. As a result, the activities of traders, soldiers, and government officials were considered specialised in these societies. Besides, they also represented a differentiation between ruler class and the masses. This pictured the presence of slavery in these societies.

Modern Industrial Societies: Industrial revolution started in England in the 17th and 18th century. Its effect was not confined to England; rather it influenced the rest of the world as well. The machine made production and the extensive use of science and technology in the different fields were the immediate effects of the industrial revolution.

It can also be opined that the formation of industries was also an innovative and emerging trend by Industrial revolution in the different parts of the world. It also started the trend of replacing human resource by machines. Another important consequence of the age of industrialisation was the appearance of division of labour which is based on the specialization of skills and knowledge in different areas. Therefore, it can be asserted that it has changed the structure of job market and consequently transformed the agrarian states into industrial states. Therefore, in a sense the industrial revolution has created a trend of urbanisation. In fact, it has formed a global village in which people can easily come into contact to one another by overlooking the barriers of time and place.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q17: What are the different forms of society?

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Q18: Which type of society is considered the first form of the evolution and the origin of society?

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Q19: Where do we find the hunters and food gathering societies?

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Q20: What do we mean by pastoral societies? (Answer in about 50 words)

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Q21: Give some examples of traditional states.

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ACTIVITY 1.2

Can society exist without man? Discuss

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1.6 LET US SUM UP

- The term 'society' is derived from the Latin word 'socius' which means companionship or friendship. Companionship means sociability.
- A man cannot think of living in isolation without others. So, society is a place of fulfilling desire, imagination, planning, aspiration, vision etc. Without a society and living in a place without others, an individual becomes incomplete.
- Thomas Hobbes mentioned that the state of nature in the ancient age was filled with conflict due to the selfish nature of men. Hobbes viewed that in that period the life of man was solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short. Men were enemy of one another. That is why, in order to lead a peaceful life against the possible danger or evil, they came into contract to form a society.
- The organic theory holds that the relation between individual and society is organic, not mechanical. Lesli Stephen and Herbert Spencer advocated this theory. According to them, society is also a living organism like human body.
- The most important distinction between the human society and the animal society is that people can judge and have the thinking capacity to decide whether the particular work done by a human being is good or bad. On the other hand this capacity or power is missing in case of animal society.
- Interdependence is an essential element of a society. Not only a man is dependent on others for living in a society, but also a country or a continent depends on other countries or other continents regarding peaceful living from economic, social, and political side. The world organisations like

NATO, SAARC, UNESCO etc. are the excellent examples of interdependence of one country on another country or one continent on another continent.

- The second characteristic of society is mutual interaction and awareness among the members of society. Society depicts the social relationship, good will, and contact among the members. An individual will remain a member of society when his good will and contact to other members persist. Without good will and awareness to social relationship, society cannot be formed.
- It is true that no man is perfect, so on the basis of the premise (no men are perfect) it can be derived that people are dependent on others in society. Therefore, the concept of interdependence is an important feature of a society.
- People thought that the concept of *might is right* or the survival of the fittest was not a healthy concept of living in a social order. Therefore, people thought of an alternative concept of living in which poor people or the weaker section also can get equal advantage for living in a social setup. In this way the concept of *might is right* was displaced by people for a structured or better way of life. As a result the concept of *live and let live* came into existence and people searched for a new way of life by discrediting the concept of *might is right*.
- Hunters and food gathering society is considered the earliest type of society in the history of mankind. At the primitive stage, people lived in a group and acquired their food from hunting, fishing in the seas, rivers or local ponds or water bodies, and collecting edible plants, leaves, fruits and nuts from jungle and forest. Therefore, it is considered the first form of the evolution and the origin of society.
- Industrial revolution started in England in the 17^{th} and 18^{th} century. Its effect was not confined to England alone; rather it influenced the rest of the world. Machines' made production and the extensive use of science and technology in the different fields were the immediate effects of the industrial revolution. It can also be opined that the formation of industries was also an innovative and emerging trend initiated by Industrial revolution in the different parts of the world.



1.7 FURTHER READING

1) Bhusan, Vidya & D.R Sachdeva (2005) *Text Book of Sociology*. Kitab Mahal. New Delhi
2) Bhusan, Vidya & D.R Sachdeva. (2012) *Fundamentals of Sociology*. Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.
3) Dasgupta, Samir & Paulomi Saha (2012) *An Introduction to Sociology*. Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd.
4) Perry, John & Erna Perry (2010). *Contemporary Society*. Dorling Kindersley Indian Pvt. Ltd.
5) Francis, M. (2006) *Contemporary Sociology*. Oxford University Press



1.8 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Ans to Q No 1: Latin word 'socius'

Ans to Q No 2: Giddings defines a society as- "a number of like-mindedness, and are therefore, able to work together for common ends'

Ans to Q No 3: Aristotle

Ans to Q No 4: The concept of live and let to live

Ans to Q No 5: People thought for an alternative concept of living in order to free from the concept of might is right. The weaker section or poor people also can avail the equal advantage for living in a social set up through the alternative concept of *live and let to live.* For this reason the concept *might is right* was discarded. Therefore, the new concept of *live and let live* is considered a holistic concept.

Ans to Q 6: Thomas Hobbes

Ans to Q 7: Social Contract Theory

Ans to Q 8: J.J. Rousseau

Ans to Q 9: This theory holds that the relation between individual and society

is organic, not mechanical. The advocates of this theory were Lesli Stephen and Herbert Spencer. They held the view that society is also a living organism like human body.

Ans to Q No 10: Reciprocal relationship

Ans to Q No 11: The important distinction between human society and the animal society is that people can judge whether the particular action done by the person is good or bad, but animals cannot think of whether the action is good or bad.

Ans to Q No 12: A man cannot think of living in isolation in a society. So, society is a place of fulfilling desire, imagination, planning, aspiration, vision etc. Without a society or life without others, an individual is incomplete.

Ans to Q No 13: Likeness, interdependence, co-operation

Ans to Q No 14: It is an essential element of a society. Not only a man is interdependent on others for living in a society, but also a country or a continent depends on other countries or continents for living in a peaceful state from economic, social and political side. As for instance, the world organisations like NATO, SAARC, UNESCO etc. are the excellent examples of interdependence of one country on another or one continent on another continent.

Ans to Q No 15: i) Society is a collection of people, ii) Mutual interaction and awareness, iii) Likeness

Ans to Q No 16: Society implies the social relationship and good will among the members of society. An individual continues to be a member of society when his good will and contact to other members persists. Without good will and awareness, social relationship cannot be formed or maintained. That is why, interaction among members and awareness to social relationship are considered the essential characteristics of a society.

Ans to Q No 17: Hunting and food gathering society, pastoral societies, agrarian societies, modern societies, and industrial societies

Ans to Q No 18: Hunting and food gathering society

Ans to Q No 19: It is found in the parts of Asia, Africa, and Latin American countries

Ans to Q No 20: These societies refer to the rearing and herding of animals such as cattle, goats, sheep, camels or horses etc. They are found in the parts of Asia, Africa, and the Middle East and generally located in dense grasslands, mountainous regions, and deserts**.**

Ans to Q No 21: The Civilisation of Rome, China, the Indus Valley civilisation, and the Meyan civilisation.



1.9 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) Very short questions

Q 1: Name the Latin word from which the term society is derived.

Q 2: According to whom, society is a web of social relationship?

Q 3: What are the elements of society?

Q 4: Man is by nature a social animal. Who says this?

Q 5: What do you mean by the concept- 'might is right'?

Q 6: Who is the author of *the Origin of Species?*

B) Short questions (Answer each question in about 150 words)

Q 1: Briefly explain the main elements of society.

Q 2: What do you mean by likeness? Explain it briefly.

Q 3: How does social relationship emerge in a society? Explain in brief.

Q 4: Write a note on modern industrial societies.

Q 5: What do mean by agrarian societies? Explain in brief.

Q 6: Write a short note on pastoral societies.

Q 7: What is a social contract theory? Explain in brief

Q 8: Write a short note on the organic theory.

C) Long Questions (Answer each question in about 300 words)

Q 1: What are the types of societies? Explain

Q 2: Explain the characteristics of society.

Q 3: What are the elements of society? Explain

Q 4: What is society? Explain the nature of human society.

Q 5: What do you mean by origin and evolution of societies? Explain

Q 6: How does society transform into modern industrial societies? Explain

Q 7: Explain the theories of the origin of society.

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