SEMESTER- . IV Paper No. V SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDIA

UNIT-I- Social Change:

- A) Tribal Social Change:
 - **B) Rural Social Change:**
 - C) Urban Social Change:

UNIT-I- Social Change:

Introduction

Change Is Law of Nature,

Change means modification in established patterns of inter-human relationship.

Change means observable differences in any social phenomena.

Change means as a new fashions or mode.

Change means new ideas or thoughts.

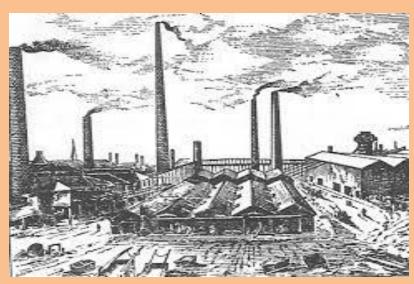
UNIT-I- Social Change:

Definitions

- 1. Jons: "Social change is a term used to describe variations in or modifications of any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interactions or social organization."
- 2. Ginsberg: "Social change means change in social structure."
- 3. Davis: ""Social change means change in social structure and social functions of society."
- 4. MacIver and Page: ""Social change means change in social relationships."

























1. TRIBAL SOCIAL CHANGE:

2. TRIBAL ECONOMIC CHANGE:

3. TRIBAL CULTURAL CHANGE:

4. TRIBAL RELIGIOUS & MAGIC CHANGE:

5. TRIBAL POLITICAL CHANGE:

6. TRIBAL HEALTH CHANGE:

1. TRIBAL SOCIAL CHANGE:

- A. CHANGE IN FAMILY.
 - B. CHANGE IN MARRIAGE.
 - C. CHANGE IN CLAN, TOTEM & TOTEMISM.
 - D. CHANGE IN YOUTH HOUSE.
 - E. CHANGE IN SOCIAL RELATIONSHIP.
 - F. CHANGE IN SOCIAL STATUS & RIGHTS.
 - **G. CHANGE IN TRADITIONS.**

2. TRIBAL ECONOMIC CHANGE:

- A. ECONOMIC ACTIONS.
 - **B. AGRICULTURE CHANGES.**
 - C. NEW OCCUPATIONS.
 - D. EFFECT ON MONEY & MARKET.
 - E. EFFECT ON N.G.O.S.

3. TRIBAL CULTURAL CHANGE:

- A. CHANGE IN LIFE STYLE.
 - **B.** CHANGE IN AGENCIES OF ENTERTNMENT.
 - C. CHANGE IN LANGUAGE.
 - D. CHANGE IN FOOD-STUFF.
 - E. CHANGE IN ART.
 - F. CHANGE IN PLAY.

- 4. TRIBAL RELIGIOUS & MAGIC CHANGE: (BELIEFS PRAYER SACRIFICE- TABBO)
- 5. TRIBAL POLITICAL CHANGE:

 (KING METHOD JAT PANCHYAT OLD PEOPLE ORGANIZATION)
- 6. TRIBAL HEALTH CHANGE:
 NEW HEALTH PROBLEMS KUPOSHAN
 (MALNUTRITION)

SUMMARY

THERE ARE SO MANY CHANGES IN TRIBAL COMMUNITY.

CHANGE IN EDUCATION.

CHANGE IN THOUGHT PROCESS.

MANLY CAUSES

BRITISH RULE – LAW OF FOREST- NEW TECHNOLOGY – DEMOCRACY SYSTEM – DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS – NATURAL INCIDENTS.

























- 1. RURAL SOCIAL CHANGE:
- 2. RURAL ECONOMIC CHANGE:
- 3. RURAL CULTURAL CHANGE: MATERIOL & NON-MATERIOL
- 4. RURAL RELIGIOUS & POLITICAL CHANGE:
- 5. RURAL EDUCATIONAL & HEALTH CHANGE:
- 6. RURAL ETHICS & MANNERS CHANGE:
- 7. RURAL COMMUNICATIVE CHANGE:
- 8. RURAL ART & PLAY CHANGE:

1. RURAL SOCIAL CHANGE:

- A. DISORGANIZATION OF JOYENT FAMILY.
- B. STRUCTURAL CHANGE IN FAMILY.

 SMALL FAMILY.
- C. FUNCTIONAL CHANGE IN FAMILY.
- D. REMARRIAGE.
- E. DIVORCE.
- F. CHANGE IN CASTE SYSTEM.
- G. CHANGE IN BARTER SYSTEM.
- H. CHANGE IN STATUS OF WOMEN.
- I. CHANGE IN EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

2. RURAL ECONOMIC CHANGE:

* AGRICULTURAL CHANGES:

(OTHER SUPPORTATED BUSINESS – MONEY
ORIENTATED CROPS – MARKET VALUE IMPORTANCE OF MARKET - NEW SEEDS &
TECHNOLOGY – HIGH ECONOMIC LIFE
STYLE)

- 3. RURAL CULTURAL CHANGE:
 - (MATERIOL & NONMATERIOL)
- 4. RURAL RELIGIOUS CHANGE IN INDIA
- 5. RURAL POLITICAL CHANGE IN INDIA:
- 5. RURAL EDUCATIONAL CHANGE IN INDIA
- 6. RURAL HEALTH CHANGE IN INDIA:
- 6. RURAL ETHICS & MANNERS CHANGE
- 7. RURAL COMMUNICATIVE CHANGE:
- 8. RURAL ART & PLAY CHANGE:

SUMMARY

THERE ARE SO MANY CHANGES IN RURAL COMMUNITY.

CHANGE IN EDUCATION.

CHANGE IN THOUGHT PROCESS.

MANLY CAUSES

BRITISH RULE – LAW OF FOREST- NEW

TECHNOLOGY – DEMOCRACY SYSTEM –

DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS – NATURAL INCIDENTS.

















Urbanization is taking place at a faster rate in India. Population residing in <u>urban areas</u> in India, according to 1901 census, was 11.4%. This count increased to 28.53% according to 2001 census, and crossing 30% as per 2011 census, standing at 31.16%. According to a survey by UN State of the World Population report in 2007, by 2030, 40.76% of country's population is expected to reside in urban areas.

The main causes of <u>urbanization</u> in India are:

- 1. Expansion in government services,
- 2. Migration of people.
- 3. The Industrial Revolution.
- 4. Five year plan that aimed at <u>urbanization</u> for the economic development of India.
- 5. Economic opportunities are just one reason people move into cities
- 6. Infrastructure facilities in the urban areas
- 7. Growth of private sector after 1990.

- * Urbanization is the increasing number of people that migrate from rural to urban areas. It predominant results in the physical growth of <u>urban areas</u>,
- * Urbanization is closely linked to <u>modernization</u>, <u>industrialization</u>, and the <u>sociological</u> process of rationalization.
- * Urbanization is not merely a modern phenomenon, but a rapid and historic transformation of human social roots on a global scale, whereby predominantly rural culture is being rapidly replaced by predominantly urban culture.

- 1. URBAN SOCIAL CHANGE:
- 2. URBAN ECONOMIC CHANGE:
- 3. URBAN CULTURAL CHANGE:
- 4. URBAN POLITICAL CHANGE:
- 5. URBAN EDUCATIONAL CHANGE:
- **6 URBAN ETHICS & MANNERS CHANGE:**
- 7. URBAN COMMUNICATIVE CHANGE:
- 8. URBAN HEALTH CHANGE:
- 9. URBAN LIFE STYLE CHANGE:
- **10. URBAN SOCIAL PROBLEM:**

URBAN SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDIA **SUMMARY**

THERE ARE SO MANY CHANGES IN URBAN COMMUNITY.

CHANGE IN EDUCATION.

CHANGE IN THOUGHT PROCESS.

MANLY CAUSES

BRITISH RULE – LAW OF FOREST- NEW TECHNOLOGY – DEMOCRACY SYSTEM – DEVELOPMENTAL PROCESS – NATURAL INCIDENTS.

WORKSHOP ON B.A.PART -II. SOCIOLOGY

THANK YOU

