SOCIAL CHANGES: THE NEED TO CHANGE THE SOCIETY

Dr. Dinesh Chand Meena[*]

ABSTRACT

Social change could be a structural transformation of political, social and economic systems and institutions to make a more equitable and just society and it's a universal phenomenon and it occurs in every society. Technically said that social change refers to an alteration within the social order of a grouping or society; a change within the nature, social institutions, social behaviours or social relations of a society. As we all know Change is inevitable and it takes place all told fields. The term "social change" is commonly accustomed describe variations in, or, modifications of any respect of human process, social patterns, social interaction or social system. Great thinkers emerged from various societies induce social change in numerous times. Social change is that the change in society and society could be a web of social relationships. Hence, social change may be a change in social relationships. These include the mutual activities and relations of the assorted parts of the society. Thus, the term 'social change' is employed to explain variations of any aspect of social processes, social patterns, social interaction or social organisation. The composition of the population changes through the life cycle and thus the occupation or roles changes; the members of society undergo physiological changes; the continuing interactions among member modify attitudes and expectations; new knowledge is continually being gained and transmitted. The target of this text is to gauge the present concepts and propositions about social change in contemporary Indian society. We will show how either due to a partial specialise in the social processes in India, or due to the constraints of the analytical categories utilized by individual sociologists, treatment of change in India remains narrow and inadequate.

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Keywords: *Society, Social Changes, Globalization, Contemporary, Temporal, Transformation.*

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Introduction

Change could be a process. Change denotes any alternation, difference or modification that takes place in an exceedingly situation or in any object through time. It's the universal law of nature. It refers to the difference that exists between the past and also the present situation. Society is subject to constant changes. The term social change refers to changes going down in human society. Society is that the net-work of social relationship. Hence, social change obviously implies a change within the system of social relationship. So any difference or any modification or transformation within the established pattern of human interaction and standards of conduct amounts to alter. Change is inevitable. It's the attribute that desires change and also it's his tendency to bring change and to oppose or accept change. Human wants are unlimited which always keep it up changing. However Social change is temporal. Change in a anything or any object or in a situation takes place through time. Time is that the most significant factor and social change denotes time-sequence. In keeping with MacIver, "It may be a becoming, not a being; a process, not a product". Innovation of recent things, modification and renovations of the prevailing behaviour take time. Social change may be a complex process. It's caused by multiple factors. All factors of social change are closely associated with one another. But at the

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[*]   Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, Sri SantSundardas Government Girls PG College, Dausa, Rajasthan, India.

identical time each individual factor brings change in society in its own way. Accordingly biological factor plays a very important role within the causation of social change. An ordinarily biological factor refers to those which are concerned with the makeup of the persons. The term social change is employed to point the changes that occur in human interactions and interrelations. Society may be a web of social relationships and hence social change means change within the system of social relationships. These are understood in terms of social processes and social interactions and scheme. Isidore Auguste Marie Francois Comte the daddy of Sociology has posed two problems- the question of social statics and also the question of social dynamics, what's and the way it changes. The sociologists not only outline the structure of the society but also seek to understand its causes also. in keeping with Morris Ginsberg social change may be a change within the system.

An Overview of Indian Society – With Stress to Rural

Among the earliest human groups, gathering was the most source of food. With the event of agriculture, people began to steer a settled life and human communities became more stationary. India could be a land of villages. An excellent majority of villages are small with only around five hundred populations each. Mahatma Gandhi's view that India lives in villages still hold good, a minimum of from the demographic point of view. The village social life, which relies on the hierarchical exchange relations greatly influence the behavior of civil servants publicly organizations. Sociologists think that for outlining an Indian village, its population, body, and modes of production are definitely important. Usually, a village has five thousand individuals. it's rightly said 'India may be a country of villages'. Agriculture is that the main occupation of the Indians and majority of individuals in India board the villages. Our villages also help our society in in our own way namely that of preserving our culture. The Indian rural society has undergone considerable change within the recent past, particularly since the Independence as results of a series of the reform legislations that have accelerated the pace of this variation. India features a rich cultural heritage and may be a land of diversities. The range in social life is reflected in multi-social, multi-lingual, multi- religious and multi-caste nature of the society. The important features of the Indian system are- predominant rural habitation in small villages; multi-religious and multi-caste social identities and important role of family within the social life. The village is that the oldest permanent community of man.

Scope of Social Changes

If we assess the social changes that have occurred within the Indian society from the center of the 19th century, we notice the 2 directions within which such social changes have proceeded.

- Certain changes within the traditional values and conventions are wholly beneficial and are the results of the social reform movements which had or marginal influence on the society during the last half of the 19th century but gathered momentum since 1920 s when the Indian National Movement became mass based.

- The second set of changes which are increasing in intensity or coverage throughout the 20th century particularly after Independence, constitute the disturbing features of the current Indian society and have generally clothed to be serious problems. Such features are increasing (now explosive) population, increasing disorganization the least bit levels, crass materialism plus religiosity but without morality, increase in sophisticated crimes and socio-economic crimes etc.

Some of the foremost areas within which social change is critical within the post-Independent India are the class structure, status of ladies, the status and role of backward classes, family etc. Social change in India could also be considered as a process through which definite alterations within the structures and functions of a specific social structure result. A selected social change could also be good or bad, desirable or undesirable, sacred or profane, progressive or regressive depending upon the views and understanding of the observer. It's to be understood that when a selected social change occurs it'll be evaluated within the light of the ideals, goals and theories of the observer. The change implies continuity. Only if certain existing conditions, situations or things are partially modified we use the term 'change'. So change and continuity coexist. Any social change may produce discernible and widespread changes in social structures, functions, behaviour, values, norms, and ways of life, attitudes, roles and standing. Within the Indian context certain terms, Westernization, Sanskritization and Modernization are wont to explain the direction of social change. The assorted factors of social changes in India are technology, industrialization, urbanization, legislation, education, economic factors, planning, religion and mass media.

Facts about Social Changes

- **Social Change is Universal:** Change is the universal law of nature. The social organization, social system and social institutions are all dynamic. Social change occurs altogether societies and in the least times. No society remains completely static. Each society, regardless of how traditional and conservative, is continually undergoing change. Even as man's life cannot remain static, so does society of all places and times. Here adjustment happens and here conflict breaks down adjustment. Here there's revolution and here consent. Here men desire for achieving new goals, and here they return to old ones.

- **Social Change is Continuous:** Society is an ever-changing phenomenon. It's undergoing endless changes. It's an "ongoing process". These changes cannot be stopped. Society is subject to continuous change. Here it grows and decays, there it finds renewal, accommodates itself to varied changing conditions. Society could be a system of social relationship. But these social relationships are never permanent. They're subject to vary. Society can't be preserved in an exceedingly museum to save lots of it from the ravages of your time. From the dawn of history, right down to these days, society has been in flux. Social change manifests itself in numerous stages of human history. In precedent days when life was confined to caves (Stone Age), the structure was different from that of the pc age today. There's no fixity in human relationships. Circumstances achieve much another change within the behaviour patterns.

- **Social Change is Bound by Time Factors:** Social change is temporal. We all know its meaning full only by understanding it through time factors. For instance, the class structure which was a pillar of stability in traditional Indian society is now undergoing considerable changes within the modern India. There was less industrialization in India during 50s. But in 90s, India has become more industrialized. The explanation is that the factors which cause social change don't remain uniform with the changes in time.

- **Definite Prediction of Social Change is Impossible:** it's greatly difficult to form out any prediction on the precise sorts of social change. But what the society are in thousand years from now, nobody can tell. But a change there'll be. For instance, industrialization and urbanisation has led to a series of interrelated changes in our family and marriage system. But we cannot predict the precise forms which social relationships will assume in future. Similarly, what shall be our ideas, attitudes and value in future, it's unpredictable.

Social Change and Social Progress

Change is that the basic content of both evolution and progress. But the term change is wholly neutral, only suggesting variation in very phenomena over, a period of time. The instant the specifications like direction, desirability, and value-judgement are added to alter, another terminology 'progress' becomes necessary to explain the method of change. Progress isn't mere change. It's a change specifically direction. It can't be appended to alter in every direction. The word progress means moving forward within the direction and achievement of some desired goal. It's certainly a change, a change for the higher not for the more severe. The concept of progress always involves and implies value judgment. It's out of the question to talk of progress without relevancy standards. Not all changes imply progress. But social change may be a generic term, an objective term describing one among the elemental processes. There's no value-judgement attached thereto. It's true that some changes are beneficial to mankind and a few are harmful. Social progress means improvement, betterment, moving to the next level from a lower level.

Conclusion

The study of social change, in sight of the nebulous nature of its theory could be a difficult task, and it's harder within the case of a society like India which has not only a fathomless historical depth and plurality of traditions but is additionally engulfed in an exceedingly movement of nationalistic aspirations under which concepts of change and modernization are loaded with ideological meanings. During this form, change ceases to be viewed as a traditional social process; it's transformed into an ideology that change is in itself desirable and must be searched for. This introduces non-scientific elements within the evaluation of social change in India, elements of which are found in many studies. The ideological orientation, however, isn't only confined to the formulation of the goals of social change, but also extends to the precise form the sociological categories should should analyze change. To attain this goal a case for the event of a particularistic or typical Indian sociology is formed. Its proponents admit, however, that sociological explanations involve some sort of intellection which is universalistic, call, it 'sociological

apperception', 'empathy'," or 'sociological imagination', but simultaneously they also hold that explanation of specific types of change within the cultural context of a nation requires delineation of conceptual categories applicable only thereto particular culture. Hence, they claim there should be an Indian sociology distinct from sociology within the West or in other parts of the planet. This particularism of some Indian sociologists introduces one more ideological element within the analysis of change.

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