

Q No. 17 What is social structure factors of India?

Ans.

Social structure may be seen to influence important social systems including the economic system, legal system, political system, cultural system etc. Social structure is the system of socio economic stratification, social institutions or other patternal relations between large social groups.

There are 6 factors of social structure:-

(a) Physical Environment → Certain geographic changes sometimes produce great social erosion, earthquakes, floods, droughts etc. Definitely affect social life and induce social change. Human history is full of examples that flourishing civilisations. The distribution of population over various regions, the variations in the agricultural production, flora and fauna, the joys and hardships - all indicate a change in the physical environment occurs. Physical environment is an important factor which deeply affects social life, still it cannot be reached as the only factors responsible for the growth of human society. Physical environment according to their needs and requirements. Bennett and Tummin (1949) aptly remarked, "It is perhaps as reasonable, if not more so to insist that man modifies his physical environment rather than the environment modifies man."

(b) Economic factor :- Economic influences, the most far-reaching is the impact of industrialisation. It has revolutionised the whole way of life, institutions, organisations and community life. The impact of industrialisation (Science and technology) we can easily see on Indian family system (joint family) and caste system.

c) Demographic (Biological factor) :- Broadly speaking, demography is concerned with the size and structure of human population. The social structure of a society is closely related with the changes in the size, composition and distribution of population. The size of the population mainly upon three factors - Birth rate, death rate and migration (Immigration and emigration).

The composition of population depends upon variables like age, sex, material status, literacy etc.

d) Cultural factor :- It is an established fact that there is an intimate connection between our beliefs and social institutions, our values are social relationship. Values, beliefs, ideas, institutions are the basic elements of culture. Social systems are directly and indirectly the carriers of cultural values. Dawson and Mettys (1948) "Culture gives speed and direction to social change and determines the limit beyond which social change cannot occur."

e) Ideational factor → Ideational factor changes are important contributory factors to many or most types of social change.

Ideas and ideologies together are powerful motivating forces in social change.

For instance, after independence the directive principles - equality, fraternity, liberty and justice laid down in our constitution have not only revolutionised the Indian society but it has even affected greatly the relations between the members of family.

f) Political factor → State is the most powerful organisation which regulates the social relationships. It has the power to legislate new laws, repeal old ones to bring social change in the society. Laws regarding child marriage, divorce, inheritance and succession, are some of the examples which have brought many changes in the social structure of Indian society.