
SOCIAL CHANGE IN WOMEN

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Abstract: The aim of current study was to study the effect of social change among working and non working women. By using purposive sampling method, 100 women were selected from Kolhapur city and outside area. The sample of 100 having working and non working women ratio 1:1 is taken for this study and their age range was 25-35 years. For this study a battery of tests measuring social change. (1978) was used. Mean, S.D. & t test was used for the analysis of collected data. Researcher concludes there is a significant difference between working and non working women regarding various factors of social change.

Keywords - Social Change, Working and Non Working Women

Introduction: In modern times, many of the barriers of traditional society are breaking down. This is mainly due to two factors - the new network of interpersonal relations tends to cut across the boundaries of old established groups and next due to the modern technological development, new areas of social life are emerging. Individuals with different background come together on the basis of achievement, interest and job orientation. The change from segmental and particular social order in fluid and universalistic order is quite significant. The considerable amount of research work has been done by scholars on social structure. Regarding the phenomena of social change, there are very few studies dealing with the nature, process and extent of such change which has occurred in rural India as a result of the introduction of this system. It is additionally pointed out here that social change is not that concept which is directly produced by the society. It comes in light as an incidental consequence of a number of peoples who have become desocialized (Lapierre, R.T. 1934). This refers to modification of behavior or change in attitudes of a large number of individuals, alteration of customs, trends, values, institutions and social behaviour (Sargent and Rebert, 1958; Meril, F.E. 1965). That is why social change has been used to describe variations or modifications of any aspect of social process, social pattern, social interaction and social organization (Joeles, 1967). In the modern era, it is an important aspect of social systems and is not at all as align and an intrusive element (Moore, W.E. 1965). Social change leads to the perfection of a society as well as a nation. The advancement of science and technology has completely changed our society, not only in the form of social structure but also in the form of living and way of thinking. Today, even in the rural area we see people utilizing electric and modern scientific techniques in agriculture. 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. On the whole, social change is usually a combination of systematic factors along with some random or unique factors. There are many theories of social change. Generally, a theory of change should include elements such as structural aspects of change (like population shifts), processes and mechanisms of social change, and directions of change.

Hegelian: The classic Hegelian dialectic model of change is based on the interaction of opposing forces. Starting from a point of momentary stasis, Thesis countered by Antithesis first yields conflict, then it subsequently results in a new Synthesis.

Marxist: Marxism presents a dialectical and materialist concept of history; Humankind's history is a fundamental struggle between social classes.

Kuhnian: The philosopher of science, Thomas Kuhn argues in *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* with respect to the Copernican Revolution that people are likely to continue utilizing an apparently unworkable paradigm until a better paradigm is commonly accepted.

Heraclitan: The Greek philosopher Heraclitus used the metaphor of a river to speak of change thus, "On those stepping into rivers staying the same other and other waters flow" (DK22B12). What Heraclitus seems to be suggesting here, later interpretations notwithstanding, is that, in order for the river to remain the river, change must constantly be taking place? Thus one may think of the Heraclitan model as parallel to that of a living organism, which, in order to remain alive, must constantly be changing. A contemporary application of this approach is shown in the social change theory SEED-SCALE which builds off of the complexity theory subfield of Emergence.

Daoist: The Chinese philosophical work Dao De Jing, I.8 and II.78 uses the metaphor of water as the ideal agent of change. Water, although soft and yielding, will eventually wear away stone. Change in this model is to be natural, harmonious and steady, albeit imperceptible.

Characteristics:

(1) **Change is Social:** Social change means a change in the system of social relationship. Social relationship is understood in terms of social process, social interactions and social organizations. So in any variation of social process, social interactions and social organizations social change-takes place. In an instance it is found that society is like an organization, which never dies. New civilizations and societies come up by replacing old societies and thereby retaining some of its elements in its change. Thus social change is different from individual change. Its cause and consequences are always social which make it social.

(2) **Universal:** Social change is universal. Because it is present in all societies and at all times. No society remains completely static. The society may be primitive or modern, rural or urban, simple or complex, agrarian or industrial, it is constantly undergoing change. The rate or the degree of change may vary from society to society from time to time but every society keeps on changing. A changeless society is an unreality.

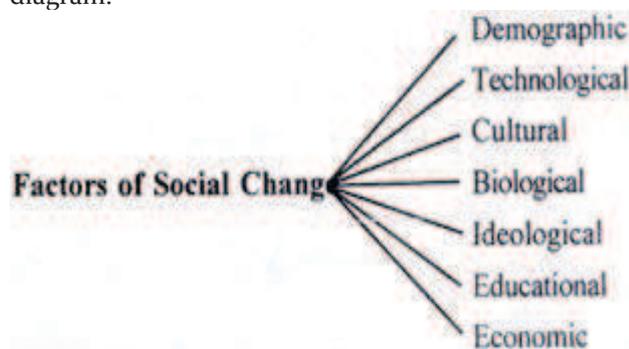
(3) **Continuous:** Social change is a continuous process but not an intermittent process. Because the changes are neither stopped nor the societies are kept in museum to save them from change. It is an on-going process without any break. In the process of change every society grows and decays, where it finds renewal and accommodates itself to various changing conditions. The sources, direction, rate and forms of change may vary time to time but it is always continuous.

(4) **Inevitable:** Change is inevitable. 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. To satisfy these wants social change has become a necessity not only to him but also to the society.

(5) **Temporal:** Social change is temporal. Change in anything or any object or in a situation takes place through time. Time is the most important factor and social change denotes time-sequence. According to Maclver, "It is a becoming, not a being; a process, not a product". Innovation of new things, modification and renovations of the existing behaviour take time. So a social change is temporary or permanent on the basis of time. Sometimes some social changes may bring about immediate results while some others may take years to produce results. Similarly, some social

changes spread rapidly and also disappear rapidly. Movements, style, fashion and cults are the examples of this type. But in the biological process of ageing short time does not cause change.

Factors of Social Change: Social change takes place in all societies and in all periods of time. But here question arises why does social change takes place? The word 'Why' represents the reasons, the causes or the factors which are responsible for social change. From the discussion of the nature of social change we know that there are some potential factors responsible for bringing social change. Hence, it is multi-causal. Cause refers to a set of related factors which, taken together, are both sufficient and necessary for the production of certain effect. Here it is necessary to take up each factor by itself and to find out the way in which it affects social change. Some of these factors are shown in the following diagram.

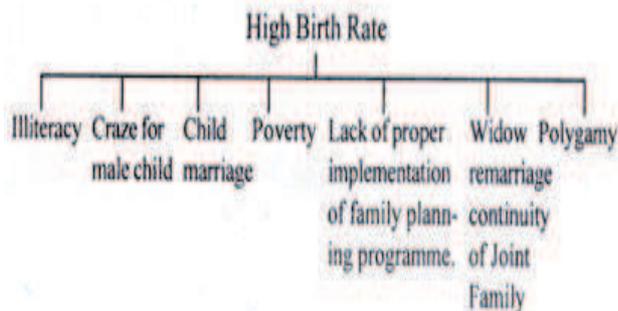


Demographic Factors: Demography plays an important role in the process of social change. The term "demography" has been derived from two Greek words, 'Demos' and 'Graphs' meaning the "people" and to "draw" or "write" respectively. The dictionary meaning of demography is the scientific study of human population, primarily with respect to their size, structure and their development. In the study of social change demographic factors have been viewed from two different angles. They are the qualitative and quantitative. Qualitatively speaking it refers to physical potentialities, mental abilities etc. that are determined by genetic order, though the hereditary quality of successive generation play some role in cultural determination, it cannot be ascribed the place of a deterministic cause of social change. But the demographic factor in its quantitative aspect has been playing the most decisive role in causing social change. The quantitative view of demography takes into account, the size, composition and density of human population that are determined by natural reproduction, migration and social mobility. This aspect has been acknowledged by many past as well as modern thinkers. There are three important factors that determine the rise, fall or density of population.

They are:

- (a) High Fertility (High Birth rate)
- (b) Low Morality (Low Death Rate)
- (c) Migration.

When there is high birth rate and the death rate is low, we find growth in population. Let us know few points regarding the causes of high birth rate. They are given in the following table.



(a) From the above table it is found that population increases due to illiteracy, popularity of child marriage, widow remarriage, polygamy, craze for a male child, poverty and also because of lack of proper implementation of family planning programmes. The fall in death rate has also affected the growth of population. There are many causes of low mortality or low death rate. They are modern education and scientific knowledge to hygiene, better sanitation and therapeutic and preventive medicines, the increase of productivity which raises the standard of living, control of natural calamities, control of nutrition of mother, maternity facilities etc.

(b) Excess growth of population accelerates the process of migration. Migration refers to the process of movement of population from one place to another for considerable period of time. It plays a significant role in population growth in the history for the past 100 years or more. There are four forms of migration. They are:

- (i) Immigration: It refers to migration into a country.
- (ii) Emigration: It refers to migration of a country.
- (iii) In-migration refers to migration into a particular area.

(iv) Out-migration refers to movement out of a particular area. Thus, migrants who come from Bihar to Orissa are considered to be immigrants for Orissa and out-migrants for Bihar. There are many factors contributing to the process of migration. They are:

- (a) Development of transport and communication.
- (b) Natural calamities like earthquake, flood famine etc.
- (c) Absence of restrictions on social mobility.
- (d) Non-availability of land and vocational opportunities etc. So the changes in population have a far-reaching effect on society. It has both positive and negative effects.

Review Of Literature: Gender, defined as a component of interpersonal relations based on

gender attributable to different institutions (Scott, 1986), has recently become an important analytical category in numerous studies on economic migration. This thing has been a sinuous process, as Lutz (2010), Mahler and Pessar (2006) show, because women were considered for several decades as passive actors, who participated in migration as wives or daughters in the family reunification process. Although in the last 40-50 years women constitute at least half of the migrants in the world (Zlotnik, 2003), Dreze and Sen (1995) have described women empowerment as ability to define selfinterest and choice, and consider woman as not only able but also entitled to make choices. In order to improve the level of women’s empowerment they have proposed to reduce gender biasness in mortality rate and natality rates, in access to education and professional training, in employment, in the ownership of property and in household work and decision making. Analysing the data from India they have illustrated that female literacy reduces child mortality rate while both female labour force participation as well as female literacy reduced female child mortality rate. They have interpreted these results as evidence of the fact that women’s access to education and employment had enhanced their ability to exercise agency, i.e., the process of empowerment

In Indonesia Beegle, ET al. (1998) have examined the impact of women’s characteristics on pre-natal care and on the incidence of delivery at hospital. They analysed the data on about 2000 couples from the 1997-98 Indonesia Family Life Survey. Individual assets, education and social status of the women have been considered as indicator of her empowerment. This empirical study has revealed that volume of individual assets, level of education and social status of the women increases the probability of getting pre-natal and delivery care of the women in Indonesia.

Quisumbing, et al. (2000) have also conducted a case study in Bangladesh exclusively to estimate the impact of wife’s and husband’s empowerment captured by assets at marriage and current assets on expenditure shares of food, clothing and children’s education. This study is based on the survey of 826 households residing in 47 villages in three sites in Bangladesh. The empirical findings show that wife’s assets have some positive effect on the share of expenditure on children’s clothing and education. Current assets have a positive effect of on food expenditure share.

Jejeebhoy, et al. (2001) has extended the previous study of Jejeebhoy (2000). In order to examine the influence of religion and region on the women’s autonomy they have covered ten districts of the state of Punjab in Pakistan in addition to the study area of Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu in India. In this study initially they present a regression analysis of the

summary index of women's autonomy for Pakistan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh separately. In this step they have found that the traditional factors such that co residence with mother-in-law, size of dowry, and age are significant determinants of women's autonomy in Uttar Pradesh and Pakistan. In Tamil Nadu, by contrast the only 53 traditional factor, age, plays important role in the determination of women's autonomy. Education and wage work status are also significant determinants of autonomy index, but their impacts are stronger in Tamil Nadu. This study has shown that religion has not any consistent impact on autonomy index in the two states in India. In the second step Jejeebhoy, et al. (2001) have pooled the data from the three sites and exclusively estimated the impact of contextual factors, namely, religion (Hindu/Muslim), country (Pakistan/India) and region (Northern/southern subcontinent) on autonomy index. This regression analysis has revealed that only the region i.e. sub continental trait is important in the determination of women's autonomy. Religion and nationality are immaterial in shaping women's autonomy in the South Asian zone

The study of Agarwal (2003) has suggested a technological model for empowering rural women. Women's employments through technological improvement and participatory approach are needed to improve their lives. This would ensure a sustainable future for rural India. Technology model described how scientific and technical interventions could improve the quality of life of women in rural areas. This also shows that the following factors are crucial for women's empowerment in rural area. Proper reorganization of the productive and domestic roles of women Improvement of women's empowerment needs facilities like drinking water, health, sanitation, nutrition, family planning, education and security Gender integrated participatory technology development is required Improvement of local women motivator as active "change agent" of technology through talks and audiovisuals, awareness build up through demonstration and hands on the job training in relevant field This study has explained that technological development model along with education, employment, reduction of socially traditional attitudes i.e. religion, family structures etc. are responsible factors of women empowerment. (Sørensen, 2005) Only since 1980s researchers admit that women not only participate in migration as much as men, but also that they undertake an active economic role in migration, contributing to the rise of the living standards of the families that remained at home and development of the communities of origin. The results of the research conducted by Semyonov and Gorodzeisky (2005) on a sample of 1128 households in the Philippines with members who

work in other countries, shows that women and men choose different destinations and occupy different areas of activity: women work as caregivers particularly in East Asia, meanwhile men work in manufacturing areas in countries in the Middle East, gaining on average 1.5 times more than women. The authors explain largely inequalities between Philippine families who have several men members and those that send mostly women abroad, taking into account the 4 larger amounts that men send in the country, both in absolute and expression of the ratio net realized gains. Women send on average 45% of the earnings abroad compared to men who send 60%, therefore contradicting the alleged claims that Philippine women, even after marriage, would have a more responsible economic and altruistic behavior towards their families. **Schaedel, et al. (2007)** has discussed the role of mother's empowerment in advancing the education of their children under the School Family Partnership program (SFP) in Israel. This study has reported that women's empowerment indicating the involvement and familiarity with the SFP program is suitable for student's achievement. However, the education of mother is not so important for her ward's achievement.

Few studies take into account gender differences in the earnings of migrants, different motivation to help families left behind, but also the inequalities between households with mostly men or mostly women economic migrants. Feminization of the Romanian migration is now an indisputable fact. Despite the late participation of women in migration, and hence their reduced experience in Italy, women have an important role, but often ignored in the economic and social exchange with families and communities of origin

Research Methodology

AIM: "To study the effect of social change among working and non working women".

Objectives:

1. To measure the social change among working and non working women.
2. To study the difference between working and non working women regarding various factors of social change.
3. To study the difference between working and non working women regarding overall social change.

Hypotheses:

1. There is a significant difference in working and non working women regarding various factors of social change.
2. There is a significant difference between working and non working women regarding the overall social change.

Meth Odology :

A) Sample: By using purposive sampling technique 100 women were selected from Kolhapur city. The sample of 100 having working and non working women ratio 1:1 is taken for this study and their age range was 25-35 years.

B) Variables:

I.V - working and non working women

D.V.- Social change

C) Tools: A battery of tests measuring social change. (1978) This tool is constructed and standardized by Tiwari Rama, Pandya Radha and Pal Roma. There are 42 statements are given in this inventory six responses are given with each

statement, the reliability of this inventory with split half method is 0.78 and test rest method 0.72

D) Statistical analysis: Mean, S.D. & t test were used for the analysis of collected data.

DISCUSSION: 1. Table shows mean value are 31.76 for the factor of Inter caste Migration, standard deviation is 2.06 of working women. Calculation of the mean is 30.38; the standard deviation is 2.14 for non working women. Computed t value is 2.30 and df for this sample is 98. The result shows that there is difference between working women and non-working women

Table 1: Showing means, standard deviations, t values and various factors of Social Change.

Factors	Groups	N	Mean	SD	df	t value	Significant level
Inter caste Migration	W.W	50	31.76	2.06	98	2.30*	Significant
	NW.W	50	30.78	2.14			
Position of Women	W.W	50	32.92	2.20	98	2.35*	Significant
	NW.W	50	31.82	2.41			
Free choice of mate	W.W	50	32.86	2.15	98	2.25*	Significant
	NW.W	50	31.03	2.04			
Family Planning	W.W	50	32.42	2.49	98	1.63	Not Significant
	NW.W	50	31.66	2.08			
Inter caste Marriage	W.W	50	31.16	2.00	98	2.06*	Significant
	NW.W	50	31.72	1.93			
Social Mobility	W.W	50	32.98	1.91	98	5.88*	Significant
	NW.W	50	30.68	1.95			
Overall Social Change	W.W	50	196.1	4.80	98	8.13*	Significant
	NW.W	50	187.96	5.08			

(W.W=Working Women, NW. = Non Working Women)

1. Table shows calculation of the mean is 32.92, standard deviation is 2.20 for working women. Calculation of the mean is 31.82; standard deviation is 2.41 for non working women. Computed t value is 2.35 and df for this sample is 98. The result shows that there

is a Significant difference between working women and non working women for the factor of the Position of Women.

2. Table shows calculation of the mean is 32.86; standard deviation is 2.15 for working women. Calculation of the mean is 31.03; standard deviation is 2.04 for non working women. With the help above calculations t value is drawn that is 2.25 and df for this sample is 98. The result shows that there is difference between working women and non working women for the factor of free choice of mate.

3. The table shows that total sample is 100 and calculation of mine is 32.82, standard deviation is 2.49 for working women. Calculation of the mean is 31.66; standard deviation is 2.08 for non working women. Computation of t value is drawn that is 1.63 and df for

this sample is 98. The result shows that there is no Significant difference

between working women and non working women for the factor of Family Planning.

4. Table shows calculation of the mean is 33.16, standard deviation is 2.00 for working women. Calculation of the mean is 31.72; standard deviation is 1.93 of non working women. Computation of t value is 3.61 and df for this sample is 98. The result of this table is that there is a Significant difference between working women and non working women for the factor of an Inter caste Marriage.

5. Table shows calculation of the mean is 30.98, standard deviation is 1.91 for working women. Calculation of the mean is 30.68; standard deviation is 1.95 for non working women. Computation of t value is drawn that is 5.88 and df for this sample is 98. The result shows that there is a Significant difference between working women and non working women for the factor of Social Mobility.

6. Table shows calculation of the mean is 196.1; standard deviation is 4.80 for working women. Calculation of the mean is 187.96, standard deviation

is 5.08 for non working women Computation of t value is drawn that is 8.13 and df for this sample is 98. The result shows that there is a Significant difference between working women and non working women for overall Social Change.

Conclusion: 1. There is no significant difference between working and non working women regarding of family planning
2. There is a significant difference between working and non working women regarding the intercast marriage, intercast migration, free choice of mate, Social mobility and overall Social change

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