



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Changes In Modern Indian Society

Dr. Samaresh Sarkar

Guest Lecturer

Department of Political Science

Pakuahat Degree College, Malda (W.B)

Abstract

It is very difficult to say what exactly Indian Society means. Naturally the discussion about social change in modern India is a complex issue. After the achievement of Independence the transformation of change began in the lives of the people of India. There are some revolutionary changes in the lives of people in India. The things that have changed are: Acquisition of the development programme follows the socialist idea, communication and improvements in media, extensive application of modern science and technology, urbanization and industrialization etc. In this point of view there have been various aspects of the social life of Indians since some decades.

Key-words: Social Change, Urbanization, Industrialization, Modern science and Programme etc.

Introduction:

Variability is the rule of nature. Modern Indian Society is not exceptional. That's why transmigration, the religion of human society, has crossed the primitive barbaric situation and reached modern civil society. Naturally there are different changes in society. The areas which are seen in modern Indian society are discussed below:

1. Political Independence and Democratic Values:

Historical events of India's political independence are significant in overall judgments. Due to political independence, India's democratic institutions and values have developed and political freedom and values have made significant changes in India's socio- economic shape and nature. Colonial British power weakened the foundation of Indian industrial structure. In the different sectors of the independent India's society, planning has been organized in a planned way. As a result, India's progress in industrial trade is promising. Development in the fields of science, technology, industry and management are found in a remarkable way in independent India. Naturally the Indian industrial system has been established on strong basins.

In response to the impact of political freedom and formal democratic values, the Zamindari system, Jaigirdari system and feudal system have ended. Therefore the role of the kings in the British states has ended. These lead to the change in progress in the structure of the Indian social system and the power and authority. The village's peasant community has been freed from the exploitation of feudal regimes. As a result, a strong middle class has been established in the rural areas. In the current political situation, the effect of this middle class is very much significant.

2. Development of Education and Destruction of Family System:

Certainly after the period of independence there is a great development in education and society, though it does not grow at the same rate in every state. There is much illiteracy all over India. Here we find the educational disgraceful result particularly in scheduled tribes. In these circumstances Indian society, especially in organization of structure of family, can be discussed as an influence of education.

Development of education has its impact over mental, righteousness, and the attitude of human beings that is perceivable in independent India. The matter of discussion is that, in the independent Indian society, institutional education spreads individualistic thought and helps to develop the population. As a result, structural change occurs in the family. Higher education introduces elementary changes as well as paves the path for employment. For this reason women have been elevated to a higher rank and have self-sufficiency in economical support where employed women do not agree to the dominating attitude of family members even as she tries to establish her authority over family. The change in interactions and relations between the members of family is perceived in modernity. This shifting from conventional structure to modern structure is the main spring in modern sociology.

Seeking for the proper environment of habitation, education etc. the employees are gathering in the adjacent area of the office leaving the motherland. This decreases the connection between them. This change shakes the base of traditional joint family concept and creates a new concept of couple centered family.

Not only higher and middle class families give the opportunity of higher education to their child but also some poor families make it happen, beyond their economical condition. There will be never ending hope in poor families if their child fails. The family becomes weak economically. Therefore the children separate themselves from family for the satire, criticism made by others on this point of view. And it may be the result of Education by which the concept of joint family is destroyed.

Due to poverty many parents are not interested in their children taking higher education. But if a child is intelligent enough to study he/she may take higher education by tutoring some students. That's why there will be a gap in relation between the child and parents and at a time the relation may be destroyed. Thus the family relation ends here due to education.

3. Industrialisation and Social Change:

Long term impact upon Indian society has been left by industrialisations. That was initiated from 1500c two-three decades and gained a huge development in the beginning of 20'c. The urbanisation process was introduced as it was a parallel concept of industrialisation. Revolution was also raised in Indian social, cultural, economical fields. In the society the professions in various fields were completely under

control of caste and creed as there was no value of proper education. Industrialisation makes it possible to change this system. Industrialisation also left its impression over culture and society. With the helping hand of industrialisation, urbanisation, colonisation was in developing momentum, educational development was also on the same path, political structure was strong enough, people were migrating from one place to other place and acquiring a new language in that place. And thus, bilingual populations are created. There was changing status in socio-economical institutions, cultural programmes for the inevitable influence of industrialisation over various tribes as well as social control was influenced. Over the ancient social dogma and creed there was social control. Laws and rules were in changing and was established economical growth. There was no value of social control over the royal domain and instead of that constitutional laws, rules were important to them.

4. Urbanisation and Social Change:

The city's role in changing the social system of India is important. In the nature of the family system of Indian society, the housing or living in urban areas has brought some diversity. It can be said that there is a difference between the mentality of people in the rural and urban areas. There are a lot of employment opportunities among urban women. Thus the earning women are more active in the field of independence. This effect of urbanization on the housewives cannot be denied.

In urban areas, there are facilities for higher education and new occupations. Most of the people of the city leave their family occupation and take a new job. And educated people of the city show dissatisfaction with the joint family system. They showed interest in a small family and were couple centric. Nowadays couple-centric family is also seen in rural areas. However, in urban areas, the couple-centric families are very small in size.

There is no such thing as before in the rural areas. The influence of caste is seen in socio- cultural politics and the economy. The influence of caste is not affected by the social interaction of individuals in the city's social system. The panchayat exists in the rural areas but the authority is not the same as before.

5. Globalisation and Social System:

Globalisation is a social system. Recently people are in touch with internationalism for the way of life. Society, culture, politics, science and economics all are influenced by globalisation. There was a tendency to go from town to village to stay permanently before five to six decades ago. At present, this trend extends from one country to another. A few decades ago, the country would have taken more time to work in the trade and cultural industries, or any other message from one country to another, and had to work in a variety of ways. At present, news of any criteria can be sent from one part to another in the world. Various types of communication have been created for the benefit of sophisticated technology. Latest messages, pictures from social media such as Facebook, WhatsApp, twitter, e-mail etc. can be sent in a few seconds. It can be done effortlessly. Through globalization, geographical distances and obstacles have become a normal matter. Transaction and connectivity in social, cultural, economic and political etc. have become very common.

Globalisation in India's economic system refers to the reformist system of several economics. It is notable in this rule that import liberalization enters the multinational companies in the economic field and the expenditure of Indian companies with foreign assistance. This led to the removal of artificial control rules on commercial transactions. The globalization process started in India in 1991. In the case of globalization, there is a policy of change in the industrial trade and other areas of the country. In the course of discussion of Economists there will be changes in foreign trade sector through the impact of globalisation.

Globalisation has created a common culture and lifestyle across the world. In this culture and lifestyle, there is also enjoyment and entertainment along with social, cultural, economic, and political subjects. Partnership with the diversity of the world has been done through values, customs, conductance, diet, clothing-costume, travel, luxury resilience etc. Today, the whole world has become a global society.

The effect of globalization is important in politics. Due to the effect of globalisation, the dominance of the super power state has eroded today. U.N.O has been established to bind the entire country of the world to a formula, and various international organizations. Recently terrorist activity has become a challenge to the whole world. The whole world has come together to deal with these problems. For example, in Afghanistan, the support of the world's powerful state can be talked about against the previous Taliban government and anti-terrorist activities.

6. Legislation and Social Change:

Many new social laws have been enacted in independent India. Early marriage was prevalent in the days when children were deprived of higher education at that time. But nowadays children are getting married at a mature age. Nowadays, the issue of understanding between husband and wife has added a new dimension to marriage. On the other hand, there are cases like divorce. In this context, many laws are notable such as the prevention of child marriage Act 1929 and the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955.

At present, the children have finished their studies, after getting established and married of their own choice. Candidates of all religions enjoy the freedom to choose their own life partner or life partner. The present generation and the benefits of divorce are enjoyed. Opportunity is available in the remarriage of Hindu widows. Nowadays the daughters of the family enjoy the inheritance of ancestral property lawfully. The legal changes in the society have resulted in legalization of new social norms. In this context, some laws can be said such as the Hindu Widow Remarriage Law in 1856, The Succession Act of 1956, The Special Marriage Law of 1954 etc.

In Indian society, there was no end to oppression of women. Widows and housewives were subjected to extreme oppression of low quality social status. The law of independent India has improved the dignity of women. The laws which have improved the dignity of women by laws are the laws of prevention. Business Prevention Act for Women 1956, Anti betting Law 1961, and Anti- Ritual Law 1987.

Many laws have been made for backward, weaker and neglected classes in independent India. The laws are: Untouchability Crime Act 1955, the laws related to unemployed workers 1976, Child Labour Prevention and Control Act 1986, Concurrent Law 1976, Human Rights Protection Act 1993.

7. Rural Leadership and Social Change:

In earlier times, the rural social system was influenced by Zamindars and Morols. They were influenced by the values of the conservative traditions and the masses' structure. But there is no existence of Zamindars and morals in independent India. Everything is now governed by the constitution and it has been established through the unified judiciary in the whole country.

8. Introduction of Panchayat system and Social Change:

In the past, there was no institutional form of panchayat system. But due to the establishment of a panchayat system in independent India, they made social changes. Various types of philanthropic projects are adopted through the panchayat system. Projects are involved in social changes in a variety of ways. The projects are: Community Development Programme [1952], Intensive Agricultural Development Programme [1961], Jawahar Rojgar Yojana [1989], Integrated Rural Development Programme [1980], Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme [2005] Village Grain Bank Scheme, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan, Swachhh Bharat Mission [2014] Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna etc.

Above all, in 1992, with the amendment of the 73rd constitution, a lot of power has been given to the panchayat, where there are 29 issues related to social change in rural areas.

9. Information Technology and Social Change:

Information and technology usually refers to the technique of saving information and using it. Technology is the practical aspect of science. Information technology about information related to usage, application etc. is the name of the information technology,

In all societies there have been many changes in the way of information technology. This continuation plays an important role in India's social change. As a result, massive changes have come to agriculture production. As a result, farmers are getting proper and useful information related to farming, as well as using an improved variety of seeds, fertilizers and techniques. Getting related to mobile phones, it is possible due to information and technology. The impact of information and technology is increasing gradually, in areas of social change, urbanization, industrialization and globalization. In this way we can definitely say that technology is dependent on human, family, social and state life. The impact of information technology on the country's politics, economy, culture, education and literature has been increasing. The online banking system has been established due to sophisticated technology. In the coming days, the impact of information technology will increase.

Conclusion:

Western modern elements cannot be denied in Indian society. Therefore, the former values of current Indian society do not disappear in the system of democracy. Indian society has not fully accepted the elements of Western modernity. The Indian civilization will continue its own characteristics and will continue in future. With the help of Western technology, modern science technology has advanced in medical science etc. Its contribution to the development of the country and the country does not make any difference. For the welfare of the country and the values and practices of Indian life style are

implemented. There is not a little bit of understanding that the modern Indian society has been changing day by day.

References:

1. Sinha, Surajit. (1959). *'Kshatriya Social Movement in south Manbhum'*. Bulletin of the
2. Department of Anthropology. Calcutta: Government of India.
3. Ghurye, G.S. (1963). *The Scheduled Tribes of India*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
4. Goldberg, D.T. (1994). *Multiculturalism: A Critical Reader*. Oxford: Blackwell.
5. Das, Prangobinda. (2002). *Adhunik Rastrototto*, Kolkata, New Central Book Agency, PVT LTD.
6. Arvind. (2002). *Globalisation: An Attack on India's Sovereignty*. New Delhi: New Vistas Publications.
7. Ghosh, Bholanath. (2015). *Gramin Netretto and Unnoyan*, Himanshu Ghosh, Kolkata, Pragotishil Prakashak.
8. Golahit S.B. (2010). *Rural Development Programmes in India Problems and Prospects*, Delhi, Alter Publishing House.
9. Hasnain, Nadeem. 2009. *Indian Anthropology*. New Delhi: Palaka Prakashan.
10. Johnson, Allan. A. 1995. *The Blackwell Dictionary of Sociology*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Basil Blackwell.
11. Mahapatra, Anadikumar. (2013). *Bharatiya Samajbabastha*, Suhridh Publications.
12. Pradhan, Arunagshu. (2018). *Samajbidha*, Malda, MBM publication, January.
13. Shama, K.L. (2003). *Indian Social Structure and Change*, New Delhi, Rawat Publications.
14. Bose, N. K. (1975). *The Structure of Hindu Society*. New Delhi: Orient Longman Limited.
15. Dube, S.C. (1974). *Contemporary India and it's Modernization*. New Delhi: Vikas Publication.
16. Amin, Samir. (1997). *Capitalism in the Age of Globalization: The Management of Contemporary Society*. London: Zed Books.
17. Mahajan, Gurpreet. (2002). *The Multicultural Path*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
18. Panikkar, K. N. (1966). *A Survey of Indian History*. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
19. Eisentadt, S. N. (1996). *Modernization, Protest, and Change*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall.

20. Kumar, Dharmendra & Yemuna Sunny (ed.). 2009. *Proselytization in India: The Process of Hinduisation in Tribal Societies*. New Delhi: Aakar.
21. Gould, Harold. A. (1988). *Caste Adaptation in Modernizing Indian Society*. New Delhi: Chanakya Publication.
22. Lerner, Daniel. (1958). *The Passing of Traditional Society*. Glencoe: The Free Press.

