

## CHAPTER - IV

### CONCLUSIONS

In this concluding chapter I have summarised the economic, social, socio-cultural and educational changes that have occurred in Kandalgaon Village, with a view to highlighting the processes that underlie them. I have attempted to describe in the foregoing pages, the economic, social, socio-cultural and educational changes in Kandalgaon due to urbanization.

"Process of change might be initiated by a variety of factors such as irrigation, advancing trade, political changes, closeness of industry and urbanization or combination of some or all of these".<sup>11</sup> Since the urban influences flowing from an expanding metropolis formed the main stimulus of change in Kandalgaon. I have labelled the factor as urbanization. I have argued that the 'feed back' effect of urbanization on villagers is of great significance in understanding changes in the traditional rural social structure. "Epstein has identified the feed back process concerning the influence of town on country and the implications of urban growth for social change, as one of the aspects of process of urbanization.

There are three types of contexts in which the 'feed back' effect of urbanization is effective, viz. villages with a sizable number of out migrant residents in towns, villages

near an industrial town and villages on the metropolitan fringe. Kandalgaon's situation fits into the last of these types.

#### Change in Economic Aspects

1. Agriculture is the traditional occupation of this village. But now-a-days we can see that agriculture has left its traditional pattern. Due to urban influence farmers in this village are accepting changes in the cultivation pattern. They are taking cash crops like flowers, vegetables, wheat, sugar-cane instead of Vari, Nachani, Rice Paddy etc. They are using modern fertilizers' seeds.
2. Old generation is carrying on the traditional occupation. But new generation is thinking of changing its occupation. The members of new generation have switched over to new occupations such as plumbing, centering, painting, building contracts, tile polishing etc.
3. Balutedars, Alutedars have accepted new occupations but they have not altogether abandoned their traditional occupations. Due to urban influence, their instruments and working pattern have changed. Their remuneration patterns have also changed. Now-a-days they get money instead of grains.
4. Due to commercialization of agriculture and changing occupations, earnings, of the people in this village have increased, compared to the old times. In old days, money earned was spent on day-to-day activities and no investment was possible. But now-a-days they can save money and invest it in land, Banks, Gold or on Repairs of house, and in all

vehicles. Indebtedness is also reduced due to their increasing income.

### Change in Social Aspect

1. In Kandalgaon village, Mahars, Mangs were forced to live in the outer part of the village. But now-a-days we can see that two or three Mahar families have built up their new houses in the heart of the village and Maratha and other caste members have not taken any objection to the construction of these houses.
2. In old days, low caste people have had low roofed houses. But newly built up houses of low caste people have six feet doors and they also have used tiles, painted walls and doors.
3. Housing pattern of Maratha families has also changed. They use mosaic tiles instead of mud-flooring. We can see R.C.C. pattern houses in the village instead of mud-built houses.
4. We can see change in intercaste relations also. Higher caste people accept food, water from lower caste people. They visit their houses too. Lower caste people are also accepted by the higher caste people. The high caste Hindus give the low caste people food, water in the same pot in which they use.
5. Generally there are no conflicts between the members of old generation and members of the new generation. Changes suggested by new generation are accepted by old generation. Because old generation is also in contact with Kolhapur city.
6. Due to urban influence joint families are divided and we can see most of nuclear families in the village. And in joint families also importance of the father has lessened and earning son has got importance in the family.



7. Now-a-days people are aware of family planning. Number of childrens in the family is reduced from seven or eight to two or three.

8. There has been many changes in the institution of marriage. Change has occurred in age at marriage, selection of grooms, Dowry, dress of bride and bridegroom, duration of marriage ceremony, pattern of ceremony, food preparation at the time of marriage ceremony. These changes have occurred due to urban influence.

#### Change in Socio-cultural Aspects

1. We can see, visible changes in the food habits of the village people. They are testing new dishes in the city. And also prepare new dishes in the house.

2. We can see change in drinking habits also. Younger generation has accepted urban habits such as smoking, drinking, gambling.

3. We can see visible changes in dress-habits, use of ornaments, cosmetics, perfumes, hair-styles in case of new generation but old generation continued to maintain its old-tradition.

4. We can see changes in interior decoration of the house. We can see changes in the use of the type of furniture, electrical equipment, decorative pieces, wall clocks, posters, paintings, utensils, increasing use of vehicles, gas stove.

5. Status of woman has improved lot now, because they are earning some money to meet their day-to-day expenses.

### Change in Attitude

We can see that attitude of the village people towards different types of fields is changing now. We can observe this changing attitude in different ways. Now-a-days they use modern type of goods. They use 'English Words' in their conversation. They use modern names in the naming ceremony of their kids.

### Change in Educational Aspects

Education has got more importance now-a-days. Attitude towards taking education is gradually increasing now. Village people have also recognized the importance of education. Girls are also sent to Kolhapur city for higher education. They are ready to send their children in English Medium Schools also.

These are the forces affecting the processes of change in the village. This village can be said to be the representative type of village of this part of the country. The closeness of the Kolhapur city does have its own influence on the economic and social life of the village which is a matter of sociological interest. All that we have studied up to this stage is attitudinal change which has affected old and new generations equally.

Within a period of five to six years to come Kandalgaon may get fully absorbed by the Kolhapur Corporation and will lose its separate identity. It won't have its own village panchayat. It will be a part and partial of extended Kolhapur City. In short, Kandalgaon village will cease to exist as a separate and independent village.

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