

# **SOCIAL AND CULTURAL IMPLICATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

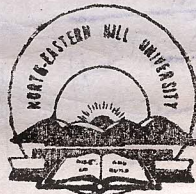
**(A case Study of two Villages in Wokha District)**

*BY*

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DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED IN PART—FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT OF THE  
DEGREE OF MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY (M. Phil).



DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY,  
NORTH—EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY  
SHILLONG.

**1987**





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Department of

Anthropology

## CERTIFICATE

I certify that the dissertation entitled "Social and Cultural Implications of Agricultural Development" (A Case Study of two Villages in Wokha District) submitted by N.Myanbemo Kikon Lotha, is in part-fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of the Master of Philosophy to the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong. It is based on first hand investigation carried out by him under my supervision.

He has been duly registered and the dissertation presented is worthy of being considered for the award of the M.Phil degree. This work has not been submitted for any degree of any other University.

Dated: March 20, 1987

Place: Shillong.

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Department of Anthropology  
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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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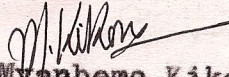
I am deeply grateful to Dr. N.P. Goel, Dept. of Geography, NEHU, Shillong for his help in tabulating the data of my research work.

I must also offer my thanks and gratitude to Mr. John Mao, research scholar who patiently typed out the entire dissertation on time with sincere and dedication.








I must not forget to thank all those who helped me in the process of collecting materials for this dissertation.

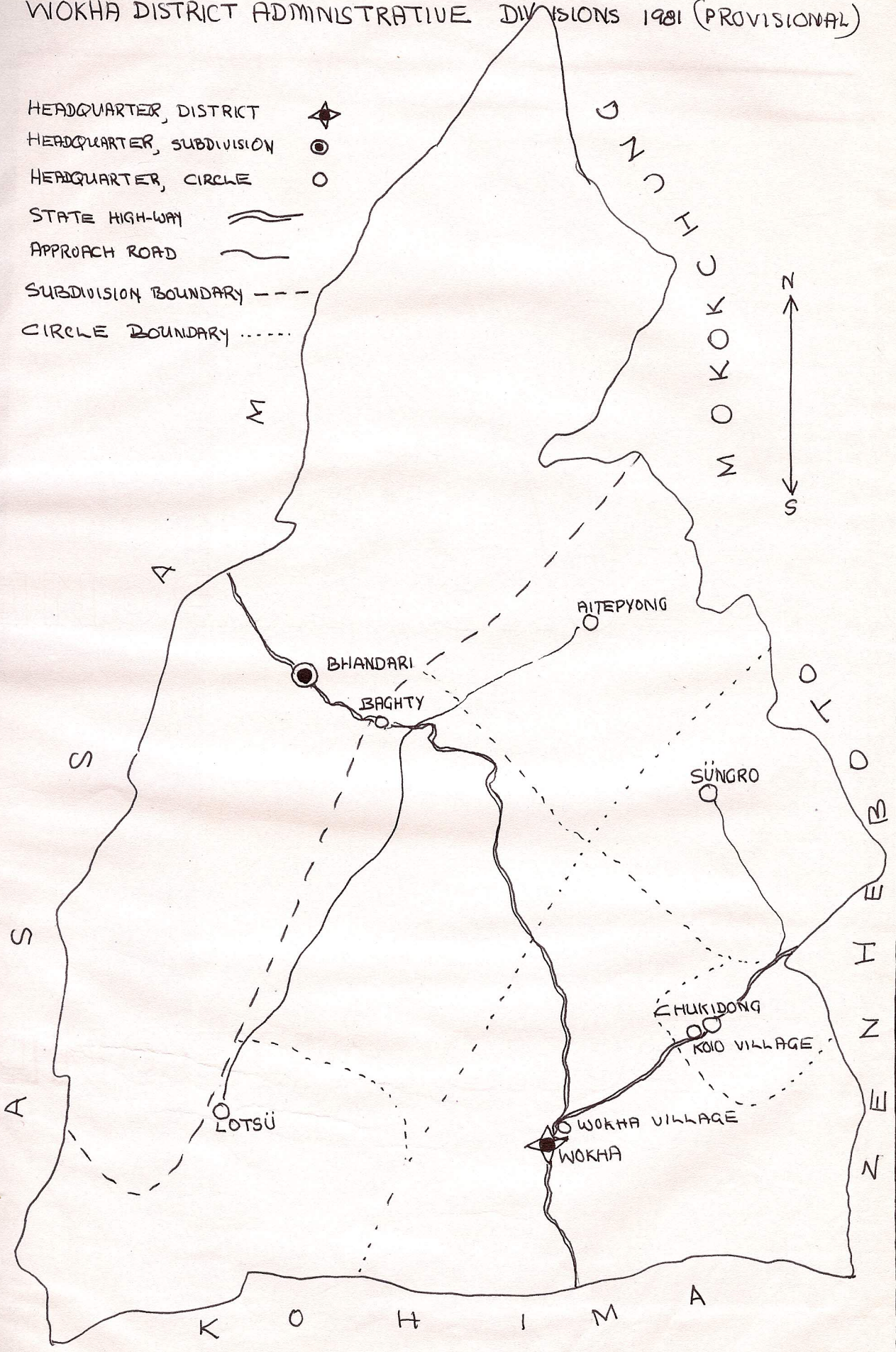
Dated: 20<sup>th</sup> March, ...1987

Place: Shillong.

  
(Myanbemo Kikon)

# WOKHA DISTRICT ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS 1981 (PROVISIONAL)

- HEADQUARTER, DISTRICT 
- HEADQUARTER, SUBDIVISION 
- HEADQUARTER, CIRCLE 
- STATE HIGH-WAY 
- APPROACH ROAD 
- SUBDIVISION BOUNDARY 
- CIRCLE BOUNDARY 



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## INTRODUCTION

The present study was undertaken to study the socio-cultural changes which might have taken place in the life of the people of Wokha district as a result of the agricultural development in the district. The study also makes an attempt to assess the standard of living of the people. Considering agricultural development as the main factor promoting socio-cultural changes in the district, the study was conducted under the topic "Social and Cultural Implications of Agriculture Development : A Case Study of two villages in Wokha District". The village community here is considered as a part of the larger society.

Understanding social change has always been a challenge to the students of social sciences, how does it occur; who initiates changes; what factors facilitate or hinder change; what are the effects of change on structure, functions and values are the questions faced by the researcher who deals with the

social and cultural changes of a community. These are valid both at the universalistic and particularistic levels.

So much has been discussed on social change that it is difficult if not virtually impossible to discuss all of it. However, it is generally accepted that no society is static. But is quite possible that rate of change in one society may be more or less as compared to other societies.

According to Martindale social change is generally indicative of progress but there are differential rates at which the material and non-material aspects of a culture change. The rate of change in the material spheres is fast and it takes place sometimes before the other non-material spheres catch up.<sup>I</sup>

Parson explains social change in terms of an equilibrium model. He talks of exogenous and endogenous factors of change. Exogenous factors are

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I. Subrahmanyam, Y.S. Social change in India (An Andhra Case Study), p.14.

those arising from outside while the endogenous factors are strains arising within the system..

According to Radcliffe-Brown social structure is the network of social relationships which connects different members of a society. But if conflict arises within the members of the society and shapes in such a way to produce certain changes in the structure, social change is the result.<sup>2</sup>

Firth distinguishes between organisational change and structural changes. Organisational change does not alter the basic relations between individual and hence cannot be termed a change in social structure. Structural change on the contrary occurs when there is a modification in the basic relationship between members in a society.<sup>3</sup> For him the potentials for social change exist in the expansible character of the members of the society, the actualities of social change depend on where the control of resources lies and on differential responses to the new opportunities.

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2. Subrahmanyam, Y.S. Social change in India  
(An Andhra Case Study), p.15

3. Ibid., p.16.

