



The Influence of Modernization and the Economy in Shaping Social Change in Urban and Rural Societies: A Sociological Review of Health

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Abstract

Background. Modernization and economic dynamics are the main factors driving social change in urban and rural communities. These changes not only affect social and cultural structures but also significantly impact public health patterns, access to health services, and healthy living behaviors.

Purpose. This article aims to analyze the influence of modernization and economics on social changes that affect public health in urban and rural areas.

Method. The method used is a literature review with a qualitative-descriptive approach, drawing on scientific literature, policy reports, and previous research results.

Conclusion. The results show that modernization accelerates the transformation of lifestyles, value systems, and health consumption patterns, while economic factors determine the level of accessibility and quality of health services. In urban communities, modernization tends to increase access to health facilities but also triggers the development of degenerative diseases due to lifestyle changes. In contrast, in rural areas, economic and infrastructure constraints lead to health inequalities, although social solidarity is still relatively strong.

Implementation. This article emphasizes the importance of the health sociology approach in formulating equitable and health-oriented development policies.

Keywords: modernization, economy, social change, sociology of health, urban society, rural society



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INTRODUCTION

Social change is an inseparable phenomenon from people's lives. In the context of globalization, modernization and economic development are the main forces that shape social structures, interaction patterns, and societal value systems. These changes take place differently between urban and rural communities, especially in the health aspect.

Modernization is characterized by technological advancement, industrialization, urbanization, and rationalization of social life. This process has an impact on the transformation

of lifestyle, work patterns, and the way people interpret health and disease. On the other hand, economic factors play an important role in determining the ability of individuals and social groups to access health services, meet nutritional needs, and maintain quality of life.

From the perspective of the sociology of health, health is not only understood as a biological condition, but as the result of an interaction between social, economic, cultural, and environmental factors. Therefore, the study of the influence of modernization and economics on social change in urban and rural communities is important to understand health inequality and health development challenges in Indonesia.

This article aims to analyze how modernization and economic dynamics are shaping social changes that impact the health of urban and rural communities, as well as their implications for public health policies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Modernization and Social Change

Modernization is understood as the process of transformation from a traditional society to a modern society characterized by rationality, social differentiation, and the use of technology. In the context of health, modernization brings a change in the health service system from traditional medicine to modern, technology-based and professionalism-based medical services. However, modernization also brings up social consequences such as individualism, work stress, and changes in consumption patterns that contribute to the increase in non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and heart disease, especially in urban areas.

Definition of modernization

Modernization is a process of changing from traditional conditions to a more advanced (modern) society. Modernization is intended to improve and achieve a more advanced, developed, high-quality, and prosperous society.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, modernization is a process of change in society involving shifts in social norms, social values, the structure of institutions, patterns of social behavior, and all aspects of social life. Modernization can be seen in several fields. That person is Anthony Giddens, who wrote about the institutional dimension of modernity in his book *The Consequences of Modernity* and divided it into four parts: Capitalism, Industrialism, Surveillance Capabilities, and Military Power.

Causes of Modernization

Modernization does not just happen; it is desirable because humans are creatures who are never satisfied. If you think about why we used to find it so difficult to meet someone who was far away, but now we can press Video Call and instantly connect with the people we miss. That is the impact of modernization. Therefore, humans must always seek something new. So, it is not impossible that in the future there will be new things that fulfill the next human satisfaction.

Characteristics of Modernization

Modernization is characterized by societal changes that include social, economic, and psychological elements. Here are some attributes of modernization summarized from various sources. Adoption of new technologies in daily life; There is a move from villages to big cities (urbanization); Attitude of accepting new things and being open to change; Individualism means being an individual who is free to choose, determine, and be responsible for his own success or failure or actions; More advanced mindsets, such as hygiene and health awareness; Advances in the economic field, such as industrial and trade developments; Progress and belief in science and technology; Differentiation appears; or diversity in the field of labor such as skills, proficiency, and so on; Increased mobility as it becomes easier to travel long distances and communicate with people in different places; dare to express an opinion or opinion and can be democratic

Factors Driving Modernization

Modernization is influenced by several driving factors, which are as follows. An open society system (open stratification) that allows social movements to operate horizontally and vertically. Future-oriented thinking to encourage the creation of new things or inventions in accordance with the demands of the increasingly modern times; Contact with other cultures that allow humans to interact with each other and make discoveries; Increased education and human rights awareness; Better access to education will enable people to acquire the latest knowledge and skills needed to adapt to change; The ease and efficiency of new technologies such as the internet, computers, robotics, and so on; The role of the government in providing the social, political, and economic requirements necessary for modernization

Economics and Social Determinants of Health

Economic factors are a highly influential social determinant of health. Income, employment, and social security levels determine people's ability to access quality health services. Economic inequality is often directly proportional to health inequality between urban and rural areas. People in low-income conditions tend to face higher health risks due to limited access to health services, sanitation, and health education.

Urban and Rural Social Differences in Health

Urban communities generally have better access to health facilities, medical personnel, and health technology. However, modern lifestyles, pollution, and economic pressures increase the risk of physical and mental health problems. In contrast, rural communities often face limited health infrastructure and medical personnel. Despite this, a more natural lifestyle and strong social solidarity are still protective factors for the health of rural communities.

Social Change

Society constantly changes. Change is a natural phenomenon that society will always experience. Many factors can cause or trigger the change, as well as the factors that inhibit it. Change occurs because human beings are constantly interacting to meet the needs in their lives. All of these are important for gaining a sufficient understanding of social change. The condition of the community around us is constantly changing. The change includes various aspects of human life in society. For example, the architectural forms of buildings today are many and varied, from the minimal to the grand, from one floor to more than one, so beautiful and charming. Equipment and technology, human ways of thinking, and even languages are so diverse. This shows that the language at that time was different from the language of today, even many houses still maintain the past house such as in the city of Tasikmalaya there is a Naga village in Salawu District that still holds the old house, so that it becomes a traditional house with the exact shape of the same size, in the town it still survives unaffected by the state of the times still uses the old architecture and even becomes a tourist village, from within the country and abroad during a visit to Naga village. While other parts of the city of Tasikmalaya are almost 99% changed by the construction of magnificent buildings, this shows social change; this happens everywhere.

The society is expected to change if there is a long-term inequality between the past and the present. Societies that are constantly undergoing relatively rapid changes are called dynamic societies, such as urban societies. The nature of urban society, which is open to outside

influences, makes it change quickly. Meanwhile, people who experience very slow change, or even none at all, are referred to as living in static societies, for example, isolated rural communities. The isolation of a community makes it difficult for foreign cultural elements to enter, as in the Naga Tasikmalaya village and the Bedouin community of Banten. Rural communities are more attached to the original culture.

Actually, social change is a process that begins when humans live in society. This process never stops, because humans are constantly creating new things in their lives. Consequently, social change occurs continuously. According to Paul B. Horton (1999), there is no society in which the new generation imitates or takes over 100% of the culture of the previous generation. Social conditions are said to change when the social structure undergoes significant changes. Short-term fluctuations in the number of unemployed are not social changes. Changes in various modes, fashion, or behavior and ideas are temporary and do not include social changes. Likewise, the process of general elections or without general elections, sometimes the emergence of a government leader who is authoritarian and dictatorial so that the structure of government changes, then it is called social change.

Two terms often discussed by sociologists are social change and cultural change, which refer to changes in society's culture. Changes in terms of social structure and relations concern various aspects. These aspects include changes in social values and norms, organizational behavior patterns, the composition of social institutions, and the population sector. Changes in social values and norms involve changes in the role of the husband, who was originally the leader of the family to become the wife's partner in the democratic family, a decrease in changes in the population in the form of changes in the distribution of age groups, birth rates, the movement of people from villages to cities, and average education levels. In addition, changes in classes and social groups.

Cultural change can be in the form of the discovery and use of new technologies. The form can be the deployment of cars as transportation options and the development of computer-based communication technology. Other cultural elements that have also changed include the addition of new words in our language, changes in the understanding of morality, the birth of new art forms, and the tendency of society to want gender equality, among others.

All social changes affect cultural change, but not all cultural changes affect social change. For example, changes in clothing fashion always happen. This does not affect social institutions and systems. Therefore, the scope of cultural change is broader than social change.

If understood carefully, the two concepts of change actually overlap. For example, the tendency towards gender equality is related to changes in cultural norms regarding the roles of men and women, as well as to changes in social relationships. Almost all significant societal changes involve social and cultural changes simultaneously. Therefore, the meaning of the two terms is said to be socio-cultural change, to include both concepts. Socio-cultural change consists in changing patterns of behavior and changing old norms towards new norms.

The Process of Social Change

Since ancient times, humans have been aware of social change. Therefore, various theories of change have been put forward to explain it. Two essential ideas that are still used to describe the nature of social change are functional theory and conflict theory. In functional theory, change is considered constant and disrupts the balance of society. Disruption processing stops when the change has been integrated into the culture. Changes that are beneficial (functional) are accepted, and those that are not beneficial (dysfunctional) are rejected. According to conflict theory, what is constant is social conflict, not social change. This means the community is constantly experiencing conflicts. Change is only the result of social conflict. Because conflict is continuous, change is also constant. Change creates new groups and new social classes. Disputes between groups and social classes lead to the following change. Each change indicates the success of the winning social group or class in imposing its will on other social groups or classes.

In the view of JJ. Rousseau (1712-1778) A.D.), Humans are essentially the same. In the natural conditions between one human being and another, there is no fight. It is precisely in this natural condition that humans unite and cooperate. The statement is due to the weak human situation in the face of the savage nature. Each takes care of itself and tries to face nature's challenges. For this reason, they need to help one another, so a social organization forms that allows humans to keep pace with nature. Although humans are the same in conception, nature, the physical world, and moral factors create inequality. There are privileges that certain people have because they are richer, more respected, more powerful, and so on. Those with these privileges use social organizations to increase their power and oppress others. In turn, the tendency leads to a single power.

Differences between conflict theory and functional theory: Functional Theory: Every society is relatively stable. Each component of society usually supports the community's stability. In general, every society is relatively integrated. Social stability depends on consensus

among members. Conflict Theory: Every society is constantly changing. Every component of society usually supports social change. Every society is always in tension and conflict. Social stability depends on the pressure exerted by one on the other. It should be noted that change must be distinguished from progress. This is because progress contains an intention as an assessment of change. Progress means a change in the direction desired by the person who agrees to the change. However, people who disagree with the change will call it a regression. In other words, change does not always come in the form of progress. Therefore, the term 'change' is more appropriate than 'progress'. Therefore, the term 'change' is more appropriate than 'progress'.

On a large scale, society changes through certain stages. At first, society lived in simplicity, then it became more advanced, and finally reached the modern stage. Simple (primitive) societies occurred in prehistoric times, when humans lived in the Stone Age, did not know writing or technology, lived as nomads, hunted, and gathered wild fruits. At the stage of intermediate development, people began to settle down because they had developed simple agricultural technology. They cultivate the land and raise livestock, albeit traditionally. Finally, society entered the modern era of industrialization. Furthermore, society will be more advanced or even more backward, so that it will be destroyed.

Forms of Social Change

There are various forms of social change. The shapes are differentiated based on the nature of the changes that occur. The forms of social change can be seen from three perspectives. *First*, from a temporal perspective, the changes that arise in society are slow (evolutionary), while others are rapid (revolutionary). *Second*, from the perspective of the scope of the elements that change, there are small changes and significant changes. *Third*, from the point of view of the agent of change, there are desired or planned changes, and there are changes that are not wanted or planned.

An agent of change is a person or group that drives change. One such form of change is Social Evolution: the evolution of society over a long period and consisting of a series of small, continuous changes. The change occurs naturally without being planned by humans. Human needs, which are always changing, demand adjustments across various elements of society. Sociologists have tried to explain the evolution of society with multiple theories. Evolutionarily, social change has a fixed direction; every society follows a path that starts at the initial stage of development and ends at the final stage. When it reaches the final stage,

evolutionary change stops. This theory was put forward by Auguste Comte (1798-1857), Herbert Spencer (1820-1903), and Lewis Henry Morgan (1818-1881).

Auguste Comte explained that social change passes through three stages: the theological stage, in which supernatural values guide society. At this stage, social change is considered a process controlled by God. At the metaphysical stage, supernatural beliefs are displaced by abstract principles that serve as the basis for societal development. At this stage, man begins to try to understand social change through abstract ideas, expressed in philosophy. Philosophy seeks answers to everything in society through abstract reasoning and is not supported by observational evidence. At the positive stage or scientific stage, society is directed to reality supported by scientific principles. In this third stage, social change is realistically understood through scientific studies grounded in evidence from society.

To explain social evolution, Herbert Spencer adopted Charles Darwin's theory of biological evolution. According to him, society began as homogeneous, simple (primitive) tribal groups and evolved into a complex modern society. Spencer also adopted Darwin's view that only strong individuals survive. So that in social change, only the strong people (society) will win in the competition of life, while the weak and lazy people (society) will be left out.

In line with Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx also stated that societal change began with primitive society and progressed to complex modern technology. Each stage of change has a production method that matches the development of the time, and cultural elements are harmonized accordingly. Karl Marx also saw that in society, there is always conflict, so, according to him, each stage involves change. The transformative element is social conflict that will drive social change toward the next state of society. With his theory of conflict or social dialectics, Karl Marx predicted that capitalist society would collapse and be replaced by communist society. However, this theory is not proven.

Social Revolution. Societal development can occur gradually, as described by the theory of social evolution. However, what is more important is the occurrence of changes in the main joints of people's lives. The relativity of time in the revolution is clearly visible. We can compare the time required for the Industrial Revolution in Britain, which then spread throughout Europe, with the Indonesian independence revolution. The industrial revolution lasted from 1800 to the early 1900s, almost a century, while the Indonesian independence revolution lasted from the Proclamation of Independence on August 17, 1945. Although the time periods are very different, both cause changes in society's joints. The Industrial Revolution is not only about fundamental changes in industry, but also about massive changes in culture,

politics, and social life. The Industrial Revolution changed the way people worked, the relationship between workers and employers, and the social structure. The formation of state sovereignty involves changing the structure of society as a whole, its institutions, and the values of social norms.

METHODS

This article uses a qualitative research method with a literature review approach. Data were obtained from health sociology textbooks, national and international journal articles, and relevant health policy reports. The analysis was conducted in a descriptive-analytical manner to identify patterns in the relationships among modernization, the economy, social change, and urban and rural public health.

This research method uses qualitative methods; specifically, it emphasizes an in-depth understanding of phenomena through description, interpretation, and narrative analysis. The research process involves defining the research problem, reviewing the relevant literature, formulating testable hypotheses, designing a research methodology, collecting data, analyzing data, interpreting findings, and reporting results.

DISCUSSION

The Effect of Modernization on Urban Public Health

Advances in health facilities, medical technology, and health information systems characterize modernization in urban areas. This increases life expectancy and the ability to detect disease early. However, changes in sedentary lifestyles, fast food consumption, and work pressure have led to an increase in the prevalence of degenerative diseases and mental health disorders. From the perspective of the sociology of health, this condition shows that modernization is ambivalent, bringing both new health benefits and risks. In various regions of Indonesia, the condition of the community changes from time to time. The change covers multiple aspects of human life in society. For example, the architectural form of buildings, equipment, and technology, as well as the way humans think. Another example is language. If we read poems written by poets in the 1930s, there must be a lot of words or a series of sentences that we do not understand. This shows that the language in that era was different from our language today.

Society is said to have changed when there is a long-term disagreement between the past and the present. A society that constantly undergoes relatively rapid change is called a

dynamic society. For example, urban society, which is open to external influences, changes quickly, while a society that changes very slowly, or even not at all, is called a static society. The process never stops at any time, because humans are constantly creating new things in their lives. Social change is constant or fixed, meaning it is continuous and without end.

Society is constantly changing, and these changes are natural and inevitable, though they differ from one society to another. The same is true of the modernization process. Modernization in different societies will vary in both process and acceptance, depending on each society's needs and desires. The changes that occur due to the modernization process will shackling society to a consumptive culture, hedonism, and so on. Modernization is a form of social change from a traditional to an advanced society, following the development of other advanced societies first. The community must also be smart in choosing which modernization processes will change society for the better, so that the benefits of modernization can be felt.

The Impact of Economic Factors on Rural Public Health

In rural areas, economic factors are the main barriers to access to health services. Limited income, proximity to health facilities, and lack of medical personnel exacerbate public health vulnerability. The national health insurance program helps reduce the cost burden, but it has not thoroughly addressed structural gaps. Social change due to modernization in rural areas has been slower, so traditional health practices persist and often coexist with modern medical services.

The community always behaves and interacts with groups, tracing the origins of their growth and analyzing the influence of group activities on their members. Society, community, family, lifestyle change, structure, social mobility, social change, social resistance, conflict, social integration, and so on, and ethnic relations are disciplines that study social, political, and economic relations between races and ethnicities at all levels of society. This field includes the study of racism, settlement segregation, and other complex social processes between different racial and ethnic groups.

Ethnicity or ethnicity is a phenomenon of ethnic groupings or ethnic groups, both directly and indirectly related to human life. The issue of ethnicity is directly intertwined with all aspects of human life, including the economic, social, political, moral, spiritual, and physical. According to Ronald Remnick (1983), it can be approached or analyzed at three levels: the Structural level, the cultural level, and the psychological level.

The problem of ethnicity in the context of macro-community life dynamics can only be addressed effectively through an interdisciplinary approach in Sociology, Anthropology, and Psychology. The study of ethnic identity is closely related to the concept of ethnicity, as ethnic identity refers to the relationship between two or more distinct ethnic groups within a society. Each ethnic group has an ethnic identity; therefore, to examine ethnic identity, an in-depth study of the ethnic culture is needed. For example, in the surrounding natural environment, one factor leads to differences in human behavior patterns. Some of the concepts mentioned above show that Indonesia also has ethnic groups spread across various regions.

Furthermore, Koentjaraningrat (1996) stated that culture is the entire system of ideas, tastes, actions, and works produced by humans in social life. Thus, the community is an inseparable part of the local community. The process of social life, both the relationship between individuals and the community, and others, in action for the development of existing life, namely to realize regional development programs that are oriented to the interests of the community and still maintain the cultural values (customs) of people in each region or province. Every region in Indonesia has an ethnic culture.

A society whose life is still dominated mainly by customs that regulate actions or deeds in social life. Everyone in Harmony who did not know each other before, because they are divided into several villages and sub-districts across various cities and provinces. In the context of social relations, we are always in contact with other people in daily life as social beings, so that society can be united in harmony, even though we did not know each other before, despite our different ethnicities and characteristics, such as people from the outside. In social interaction, there is a meaning of reciprocal contact and response between individuals and groups.

The Positive Impact of Modernization

Modernization causes all elements of society to experience progress and change. Like in the economic system, we all find it easier to shop and transact nowadays with online payments and easy transfers. It is the impact of globalization.

There are also changes to different social systems, such as how easy it is for us to interact. Changes in the political field with the current democratic system. The field of education feels so good because learning is no longer fixated on books, but on videos, infographics, and many other resources that help us learn.

In the fields of technology and information, this is evident in the development of telecommunications, in the health sector, where health tools are sophisticated, and in the agricultural industry, which now no longer uses buffalo or traditional tools but sophisticated machines. It is all part of the occurrence of modernism.

Negative Impacts of Modernization

In addition to the ease with which we get the things described above that help us do everything easily, Modernization also has a negative side. Like many crimes driven by job reductions, global warming results from the consumption of machines that produce excessive emissions and damage nature. It does not matter that society is one with other societies, which, in the end, are very individualistic, and that technology-based crimes such as cybercrime exist today because of modernization. Examples of Modernization Modernization can occur in various fields. The following are examples of modernization in the fields of economy, politics, social, trade, culture, transportation, and agriculture. Examples of Modernization in the Economic Sector: Online investment applications that have received official certification from the OJK; Online donation applications; Digital wallets for transactions (cashless); Automatic calculation technology, such as in Excel, and so on. Examples of Modernization in the Political Field: Relations between developing countries; The formation of international organizations comprising several countries, such as the UN, EU, ASEAN, and others; The establishment of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Examples of Modernization in the Trade Sector: Online buying and selling applications; International trade has become more open; Exports and imports are getting freer; Culinary or food businesses from abroad. Examples of Modernization in the Cultural Field: More and more people are mastering a foreign language, even more than one foreign language; Healthy lifestyle patterns[Changes in people's behavior from children to adults. Examples of Modernization in the Social Field: Ease of reading news and accessing information on digital platforms, and being able to communicate with anyone from any part of the world. Examples of Modernization in the Transportation Sector: Safer, more convenient online transportation that can reach various locations quickly; Advanced technology in cars, motorcycles, planes, and trains; Online ticket booking. Examples of Modernization in the Agricultural Sector: Tractor machines that can run automatically, Harvesting processes using automatic machines, and Fertilizers that can accelerate plant growth

Modernization and everything it causes in society. Modernization has caused many changes around us, both positive and negative. The community should respond wisely to all

issues arising from modernization. When we talk about feudal, communist, or democratic systems of government, we are actually also talking about economic institutions.

Social Change in Urban Communities

Small Changes and Big Changes

Evolution and revolution are essentially large-scale changes because they have a far-reaching impact on society. Social change does not always have to encompass broad aspects of people's lives. Fashion changes constantly in society. However, it does not affect other aspects of society so that it can be classified as a small-scale change. The example above differs from the example of social change caused by population growth on the island of Java. Javanese people, who are generally agrarian, are very dependent on agricultural land. The increasing number of farmers without new agrarian land has led to the emergence of small farmers with no more than a quarter of a hectare. As a result, of course, the poverty rate will increase, and poverty will be the source of various social problems in the future.

Planned Changes and Unplanned Changes

Various changes in society can be categorized as planned or desired, or as unplanned or undesired. The desired change involves the presence of a particular party who is an agent of change. This agent plans, implements, and supervises the course of change based on aspirations captured from the community. The effort made by change agents to influence society in a regular and planned manner so that changes occur in the desired direction is called social engineering or social planning.

Change often raises two possibilities: success or failure. Sometimes the change yields results that are in accordance with people's expectations; sometimes not. A well-planned change can sometimes go out of control, so the outcome is not as expected. However, some changes are not intended to align with the community's wishes.

Social Movements

Social movements are a form of socio-cultural change. Social movements occur when four conditions are met, namely: There are specific goals to be achieved. Certain situations arouse it; Governed by specific rules; There is a particular motivation. Each social movement

comprises four subsystems: cultural, social, personality, and behavioral. The cultural subsystem concerns social values, and the social subsystem concerns the norms that govern human behavior in line with those values. The personality subsystem is inhabited by attitudes and tendencies to behave towards others and things around them. The subsystem of behavioral organisms is the daily behavior of humans.

Social mobilization is a form of collective behavior with a long-term goal of changing or maintaining the condition of society or its institutions. Collective behavior is the behavior of a group of community members that social institutions do not guide. Social movements like this can change society. For example, the movement carried out by KAMI (Indonesian Student Action Unit) in 1966, which overthrew the government of President Soekarno so it marked a change in Indonesia.

Social changes in rural communities.

Basically, the changes that occur in society are minor and significant, with broad impacts. However, social change does not always cover a wide range of aspects of people's lives; for example, changes in clothing that occur in society. However, it does not affect other elements, so in this case it involves only small-scale changes. The social changes caused by population growth. Communities that are generally agrarian are very dependent on agricultural land. The increasing number of farmers without new agrarian land has led to the emergence of small farmers with no more than a quarter of a hectare, resulting in a higher poverty rate that will become a problem throughout their lives.

Factors Driving and Inhibiting Socio-Cultural Change.

Change occurs for two reasons: no society is completely isolated from foreign influences, and the needs of the community's citizens are constantly changing. The first reason is that external influences can bring about social change, and the second reason is that change basically happens to meet needs that are constantly changing over time. The second reason is internal, stemming from society itself. Whether external or internal, social change is basically caused by ecological, technological, and demographic factors. Ecological factors refer to the influence of changes in the natural environment on the community's socio-cultural conditions. A society that was originally fertile, for example, because the destruction of the surrounding forest made the area arid, will experience ecological changes that affect society, especially in the economic and livelihood sectors.

There are several factors that drive social change, including contact with foreign cultures, conflicts, education, the physical environment, social structure, values, and attitudes. Contact with foreign cultures: Foreign cultural elements cannot be forced on a society; if forced, they will be rejected because they are not compatible and have not been integrated. Every culture influences other cultures. There is hardly any culture in the world that is not influenced by foreign cultures. for example, the change in the education system in Indonesia. In the past, traditional educational institutions of the original Indonesians were padepokan and pesantren. Invention and cultural basis: A New invention is the process of utilizing something that already exists. The cultural basis is accumulation.

Modernization, Economy, and Health Inequality

Modernization and uneven economic growth contribute to health inequality between urban and rural. This inequality reflects the existence of structural determinants of health that require social justice-based policy interventions and cross-sectoral approaches.

CONCLUSION

Modernization and economic dynamics significantly shape social changes that affect the health of urban and rural communities. In urban areas, modernization increases access to health services but also poses a risk of disease due to modern lifestyles. In rural areas, limited economies and health infrastructure remain significant challenges despite maintaining social solidarity.

The changes that occur in a simple society into a modern society are a form of social evolution. Revolution can change the fundamental joints of social life; community leaders are very influential in social change. Public dissatisfaction with aspects of life is a trigger for changes in the modern dimension. Especially people who are quickly absorbed by modern culture will soon change, but on the other hand, those who maintain their cultural customs tend to find it difficult to move towards change.

The approach of health sociology emphasizes that health development cannot be separated from the social and economic context of society. Therefore, health policies need to be designed in an inclusive manner taking into account the differences in social characteristics between urban and rural areas.

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