

Rural Sociology

The term sociology was coined by Auguste Comte who is also known as father of sociology.

Definition of rural sociology :-

According to A.R. Desai rural sociology is defined as the science of rural society. The laws of the structure and development of the rural governing society.

Definition of Sociology :-

A.R. Desai define sociology as the science of society.

Importance of rural Sociology :-

(1) Rural population is in majority.

(a) In India over 80% of population lives in villages.

(b) In almost all countries the majority of the population is in villages.

(2) It gives complete knowledge about village life.

(a) Village is the first unit of development in the country.

(b) It is the centre of culture of any country.

(3) Rural reformation

(a) Organisation

→ Village units which are disorganised can be organised through rural sociology.

→ It improves co-ordination and participation of various unit in the economic, social and health sector.

(b) Economic Betterment

→ Through detailed study of village problem, rural sociology gives an idea on the importance of increasing the quality and quantity of production.

(c) Education

The improvement and development of any community depend on its education.

Branches of Sociology :-

(1) Historical Sociology

It usually applied to the study of social facts which are more than 50 years old.

(2) Political Sociology

It is the study of the inter relationship between society and politics.

(3) Economic Sociology

It deals with the model of sociology which associate with the production, distribution, exchange and conservation of goods and services.

(4) Sociology of Education

It deals with the institution and organisation of Education.

(5) Urban Sociology

It deals with the cities or urban community with urbanisation.

(6) Rural Sociology

It deals with the rural life in rural environment.

Difference Between Rural Sociology And Extension:-

Rural Sociology

(1) The subject matter is the study of rural people or rural society.

(2) It studies the attitude and behaviour of rural people.

(3) It studies the needs and interest of rural society.

(4) It studies the social situation and collects social facts about

Extension

(1) Extension provides non-formal Education to rural people for desirable change in their lifestyle.

(2) It modify ion changes the knowledge, skill, attitude.

(3) It helps rural people to discover their felt and unfelt needs.

(4) Extension utilizes such social data for building up

(5) Rural society.

extension program for rural people.

(5) Rural sociology studies the social, cultural, political and religious problems of the rural society.

(5) Through these problems it formulate extension program accordingly.

Rural Society

Definition of rural society :-

Rural society is defined as a group of rural people in more or less permanent association who are organized for their collective activities and have WB - Feeling.

Characteristics of rural society :-

- ⇒ The rural people are closely associate with nature as they lived in the natural environment .
- ⇒ Agriculture is the main activity of rural people .
- ⇒ Rural community are smaller than urban community .
- ⇒ In rural society phase to phase communication or interaction is more .
- ⇒ Social mobility - Movement from social group to another .
- ⇒ The main characteristic of rural life is Homogeneity there are not many differences among people income level , status , language , culture , interest and occupation .
- ⇒ Leadership pattern - There is more phase to phase contact in rural area hence the leadership is more on theme representatives .

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RURAL SOCIETY AND URBAN SOCIETY:

Criteria	Rural	Urban
① occupation	Predominant occupations are cultivation and agricultural labour.	Occupation are diverse ranging from skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled labour.
② Environment	Closely associate with nature and its elements - rain, flood, temperature.	Greater isolation from nature.
③ Size of community	Rural community is smaller than urban community. Land to man ratio is higher than urban society.	The size of urban community is much larger than rural community.
④ Density of population	Density is lower than urban community.	Greater than rural community.
⑤ Homogeneity or Heterogeneity	Rural community are more homogeneous in nature.	More heterogeneous than rural community.
⑥ Settlement pattern	Houses are largely Kuccha or semi-pucca.	Land was used as residential, commercial and industrial purpose.
⑦ Social interaction	Phase to Phase or inter personal communication is more.	Mass media communication such as radio, TV and internet is higher than rural area.

Social Groups

Definition of social Group :-

- According to chidambaram a social group is a unit of two or more people for interaction and communication with each other.
- A social group is a two or more person can contact directly or indirectly.

Types of Social Group :-

(1) According to nature of interaction

(a) Primary group (b) Secondary group.

PRIMARY GROUP

- Small in size (approx 20-30)
- Phase to Phase interaction among the member.
- Members are live together for a long period of time.
- A strong sense of loyalty and we-feeling are present.
- Ex :- Family, Friends group, play group.

SECONDARY GROUP

- Large in size.
- Less phase to phase contact.
- Members are lived for little time together.
- We-Feeling is absent.
- Ex :- political Group, labour union, Trade union

(2) According to the mode of organisation and function

(a) Formal Group (b) Informal Group

FORMAL GROUP

- These are formally organised and having structure i.e. rules and regulation.
- Relation among members is formal.
- There are definite rules and regulation of operation.
- Ex:- Grampanchayat, labour union.

INFORMAL GROUP

- These are not formally organised and lack of structure.
- They have strong We-feelings.
- No definite rules and regulation.
- Ex:- Family, friends, play group

(3) According to duration

(a) Permanent (b) Temporary

(a) PERMANENT GROUP

→ If the relationship of the members lasts over a long period of time it is termed as permanent group.

→ There are formalities and definite roles of play.

→ The members are having strong we-feeling.

→ Ex :- family, Government department.

(b) TEMPORARY GROUP

→ When the group last for short duration it is termed as temporary group.

→ It is collection of the physical bodies in casual ways on the street or station.

→ Ex :- Crowd, audience and MOB.

(i) Crowd :- crowd is often nameless and it has no leadership or internal organisation.

(ii) Audience :- It is a public without inter relation between individuals.

(iii) MOB - It is a crowd and motivated by anger and emotional aspects.

(+) According to the personal feelings or belongingness

(a) In group (b) Out group.

IN GROUP

- Person in this group feels that they belong to their group based on their attitude of members towards their special group.

- In group also known as We-Group.

OUT GROUP

- Person in that group don't feel that they belong to their group based on their attitude.

- Out group also known as They Group.

(5) On the basis of degree of Organisation

(a) Organise group (b) Non-organise group

ORGANISE GROUP

- Groups having their own definite social norms.
- Social interaction among the group is in systematically order.
- Groups are relatively more durable.
- The impact of organise group on personality is considerable.
- Ex :- family and school.

NON-ORGANISE GROUP

- Definite social norms may not be observed.
- Social interaction is not systemize.
- Groups are completely temporary.
- Impact on personality is negligible.
- Ex :- crowd, mob, audience

(6) Gemeinschaft :- It is the society in which more of the relationship are traditional, personal or both.

Ex :- Zamideare system

Gesellschaft :- It represent relationship based on the bargaining and clearly define retain agreement.

Ex :- Business and company.

Rural Settlement

Different pattern of rural settlement are present below:

(1) Isolated form / scattered settlement

- ⇒ In this pattern of settlement the farmers houses are located in the centre of the farm area.
- ⇒ As a result neighbours are living at same distance which depend upon the size of their respective farm.
- ⇒ Service centre like marketing, schools and hospitals are situated at a distance.
- ⇒ This pattern is found in Kerala.
- ⇒ This pattern has become universal in the U.S.A.

(2) Line villages

- ⇒ These type of settlement houses are symmetric and systematically built on the two sides along a road or water bodies like canal.
- ⇒ The houses are opposite to each other.
- ⇒ Economic activities are highly integrated and co-ordinated because residence are close and easily accessible.
- ⇒ These pattern of settlement are found in Canada and Thailand.

(3) Round village or circular village

- ⇒ In the circular pattern all the common buildings like hospitals, schools and co-operative stores are located in the centre.
- ⇒ Around these a circular road then residential buildings and farms and marketing store are situated.

- ⇒ The village is look like bullock cart wheel.
- ⇒ These type of village pattern is found in Israel.

(4) Cross road or Market centre settlement :-

- ⇒ Cross road is a place where road crosses each other.
- ⇒ These settlements are based on economic factor of the location.
- ⇒ These pattern provide quick and easy supply and distribution of good and services to the villages because houses are located on the fore corner of a cross road.
- ⇒ Different service centre such as barber shop, stationary shop and Banks are located very closely.
- ⇒ The farm is located behind the cluster of houses.

(5) Hamlets

- ⇒ Hamlet is a small village located away from the villages.
- ⇒ It may also be located on the outer part of a large village.
- ⇒ Hamlets generally depends upon the large village since they do not have adequate supplies and service facilities.

Social Institutions :-

Definition of institution

According to Horton an institution is an organised system of social relationship which consist common values and procedure to meet ^{certain} basic needs of society.

Function of social institution :-

Institution	Function	Major role play
1. Marriage	(i) Economic co-operation through division of work on labour. (ii) Regulation of sex life.	Husband and wife
2. Family	(i) Bearing and rearing of children.	Father, mother and children
3. Economy	(i) providing food, cloth and shelter.	Producer and consumer
4. Government	(i) Enforcing laws, rules, regulations and standards.	Ruler
5. Education	(i) Education for occupational placement.	Teacher and student
6. Religious	(i) provide peace of mind.	Pandit and it's member

Types of Institutions :-

A. Religion type

The belief and the rituals are two main component of religion institution.

(a) Rituals - It is a behaviour performed by individual all group of people according to the prescribed manner to connect emotionally between individual and super natural powers.

Ex:- offering flowers to the God.

(b) Beliefs - people perform some rituals to the God because they belief that if they donot perform such rituals misfortune might occur.

(c) Function of religion institution

- Religion provide religious experiance
- Religion provide peace of mind.
- It promote welfare of society.

B. Economic Institutions :-

The rural economic institution provide the basic need of people that is food, cloth and shelter.

(a) BMB (Bharatiya Mahila Bank)

- On 19th Nov. 2013 The Government of India inaugurate it's first women bank named as BMB. A Saving and Lending institution that will loaned by only women.
- The BMB is established for financial assistance and employment to the women.
- The BMB was merge with SBI on 1st April 2017.

C. Government or political institution

The government or political institution as an welfare state where all the citizens can enjoy minimum standard of education, medical facilities, social security and other

Ex facilities.

Function of Government on political institution

- (i) It regulates laws and orders and maintain security in society.
- (ii) It protects people's right and provide justice.
- (iii) It gives priority for universal education in the society.
- (iv) It also helps to develop agricultural industries, cottage industry by providing subsidies and funding and fixing MSP (minimum support price) for agricultural products.

D. Educational Institution

- (i) It promotes social mobility i.e., movement of people from one social status to another.
- (ii) It can change knowledge, attitude, and skill of individual in a positive direction.

E. Family

Family is a group define by sex relationship sufficiently proximate and enduring to provide for the pre-creation and upbringing of individual (child).

Function of family :-

- (i) procreation
- (ii) providing air of dependent
- (iii) furnishing education for young, passing down from generation to generation to accumulate various knowledge tradition values and technique.

Types of family :-

A. According to Blood relation

- (a) nuclear family - It consists of husband wife and their unmarried children

(b) Joint family :- A number of generations may live together.

B. According to stage of life

(a) Family of origin :- It is a family into which one is born and gets initial orientation.

(b) Family of procreation :- It is a family in which established after marriage.

C. According to number of husband and wife

(a) Polygynous - It is a family where a man marries more than one wife.

(b) Polyandrous - It is a family where women marry more than one husband.

D. According to rule of Lineage

(a) Patrilineal family :- Property of parents inherited along with the male line.

(b) Matrilineal family :- Property inherited along with the female line.

E. According to the rule of residence

(a) Patrilocal family - Married couple and their offspring live with husband's family.

(b) Matrilocal family - Husband goes to live with the family of his wife.

Rural Resources

Rural resources are any available developed or undeveloped energy or material, both human and natural that are available in the area for the use by people in rural area for meeting their needs and interests.

CHARACTERISTICS :-

- Rural resources may vary from country to country, culture to culture and within a country.
- Resources may be used by different people in different ways.
- Ineffcient use of resources may cause several harmful effect on ecology and environment.

CLASSIFICATION OF RESOURCES :-

A. NATURAL

B. MANMADE

C. HUMAN

A. NATURAL

- LAND :- In rural areas the area of cultivated land, uncultivated land, pasture land as well as land tenure system which define ownership are considered as important rural resources.
- WATER :- Availability of water for different purpose such as drinking, fishing, irrigation, domestic use and power generation of a particular area.
- The sources of water and groundwater, ponds, rivers and canals.
- CLIMATE :- Climate is defined as the average (approx 30 years) weather condition of a particular location.
- It is a very stable phenomenon because it is the average condition of a long term period.
- FOREST :- Forest provides much needed fodder, fuel, timber and other forest products as well as

maintain a sustainable ecosystem.

- Tribal economy is closely associated with forest.

B. MANMADE

(a) Transport and communication facility :-

Road connectivity :

- Good road connectivity in rural areas with Block, town and district headquarter is an important indicator of rural development.
- The pradhan mandri Gram Sadak Yojana launched in 2000 was an effort to connect every village with a population exceeding 1000 by all weather roads and to bridge the gap between urban and rural areas.
- Road connectivity facilities use of cycle, two wheeler, rickshaw, motorized van in rural area for easy transportation and communication.

(b) Rural Health and Welfare facilities :-

The primary health care infrastructure in rural India has been developed as a three tier system.

These are :-

(i) Sub-centre - The sub centres are provided with basic drugs for treating with minors and health care of women and children.

(ii) Primary Health centre - A primary Health centre is the first contact point between the rural people and a medical officer. The activities of PHC include curative, preventive and promotive health care as well as family welfare service.

(iii) Community Health centre - There are also established by state government, it is equipped with medical specialist, staff, indoor beds, x-ray, labour room, operation theatre and laboratory facilities.

The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), launched in 2005 is an effort of Govt. of India to provide health care facilities in the rural area.

(c) Rural marketing and industrial facilities :-

Despite rapid urbanization and the establishment of permanent shops in villages, Haats (periodic market) still play important role in rural economy.

Haats :+ play a vital role in the lives of villagers in the following way .

(i) It is a first-point contact for villagers with the market .

(ii) A means of distributing local products and exchanging rural surplus .

(iii) An opportunity for buying daily necessities .

Melas :- The fairs (Melas) and festival in rural areas serve as the meeting ground for people , for livelihood and agricultural commodities , for crafts and craftsmen and for displaying various skills .

Rural industries :- Rural industries include rice hulling and cotton ginning plants , flour and oil mills pottery , handicrafts , wood industries etc .

(d) Financial facilities :-

- Adequate banking , credit and loan facilities provided by government and non-government agencies .
- Money lenders are also provided loans for rural people at high rates of interest .

(e) Educational facilities :-

- District primary Education program (DPEP) 1994
- Sarva Shikshay Abhiyan (SSA) 2001
- Mid-day meal program (MMAS) 2004

(F) Religious facilities :-

It includes temples, churches and ashrams available in rural areas.

(g) Recreational facilities :-

Recreational facilities like cinema hall, playground, rural clubs, public park are also available in rural areas.

c. Human

It can be classified into physical human resources and mental human resources.

(a) Physical human resources :-

- The physical human resources of the rural youth may be utilized properly for the development of rural society.
- It can be done by formation of rural youth clubs and Nehru Yuva Kendra.
- Similarly development of rural women is possible by formation of rural self-help groups and other women organisations.

(b) Mental human resources :-

- It includes traditional knowledge and indigenous technical knowledge (ITK) about farming.
- All these rural mental resources must be preserved and practiced.

-:- Social Stratification :-

Defn :- Human society is not homogeneous but it is heterogeneous. All society arrange their members in term of superiority, inferiority and equality.

- The division of people in layers or strata is called as stratification.

Ex :- Indian army (the top most army is called General followed by major general, colonel, captain etc....)

Function of several Social Stratification :-

- In ancient time society was stratified into 4 chitambu branches such as Bramhan, Kshatriya, Vaysha, Sudra
- It enhances the competition among members of a social system.
- Stratification helps to ensure individual position in the society, which is based on status, prestige, reward and comfort.

Caste System

- The term Caste is derived from a Spanish word casta which means breed or race.
- In Sanskrit caste means Varna which means colour.
- In India there are more than 2800 caste and subcaste in our social system.

Defn of Caste :-

A Caste is a social category in which members are assigned a permanent status within a social hierarchy and their contacts are restricted.

Characteristics of Caste system :-

It is the most rigid and clearly graded of social stratification.

- ⇒ An individual is borned into a caste of his or her parent.
- ⇒ Each Caste has it's own costume, tradition and rituals.
- ⇒ Each caste has it's own occupation.

Difference between caste and varna

Caste

1. caste is based on birth.
2. change of caste is not possible.
3. Caste is rigid.

Varna

1. Varna is based on occupation.
2. A man can change it's Varna by changing his occupation.
3. Varna is flexible.

Function of Caste System :-

Political Function

Caste act as a major factor of voting as well as political participation.

Marriage function

The caste consider the utmost important factor in the marriage system.

Economic Function

Members of the caste always likely to live separately and distantly from other caste in a society.

Disadvantages of Caste System :-

- ⇒ It acts as an obstacle to national unity as well as economic development of all section of society.
- ⇒ It acts as a major source of social inequality and injustice.
- ⇒ It gave birth to inhuman and immoral practice of untouchability in the society.
- ⇒ In the past caste system caused injustice to women in the society.

-: Class System :-

Def :- A social class is a combination of persons having same social status in a given society.

Characteristics of Social Class :-

- Class system is achieved by ability and not by birth.
- Caste system is not universal but class system is universal in nature.
- Both status and prestige are enjoyed by rich class in every society.
- Social class is not constable like MOB and crowd.
- A social class is different from another social class by its mode of living.

Classification of Social Class

- ① The most common is the three-fold classification which consist of (a) upper class
(b) Middle class
(c) Lower class
- ② In England there is six-fold classification such as (a) The upper-upper class
(b) The upper-middle class
(c) The middle-upper class
(d) The lower-lower class
(e) The lower-upper class
(f) The lower-middle class
- ③ In America five-fold social classification such as (a) upper class, (b) upper middle class
(c) middle class
(d) lower middle class

~~Difference between caste and class~~

Date _____
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Caste

- 1. Caste is not universal in nature.
- 2. Caste is achieved by birth.
- 3. Caste is close system.
- 4. It is more conservative and orthodox in nature.
- 5. Caste is constant.
- 6. Caste is also known as Jatio.
- 7. Caste is unique to the Indian sub continent.

Class

- 1. Class is universal in nature.
- 2. Class is achieved by ability.
- 3. Class is open system.
- 4. It is more progressive in nature.
- 5. Class is changeable.
- 6. Class is also known as Standard.
- 7. Class is usually found in highly developed countries like Europe and North America.

Backward class

It consists of three main categories such as

- ① Scheduled cast (SC)
- ② Scheduled Tribe (ST)
- ③ Other backward class (OBC)

In 1953 the government of India constituted the backward class commission under the chairmanship of Kaka Sahib Kakkas.

The commission required a list of communities which are treated as socially and educationally backward.

The commission was setup following criteria for determining backward classes.

- ① Lower social position in the traditional caste system of Hindu society.
- ② Lack of general education among major section of a caste.
- ③ Inadequate representation in government service.

Other backward Classes

In 2001 social justice committee categories OBC into 8 schedules.

- ① Scheduled - A :- Titled as backward caste
- ② Scheduled - B :- Titled as most backward caste
- ③ Scheduled - C :- Titled as extremely backward caste

The other backward class calculated as more than 5000 caste and about 52% Indian population.

The mandal commission recommended for 22% post in central government to higher education institutions.

In 1980 this recommendation was accepted by the then prime minister V.P Singh.

- : RURAL COMMUNITY : -

Def? :- It is defined as a group of mutually dependent people living in a geographical area, having a sense of belongingness and sharing common values, norms and acting collectively in an organised manner.

Component of rural community :-

(a) Group of people - Community consists of people to interact on the basis of mutual depending and to satisfy their needs.

(b) Continuous geographical area :- people in a community live in more or less compact in limited geographical area.

(c) Social homogeneity - The rural community is homogeneous in nature in the way of thinking, dressing and behaviour.

(d) Sense of belongingness - The rural community have strong sense of belongingness towards each other.

(e) Social control - It is informal in rural community and formal in urban community.

Difference between Society and community :-

Society

1. It is wider than community (that can be more than one community in a society).
2. It doesn't denote a definite geographical area.
3. Common interest and diverse interest are present in society.
4. Sense of belongingness low.

Community

1. It is smaller than society.
2. It always denote a definite geographical area.
3. There is a common agreement of interest and objectives on the part of members.
4. Sense of belongingness high.

-: Cultural Concept :-

Def' of culture : - According to Taylor culture is that complex whole which include knowledge, beliefs, moral, costume, tradition, art and other habits acquired by an individual as a member of society.

Culture is categories as →

(a) Material culture

It consist of manmade objects like house, tools, equipments, food, clothing etc. It is referred as civilization.

(b) Non material culture

It consist of words of people that they use, the language they speak the belief they carries, the ritual they observe.

Terminology related to culture :-

1. Customs

- It is defined as the socially accredited (approved) or approved ways of acting.
- It regulates individual's entire action like dressing, eating, speaking, working and celebrating. Festivals all are controlled by customs.
- Individual, long customs from his very childhood and continuously obey them.
- Customs are rarely opposed by an individual.

2. Folkways

- It refer to the repetitive petty acts of the individual.
- These are the approved form of behaviour in a specific situation.
- If black cat crosses the road, we can't move forward resuming there accident may occur.

3. Mores (+ve)

- ⇒ Mores are the pattern of behaviour considered essential by the society.
- ⇒ Folkways may be violated without punishment but if mores are violated the individual may be punished.
- ⇒ Ex :- Saluting the national flag and standing during the national anthem.

4. Taboos (-ve)

- ⇒ Negative mores prescribed behaviour patterns are known as Taboos.
- ⇒ Taboos are negative action that shouldn't be done.
- ⇒ They put severe restriction on individual's behaviour pattern.
- ⇒ Ex :- Smoking in front of elders and telling lies.

5. Rituals

- ⇒ Rituals are the religious means.
- ⇒ A ritual is prescribe whenever an individual or social group initiate an activity and it is repeated.
- ⇒ Ex :- A brahmin before starting consuming food he draws a ground circle with water and share some food with the God.

6. Sanctions

- ⇒ Sanction are refer to the reward or punishment used to establish social controls. They may be +ve or -ve.
- positive Sanctions are giving rewards, medals and titles.
- Negative sanctions are threats and command.

7. Tradition

- ⇒ Tradition is a belief, principle or a way of acting which people in a particular society have continued to follow for a long period of time.
- ⇒ Ex :- Reading or watching Ramayana in the evening by a member of family generation after generation is the tradition of that family.

8. Norms

- ⇒ Norms are the established behaviour pattern for the member of a social system.
- ⇒ It is expected that the member of a society has follow the norms.
- ⇒ A person who deviate from the norms is called as deviant by the society.
- ⇒ The person who first adopt new technology may be called as deviant by other members.

9. Law

- ⇒ Law is the most powerful formal means of social control in the modern society.
- ⇒ Violation of law is followed by punishment or penalty.
- ⇒ Laws are enforced with the help of police and judiciary system. Sometime by the armed forces.

10. Social Control

- ⇒ Social control refers to the control of the society over the individual which means society controls the activity of the individual members.

10. Cultural change and cultural Lag Theory.

- cultural change is defined as the modification of existing tried and tested procedures transmitted to us from the culture of past as well as introduction of new technology.
- cultural lag occurs when some part of people's cultures don't change at the same rate as other parts.

Social change and Development

change is constant

- ⇒ change means variation or difference in anything observed over period of time.
- ⇒ According to Sankar Rao (2012), any alteration, difference or modification that take place in a situation through time can be known as change.
- ⇒ The term social change is use to indicate the changes that take place in human interaction and inter-relations

Characteristics of Social change :-

- a) Social change is universal, Social change takes place in all society all over the world but the speed and extent of change may differ from society to society.
- b) Social change is a continuous process. Social change is not static. It is a continuous process with the help of science and technology.
- c) Social change is environmental. It never takes place in vacuum. It takes place within geographic and physical or cultural context.
- d) Social change may be planned or unplanned.
 - (i) Introduction of panchayt raj institution in 1959 the government of India generated new leadership which replace the traditional mindset.
 - (ii) unplanned change refers to the change resulting from natural calamities such as flood, cyclone, earthquake which may bring drastic change in the society.

FACTORS IN SOCIAL CHANGE

- (A) Geographical / physical factors :—
- ⇒ physical factors consist of surface of earth, climate, rainfall, mountain, vegetation and minerals.
 - ⇒ with the application of science and technology many desert or water less area have been converted into evergreen crop field.
 - ⇒ The natural landscape has been converted into cultural landscape by construction of highways, tourism spots and hotels.

Example — By Indira Gandhi Thar desert of Rajasthan is completely or partially converted into crop field land with the help of proper irrigation facility.

(B) Biological factors :—

- ⇒ Biological factors like population size, ratio of male and female and proportion of youth people to aged people.
- ⇒ In some country falling rate of population (Sweden and USA) as well as high rate of population like unemployment, poverty and housing problem. It has a direct impact on social change.

(c) Technological factors :—

- a) Effect of technology on industrialisation
 - ⇒ Industrialisation has produced better quality of goods for the benefit of modern society.
- b) Effect of technology on urbanisation
 - ⇒ Urbanisation is a process of becoming urban, moving to cities and changing of occupation to agriculture to non-agriculture sector.

(D) Legislation and Social change

- ⇒ The MNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi national rural employment guarantee act) has played an important role in bringing about rural social thing - 2005
- ⇒ The government of India has launched an important rural development programme in 1999 named as (Swarna Jayanti Gramya Swarozgar Yojana) By formation of SHG (Self help group).
- ⇒ The 73rd constitution amendment act (1993) 1/3rd reservation seat for women in general election have played a crucial role in social change.

(E) Education and Social change

- The government of India introduced several education programme like (i) operation Black Board scheme (1987)
- (ii) National Literacy Mission (1988)
- (iii) District primary Education programme (1994)
- (iv) The mid Day meal (2004)

Social change and development phases (Ghai-2011)

(A) Social change through evolution

- ⇒ Evolutionary process tells that society changes from a simple society to a complex society. In ancient time people acted as hunter and fruit picker from forest.
- ⇒ There after while undergoing evolution they passed through agricultural stage and industrialisation stage then into technological stage.

(B) Social change through development

Few examples of social change through development process in India are presented below.

(a) Introduction of panchayat raj system in 1959 by government of India generated leadership quality which gradually replaced traditional mindset.

(b) The green revolution in Punjab and Haryana and western U.P. ¹⁹⁶⁶ a rapid social change resulting socio-economic development of farming community in the region.

(c) Similarly the MNREGA ^(All Weather Road), in 2006 Pradhan Mantri Gramya Sadak Yojana introduced by government of India which brought rural social change resulting socio-economic development and infrastructural development of rural people.

(c) Social change through Social movement

⇒ Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Bengal region played an important role in abolition of human social custom like "SATI" and introduce remarriage of widows for the development of women society.

⇒ When Mahatma Gandhi started a movement against untouchability it created a new awareness and people gradually began to hate untouchability.