**Question: Elaborate the causes responsible for of social change:**

**Introduction:** Social change is a continuous process. These changes are both material and non-material. Some changes are done by human being and some are by nature itself. The factors which are responsible for social are explained as follows. There are some factors which are mentioned as follows:

1. **Isolation and Contact:** Societies located at world crossroads have always been centers of change. Since most new traits come through diffusion, those societies in closest contact with other societies are likely to change most rapidly. In ancient times of overland transport, the land bridge connecting Asia, Africa and Europe was the centre of civilizing change. Later sailing vessels shifted the centre to the fringes of the Mediterranean Sea and still later to the north- west coast of Europe. Areas, where there is greatest intercultural contact are the centers of social change
2. **Attitudes and Values:** In developed nations the change a continuous and normal process. In this kinds of society children there are socialized to anticipate and appreciate change. People who revere the past and preoccupied with traditions and rituals will change slowly and unwillingly. When a culture has been relatively static for a long time the people are likely to assume that and it should remain so indefinitely. They are intensely and unconsciously become ethnocentric; they assume that their customs and techniques are correct and everlasting. A possible change is unlikely even to be seriously considered. Any change in such a society is likely to be too gradual to be noticed. A rapidly changing society has a different attitude toward change and this attitude is both cause and effect of the changes already taking place.
3. **Social Problems:** Some social problems are also responsible for social change in society. The problems of over population, poverty, beggary, unemployment prejudices, prostitutions, juvenile delinquencies, corruptions etc are some social problems. The effort to eradicate these problems brings social change. For instance, to control over population in India, family planning is essential. There are so many related elements which influence the family planning. For success of family planning the elements like proper education, social awareness, norms of marriage, values etc. have to be changed. These changes towards family planning can change other elements of society.
4. **Change of in culture:** Cultural change has a profound impact on social change. A large part of change in society is caused by change in culture. Culture is a system that constantly loses and gains components. Invention, discovery and diffusion are the part of material culture. Changes in material culture also change the life style of the people. Though the non-material culture is to some extent are stable yet the development material culture can change the outlook or ideals of the people. The attitudes, feelings, ideology etc. as the part of non-material culture has been changing due to the impact of material culture and along with this it also changing society.
5. **Modification of old ideas:** New ideas and modification of old ideas in a new context bring wide-scale changes in society. Both Hegel and Marx said that in every society there are some elements or ideas and against these existing ideas some new ideas arise as a challenge. Confrontation of these two types’ ideas again creates other new kinds of ideas and thus the process of social change run continues. Sometimes the old ideas are modified and it is replaced by new one. For example, Marxism is modified by Lenin and Mao respectively in Russia and China and applied it as suitable to their socio-economic and political environments. Weber established that rationalization of religious ideas brought about phenomenal change in Protestant world.
6. **Tension and conflict:** Social change is also caused by tension and conflict. Karl Marx viewed that the social conflict is the main cause of social change. Conflict between the capitalist and proletariat class establishes the socialistic pattern of society. Structural strain, deprivation, cultural revitalization has been the major causes of conflict. Again social division based on class, caste, gender, ethnicity, estate, etc. have also been important sources of conflict in society and sometimes these conflicts brings change in society .
7. **Revolution and Social movements:** Social movements are organized efforts of groups of people to bring about deliberate change in the values, norms, institutions, culture relationships and traditions of the society. They also generate new identities and a new perspective. For instances, The Glorious Revolution of 1688 in Britain, French Revolution of 1789 and The American Revolution of 1665 have tremendously changed the socio-economic political phenomena of society. The social movements during British regime started by the social reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Govinda Ranade, Phule, Dr V.R. Ambedkar, Robintranath Tagore, and Mahatma Gandhi etc. changed some social practices in Indian society.

**Conclusion:**

In conclusion it can be said that social does not occur automatically. There are some determinants which caused the social change and these determinants are isolation and contact, attitudes and values, social problems, change of in culture, modification of old ideas, tension and conflict, revolution and social movements etc. that play significant role to change the society.