



# 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

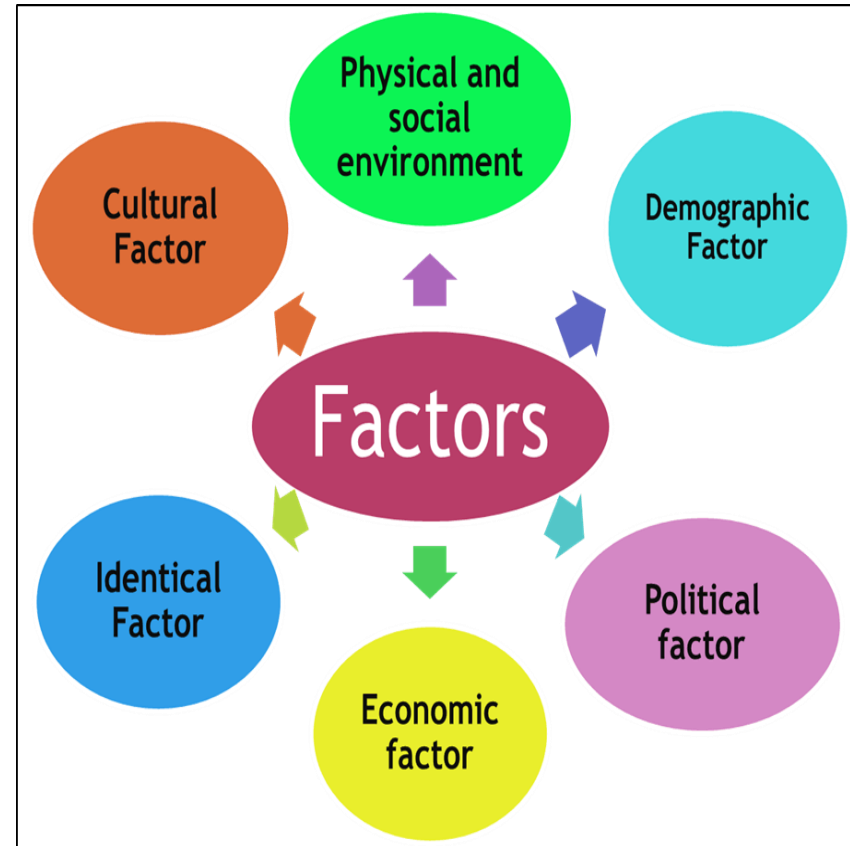
- **Social change** means a change in the system of social relationship.
- Social change is universal.
- The society may be primitive or modern, rural or urban, simple or complex, agrarian or industrial, it is constantly undergoing change.
- Social change takes place sometimes with planning and sometimes 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.**