

Meaning of change: Any Alteration, difference, modification take place in an object through time.

Meaning of social change: Change in society with respect to time, society as a web of relationship, so you can say that change in social relationship.

Nature of social change

- ① Social change is Continuous
- ② Social change is Environment
- ③ Social change is Human change
- ④ Social change may create chain

Reaction -

- ⑤ Prediction is Uncertain
- ⑥ Social change may be planned or unplanned
- ⑦ Degree of rate of change is Not Uniform
- ⑧ Social change is a Community change

Definitions of social change

1. According to Ginsberg: social change means change in social structure

② Koenig: social change refers to the modification which occur in the life patterns of life.

③ Majumdar: social change may be defined as a new fashion, either modifying or replacing the old in life of people.

In conclusion

Social Change occurs when societies change their conditions according to their need

- \* Change in climate
- \* Change in Material
- \* Change in culture
- \* Change in governance
- \* Change in environment

All these things cause society to change into new and better living conditions to make life easier

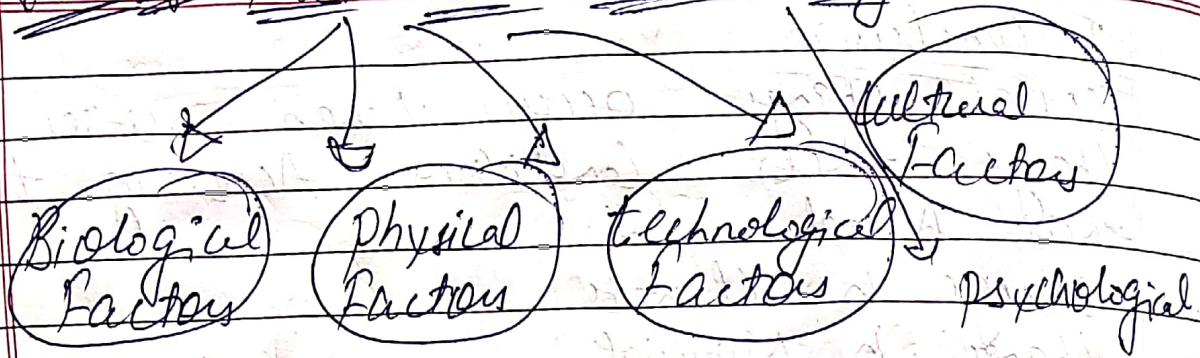
types of social change

- ① within a society (endogenous) forces
- ② Outside of a society (Exogenous)

① Internal sources of social change are those factors that originate within a specific society

② External sources of social change are events that originate outside of a society to bring about change to social institutions

# N.V. Imp. Factors in social change



## \* Biological factor

1. plants and Animals
2. Human Being
3. for example increase or decrease in trees
4. or increase in population affects society

## \* Psychological factor.

1. change in attitude of society towards Dowry
2. caste system
3. women education

## \* Physical factor →

1. Surface of earth
2. Climate
3. Mountains, Rivers, Rainfall
4. Forest, Animal life, Minerals

## \* Cultural factor

1. Ideas
2. ideologies
3. Mores and Manners
4. Customs, tradition
5. taste Value and Beliefs

- \* technological factors
- 1. process of invention
- 2. diffusion of technology or process

\* social problems:  
Meaning, causes and Remedies

Meaning of social problems:  
It is a set of conditions which are defined as morally wrong by ~~majority~~ Majority or substantially Minority within a society.

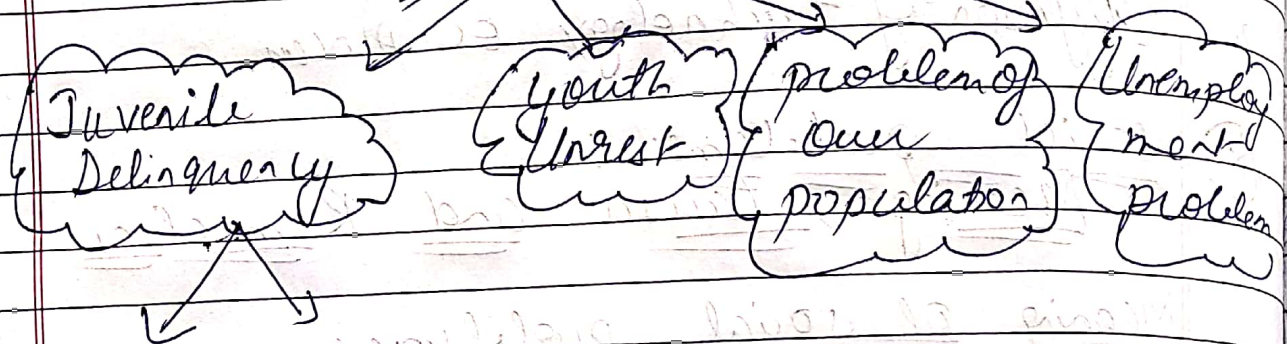
Example of social problems

- 1. crime
- 2. poverty
- 3. Domestic violence
- 4. War
- 5. Environment pollution
- 6. Inadequate schools

causes of social problems

- 1. Regeneration of values
- 2. Ecological Factor
- 3. lack of proper education
- 4. Economic disparity
- 5. Decline of traditional skills
- 6. illiteracy and ignorance
- 7. lack of opportunities
- 8. Failure to maintain proper Commerce
- 9. Among different members of society
- 10. Decay of small scale and cottage industries

Remedial Measures Maybe Undertaken



Preventive & Rehabilitative Measures Method

- (i) Preventive Measures
  - \* Training proper Assistance to children
  - \* Improve social Environment
  - \* educating the family
  - \* giving proper education
- (ii) Rehabilitative Method: include legislative Measures  
Youth Unrest: Remedies for youth Unrest include
  - (1) providing financial help
  - (2) providing Able and efficient leadership
  - (3) Bridging the gap Between students and teachers
  - (4) providing employment opportunities

- over population
1. Family planning Measures
  2. Improving status of women
  3. Child Marriage
  4. Increase the standard of living  
Child Marriage should be strictly prohibited

(d) Unemployment problem;  
Remedial Measures

- \* population control
- \* Encouragement of cottage and household industries
- \* promotion of economic development
- \* effective implementation of NREGA (National Rural Employment generation Guarantee Act 2005)