

STRUCTURE AND FEATURES OF A TRIBAL SOCIETY

(i) ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

- The tribal people depend upon Plants and Animals for food clothing, shelter and tools.
- Women – take care of the home, prepare food and are responsible for the children

Men – hunt, fight with the enemies and take part in the tribal ceremonies

- The family needs are made by the family members.

(ii) SOCIAL LIFE

- Life is very simple and homogenous
- No economic, religious or educational categories
- The young learn the way of living from the tribal leaders

AGRARIAN SOCIETY

STRUCTURE AND FEATURES:

(i) OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

- Occupation depends on the domestication of Plants(farming) and Animals(herding)
- Other occupations like weaving, pottery are done

(ii) FORMS OF LAND OWNERSHIP

- Landlords: Own the land but don't work on it
- Supervisory farmers: Land is cultivated by hired labors
- Cultivators: Cultivation is done by themselves
- Share croppers: They work on other people's land, by crop sharing basis

(iii) VILLAGE COMMUNITY SYSTEM

- People live close together for protection and co-operation
- Living near to the cultivating lands leads to Agricultural villages
- The habits, attitudes, ideas and life patters of the people are same

(iv) MINIMAL DIVISION OF LABOURS

- Base division of labors: Age and Sex
- No multiplicity of organizations
- No trade unions

(v) ROLE OF FAMILY

- The father is the head of the family
- The whole family is established with culture and traditions in marriage, religion and occupation.

(vi) SENSE OF UNITY

- The people have a strong 'we-feeling'
- People are ready to sacrifice their lives for the village glory
- If the tradition and culture are violated by anyone, they are strongly punished

(vii) INFORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL

- In villages, everybody is known to each other
- They share the joy and sorrows
- Crime is very rare

(viii) SIMPLICITY AND UNIFORMITY

- People lead a very simple, uniform and peaceful life.
- The people have deep faith in religion
- They worship the natural forces because of fear and respect
- Their behavior is natural and they are free from mental conflicts

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

STRUCTURE AND FEATURES:

(i) EMERGENCE OF MODERN FAMILY

- Both men and women are equal partners, they work and earn
- The machines and appliances has made our work comfortable & easy
- Even a child is brought up in a nursing home, and the mother goes to work

(ii) ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS

- The work was divided into little pieces, A new system of production, distribution and exchange was done
- E.g.: Even the large business Industries like Tata's and Birla's is owned not only by one man but by millions of people

(iii) OCCUPATIONAL SUB-CULTURES

- There is a extreme division of labor:
 - Purchase of raw materials
 - Maintenance of machinery
 - Advertisement and publicity

Thus the production of goods are managed by the factories

- The Industrial society is made by Occupational sub-culture

E.g.: The doctors in India and United States have more to talk, than the farmers in each country.

(iv) SEGMENTALIZED ROLES

- The people of the Industrial society have different roles.

- E.g.: Welder, Teacher, Doctor, Politician, Cricket team member
- There is no need of the family history to predict one's occupation
- Each person is individual and heterogeneous

(v) IMPERSONALITY OF RELATIONSHIP

- The relationship or family bonding becomes less
- The working place is far from the residence, where the relationship with their family becomes less
- E.g.: If the husband works in a textile mill, the wife doesn't exactly know what work he does, whether he is on the assembly line or machine operator or a supply man.

(vi) STATUS TO CONTRACT

- In the Agrarian society, if a man is a worker, his children and grand children are workers, and his whole generation does the same work.

The rich will be rich and the poor will be poor.

- But in the Industrial society, a man chooses his career and works with his choice, according to his qualification, education, talents or his interest.

(vii) SOCIAL MOBILITY

- Is the movement of Individuals or families in status
 1. Upward mobility: E.g.- An Industrial worker who becomes a wealthy business man
 2. Downward mobility: E.g.- A farmer who loses his whole crops in the rain

(viii) POSITION OF WOMEN

- In an Industrial society men and women are equal
- Women are also specialized in all Industries

(ix) DEVIANCE AND ANOMIE

- People in Industrial society live under stress caused by heavy competitiveness

- Many work day and night and indulge in too many activities
- They lead a Mechanical life, which create mental and emotional disorders.
- They may suffer from mental tensions, these even results in suicide and drug addiction.

Thus the people in the Industrial society are highly literate, scientifically trained and economically prosperous.