



SOCIAL CHANGES

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INTRODUCTION

- Change refers to evolution, progress or adaptation.

Changes in the shape, structure or composition of a society bring about a change in the interrelationships of individuals or groups, such as groups. This change is called social change.

- All societies are involved in a process of social change, however this change may be so subtle and slow that society is hardly aware of it.



DEFINITION

- **According to Jones ME**

variation and modification of any aspect of social process, social patterns, social interaction or social organization is called as social changes.



CHARACTERISTICS SOCIAL CHANGES

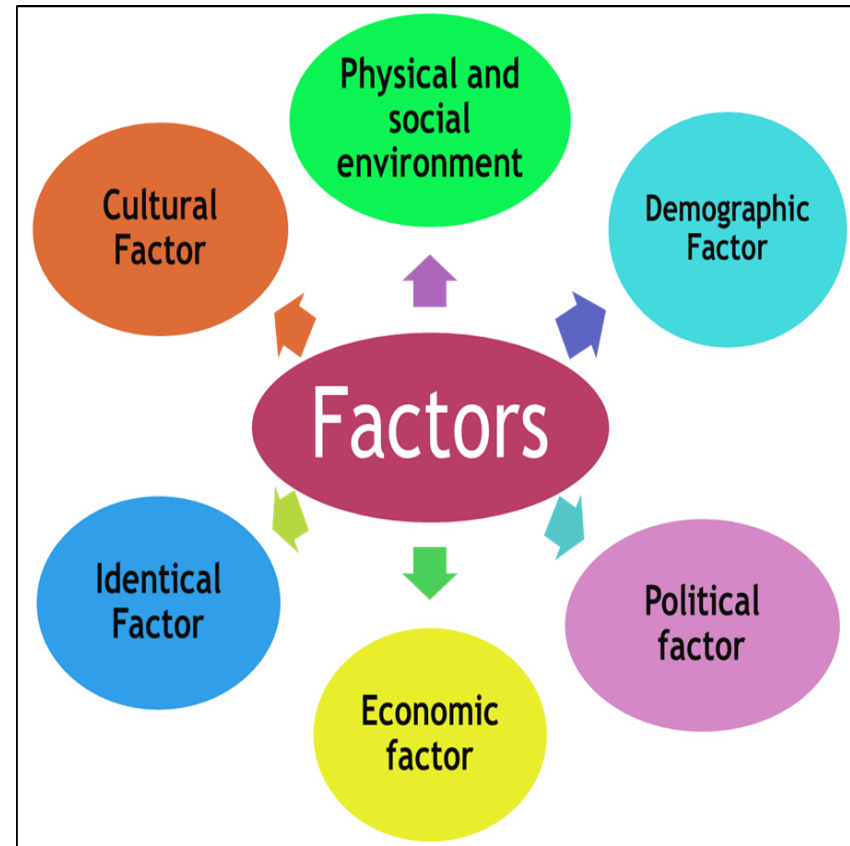
- **Social change** means a change in the system of social relationship.
- Social change is universal.
- The society may be primitive or modern, rural or urban, simple or complex, agrarian or industrial, it is constantly undergoing change.
- Social change takes place sometimes with planning and sometimes without planning.
- Social change which occurs in the natural course is called the unplanned change.



- The unplanned changes are accidental or the product of sudden decision.
- Usually the change resulting from natural calamities like flood; famines, volcanic eruption, etc. are the instances of unplanned changes.
- The physical, biological, demographical, cultural, technological and many other factors interact to generate change.
- It is the human nature that desires change and also it is his tendency to bring change and to oppose or accept change.
- Human wants are unlimited which always keep on changing.

FACTORS OF SOCIAL CHANGE:

- Demographic Factors
- Biological Factors
- Cultural Factors
- Technological Factors
- Environmental factors
- Psychological factors
- Other factors





Demographic Factors

- Demography plays an important role in the process of social change.
- scientific study of human population, primarily with respect to their size, structure and their development.

Biological Factors

- Accordingly biological factor plays an important role in the causation of social change.
- Rapid population growth influences our environment causes poverty, food shortage and multiple health problems and thereby brings changes in society.
- Migration accelerates the process of urbanization.
- Urbanization creates multiple problems like slum, quality of health and life style.



Cultural Factors

- In sociology the word 'Culture' denotes acquired behaviour which are shared by and transmitted among the members of the society.
- Man learns his behaviour and behaviour which is learnt is called culture.
- The basic elements of culture like language, religion, philosophy, literature, faith and values will take long time to change due to the influence of another culture.



Technological Factors

- The technological factors also play important role in causing social change.
- It implies an appropriate organization and systematic application of scientific knowledge to meet the human requirements.
- Technology is a product of utilization.
- When the scientific knowledge is applied to the problems of life, it becomes technology.
- Technology changes society by changing our environments to which we In turn adopt.



Environmental factors

- Due to floods, earthquake, excessive rain, drought, change of season imbalance in population which directly affects the social relationship .
- Variation in the availability of water resources and mineral resources can also affect social change.
- Thus environment factor bring social change.



Psychological factors

- human relations based on the considerations of the individual mind and the group mind shape and mould social systems.
- Change in attitude of society towards family planning, dowry, caste system, women's education etc. which brought about radical changes in society are primarily psychological in nature.

Other factors

- wars, competition for resources, trade unionism, banking system, human rights movement, enhanced environmental awareness etc. have resulted in wide spread social variation and modification.



Types of social change

1. **Alternative**
2. **Redemptive**
3. **Reformative and**
4. **Revolutionary**



Alternative

- Alternative social change operates at the individual level and seeks to change minor aspects of behaviour.
- They target a small group of people and a specific behaviour and attempt to change the behaviour of individual people in relation to that issue.
- Eg. Mothers Against Drunk Driving



Redemptive

- Try to cause total change in specific individual. They try to change the individual whole way of life.
- Eg. It seeks to help an alcoholic to stop drinking, which change his whole life.



Reformative

- Reformative social change seeks to enact a specific change on a broad scale.
- Reformative social change seek to change something specific about the social structure. They may seek a more limited change, but are targeted at the entire population.
- The movement to obtain marriage rights for same-sex couples is an example of reformative social change.



Revolutionary

- Revolutionary social change indicates dramatic change on a large scale.
- Revolutionary movements seek to fundamentally restructure society. Examples include the Civil Rights Movement



Necessity of Social Change

- In a rapidly changing world there is a growing awareness that we are facing fundamental problems.
- In spite of all the economic growth of the last forty years, the gap between the richest is actually growing, with over a billion people in deep poverty and many hundreds of millions more living on the margins.
- In such an era of an increasingly constrained and divided world the need for progressive social change is obvious.
- Indeed, unless we can adapt creatively and compassionately, then prospects for a peaceful and stable world will rapidly fade.



SOCIAL CONTROL

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INTRODUCTION

- Social control refers to the control of society over the individual.
- Some social control implies a system of device through which society controls the activities of individual members.



DEFINITION

Mannheim –

“Social control as the sum of those methods by which a society tries to influence human behaviour to maintain a given order”.

- **Ogburn and Nimkoff –**

“The patterns of pressure which a society exerts to maintain order and established rules”.



Nature of Social Control

- Social control denotes some kind of influence.
- It is essentially use by the society or community.
- It is implement for promoting the welfare of all the individuals or of the group as a whole.
- The social control is an old as human society.
- The influence may be exercised in various ways by means of public opinion, coercion, religion, morality, ideology, leadership, law, customs, values, folkways, etc.
- Social control the dangerous selfish interests of those who try to satisfy them.
- The social control is an old as of the society. In the absence of social control no society can ever hold together its members for any length of time.



Types of Social Control

1) Formal control

- Law
- military force
- police force
- administrative devices
- political
- educational
- economic (industry) etc.

2) Informal control

- Public opinion
- sympathy
- values
- folkways
- customs
- religion
- morality
- fashion



Agencies of Social Control:

1. Family:

- Family is a very important instrument agency of social control.
- On the one hand it socialises an individual and on the other it trains him about social behaviour.
- Family prescribes rules and regulations that the members have to follow.
- These rules and regulations form a part of social control. Family teaches the child to conform to the norms of the society.



2. State:

- The state, as the society's over all regulative system, is the chief agency of social; control.
- It exercises control over its members through legislations, the police, the armed forces and the prisons.



3. Educational Institutions:

- The educational institutions— schools are powerful agencies of social control and these institutions are committed to the moulding of citizens.
- Formal education in modern societies communicate ideas and values which play a larger part in regulating behaviour.
- Education teaches to conform to the norms of the society.
- Education provides a conscious teaching programme that assist society in socialising children so that they will absorb its values, beliefs and norms.



4. Neighbourhood:

- The neighbourhood reinforce the individual family as an agency of social control.
- In the neighbourhood group controls traditionally take the form of mores.

5. Public Opinion:

- Opinion of the people is the most important method of social control in a democratic set up.
- Every man tries to escape from the criticism and condemnation by the society.
- He therefore, tries to act according to public opinion and public sentiments.



6. Propaganda and Press:

- Propaganda is the deliberate effort to control the behaviour and relationships of social groups through the use of methods.
- Radio, television, press and literature not only influence the ideas of the people but also bring about the changes in the way of life and way of thinking.

7. Economic Organisation:

- With the rise of modern industrial organisation, the increase in the size of communities, a shift in the distribution of social control among the major institutions has occurred.
- The fear of losing a job compels an individual to follow the rules and regulations of the industry.



**THANK
YOU.**