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6.1 Critical look:

Primary Survey conducted in the Sample Villages of the 10 blocks of Kachchh district is analysed completely in the earlier chapter. It is observed from the tabulation analysis the process of development has brought forth changes and in turn changing social life has also resulted into changing demand pattern. An element of reciprocal action is found present. But there is found large variation in the degree of relationship between and within political blocks and also between and within cast groups.

General principle as propounded by the classical scholars that economic capacity has positive relationship with adaptability to change is substantially found relevant in the studied area. However this relationship in degree is found varied between the blocks. *This leads to conclude that despite the changes in the level of income - adaptability to change is not found in exact tune.* The study during the course of field visits, it was clearly found that even amongst upper income group an element of social conservatism is deeply rooted like that is in the household of poor income group. Cast syndrom has its active presence in certain matters irrespective of the income. *It is also however implicitly observed that only kind of negative externality induced by the changes amongst upper income group is relatively much neglected unlike that is found in poor income group households.*

Sexual discrimination as every stage of grooming is found implicitly present in most of the households irrespective of the cast and income group. This is however found critical presence in the relatively social, backward and less literate groups. Social customs do manifest such discrimination at all level in almost all type of households.

*It is perceived in general that external mode of living is much influenced under cultural transmission and transfusion. This holds true in most of the households. Consumption behaviour implicitly observed during field visits clearly indicate that spending towards mobile, beauty products and apparels has undergone significant changes irrespective of income level.* This is found much common precisely in the upcoming generation. Adaptability to external kind of changes is much commonly observed amongst most of the households covered under the survey. Development induced change in the living pattern is strongly present in eatables and diet habit. It is clearly observed that olden break fast culture is loosing its significance and in most of the household irrespective of economic level there is growing demand for fast and junk food. Small Restauras are laris and found to have increasing footholds even in the towns. Young couples do visit middle class hotels at least twice in a month. This has both positive and negative externalities. *There is positive externality in the form of increased scope for entrepreneurship and negative externality is found in the form of health effects.*
Behavioral psychology suggest that currently Intelligence Quotient (IQ) dominates over Emotional Quotient (EQ) and Spiritual Quotient (SQ). It is experienced that most of house holds decisions are driven by IQ more particularly by economic rational. This study of sample villages of the district however provides little different impression. It is observed that external mode of living is highly influenced unlike Internal way of life. It is observed that even amongst the young generation an element of mobility on economic rational is relatively less present. It is strange to note that in many a villages younger people even today prefer local based earning to migration towards outside. It is found that from amongst many such households their parental generation have left the home for higher earning. It was argued by many that in the earlier days such migration took place for want of income opportunities. Now that process of development has augmented income opportunities - there is in general declining trend in middle age group. This argument is found little valid but native syndrom pervads strongly even when people do get opportunity for much higher income than currently they enjoy in the native. It is thus found that in certain areas - it is EQ emotional rational of living limiting the scope of economic development.

It is noted that and data also reveal the fact that there is an increased degree of literacy and growing demand for higher education. But this again is found in peculiar mode. Primarily it is noted that gradually there is an increased female enrollment with expanding development schemes. But at times discrimination is clearly observed in respect of the decisions for higher education. In general tendency to spend for education is found much less irrespective of income groups. Students hardly intend to spend for books and other creative readings unlike their constantly increased spending for beauty and mobile. This tendency is found common in majority of the households irrespective of social category too. It is also observed that youngsters are more caught hold of the misenception that costlier education of quality is much less available in local area in comparison with other big cities. There is found much less awareness of innovative professional educational program. Social structural regidies even today restrict the scope for having education in the program like Event management, Hotel Management and Health Care Management.

Distance is also found a major constrain in education to be accepted as tool. It is in this respect that even today more number of students are enrolled as students for external mode of degree rather than regular mode of degree.

Linkages between development and change is also found to be influenced more by economic factors. People living in proper Gandhidham Adipur are found much more influenced by economic rational unlike households having their generational roots of living in the vicinity of Pandhro, Khavda etc. It manifests the fact that locational factors have their roles in linkages between development and
changes. However here too in certain social matters such as marriage system. Cast is found to have its strong deep rooted presence even otherwise falling in economically wealthier class but socially backward groups. *There are number of villages where even today educated youngsters have no liberty to have life partner of their own choice. And failing in observance of such taboos they have to pay time to the last group. This is an illustrious fact that social change in all respect is not visualized even with the change in economic living.*

It is also observed that area development is also more influenced by institutions such as cast. There is an element of sharing the wealth by the rich groups towards their native lands. It is where their original dwelling is found. This grown philanthropic culture has also generated positive externalities in the form of village development in aggregate irrespective of heterogeneity of cast. Even in small towns own cast fillows are preferred to other cast. So far as locational dwelling is concerned.

One important noticeable change observed in the living induced by increasing contacts of heterogousnous social groups. *There is found growing physical and social interaction amongst households of educational expansion and vocational expansion. This has provided a room for closer interaction resulting into increased maturity towards adoptability for change.* It is also observed that there is growing influence of media culture on social living conditions. Households however have opined clearly for the mixed impacts of media on social living pattern.

### 6.2 Policy Suggestions

Primary changes in its direct form do not come under the purview of administration or Governance government may be from national to local level plays general policy role leading towards shaping of new society. These policy measures obviously in a diversified political democracy has least to do with social institutions such as cast. However there are clear cut indirect and strong implications of policy approach on development and change.

Welfare oriented state policy demands pragmatic approach of Government towards development. Government can and does play major role in developing economic opportunities. Process of Globalization has led to greater amount of culture transmission and transfusion. This needs to be ably supported by adaptive legal framework. Rigidity at any level of any degree in this respect is hinderance to development and thereby to the change. All kind of economic or social promotional activities of social institions need to be encouraged at least by positive legal frame work. However any kind of social reluctance towards development and change need to be handled strictly by the Government. In the globally competitive age when freedom is perceived as development. Social institutional negative role restricting freedom for development change must not be allowed. This holds its examplary
significance even today at microlevel. Child Marriages are found common in certain socially backward groups. It is popularly known as "Andhari Terash (Darknight) - day on which maximum number of child marriages do take place and it is as good as "Open Secret". This reveals the fact then even political bureaucracy and political entrepreneurs are helpless to certain negative approach of social institutions. This demands reorientation political Governance.

NGOs are found to have much consolidated in the district. They play promotional role towards economic ends. Their regular promotinal activies for literacy have their indirect linkages with development and change. But NGOs interventional approach towards social mobilization is much expected. Development induced changes if adopted in a stilled manner have greater potential for further accelerated development. It is in this context that rational social grooming of groups and subgroups is desirous. Typical administrative culture is not found much prone towards social change non nor it is possible also. Therefore NGOs need to reorient themselves and longterm sustainable policy measures of economic viability need to be oimplemented for the same.

Social activists must associate together irrespective of the cast to have more outward approahces leading to broadened economic horizon. Any kind of taboo, customs if restrict occupatimal mobility and there by development opportunities need to be get rid of such taboos. Activists must join their hands together within and between the castes in this respet. Institutional regidities amounting to social evils and resulting into social fragmentation and pressures must be avoided even at microlevel. This proactive approach of activists shall serve as keeping intact unique social identity of cast with economic viability of households.

6.3 Conclusion:

The linkages between the development and changes are deep rooted. Journey towards the same is endless. It is the pursuit for progress which will ultimately development and change greater the scope of development, better the attitude towards adoptive change shall ultimately lead the society towards sustainable course of development.