

What is the Difference between Nuclear Family and Joint Family

Basis	Nuclear Family	Joint Family
Meaning	A family that includes a father, mother, and children	A family that includes grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, offspring, and other relatives
Synonyms	Elementary family, Traditional family, Conjugal family	Extended family
Flow of Income	Generally earns less than a joint family as there are lesser wage earners	A joint family collectively earns more since there are more wage earners here.
Members	Parents and their children	Grandparents, Parents, uncles, aunts, children, cousins, etc.
Emotion	Relationships are more straightforward as they're focused simply between the siblings, parents, and child, or spouse.	Emotions tend to be distributed among the several family members
Freedom	More freedom	Lesser freedom as there are more social obligations children have more support from the several adults in the home, more connections, more support from family members, larger collective income
Advantages	More freedom, less quarrels, less financial demands, More privacy	

SOCIETY

A **society** is a [group](#) of individuals involved in persistent [social interaction](#), or a large [social group](#) sharing the same spatial or social territory, typically subject to the same [political](#) authority and dominant cultural expectations. Societies are characterized by patterns of relationships ([social relations](#)) between individuals who share a distinctive [culture](#) and [institutions](#); a given society may be described as the sum total of such relationships among its constituent of members. In the [social sciences](#), a larger society often exhibits [stratification](#) or [dominance](#) patterns in subgroups.

Societies construct patterns of behavior by deeming certain actions or concepts as acceptable or unacceptable. These patterns of behavior within a given society are known as [societal norms](#). Societies, and their norms, undergo gradual and perpetual changes.

Insofar as it is [collaborative](#), a society can enable its members to benefit in ways that would otherwise be difficult on an individual basis; both individual and social (common) benefits can thus be distinguished, or in many cases found to overlap. A society can also consist of like-minded people governed by their own norms and values within a dominant, larger society. This is sometimes referred to as a [subculture](#), a term used extensively within [criminology](#), and also applied to distinctive subsections of a larger society.

More broadly, and especially within structuralism, a society may be illustrated as an [economic](#), social, [industrial](#) or [cultural infrastructure](#), made up of, yet distinct from, a varied collection of individuals. In this regard society can mean the objective relationships people have with the material world and with other people, rather than "other people" beyond the individual and their familiar social environment.

Types of Societies

Types of Human societies

Types:

- **Hunting-Gathering societies**
- **Horticultural societies**
- **Agrarian societies**
- **Industrial societies**
- **Post-industrial societies**

Hunting-Gathering society

- **Earliest form of human society**
- **Smallest size(family bands)**
- **Most time spend looking for food**
- **Very nomadic**
- **Very low developed division of labor**
- **Longest lasting society(99% of all societal time)-59 minutes and 51 seconds on the societal time clock**

Horticultural society

- **Villages(less than a hundred inhabitants to several hundred)**
- **Family clans and others**
- **Domestication of plants and animals**
- **Semi-nomadic**
- **Food production is a major social effort**
- **Division of labor evolves especially by gender**
- **Religious and military leader roles**
- **3.6 seconds on the societal time clock**

Agrarian society

- **Developed large-scale agriculture**
- **Large societies with large cities**
- **Multiethnic society**
- **Large division of labor**
- **Farming technology roles (government, religion, business, etc.)**
- **Peasants are the largest class (50 % or more of population)**
- **5.2 seconds on the societal time clock**

Industrial society

- **Most developed form of human society**
- **Nation-states**
- **Mega populations (metropolis)**
- **Advanced technology in many fields**
- **Less than 10% of population is involved in food production**
- **Very detailed division of labor (gender roles remain)**
- **Enormous capacity to destroy other societies**
- **Less than one second old on the societal time clock**