



A Comparative Study of the Main Process of Social Change

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Abstract:

In this paper get data from teacher through Social Attitude Scale about main process of social change. There are a large number of causes of factors that bring social change. At other times, some factors or causes jointly act in such a way that social change becomes inevitable. Again it is stressed that the processes, cause and effects of social change work simultaneously. Ideas and ideologies of great leaders have played an important role in social change. The influence of prominent personalities like Marx and Lenin in Russia, Mao Tse Tung in China and Gandhiji in India are some of well known examples of modern history. Ideas like 'liberty', 'Equality' and 'fraternity' were great forces in giving to French Revolution which in turn immensely changed the French society.

To create an ESD curriculum, education communities will need to identify knowledge, issue, perspectives, skills and values central to sustainable development in each of three components- Environment, Economy and Society. ESD are affected by Society and Economy changes. Industrial Revolution resulted in marked social changes. The American war of Independence was outcome of social and economic causes. This brought about revolutionary changes in the social life of people of America. Some examples of factors affection school change.

- 1. Disappearance of the Indus Valley Civilization/Society probably on account of natural factors like floods.*
- 2. Changes in Indian Society as a result of religious and social movements influence of Buddhism etc.*
- 3. Social change in India on account of political domination of the British over India's independence.*

Keywords: *Civilization, Curriculum, Social Change, ESD*

1. Introduction

According to Prof. S.C. Dubey, "An excellent example of social change by legal compulsion is provided by the abolition of untouchability by law in India. In a favorable social climate legislation can be a potent instrument of social change." The society is made up of people of different tastes. Social change is the result of a number of factors. Changes occur due to the process of formation, reformation or decay at various levels. In most of the cases, social changes occur as an imitation of the upper classes by their respective lower classes. In this process, there is always an internal conflict, continuously going on to excel others, which gives birth to unrest at mental level and a blind pursuit of availing luxuries of life, which generally end up on the form of confrontation and corruption. These changes are either positive or negative in nature.

This work, namely, Social Change in India serves the very purpose of focusing on all such important issues.

2. Definition of Terms

2.1 ESD: In the third priority: Sustainability requires a population that is aware of goals of a sustainable society and has the knowledge and skills to contribute to those goals. The need for an informed voting citizenry becomes ever more important with the increase in the number of democratic governments.

According to Mac Iver and page, "Social change is a process responsive to many types of changes in the manmade condition of living, change in the attitude of man and changes that go beyond human control to the biological and physical nature."

According to B. B. Mathure, "Social change refers to the modifications in the organization and behaviour of the group as expressed in its laws, customs, modes and beliefs."

According to "Henry Johnson would like to include five kinds of changes in Social change, these are as under.

1. Change in Social Value.
2. Institutional Change.
3. Change in distribution and possessions and rewards.
4. Change in personnel.
5. Change in abilities and attitudes of personnel.

In these papers; main process of Social of a brief analysis is given here:

1. Industrialization
2. Modernization
3. Politicalisation
4. Secularization
5. Social Mobility
6. Urbanization
7. Westernization

3. Objectives of the Study

- (1) To study interrelationship among Social Change Scale Scores of Male and Female.
- (2) To study interrelationship among Social Change Scale Scores of Urban and Rural.
- (3) To study interrelationship among Social Change Scale Scores of 34 or low 34 and more than 34.
- (4) To study interrelationship among Social Change Scale Scores of Master Degree and Low of Master degree.
- (5) To study the opinion about Social Change.

4. Variables

4.1 Independent

- [i] Sex: male & Female
- [ii] Area: Urban and Rural
- [iii] Age: 34 or low 34 and More than 34 years
- [iv] Qualification: Master Degree and Low of master degree

4.2 Dependent

Social Change Scale Scores

5. Hypothesis

1. There is no significant difference between the mean of Social Change Scale Scores of Male and Female.
2. There is no significant difference between the mean of Social Change Scale Scores of Urban and Rural.
3. There is no significant difference between the mean of Social Change Scale Score of 34 or low 34 and more than 34.
4. There is no significant difference between the mean of Social Change Scale Scores of Master Degree and Low of Master degree.

6. Sample

For the collection of data of study, the following sample was adapted by the investigator.

Variable	Sub Variables	Nos.	Total of Sample
Sex[A]	Male A1	25	34
	Female A2	9	
Area[B]	Urban B1	19	34
	Rural B2	15	
Age[C]	34 or low 34 C1	26	34
	More than 34 C2	8	
Qualification [D]	Master Degree D1	18	34
	Low of Master degree D2	16	
	Research Design		

7. Procedure

Investigators have made procedure is as here under.

- The investigators have read the references and thesis.
- The investigators have seen the programme about Social Change.
- The investigators have selected the sample from the Gujarat state's Godhra District.
- The investigators have got data by Social Change Scale from teacher.
- The investigators have calculated the data as per research design and statistical method and technique and used the SPSS software.
- The investigators have tested hypotheses and noted the conclusions.

8. Statistical Method and Technique

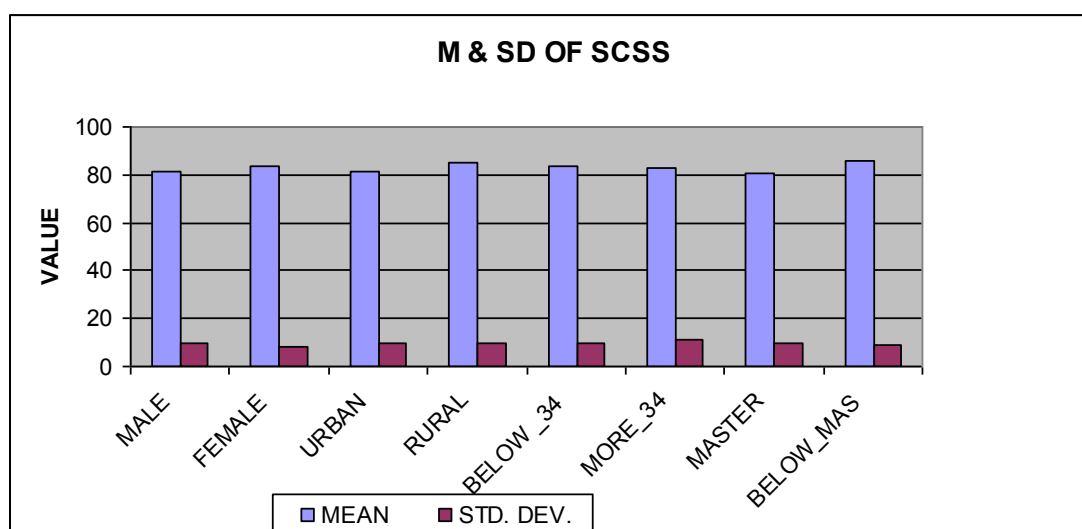
The investigators have selected statistical method and technique is here under. Mean, Standard Deviation, Kurtosis, Skewness Error of Standard deviation, Error of Kurtosis, error of Skewness, 't' Value.

9. Analysis of Data

Table and Graph: Value of central tendency, dispersion and its error of Social Change scale scores [SCSS] and its variables such as [A] Sex, [B] Area, [C] Age and [D] Qualification.

Variable	Sex		Area		Age		Qualification	
	Male	Female	Urban	Rural	34 or low 34	More than 34	Master Degree	Low of Master degree
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	1930	693	1446	1177	2062	561	1348	1275
M	81.28	83.33	81.47	85.27	83.51	82.63	80.50	85.94
Std	9.77	8.47	9.70	9.92	9.33	11.17	10.00	8.70
Sk	0.35	0.51	0.62	-0.25	0.03	0.46	0.35	0.25
Ku	-0.67	-0.12	-0.37	-0.14	-0.59	-1.31	-0.67	-1.10
Er. std.	1.95	2.82	2.23	2.56	1.83	3.95	2.36	2.18
Er. sk	0.46	0.72	0.52	0.58	0.46	0.75	0.54	0.56
Er. Ku	0.90	1.39	1.01	1.12	0.89	1.48	1.04	1.09
N	25	9	19	15	26	8	18	16

Graph 1



[1] Table no. 1 [column no. 1 & 2] & Graph no. 1 indicates that the mean of SCSS [social Change Scale Scores] of male and Female are 81.28 and 83.33. It indicates skewness value 0.35 and 0.51 and kurtosis value -0.67 and -0.12. So that, it can be said that the mean of Female is high. Also it can be said that the value of skewness are plus and the kurtosis of Male is platy kurtosis but Female kurtosis is leptokurtic.

[2] Table no. 1 [column no. 3 & 4] & Graph no. 1 indicates that the mean of SCSS [social Change Scale Scores] of Urban and Rural are 81.47 and 85.27. So that it can be said that the mean of Rural is high. It indicates skewness value 0.62 and -0.25 and kurtosis value -0.37 and -0.14. So it can be said that the mean of Rural is more than urban. Also it can be said that the value of skewness is higher for Urban but lower for Rural and the kurtosis of Urban is platy and kurtosis of Rural is leptokurtic.

[3] Table no. 1 [column no. 5 & 6] & Graph no. 1 indicates that the mean of SCSS [social Change Scale Scores] of 34 or low 34 and More than 34 are 83.51 and 82.63. So that it can be said that the mean of 34 or low 34 is high. It indicates skewness value 0.03 and 0.46 and kurtosis value -0.59 and -1.31. Also it can be said that the value of skewness are Plus is minus and the kurtosis values are platy.

[4] Table no. 1 [column no. 7 & 8] & Graph no. 1 indicates that the mean of SCSS [social Change Scale Scores] of Master Degree and Low of Master degree are 80.50 and 85.94. So that it can be said that the mean of Low of Master degree is high. It indicates skewness value 0.35 and -0.25 and kurtosis value -0.67 and -1.10. Also it can be said that the value of skewness of both are Plus but the kurtosis are platy.

10. Summary

The investigators have made an abstract are hereunder.

- There is effect to be seen between the mean of Social change Scale Scores of Male and Female. It can be said that the mean of Female is high. It means the Social Change is high of Female than Male.
- There is effect to be seen between the mean of Social change Scale Scores of Urban and Rural. It can be said that the mean of Rural is high. It means the Social Change is high of Rural than Urban.
- There is effect to be seen between the mean of Social change Scale Scores of 34 or low 34 and more than 34. It can be said that the mean of 34 or low 34 are high. It means the Social Change is high of 34 or low 34 than more than 34.
- There is effect to be seen between the mean of Social change Scale Scores of Master Degree and Low of Master degree. It can be said that the mean of Low of Master degree is high. It means the Social Change is high of Low of Master degree than Master Degree.

The Opinion of teacher about the Social Change is in following events.

There are some changes in Social structures, this includes changes in...

- Family structure i.e. joint or nuclear
- Institutional structure in the school
- System of Land tenure e. g. changes in the examination system.
- Labour condition.
- Class Structure.
- Caste System.

But some changes in Social Behaviour, This comprises changes in ...

- Customs
- Manners
- Food Habits
- Speech Habits
- Intermingling
- Openness and
- Broadmindedness

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