

In the discussion of human geography, society is a mirror through which all aspects of the non-world community can be thoroughly analyzed. In fact, society is a universal base, which is formed in the desired interest of the people living in a particular geographical area, or in the structure of society. Moreover although society has no external or perceptible form, man still leaves all traces of his progress in the society. Needless to say, people are still trying to prove themselves to be the best in the society. From this point of view, the word society is very relevant in human geography. Hence society means "going together or living together."

Literally an abstract, cohesive basis for the interconnectedness of man or human community is society.

Source: The English word for "society" is derived from the Latin word "Socius" meaning companionship, or camaraderie. That is why George Simmel rightly said that the right abstract of society is rooted in friendship.

Definition If various philosophers, geographers and sociologists do not agree on a single definition of society, a number of definitions are mentioned here for the sake of discussion

- In the year 1913 C.H Cooley said, "Society is a complex forms or processes of which is living and growing by interaction with each other, the whole being so unified that what takes place in

one part affects all the rest."

- In the same year F. H. Giddings said, "Society is such a place of unity where organization, traditional, the association of individuals bound together." or the other hand it can be said "society is the union itself the organisation, the sum of formal relations in which associating individual are bound together."

- In the year 1950 Max Weber wrote in his book "Sociology" that, "The term society may be used to include all or any dealings of with man, whether these be direct or indirect, organised or unorganised, conscious or unconscious, co-operative or antagonistic."

- R. M. Maciver represents society as "a web of social relationship" in the year 1959.

- In the year 1972 N. S. Timasheff told "a society is the largest group to which any individual belongs."

- According to P. Gilsbert in 1973, "society is a humanitarian issue."

## ■ characteristics of society :-

Individually several important features of society can be noticed, such as :-

- ① Abstractness :- One of the characteristics is the abstract nature. That is, there is no perceptual or organic form in society. Society is formed mainly through social relations. So that it is a subjective, psychological subject, where mental communication works. F. V. Renou that is why written in his book "Handbook of sociology" "Just as life is not thing but a process of living, so society is not a thing but a process of association".
- ② Reciprocal awareness :- Reciprocal awareness is another important feature of society. The coexistence of some people cannot be claimed as society unless there is mutual awareness that society is real. Giddings therefore rightly said, "society rests on the consciousness of the kind."
- ③ The oldest organization :- Society is one of the oldest human organizations in the world. "Before the state ~~was~~ energized, there was society", Mackiver said. There is no civilization in the history of human civilization that did not have a society. Our society has maintained its identity from the past till today.
- ④ Universality :- The existence of society all over the world. In the interest of human life, in the interest of civilization, in the interest of relationships, society has established itself universally for ages. Therefore Max Weber (1905) told, "A society is universal and pervasive and has no

definite boundary or assignable limits."

⑤ Sustainability :- Although people are able to make small changes in the social structure, the basic structure of society is well established on a permanent foundation.

⑥ Tradition and basic instinct :- Society is subject to some distinct customs and traditions. Socialism people accept these customs in the interest of living and unity. Apart from that, the combination of all these practices gives rise to a number of innate instincts in human beings, which improve the structure of social relations.

⑦ Co-operative :- The society will be very helpful to the individual or group directly and indirectly. Every person living permanently in the society feels all the co-operation of the society through social needs, social scope, social relations,

⑧ Unlikeness :- There is a wide difference in the ~~the~~ mentality, ability, values, hopes and aspirations of the people belonging to each society. In fact, since so many inequalities are embedded in social structures, diversity is quite evident in globalization. That's why McIver and Page say, 'Society depends on ~~the~~ ~~the~~ course differences as well as likeness

(10) **Dynamic** :- Every element of society, such as individuals, groups, organizations, customs, etc., expands in the course of flowing evolution. Therefore, society is dynamic in ~~the~~ terms of space and time.

(10) **Successiveness** :- Another important feature of society is continuity, which has never been interrupted in society since its inception. ~~origin of~~