Chapter 2
Research Design
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2.1 Research problem:

It has become deeply recognized that, in speeding the economic development of the particular countries, attention must be paid to the social conditions of these countries which differ from the social conditions obtained by the advanced or developed countries. It is, however, very difficult to grasp the relation between economic development and social change exactly and totally because the question over, ‘the social conditions and development’ are found very broad in range and differ from region to region.

To arrive at an understanding of the relation between economic development and social change is within a framework constituted by the concepts of "economic behavior attitude (motivation)-situation". The attitude is the intermediate variable which explains the transition from the latter [a situation] to the former [behavior]." A problem of this kind [economic motivations] cannot be considered apart from the situation ‘cultural behavior’ can best be understood if studied in its social framework. (Hoselitz and Moore, 1960)

To determine which elements resist change and which situations are favorable to development, are found in such questions as: What sorts of economic behaviors must be undertaken in order to achieve Economic Development? When such economic activities are not pursued in some countries, how do the motivations of the people of the countries differ from those of the people of the advanced countries? In what ways are the particular countries are found in a different situation from other developed countries? In what ways do these differences of situation exert influence on take motivations of the population? With the answer of all these questions only an attempt can be made to grasp the totality of the economic, political, and social aspects of the development.

On the other hand social conditions are of an extremely complicated and diverse in character, our consideration must not be limited to certain special conditions. This may be seen in the example of the relation between industrialization and urbanization, where urbanization is connected on the one hand with over population and on the other hand with the evils of urban living and yet again with changes in the form of the family. Therefore, when we consider the social conditions in which industrialization takes place, we must make clear what position is occupied by the particular society as a whole. If our examination of a specific set of social conditions develops in an independent fashion, we will not be able to grasp the relation between various constituents of the society.

Economic Development and Social change are considered as continuous and complex process involving many factors. Study of Social Change contains full understanding of many topics such as success or failure of political systems,
globalization, democratization, development and growth. A single factor may trigger a particular change but change is always associated with other factors such as Physical, Biological, Technological, Cultural, and Economic etc. Change in one aspect of life lead to a series of changes to other aspects, for example, Change in rights and status of women has resulted in series of changes in home, family relationship and structure, the economic and to some extent the political pattern of urban-rural society.

Social change occurs as result of two opposite forces: 1. our need for greater personal freedom/satisfaction/betterment and 2. our communal need to produce, to sustain and to grow. On the other hand, Economic Development depends on a number of factors such as Technology, Natural Endowments, and Social set up besides per capita income.

2.2 Review of Literature:

Review of literature fundamentally refers to the origin of the subject, the theoretical foundations of the subject and the methodological application for content research. Review of Literature thus entails a search for all available literature on the subject. It is the most significant search in the research process. It is also a tool that is interactive and able of feedback. The review of literature provides key inputs to have derived outputs in the appropriate direction. The search for a literature needless to iterate thus is primarily a knowledge exercise.

Review of Literature in origin is an academic concept. It is the basic premise in all researches catering to academic purposes. Although one might think of novels and poetry when we hear the word “literature”, in terms of review of the literature, “the literature” means the works consulted in order to understand and investigate the research problem. It is a presentation of the subject which has been discussed and analysed earlier at different places, different times and in different manners. It is known as a Review of Literature because it provides a brief account of the research conducted in the past. Review itself expresses the fact that it relates to the gist or an abstract of what has been completed earlier.

Further, review of literature is not a description. It is not necessarily a narration of the repetitions of conclusions of past research. The researcher is expected to be careful in reviewing the literature; ideally it begins with a reading of past theses and dissertations, journals article, books, conference proceedings and or officially published documents. Review of literature must carry authenticity in nature, meaning that any literature
published without supporting reference, evidence or document should not be regarded for review of literature. In the review of literature size is insignificant and depth is significant.

**The Review Process**

Review of Literature is a basically the search for available literature. It is the most significant search in the research process. Only after having identified the research problems it is easy to locate literature review. It is also a tool that is interactive and able of feedback. The review of literature provides key inputs to have derived outputs in the appropriate directions. The search for a literature needless to iterate thus is primarily a knowledge exercise.

Title of referred literature: The content which is reviewed must carry the official title. The title of the review of literature must be put in similar fashion as it has been published officially. Title cannot be changed and must be spelt as it has been done in the original instance.

Author: Researcher has to be conscious while putting the name of author or authors. It is also necessary, when the content selected for the review purpose has more than one author and or is borrowed from published literature or edited books. Title of book and name of the editors also need to be specially mentioned.

Objectives: When any article or dissertation or report is to be reviewed the researcher must specify the objective of the reviewing of the said published document and in absence of specified objectives in original literature the researcher can not mention objectives in an assumed manner.

Methodology: This is a very important part of the review of literature. It is more significant when a conclusion or an abstract of a past doctoral dissertation or research article is consulted. Methodology of completed research which is helpful to the researcher through its review for strengthening the researcher's own research should avoid being merely derivational. The researcher, if inspired should not directly lift passages as it will tantamount to plagiarism. Further the researcher should differentiate the researcher's own work and methodology from the earlier inspiring ok research (Randolph 1-4).

**Sources**

Journal articles: These are good especially for up-to-date information. It must be borne in mind though that it can take up to two years to publish articles and so there is a shelf-life. They are frequently used in literature reviews because they offer a relatively
concise, up-to-date format for research, and further as all reputable journals are refereed (i.e. editors publish only the most relevant and reliable research).

Books: Books tend to be less up-to-date as it takes longer for a book to be published than for a journal article. Good books however have a longer shelf-life and this must be remembered. Textbooks are unlikely to be useful for including in your literature review as they are intended for teaching, not for research, but they do offer a good starting point from which to find more detailed sources.

Conference proceedings: These can be useful in providing the latest research, or research that has not been published. They are also helpful in providing information on the people who are currently involved in research, and so can be helpful in tracking down other work by the same researchers.

Government/Corporate reports: Many government departments and corporations/commissions carry out research. Their published findings can provide a useful source of information, as usually their canvas is large.

Newspapers: Since newspapers are generally intended for a general (not specialized) audience, the information they provide will be for a limited use only for literature reviews. Yet, they may prove useful as they are more helpful as providers of information about recent trends, discoveries or changes, e.g. announcing changes in government policy, but then one should then search for more details on the information in other sources.

Theses and Dissertations: These can be useful sources of information. However there are disadvantages as they can: 1) be difficult to obtain since they are not published, but are generally only available from the library shelf or through interlibrary loan and 2) the student who carried out the research may not be an experienced researcher and therefore one might have to treat the findings with more caution than published research.

Internet: The fastest-growing source of information is on the internet. It is impossible to characterize the information available but here are some hints about using electronic source; 1) The need to bear in mind that anyone can post information on the internet so the quality may not be reliable, 2) The information one may find may be intended for a general audience and as such may not be suitable for inclusion in literature review (information for a general audience is usually less detailed) and 3) More and more refereed electronic journals (e-journals) are appearing on the Internet – if they are refereed it means that there is an editorial board that evaluates the work before publishing
it in their e-journal, so the quality would be more reliable (depending on the reputation of the journal).

CD-ROMS: At the moment, few CR-ROMs provide the kind of specialized, detailed information about academic research that one needs for one's research since most are intended for a general audience. However more and more bibliographies are being put onto CD-ROM for use in academic libraries, so they can be a very valuable tool in searching the information needed.

Magazines: Magazines intended for a general audience (e.g. Time) are unlikely to be useful in providing the sort of information one needs. Specialized magazine may be more useful (for example business magazines for management students) but usually magazine are not useful for research except as a starting point as they provide news or general information about new discoveries, policies, etc. that you can be pointers in the right direction.

**Consequence of Review of Literature**

There are different kinds of research and review of literature carries relative significance in the context of the kind of research. In qualitative research studies the researcher has plenty of scope to refer to the earlier studies that enables them in identifying and examining, application of test and results. In case of quantitative research review has its statistical strength. The researcher through review of literature is able to strengthen one's own research. In quantitative research work critical look at application of tools makes the research more precise and valued. The quantified approach of the earlier research helps the researcher to point out the limitations of that which has been investigated and analyzed before. It helps the researcher to overcome the limitations or gaps in the earlier research.

In qualitative research reviewing the literature is relatively different. Some qualitative researchers strongly argue that reviewing the literature results in certain inductive analysis. It is this exercise which ultimately helps the researcher to refine the research question embedded hypotheses and this in turn provides possible direction.

In short, a research literature review is a systematic, explicit, and reproducible method for identifying, evaluating and synthesizing the existing body of completed and recorded work produced by researchers, scholars and practitioners.

There is plenty of literature throwing light on conceptual dimensions of this proposed research. From amongst these, detailed exposition on economic growth and
development is found in “The Theory of Economic Growth” by Arthur Lewis. Gunnar Myrdal in his classic ‘Asian drama’ has examined in detail the linkages between the backwards of regions in relation to poor economic growth, observed in throughout Asian continent. One more classic example of development induced change and its emerging dimensions are found in the work of Elwin Tofflar (1981) in his “The Third Wave”.

1. Harold Warren, Meswain (1971), in his dissertation indicates the interrelationship of sociological theory and methodology by the use of rural urban typology in order to provide general concepts and structural categories that order and explain empirical realities. The study is concerned with the general proposition that rural and urban populations of two religious parishes as represent distinctive types of community. The major goal is to discover the presence or absence of rural urban differences. The project takes the form of survey research in distinctive from exploratory approach and explanatory causal or analytical approaches. A theoretical framework for the proposition is developed which reviews the rural urban typologies developed by number of theorists. Specifically, theoretical interest are related to Charles P Loomis formulation of the components of the social system rural urban differences are measured within each systematic component by continue, tradition, Solidarity, availability and linkages as general demographic and Church characteristics.

2. The major object of the study conducted by Cornelis Johannes Van Zeyl, (1971) had reported in this volume was an empirical examination of the relation between Social Stratification and Cultural Values. The theoretical framework employed in examining this relation involves a new and expanded conception of Social Stratification which the author has termed, ‘Social Selection’. This concept was defined as that social process which sifts and sorts individual to staff the various social positions in the system of stratification according to institutionalized criteria. Such a formulation covers much the same ground as other concept of stratification but it differ in lying emphasis on the problem of cross generational staffing of positions in different levels of social hierarchy.

The broad scope of this theoretical reformulation necessitated that it be tested in a comparative fashion to facilitate this comparison two ideal type descriptions of social selection were composed. One of these, which were based on American Society, was termed contest selection. The other based on Dutch Society was termed sponsored selection. These two modes of selection were then compared both in terms of their hypothesized impact on status allocation and socialization to class values.
The data for this comparison were drawn from two sources. Evidence establishing the impact of sponsorship was derived from a study of Dutch secondary school students conducted by the author in 1968. In this study students were administered a questionnaire which inquired into their social origins, values and mobility aspirations. Evidence establishing the impact of contest selection was obtained by reviewing similar studies of secondary school students conducted in the United States. Because the study was limited to secondary school students our hypotheses dealt primarily with the impact of the educational structure on social selection and socialization to class values.

Their two most general hypotheses were: 1. that under a sponsored system the education structure induces relatively realistic levels of mobility aspiration, whereas under a contest system aspiration levels are relatively unrealistic. 2. That under a sponsored system the mobile students learn his class values as the result of segregation into a distinct educational milieu, whereas under contest he learns them via the process of anticipatory socialization. The first hypothesis was confirmed but certain elements of the contest pattern remain operative under a sponsored system. The pattern of support for the second hypotheses was heterogeneous. All hypothesized mechanism of socialization appears to be equally plausible.

(DISSENTATION ABSTRACTS AND, vol.32,no.11 May, 1972)

Many of the major 19th century thinkers had begun to rethink this relation of religion to society and to social change.

The contours to the present world were shaped by a series of revolutionary upheavals. These upheavals begun in the seventeenth century and continues into the twentieth century. The western religious played a role in these changes and the religion also found them confronted with a changed situation as a result of these upheavals. And as is the case in any major re organizationary world of nineteenth century found themselves with need to rethink once more the relationship of religion to the social progress.

Many of the major nineteenth century thinkers have begun to rethink this relationship of religion to society and to social change. Three of these thinkers have been to particular importance to social scientist in their problem of defining the perceptive
from which social science has viewed this relationship. Marx who summed up made of
critical critique of religion that had been developing in left wing circles. Durkheim
ably summarized the conservative, holistic analysis of society and religion a trend of
analysis which begun with men such as Hegel and Comte and was carried by many others
and Weber who summarized the elementaristic approach to society and religion – an
approach which had been promoted by variety of thinkers from Kierkegaard to Nietzsche.

At the risk of over simplification, Durkheim and Marx are, respectively holistic of
a right and left wing sort, Weber is an elementarist following from these contrasting
starting points. Durkheim and Marx, approach religion from stand point of its function in
society as a whole, Weber considered it, however, as a multi-functional variable of
infinitely various interactions which comprise social dynamics. Durkheim viewed
religion as necessarily conservative, Marx as primarily retrogressive (a virtual opiate of
society). Weber thought that religion entered into almost endless conservative
revolutionary and even neutral as place and circumstance coalesced.

These nineteenth century trends of thoughts are traced through the twentieth
century and ultimately are formulated into three distinct and testable hypotheses about
religion and social change.

1. If religion and society are viewed as holistic entities and if religion flows from
society and functions to integrate society then religion will react conservatively with
respect to social change. (Durkheim)

2. If religion functions to maintain the status of the elites of society then religion
will be manipulated by the elites and it will react conservatively towards those changes
which threaten the position of the elites. (Marx)

3. If society and religions are pluralities entities, then religious responses to
instances of social change will vary by class, by age, by religion and by organization
polity. (Weber)

A provisional test of these hypotheses was performed by examining the
relationship of the American Churches to the issues of pacifism and antiwar prom 1960 to
1970. A brief overview of the history of pacifism and the American Churches from
colonial times to Vietnam War period is outlined. Then by means of two Guttman scales
an analysis of the pronouncements of the national and religion bodies of the eleven
largest American denominations was performed. In addition, interview data from
students, activists, antiwar and pro war pastors of the twin cities are analyzed.
The result show that hypotheses 1 and 2 are inadequate churches in their response to Vietnam War varied by denomination by class position, by polity, by theology and most importantly by organizational level upper level and middle class denominations of liberal theology are more antiwar. And the nearer one gets to the local (parish) level, the more ‘conservative’ the churches become, plans for an in depth study are outlined.


The major object of the study reported in this volume was an empirical examination of the relation between Social Stratification and Cultural Values. The theoretical framework employed in examining this relation involves a new and expanded conception of Social Stratification which the author has termed, ‘Social Selection’. This concept was defined as that social process which sifts and sorts individual to staff the various social positions in the system of stratification according to institutionalized criteria. Such a formulation covers much the same ground as other concept of stratification but it differ in lying emphasis on the problem of cross generational staffing of positions in different levels of social hierarchy.

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6. An attempt was made in the study of Kap Hwan (1972) to explore, 1. the impact of political power and the size of middle classes, 2. Education, Urbanization and the Degree of Political Competition, on Economic Growth Rate and size of middle classes on political competition. Data from 45 countries were collected. Restrictive data on Social Change of 1960s for two nations were examined. “Nation” was perceived as unit of analysis. Correlation was applied to test the hypothesis. It was found that the proportion of middle class political cliete, the size of middle classes, the level of educational development and the degree of urbanization are positively related to the degree of political competition as expected. However, the degree of political competition was found to be not related to the Economic Growth Rate.

7. “Modernization and Fertility in PURETO RICO- An Ecological Analysis.” Jesus Antionio, RECOVELASCO, Ph.D, Ohio State University, 1972 order no.72-21008.

This study examined the ecological correlates of community, fertility levels of a society in the midst of Economic Development specially. This research explored the effects urbanization, industrialization, community, socio economic status and the participation of women in labour force upon fertility ratios in developing society, education, labour force participation foreword most influenced.
8. Gospel Sale Angaye (1972), in study defines a rather collects the main Demographic and Economic Characteristics of Nigeria and uses of computerized Economic-Demographic model to analyze the implication of population size, rate of growth and compositions for Economic and Social Development in Nigeria.

Fertility and Mortality rate are high and Life Expectancy is low. In the base year (1963), the crude birth rate and crude death rate are estimated at 50 per thousand and 26 per thousand respectively, and Life Expectance at birth about 37 years. The birth rate is rising slightly, while the death rate is declining. The population will doubled in about 28 years as it is growing at about 2.5 per cent annually.

Nigeria has large agricultural sector which offers employment for about 70 per cent of the population two produce over 50 per cent Gross Domestic Product(GDP). Consequently the bulk of exports are primary products such a Cocoa, Palm kernels and Palm Oils, Groundnuits, Crude Petroleum etc. And the principal imports are manufactured goods, Machinery and Transport Equipments. While the traditional agriculture sector is declining slowly and the small modern industrial sector rising rapidly. The major development problems are low agricultural productivity, the lack of capital, skills, high level manpower, managerial ability, entrepreneurship and leadership.

The results of the Economic Demographic Projections under three courses of Fertility (High, Medium and Low) indicates that Nigeria’s population increases from an assumed 45 million in 1963 to 139.9 million in 2003 AD with continued high fertility as against 83.4 million in 2003 with low fertility. The available labour forces rises from 16.8 million in 1963 to 50 million by 2003 with high fertility as against 39.8 million in 2003 with low fertility. The number of persons employed by 2003 is 45.9 million with high fertility and 38.2 million under low fertility, as against 14.5 million in 1963 for both. But the fraction of the population that are children under 15 years falls from 44.5 per cent in 1963 to 29.6 per cent in 2003 under low fertility, whereas it rises to 46.3 per cent in 2003 with high fertility. The number of equivalent consumers by 2003 is 122 million with high fertility and 75.5 million under low fertility as against 39.5 million in 1963 for both. As a result of high ratio of work age population to children and the smaller number of consumers there is capital accumulation more capital per worker and less employment with low fertility than with high fertility. For instance, the unemployment rate falls from 14 per cent in 1963 to 3.8 per cent in 2003, with low fertility as against 8.3 per cent in 2003, under high fertility. Reduced fertility also facilitates the provision of improved education, housing and health facilities.
The GDP increases from £1350 million in 1963 to £9035 million in 2003 under high fertility against 8286 million in 2003 with low fertility. But income per capita in 2003 is 64.6 with high fertility and 99.4 under low fertility as against $34.30 for both in 1963. The GDP per equivalent consumer also increases from £34.2 in 1963 to £74.1 in 2003 with high fertility as against £109.8 in 2003 with low fertility.

Hence conclusion is that, reduced fertility is favourable to Economic and Social Development under tropical African condition and Population Policy need to be an integral part of other Socio Economic Policies in Nigeria.

“The Social Structure and Economic Development of Turkey”, Orhan Margil, Ph.D, 1950, California River, order 72-022-053

The social structure of modern Turkish Society is based on four broad Social Classes, A. The Urban Elites (Military Civil), B. The Business Class, C. Peasants Lands, and D. Landless Labour Class.

9. Barro (1995) examines the issue and finds a significant negative relationship between inflation and economic growth, considering variables like fertility rate, education, etc constant. The study contains a large sample data of more than 100 economies for the period 1960 to 1990 and to assess the effects of inflation on growth, a system of regression equations is used, in which many other determinants of growth are held constant. This framework is based on an expanded view of the neoclassical growth model as stated by Barro and Sala-i-Martin (1995). The study indicates that there exists a statistically significant negative relationship between inflation and economic growth. More specifically, an increase in the average annual inflation by 10 percentage points per year lowers the real GDP growth by 0.2 to 0.3 percentage points per year.

10. Bruno and Easterly (1995) address the issue of inflation and growth and find no evidence of any consistent relationship between these variables up to a certain level of inflation. They assess that the growth falls sharply during discrete high inflation crisis, above than 40 percent, and recovers after inflation falls. Their empirical analysis shows that there exists a temporal negative relationship between these two variables beyond 40 percent threshold level. They conclude that there is no permanent damage to economic growth due to discrete high inflation crisis.
11. Sarel (1996) explores the possibility of non-linear effects of inflation on economic growth and finds a significant structural break which occurs at annual average 8 percent inflation rate, in the function that relates economic growth to inflation. His results show that below that structural break, inflation has slightly positive effect on growth but after 8 percent inflation rate, it has powerful negative effect on growth. These results have been found by using OLS technique after constructing a joint panel database by collecting, annual information of 87 countries for the period 1970-1990.

12. Nell (2000) examines the issue whether inflation is always harmful to growth or not? Considering the South African Economy’s data for the period 1960-1999 and dividing it into four episodes, using Vector Auto Regressive (VAR) technique, his empirical results suggest that inflation within the single-digit zone may beneficial to growth, while inflation in the double digit zone appears to impose costs in terms of slower growth.


A problem nearly nagging in social development has been the unevenness either in access or achievement across different social groups. When it concerns the spread of literacy and primary education, this becomes even more of a challenge. Despite repeated efforts, enrolment into and or dropout from the very primary level of education continue to pose threats. While some states have a better track record in this respect, a few others trail behind, often notwithstanding the political climate being more or less similar among them. Sharmishta Sen takes a look at Kerala’s experience with a view to showing what West Bengal can learn. Universal achievement of this goal, she notes, is subject to the extent to which there is an improvement by the low achievement groups in this regard. Most educational initiatives have bypassed these groups. Despite some improvement, the extent of socially induced disadvantages has been daunting. Interlinking and integrating the targeted educational programmes with other development programmes seem warranted, as the former proves to fail or be inefficient without any change in the living conditions of target groups. Kerala’s relatively successful experience in this respect indicates the importance of promoting social mobilisation of such groups to better articulate their demand for education.
Sankaran and Vijaya Kumar “Local Self Governments and Educational Development in Kerala”

Sen’s invitation for social mobilisation for better performance in terms of literacy and education is reflected in the paper by Sankaran and Vijaya Kumar. They examine the performance of education sector in the light of the radical changes that were effected under the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, paving way for a system of decentralized local governance. Although there is not much research based evidence to which decentralization per se can be said to improve the efficiency of schools through people’s voice and participation, the authors assess the impact of constitution of Standing Committees on Education, as per The Kerala Panchayati Raj Act/ Kerala Municipality Act (1994). Taking the case of Thiruvananthapuram Municipal Corporation in Kerala to represent an urban context, and a sample of Grama Panchayats in Thiruvananthapuram District during the annual plan of 2001-02 within the Ninth Five Year Plan period (1997-02), they find the outcome to be of little significance in terms of quality. Nearly 90 per cent of the money allocated has been spent on physical works such as construction or improvement of schools, while the quality of teaching remains what it was. It seems to the authors that the interventions laid undue emphasis on more populist physical achievements in the sector, which seems to render more elastic political mileage to the elected functionaries of local governments than benefiting the members of the community.


This dissertation studies the thinking of contemporary practitioners against racism. If investigates their understanding of Social Change and those implicit in various approaches to racism. It attempts to place today’s varied work in historical and theoretical context.

- Examined 19 practitioners who worked against racism,
- Suggest that practitioners can build an infrastructure for social change between movement periods by committing to sustained theoretical conversations with active practitioners holding disparate views. It suggest that social change theory be improved by broadening the **definition** of social change, to encompass full range of work practitioners do, attending to the
work done between movements and giving more emphasis to the political analysis of practitioners.

15. Khan and Senhadji (2001) examine threshold effects of inflation on growth separately for industrial and developing countries. The data set covers 140 countries from both groups and non-linear least squares (NLLS) and conditional least squares methods are used. The empirical results verify the existence of a threshold beyond which inflation exerts a negative effect on growth. Significant thresholds at 1-3 percent and 11-12 percent inflation levels for industrialized and developing countries have been found.

16. Yabiku Scott T. (2002) in this dissertation examines the relationship between non family social organization and marriage timing in the Chitwan Valley of Nepal. Develop hypotheses of how marriage timing is influenced by three sets of factors non family individual experiences, proximity to non family organization and services and neighbors and non family experiences. Testing of hypothesis was with survey data from the Chitwan Valley family study, which includes 5,271 individuals and 171 neighbored hoods, discrete time, multilevel hazard modeling to estimates these models. Findings, A variety of individual’s non family activities are influences marriage, including schooling, work, and non family living and media consumption. School enrolment tends to decrease marriage rates, while accumulated years of schooling increased marriage rates. The effect of work and non family living are differed by gender with these experiences increasing marriage rates for men, but leading to decrease for women. Media consumption such as watching TV or listening to radios delayed the transition to marriage.

A main contribution of this dissertation is that non family factors at both level of individual and community influenced the transition to marriage. This findings emphasizes the important of conceptualizing behaviour as responding to factors at multiple levels because the intervening mechanism between these levels remain elusive, the findings highlight a need for improved measurement and richer theory of how different levels of social context influence behavior.

17 Parala Maija Johana (2003) explain that during the last decade, a hybrid literature between development economics and growth Economics has begun forming. Though nearing of these fields is observed, the close historical relation between growth and development, theories is not recognized today. The first essay clarifies the background of
this novel literature by extending the history of thought narrative on Allyn Young to recognize the close relationship that the early development theory had with the classical growth theory as Young’s externalities fuelled cumulative growth process influenced the theories of Rosenstein Rodan (1943) and Nurkse (1953). The condition that prevent the development of underdeveloped regions, invisibilities and inelasticities of supplies and demands, represent the breakdown of the conditions that Young (1928) highlights as necessary for self sustaining growth to occur. Hence, Young’s cumulative growth process underlies the view of early development. Theorists though their focus is on the malfunctioning of this process, while by now a number of theoretical contribution have formalized development economics insights, bringing then into the domain of formal economic theory, empirical contributions in these vein by behind.

18. Seema Joshi (2005) examines the trends in social sector outlays of the central and the state governments during pre- and post-reform periods and assesses their impact on the performance of social sector in India. Defining social sector expenditure as the total of expenditures incurred by the central and the state governments on promotional and protective measures, she asserts that the principal reasons for India’s low ranking in development performance is its poor achievement in the social sector. Keeping education, health, water and sanitation in focus, she finds that there is a long way ahead in reaching the goals of social development despite a decade of economic reforms. Historically, there have been inter-state variations in the financial allocations for the social sector.

19. A key indicator of human development has been the infant mortality rate. Sham Bhat, Pratheeba and Tripura Sundari (2005) make use of the National Family Health Survey (II) to find that the decline in infant mortality rate in many Indian states is due largely to the decline in the neo-natal and post neo-natal mortality rates. In turn, the latter decline is due to an effective programme of immunisation, and improved health care facilities. Another important factor is which, according to them, has a positive relation indicating a decline in infant mortality rate is the percentage of children breast-fed for as long as 20-23 months. Many other factors that are usually considered to be important, such as female literacy rate, percentage of births by intervals since previous birth and the percentage of currently married women aged 13-49 using any contraceptive method show statistically a negative relation with the infant mortality rate. In the light of these findings, the authors suggest that the state should undertake activities that are directed towards the
promotion of food supply and improvement in the nutritional status. This would enhance women’s health, thereby bringing about a reduction in infant mortality rate. If the minimum dietary requirements of the people are met, the level of morbidity too would be reduced. For this to happen, micro-level planning at the village is recommended. Such a planning enables the identification of the weaker and the more vulnerable sections of the community, who could be meaningfully targeted.

20. Shah Vimal (2007), has expressed deep concern over changing face of cast system. He holds the view that cast essentially dominates the Indian society particularly in respect of social transformation. Examining several cases he concludes that cast is likely to reemerge as socio political syndrome in coming political democracy of India.

21. Sen Amartya has tried to examine the implicit roll of social institution in changing shape of Indian society. He considers social institution as powerful one to influence social mobility of working class and their by their economic solidarity.

22. Vansiya Yogesh (2009), has tried to examine the process of human development immerging in relatively backward block Mundra and others. In his doctoral research work scholar ate tried to understand the process of human development immerging in fue blocks of Surat district and fue blocks of Kutch district.

2.3 Objectives:

- To understand and examine the changing role of economic development resulted into better living standard.
- To understand and examine the inter relationship between level of economic development and social change.
- To highlight positive and negative externalities generated through economic development leading to social change.
- To point out balance or holistic approach of domestic change.
- To find out whether efficiency of socio environment can be effected by in better quality of life.
2.4 **Hypothesis:**

1. There will be significant improvement in household amenities in relation to change in level of income over period of time.
2. There will be little impact of Economic Development on Occupational Strata.
3. There will be found higher degree of Social Stability in relation to level of Economic Development.
4. There will be increased influence of Social Capital in relation to change in Economic Development.
5. Economic development and social change are found contradictory in nature.

2.5 **Sampling and Statistical tools**

This research is related to economic development and social change their interlinkages observed in Kachchh district. There are 10 blocks in Kachchh and each block is selected for study purpose. From each block, block center and nearest two villages from each block are selected. In this manner, we have group of three, one block center and two villages, and will describe them as one cluster. From each cluster, households are selected from their percentage share in total population. There are total 855 households are selected. Considering the theme and looking at the assessment of realities, it is required to collect primary data. For this research primary data are collected with questionnaire method and other required secondary data are collected from government reports.

In our Social arrangements various groups are segmented into Caste. For the purpose of examine trend of change and to analyze level and degree of change in various caste, there are 2574 households are selected from entire district.

In context of writing interpretation and to sustain the variety of data score card and percentage methods will be used. For testing of hypothesis, tests applied are correlation, chi-square, re-liability test, factor analysis and ANOVA.

2.6 **Chapter Planning:**

This research is divided in to 6(Six) chapters. The first chapter is an introductory one. It inquires in to the conceptual foundations of economic development and social change. It also tries to through light on the structural and functional relationship observed between the process of development and change.
Second chapter provides research map. It includes research problems, Objectives, Hypothesis and reference to the tools to be applied for analysis of data. This chapter also looks at the review of literature in time order.

The third chapter depicts the profile of the research area it looks at the district like Kutch in relation to Gujarat state. It also provides a statistical look at the research area.

Fourth chapter is devoted exclusively towards the analysis of the cast based reflections of the people of the district. An attempt is made to provide quantitative measurement to the perception for the cast as tool for social change.

Fifth chapter is critical one. It provides testing of the hypothesis based on compilation and analysis of primary survey conducted in different ten blocks of the district.

Sixth and the last chapter refers to a cursory look at the broad policy measures and major findings.

2.7 Significance of the study:
Kachchh is the backward district of the state. In the district last decadal development process is found faster but the attitudedal change or social change is found very slow. The comparison of blocks with each other gives us real picture of economic development and nature of social change.

2.8 Limitation of the study:
The study is limited in respect of sample size. Besides an element of objectivity is also limited because of respondent’s limitations.
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