



# SOCIAL, ECONOMICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGES IN CURRENT SCENARIO

**Dr. Swati Girase**

*Assistant Professor of Geography, M.J.F. College, Amravati (India)*

## **ABSTRACT**

*Change is the law of nature which follows the universal truth. Societal changes are the changing structure and construction of society. Social change is the time related process which binds to each and every individual in society. Social change refers to an alteration in the social order of the society. Social is a relative process in which social status and role modified as per natural phenomena.*

*Change comes from two sources. One source is random or unique factors such as climate, weather, or the presence of specific groups of people. Another source is systematic factors. For example successful development has the same general requirements, such as a stable and flexible government, enough free and available resources, and a diverse social organization of society. So, on the whole, social change is usually a combination of systematic factors along with some random or unique factors. In this article include causes, effects and current trend in the society.*

**Keywords:** *Social Control, Change, Effects, Strategy, Development Etc*

## **I INTRODUCTION**

Social changes are the part of life. Every time there are the social changes in society. Social changes have different directions and attitude along with specific effects. Sometimes social changes are towards developmental side and sometimes it's on opposite side.

Common expectation of social changes is to be upward direction and useful to social progress. In current scenario, urbanization, globalization and modernization process are responsible and related to social changes in society. Change is a process. Change denotes any alternation, difference or modification that takes place in a situation or in any object through time. It is the universal law of nature. It refers to the difference that exists between the past and the present situation. Change is a continues process, No society remains completely static and without change.

India is in the ranking of developmental countries. Whenever we do the study of Indian history , we notice one thing that poverty and backwardness of India goes hand to hand each other. Before independence, means in the age of British Government India exploited from all the angles. Therefore the poverty in India was in the highest level and related supplementary problems were attached to poverty.



## II LEVELS OF SOCIAL CHANGES

1. Evolution - It is a develop gradually, hunting, food, collection, patrol and agriculture related process.
2. Acceleration-The definition of acceleration is the rate of change of velocity. In developmental process, acceleration helps to stimulate the speed of contents which related to social change.
3. Revolution- Sudden changes accommodate in revaluation stage of social change. World is a history of social change. Frequently and recurrently social changes accrue in the society.

### 2.1 Types of social changes

1. Process
2. Evolution
3. Growth
4. Progress
5. Reform
6. Revolution

### 2.2 Responsible components for Social change



1. **Geographical**-This is a main factor responsible for social change. This process include the social changes everywhere in society. Natural resources, calamities are also the part of geographical social changes.
2. **Demographic**-The changes related to population called as demographic changes. Population explosion, high density of population and problems rise due to the over population are the nothing but social changes.



3. **Biological**-These changes occur naturally and gradually in the human being. Physical changes, maturity etc covered in biological changes.
4. **Economical**-Now a day's economic matter plays an important role in social changes. Even social status is depending on the economic factor.
5. **Cultural**-As per the situation, cultural trend accept new scope and activities.
6. **Technological**-Science and technology are the mainly responsible factors of social change in current scenario.
7. **Planning**-Various schemes and planning's effects on the social speed and as per that social change accept the field.
8. **Legislation**-Newly modified rules and regulations and specific norms try to change the social system.
9. **Psychological**-Human attitude, psychology, thinking play an important role in development. Positive and advance thinking are essential for expected changes.
10. **Invention**-Various discoveries, research and curriculum activates are the part of invention.



### 2.3 Some significance area of social change

1. Change position of backward class-In current scenario, SC, ST, OBC and other backward casts getting the chance to participate in social developmental areas. Reservation, educational facilities and basic arrangement provided by government placed good position in the society.
2. Change in the position of Indian woman-An ancient time, the position of women was very neglect able but due to women empowerment and other effects brought expected changes in the society about women.
3. Change in family structure-In the modern age joint family converting into nuclear family. These familiar changes show the scope of social change.
4. Change in cast system-Now days to obey the cast related mentality is outdated but it had a great impact in society.
5. Change in position of labour- Labours and unorganized workers are getting the benefits from workers legislation.
6. Different educational facilities-Education is a tool of development in current scenario. Therefore all efforts have been given to develop the education standard and status.
7. Urbanization and social mobility-Both the factors are useful to signified changes in society as per the current situation.



8. Expansion of mass media ex. Newspaper, TV, radio-Media is a fourth pillar of democracy.
9. Equality, nation integration and secularism-Social changes are also useful in to maintain the national integration and nation development.
10. Effect of rural society-Due to the social changes, various effects are noticeable and observed in Indian rural society.

### III OBSTACLE IN THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL CHANGE

1. **Traditional mentality-** Most of the Indians have old mentality and due to that they are not easily acceptable to new changes in society.
2. **Illiteracy-**Total 65% illiterate people are living in India. It's very difficult to accept new changes and implement it for development.
3. **Bad habit-**Addiction of narcotics, liquor is a main problem in Indian society. Complexity of society has been seen everywhere which is main hurdle in progress.
4. **Opposition of new invention-**Due to some complications and complex, opposition has been taking place in society. Basically opposition held up the hurdle in development.
5. **Doubts-**To taking doubts is a common phenomenon which is a obstacle in development process.
6. **Personal selfishness-**For own benefits rather than cumulative purpose hamper on progress related issue.
7. **Politics with corruption-**Failure of government and administration mechanism decreases the speed of social change. Therefore it's a need of time to improve the government regarding issues.

### IV CONCLUSION

Social change an important phenomena in the universe. It's mandatory to each and every individual on earth. Social change is the symbol of social development and progress. Expected Social changes play an important role in all fields.

Education is a main and basic developmental tool of society. Government of India always focus on the primary education and made it free and compulsory for children from 6 to14 with banned on child labour. Right to education, mid day mil scheme, school chahum etc are different plans started by government of India for overall development of the society.

Basically there is a need of time to see the seriously and maintain the right track of education and its functionaries in India and it will be useful to expected progress.



**REFERENCES**

1. Lydia Potts. The World Labour Market, Zed Books Ltd., London and New Jersey, 1990.
2. Stephen Castles and Mark J. Miller. The Age of Migration, The Guilford Press, New York, 1993.
3. Loes, Schenk – Sand Bergen (ed.): Women and Seasonal Labour Migration, Sage Publications, New Delhi, London, 1995.
4. R. Mansell Prothero and Murray Chapman. Circulation in Third World Countries, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, 1983.
5. Omprakash Mishra (ed.): Forced Migration, Manak Publication, Delhi, 2004.
6. Milton Israel and N.K. Wagle. Ethnicity, Identity, Migration. The Centre for South Asian Studies, University of Toronto, 1993.
7. Binod Khadria. The Migration of Knowledge Workers, Sage Publications, New Delhi, London, 1999.
8. Brinley Thomas. Migration and Urban Development, Methuen and Co. Ltd., London, 1972.