

Society

✓ Basic feature or characteristics of society

- ↳ group of people
- ↳ geographical location
- ↳ common culture
- ↳ feeling of identity
- ↳ social interaction
- ↳ common origin and common historical experience
- ↳ common mother tongue
- ↳ social institution, org
- ↳ interdependent with each other
- ↳ diff. of social roles

Social Transformation: process of change in institutionalized relationships, norms, values and hierarchies over time.

liquid changes of transformation (currently)

Lenski's five types of society →

- ✓ → Hunting gathering → (use simple tools to hunt animal and gather vegetables)
- ✓ → Horticulture & Pastoral → Horticulture: use of hand tools to raise crops
- ✓ → Agrarian
- ✓ → Industrial → (Large scale of cultivation using plows)
- ✓ → Post Industrial → (Production of goods using advance sources of energy)

Primitive

before Agriculture society

↳ (Hunting and gathering) → around 200,000 years ago

Simplest society

till 10,000 BCE (^{till} Agriculture Society)

↳ eco depends on hunting and gathering

→ Subsistence Economy: their economy based on subsistence agriculture hunting and gathering, they produce what they need for survival without surplus or emphasis on profit generation.

→ Nomadic Lifestyle:

These people are constantly on the move because they have to leave one area as soon as they have exhausted its food resources.

→ Egalitarian Structure: Decision are made collectively often centered around kinship and age, there is no hierarchy or division of labor.

→ Simple Technology: Tech is limited to basic tools made of stone, wood or bone.

→ Cultural Practice: Oral traditions, rituals and kinship based social org. Sharing resources and cooperating each other. They have strong spiritual and animistic belief most nature centric

→ relation with Environment: They maintain a direct and sustainable relationship with the nature.

Examples:- The Natufian Culture (Middle East, around 12,000 BCE)

- Early humans in the Levant region (modern Day Israel, Palestine, Jordan & Syria)

Shifted from purely hunting and gathering to early forms of agriculture, domesticating wheat and barley.

Horticulture and Pastoral Society:

Pastoral: whose livelihood based on pasturing of animals,
↓
about such as cattle, camels, sheep and goats.
15,000 years ago

Horticulture: whose eco is based on cultivating plants by
↓
around 12000 the use of simple tools, such as digging sticks, hoes,
years ago until axes etc.
3000 years ago

Key Features:

- Introduction of small scale farming (horticulture) and animal domestication (pastoralism).
- Formation of small villages with limited trade.
- Semi nomadic lifestyle in pastoral societies.
- Social differentiation based on control of resources.
- More structured ritual beliefs and rituals.
- Basic division of labor (farmers, shepherds, toolmakers)

↑ Pasturing of animals like cattle, camels, sheep, goats

~ Ancient Egypt 3,000 BCE

Pastoral Societies: About 15,000 years ago:- Economy

→ Pastoral societies relied mainly on domesticated livestock, societies whose subsistence derives from the rearing of domesticated animals.

→ Lifestyle:- They live a nomadic life, moving their herds from one pasture to another. Larger population than hunting-gathering groups because of stable food.

→

→ Society: Still exist on Africa, Middle East, Central Asia. Wealth measured by the number of animals someone owns. Division of

→ Technology: labour become more complex: craftworkers, producing tools, weapons and jewellery.

→ Tech: simple but effective. Use of animals for transport.

→ Cultural Practice: Storytelling and oral tradition are common.

Religious beliefs often fled to animals, nature and spirits.

→ relation with Environment: Pastoralists reared cattle, sheep, goats, camels or horses. Deep dependence on environment and climate. Move seasonally to avoid drought, cold or food shortage.

Horticulture Societies:- A society where people survive mainly by small scale farming using simple hand tools like digging sticks, hoes and axes. They grow their own foods in small scale by small gardens.

→ Economy:- Based on small scale agriculture. Produce fruits, vegetables, grains. Food surplus is small but enough for support community. Beginning of trades of crops and simple goods.

→ Lifestyle: Mostly settled. Live in small villages with groups or clans. Some practice of "slash and burn" farming.

→ Social Structure: Start of social inequality. Specialized roles in horticulture society include craftspeople, shamans (religious leaders) and traders.

→ Tech: Simple hoes, digging sticks, axes. Use of slash and burn.

→ Culture: Strong rituals around farming (rain rituals, harvest fest). Belief in spirit of nature, ancestors and fertility gods.

→ Relation with Environment: Dependent on soil fertility, rainfall and seasons. Knowledge of plants, soils, and seasons is essential.

Major changes leading to the next stage:

→ Development of irrigation techniques.

→ Population growth leading to permanent settlements.

→ Emergence of political leadership and social hierarchies.

Example: Ancient Egypt (around 3,000 BCE)

- Development of large scale irrigation systems along the Nile River.
- Farmers began using plows and oxen, leading to surplus food production.
- The establishment of social hierarchies: Pharaoh (ruler), priests, merchants, peasants and slaves.

Agriculture Society: (Agrarian Society) :-

- ↳ Began around 10,000 years ago, with Neolithic Revolution.
This society which still dominant in most of the parts of the world.
Based on large scale of agriculture, which largely depends on ploughs using animal labours. → Ended in the 1750s (CE)
Key Feature:-
- Agricultural Economy: Domestication of plants and animals led to large scale settled farming communities and irrigation schemes.
- Surplus Production: Food surplus allowed for population growth and the development of non-farming occupation and specialized labors like farmers, black smiths, merchants etc.
- Social Stratification: Emergence of feudal systems and structured social hierarchies. (e.g. kings, nobles, peasants etc). Based on land ownership, wealth and power.

- Urbanization: Forming of villages, towns, and eventually cities.
- Complex Institutions: Development of organized religions, priesthoods, governance and trade network systems that connected different regions.
- Technological Advances:- Use of plows, irrigation and metal tools, development of writing tools, record keeping formal laws.

⇒ Major changes leading to next stage:-

→ Invention of machines

→ Growth of market economies

→ Migration

Example: The Feudal System in Medieval Europe

(around 9th-15th century)

- A rigid class system where landowning lords controlled agricultural production, and peasants (serfs) worked on farms.
- Major tech advantages like the three-field crop rotation system and improvement plows, increasing food supply.

Industrial Society:- Began in Great Britain in 18th Century till Mid 20th Century.

Key Features:-

- Industrial Eco: Manufacturing and machine-based production and factory system.
- Urbanization:- Mass migration to cities for factory work, leading to the growth of large urban population centers.
- Capitalism: Rise of market economies, capitalistic economies, private ownership and wage labor.
- Social classes:- Clear divisions between capitalist class and working class in the ~~society~~ society.
- Technological Innovations: Steam engines, rapid development in transport sectors, mechanized production after that electricity.
- Cultural Changes:- Growth of public education, mass literacy, shift in gender roles, emphasis on individualism, secularism and scientific discoveries and reasoning.

Major changes leading to the next stage:-

- Colonialism and global trade expanded markets and resources.
- Rise of information tech and automation.
- Shift from manufacturing to service based economy.
- Globalization and interconnected economies.

Example: The British Industrial Revolution (around 1750-1850)

- The innovation of steam engines, spinning jennies, and mechanized textile mills shifted production from hand made to machine made goods.
- Rural populations migrated to cities to work in factories.
- New transportation Railways and Steamships.
- Child labor and poor working conditions became major social issues.

Post Industrial Society: (Information Based Society)

Time Period: Emerged in the late 20th century (1980s) to present days, particularly in developed nations.

Key Features:-

Service Based Economy: Economies shift from manufacturing to service and info and knowledge-based professions (healthcare, education, finance, IT).

Urbanization: Urbanization continues but digital works allow for remote jobs.

Globalization: Increased interconnectedness through trade, communication and cultural exchange.

Tech Advancements: Rise of computers, the internet, AI, robotics, automation and other digital techs. ~~led to do~~

Social changes: Greater focus on education, creativity and flexibility in work. Ethical concerns emerges over AI, privacy and complex social issues.

Environmental Awareness: Growing recognition of sustainability and environmental challenges.

Major challenges in future leading to the Next Stage:-

- Advantages in biotechnology and artificial intelligence.
- Shift towards sustainability and green economies.
- Potential rise of post-human or AI-integrated societies.

Example: The Rise of Silicon Valley (about 1970s-Present).

**Q1: How do you define the term post-industrial society?
What transformations led to the development of post-industrial society?**

A post-industrial society is a term used to describe a society that has shifted away from its traditional industrial base, where manufacturing and heavy industry were dominant, and has evolved into a society that places greater emphasis on information, technology, services, and knowledge-based activities. Here's a simple explanation with examples and reasons for this transformation:

1. **Definition of a Post-Industrial Society:** A post-industrial society is a modern society where the importance of industry and manufacturing has decreased, and knowledge, services, and technology-driven sectors have become more prominent. In a post-industrial society, people often work in jobs related to information, technology, education, healthcare, and creative industries, rather than traditional factory-based work.
2. **Transformations Leading to a Post-Industrial Society:** Several transformations have led to the development of a post-industrial society:
 - a. **Technological Advancements:** The widespread adoption of computers, the internet, and digital technologies has revolutionized how we work and communicate. For example, the rise of companies like Google, which provide digital services, is a hallmark of the post-industrial era.
 - b. **Globalization:** Increased interconnectedness and global trade have shifted many manufacturing jobs to countries with lower labor costs. This transition has made knowledge-based and service industries more significant. For instance,

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companies like Amazon, which provide online retail and cloud computing services, thrive in this globalized environment.

- c. **Education and Knowledge Economy:** In a post-industrial society, education and knowledge are highly valued. Many jobs now require specialized skills and education. Examples include software developers, doctors, or data analysts who rely on their knowledge and expertise to perform their jobs.
3. **Reasons for the Transformation:** The transformation to a post-industrial society has occurred for several reasons:
 - a. **Economic Efficiency:** Information and service industries are often more profitable and efficient than traditional manufacturing. They require less physical space and can scale quickly, as seen in companies like Facebook, which connect people worldwide without the need for physical infrastructure.
 - b. **Shift in Consumer Demand:** Consumer preferences have evolved. People now value intangible goods and services such as entertainment streaming (e.g., Netflix) and online education (e.g., Coursera) more than traditional physical products.
 - c. **Environmental Concerns:** The environmental impact of heavy industry and manufacturing has prompted a shift toward more sustainable, knowledge-based industries that produce fewer carbon emissions.

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4. **Comparisons:** To better understand the shift to a post-industrial society, you can compare it to an industrial society. In an industrial society, manufacturing and factories played a central role. For example, the production of automobiles in large factories was a hallmark of this era. In a post-industrial society, the focus has shifted toward activities like software development and online marketing.

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In summary, a post-industrial society is characterized by a reduced emphasis on traditional manufacturing, with a greater focus on technology, services, knowledge, and information-driven activities. This transformation has been driven by technological advancements, globalization, changes in consumer preferences, and a shift toward more sustainable and knowledge-based economies.

Q2: Explain major characteristics/conditions from primitive societies to post-industrial societies?

Certainly, I can explain the major characteristics and conditions that have evolved from primitive societies to post-industrial societies in a simple and understandable way. Let's break it down:

1. Primitive Society:

- **Technology:** Primitive societies relied on simple tools and techniques, such as stone tools and fire, for survival.
- **Economy:** Subsistence agriculture and hunting-gathering were the primary economic activities.
- **Social Structure:** Typically small, kin-based groups with minimal hierarchy and division of labor.
- **Communication:** Limited to oral traditions and face-to-face interactions.
- **Lifestyle:** Nomadic or semi-nomadic lifestyle, focused on survival and basic needs.

2. Agricultural Society:

- **Technology:** The development of agriculture led to the use of more advanced tools, like plows and irrigation systems.
- **Economy:** Agrarian economies based on crop cultivation and domesticated animals.

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- **Social Structure:** Larger settlements, emergence of social classes, and more specialized roles.
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3. Industrial Society:

- **Technology:** The Industrial Revolution introduced machinery and factories.
- **Economy:** Mass production, urbanization, and wage labor became common.
- **Social Structure:** A more complex division of labor, with distinct working and middle classes.
- **Communication:** The printing press, telegraph, and later, telephones improved communication and connected distant regions.
- **Lifestyle:** Migration to cities, with a focus on factory jobs, and significant technological advancements.

4. Post-Industrial Society:

- **Technology:** Advanced digital technology and automation dominate all aspects of life.
- **Economy:** A shift from manufacturing to service-oriented, information-based industries.
- **Social Structure:** A growing emphasis on knowledge workers and a more fluid class structure.
- **Communication:** The internet and mobile technology enable instant global communication.
- **Lifestyle:** Greater urbanization, focus on information and services, and an emphasis on education and creativity.

Comparisons:

- Primitive societies were characterized by simplicity, while post-industrial societies are marked by complexity and technology.
- Economic activities have shifted from basic subsistence to advanced, knowledge-based services.
- Social structures have become more hierarchical, but also more fluid and diverse.
- Communication has evolved from face-to-face interactions to global digital connectivity.
- Lifestyles have transitioned from nomadic survival to urban, information-driven, and creative pursuits.

In summary, societies have evolved from primitive, agrarian, and industrial stages to the post-industrial era, with each stage marked by distinct technological, economic, social, and lifestyle changes. These transformations are driven by advancements in technology, changes in the economy, shifts in social structures, and improvements in communication methods.

Q3: Can you please elaborate on - “the evolution of human society and its interaction with the environment?

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Certainly, let's elaborate on the evolution of human society and its interaction with the environment in a simple and comprehensive way.

1. Hunter-Gatherer Societies:

- **Interaction with the Environment:** Early humans were hunter-gatherers who relied on the environment for food, shelter, and resources. They adapted to various habitats, such as forests, grasslands, and coastal areas, and learned to use natural resources sustainably.
- **Impact on the Environment:** Their impact on the environment was relatively low because of small population

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sizes and a nomadic lifestyle. They had a minimal ecological footprint.

2. Agricultural Societies:

- **Interaction with the Environment:** The development of agriculture allowed people to settle in one place, cultivate crops, and domesticate animals. This created a closer and more direct relationship with the environment, as they depended on specific regions for food production.
- **Impact on the Environment:** Agricultural societies cleared land for farming, leading to deforestation and changes in local ecosystems. However, this also allowed for the development of larger, more stable communities.

3. Industrial Societies:

- **Interaction with the Environment:** The Industrial Revolution introduced machinery and factories, leading to the widespread use of non-renewable resources like coal and oil. The interaction with the environment became more extractive and exploitative as people relied heavily on fossil fuels for energy.
- **Impact on the Environment:** This period saw significant environmental consequences, including air and water pollution, habitat destruction, and global climate change due to increased greenhouse gas emissions.

4. Post-Industrial Societies:

- **Interaction with the Environment:** Post-industrial societies are characterized by a shift toward information and service-based economies. Technology plays a central role, and there is a growing awareness of the environment and sustainability.

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- **Impact on the Environment:** While these societies still have



Short on time? Try Generative summary



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- **Impact on the Environment:** While these societies still have environmental challenges, they are increasingly focused on environmental conservation, renewable energy, and sustainable practices. Efforts are made to reduce the negative impact on the environment through technology and policy.

Comparisons:

- In hunter-gatherer societies, human interaction with the environment was closely tied to survival and balanced due to small populations.
- Agricultural societies intensified their interaction with the environment through farming, leading to changes in land use.
- Industrial societies had a significant and often detrimental impact on the environment due to heavy resource consumption and pollution.
- Post-industrial societies are more aware of environmental issues and seek sustainable solutions to minimize their impact.

In summary, human society has evolved from early hunter-gatherer communities with minimal environmental impact to more complex agricultural, industrial, and post-industrial societies, each with distinct interactions and impacts on the environment. The current challenge is to balance societal development with environmental conservation and sustainability.

Q4: What was the Industrial Revolution? How did the Industrial Revolution transform and destroy the natural environment and social relations?

The Industrial Revolution was a significant period in history that marked a fundamental shift in the way society and the economy operated. It was characterized by the transition from agrarian, craft-based economies to industrial and manufacturing-based

