

BIT 1st Semester

Unit - 1

A- Meaning and Definition of Sociology

The term 'sociology' is derived from the latin word 'socius' means society and Greek word logos means study or science. Thus the etymological meaning of sociology is the science of society or study of society. The word 'sociology' was at first coined by French Scholar Auguste Comte at 1839 as a science of social phenomena that studies the social phenomena. He introduced first time in this famous book "Positive Philosophy". It is further enriched by other scholar like Herbert Spencer (English) Emile Durkheim (France), Max Weber (German) etc. in this way concluding known as "four founding fathers of sociology".

Sociology is the scientific, systematic and reliable study of society and relationship between individual and society. Basically, it deals with the social structure, social relations, social behaviours, social interaction, social groups, social institution, social stratification, social processes, social problems etc. In conclusion, sociology is the systematic study of human society, dedicated to the understanding of social interaction as people from group, communities and society.

Definitions

L.F. World, "Sociology is the science of society"

A.M. Rose, sociology is the scientific of human relations.

F.H. Giddings, "sociology is the scientific study of human society".

Emile Durkheim, "Sociology is the systematic description and explanation of society as a whole"

From the above definition we can say that sociology is the study of human social behaviour origin and development of society, social institution, social process etc.

#. Nature of sociology

The following are the main characteristics of sociology shows its pure nature.

1. Sociology is an independent science :-

Independent science. It is not studied as a branch of other subject. As an independent science, it has own separate field of study, history, research methodology and scope.

2. Sociology is a social science not a natural science:-

Sociology is a social science. Being a social science it studies human behaviour in group, relation, social activities, social problem and social life. Similarly, as a social science it is related with other social science such as history, economics political science etc.

3. Society is categorical science not a normative science:-

Sociology is a positive or categorical or descriptive science. It cannot say anything about the questions of value. It is ethically neutral and it cannot deal with the issues of right or wrong and moral or immoral. It is related to the statement about what is not what should be.

4. Sociology is a general science not a particular science.

Sociology is a general social science. As a general science it studies human society in a general way. The area of it is not particularized, like other social science such as economics, history and political science etc.

5. Sociology is a theoretical (pure) science not applied science:-

Pure science is related to this acquisition of knowledge where as applied science is related to the application of acquired knowledge. Sociology can be taken as theoretical or pure science because sociology is related with acquisition of knowledge about human society and it has own applied field such as social work, administration and diplomacy.

#. Origin of Sociology

Human beings have always been interested in knowing and thinking about their society from the dawn of human civilization. Some sociologists trace the origin of sociology from the economics of Kautilya and politics of Aristotle. Actually, as a subject, sociology was emerged after the French Revolution of 1789 A.D. The long series of political revolution carried out by the French Revolution was the most immediate factor for the emergence of sociology. The impact of these revolution by negative change which was chaos and disorder of society. Many social thinkers were united to restore the order of society. They searched the new basis of social order. The interest of the social order was the major factor the emergence of sociology.

There are different scholars who contributed to the emergence and development of sociology who are:

Auguste Comte

Auguste Comte (1798-1857), a French philosopher who coined the term sociology as a hybrid term in 1839 AD. He is of view that scientific knowledge can be used to improve people's lives. "Course de philosophie" positive (positive philosophy), is the major work of Auguste Comte. He developed the law of three stages of human society which are Theological, Metaphysical and positive stage.

1. Theological stage

It is the first stage of development of society. In this stage, every social phenomena and social problems are explained in terms of religious belief in society.

2. Metaphysical Stage

According to Auguste Comte, it is the second stage of evolution of human society. In this stage every social problems and phenomenon are explained in terms of philosophy.

3. Positive Stage

It is the third and last stage of evolution of human society. In this stage every social problems and phenomenon are explained in terms of scientific method. It is the scientific stage of human society.

Emile Durkheim

Emile Durkheim (1858-1917) is also a French Sociologist. Durkheim legitimated sociology in France and his work ultimately became a dominant force in the development of sociology. The division of labour in society (1893), The Rules of Sociological Method (1895), Suicide (1897), Elementary form of Religious Life (1912), etc are the major contributions of Durkheim.

- Used scientific principle and methods to study social facts.
- Mechanical and organic solidarity on the basis of division of labour.
- Mechanical solidarity comes from the less division of labour. Organic solidarity comes from the interdependence of society's different parts and shared values.
-

Karl Marx

Karl Marx (1818-1883) is another social thinker who contributed a lot in the development of sociology. The Communist Manifesto (1848), Contribution to the Critique of the Political Economy (1859), Capital (1867, Volume 1) etc are the major works of Marx. In his materialist conception of history, the driving force for social change and the source of conflict in society are economic. Conflict brought on by the exploitation of the poor by the rich under capitalism will bring social change.

Max Weber

Max Weber (1864-1920) is the German Sociologist. The Methodology of social science (1949), The Religion of China (1951), The Religion of India (1958), etc are the major contributions of Weber. He is viewed that values and ideas drive social change in society.

- Protestant beliefs led to capitalism
- Bureaucracy, a type of organization marked by a hierarchy of authority and the existence of written rules of procedure and staffed by full-time, salaried officials.

#.Sociological viewpoint/ Perspectives within Sociology

Perspectives simply means the way how we look at the things. Every individual has his own angle to look at the things. Broadly, even man sees the world differently. This difference in the point of view is called perspective in the scientific parlance.

Sociological perspective is the attempt to understand social life by conceptualizing what we might, otherwise, take to be the properties of individuals as the relation between position. The perspective of the sociology involves seeing through the outside appearances of people's action and organization. It is the way of looking at the society and the social behaviour, the subject matter of sociology. It goes beyond the identifying patterns of social behaviour. It also attempts to provide explanations for such patterns. Thus, the broad societal forces become a central consideration of sociology. One major goal of sociological perspective is to identify and interpret patterns underlying the recurrent regular aspects of social life and also to investigate the influence on social behaviour.

i.Functional Perspective

The functionalist perspective draws its original inspiration from the work of Herbert Spencer and Emile Durkheim. It was the dominant theoretical perspective in sociology during the 1940s and 1950s. In the view of functionalists, society is like living organism in which each part of the organism contributes to its survival.

Herbert Spencer

Herbert Spencer compared society to living organism. Any organism has a structure that is, it consists of number of interrelated parts, such as a head, limbs, heart, blood veins and so on. Each of the parts has a function to play in the life of the total organism. Spencer further argued that in the same way, a society has a structure – it also further argued that in the same way, a society has a structure, it also consists of interrelated parts, such as family, relation, education, economy, politics and so on. Each of these components also has a function that contributes to the overall stability of the system.

Emile Durkheim

Emile Durkheim's analysis of religion represented a critical contribution to the development of functional perspectives. He focused on the role of religion in reinforcing feeling of solidarity and unity within group life.

Talcott Parson

Talcott parsons, a Harvard University sociologist also advocated the functionalism in USA for over four decades. He saw society as a network of connected parts, each of which contributed to maintenance of the system as a whole.

ii. Conflict Perspective

The conflict perspective derives its strength and support from the work of Karl Marx. He saw the strength between the social classes as the major fact of history. The conflict perspective dominated the western European sociology and was largely neglected in American Sociology until the 60s. Modern Conflict theory, which is associated as C. Wright Mills (1996) and Lewis Coser (1956), does not focus as Marx did, on class conflict. It sees conflict between many other groups such as the Whites and Negroes, Asian and European and so on.

iii. Interaction Perspective

The interactionist perspective in sociology was initially influenced by Max Weber. He had emphasized the importance of understanding the social web from the viewpoint of the act within it. Latter development in this theory have been strongly influenced by social psychological and by the work of early leaders in the Chicago School of Sociology, particularly George Herbert Mead.

#. Sociology and Social Concern

Ever since the beginning of sociology, sociologist has shown a great concern in man and in the dynamics of society. It may be said that the sociology seek to find explanation for three basic question. How and why societies emerge? How and why societies persist? How and why societies change?

A general outline of the sociology and social concern on which there is considerable agreement among could be given here.

i. Firstly, the major concern of sociology is sociological analysis. It means the sociologists seek to provide an analysis of human society and culture with a sociological perspective.

ii. Secondly, Sociology has given sufficient attention to the study of primary unit of social life. In this area, it is concerned with social acts and social

relationship like individual personality, group of all varieties, communities, (urban,rural,tribal) associations, organizations and populations.

iii. Thirdly, sociology has been concerned with the development structure and function of a wide variety of basic social institution such as the family and kinship, religion and property, economic, political, legal, educational etc.

iv. Fourthly, no sociologist can afford to ignore the fundamental social process that play a vital role. The social processes such as co-operation and competition, accommodation and assimilation, social conflict including war and revolution, communication including opinion, formation, expression and change, social differentiation and stratification, socialization and indoctrination, social control and deviance including crime, suicide etc.

v. Fifthly, Sociologists are concerned with the task of “formulating concepts propositions and theories.” Concepts are abstracted from concrete experience to present a class of phenomena. A proposition seeks to reflect a relationship between different categories of data or concepts.

vi. Sixthly, sociology has placed high premium on the method of research also. Sociologist have sought the application of scientific method in social researchers.

Finally, in the present era of explosion of knowledge sociologists have ventured to make specialization also sociology of knowledge, sociology of history, sociology of culture, sociology of religion, sociology of family etc. represent such specialized fields. The field of sociological inquiry is so vast that any student of sociology, equipped with genius rich sociological imagination can add new dimensions to the discipline of sociology as a whole.

#.Sociology's four realms

Four realms of sociology are as follows.

- 1.Basic science
2. Applied research
3. Critical analysis
4. Public activism

1. Basic Science

Sociology is the scientific study of society, including patterns of social relationship, social interaction and culture. The term sociology was first used by Frenchman Auguste Comte in the 1830s when he proposed a synthetic science uniting all knowledge about human society. Sociology is a general science because it studies human activities in a general way. It is a social science that uses various method of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop a body of knowledge about social order and social change. Sociology can be considered as a science because there is a method to sociological research that makes it scientific. Like anthropology, economics. Political science and psychology, society is a social science. All these disciplines use research to understand various aspects of human thought and behaviour. According to Auguste Comte and Durkheim sociology is a science because it adopts and applies the scientific method in the study of its subject matter. Hence sociology is a science.

2. Applied Research

Applied sociology is the use of sociological theory, methods, skills and research in order to resolve particular issues in realm world settings. Applied sociology uses information about society and social forces or action to solve social issues. The goal of applied sociology is to use theories, concepts and methods to solve real world problem. Applied research is methodology used to solve a specific, practical issue affecting an individual or group. In applied research , a sociologists creates both written and oral report for clients, must periodically negotiate contracts and deal with people from a variety of different walks of life. Applied sociological research is policy-oriented, action oriented and intends to assist people and group to think reflectively about what is it they do or how it is they can create more viable social forms capable of adopting to changing external and internal condition.

3. Critical Analysis

Critical analysis is the detailed examination and evaluation of another person's ideas or work. It is subjective writingas it expresses interpretation and analysis of the work by breaking down and studying its parts. Traditional sociological theory focuses on understanding or explaining societies. This type of theory is meant to pick apart from any

other theories or conclusion made about society and culture. Critical analysis is social theory oriented towards critiquing and changing society as a whole. Critical sociology uses critical thought in an effort to reveal faulty sociological claims. Critical analysis of sociology debate about the existing social problems of the world. Different sociologists have viewed their arguments about the social problems. Because of this, some social problems have become controversy.

4. Public Activism

Activism consists of effort to promote, impede, direct or intervene in social, political, economic or environmental reform with the desire to make changes in society towards a perceived greater good. Social activism, sociology originated out of an attempt to solve a wide variety of social pathologies which include crime, poverty, homelessness and a multitude of related social ills that were associated with the industrial revolution and various political revolutions. Limited set of justice issues resulting from inequalities and discrimination against certain categories of persons. This trend is pushing sociology towards an activist discipline.

B. Relationship between Sociology and other social and natural sciences

≠ Sociology and Information Technology

Sociology also measures the uneven use of technology among social groups. Sociologists study how technology affects cultures, social organization and social relationships, but also how technologies for their own purposes. Technology involves the use of techniques, process and material object to produce goods, provide services and connect people. Sociologists study the social interaction that result and how they are impacted by different technologies.

‘Sociology of Technology’ is a new course that explores the ways in which culture and social structures shape the design and use of technology and how technology in turn influence cultural technology and social experience. The relationship between technology and society is reciprocal. Society drives technological change, while changing technologies in turn shape society. Technological decisions should take into account both loss and benefits.

Technology, which brings together tools to promote development, use and information exchange, has as its main objective of making tasks easier and the solving of many problems of mankind. When technology progresses and makes our lives even more convenient, we must think how beneficial it is to our lives.

≠Sociology and Biology

Sociology as a science is a study of the natural process by which personality is formed and cultural continuity maintained. Biology is a study of organic process by which individuals are produced and species continuity maintained. Social change is gradual and cumulative, organic change sudden and selection.

Darwinian theory of evolution has been very useful in sociology. Spencer, a leading sociologist, explained his theory of the evolution of society on the principle of natural evolution. Human ecology is based upon biological ecology. Genetics, which is of major importance in sociology, is an important branch of biology.

Some forms of biological explanation seem sociologically trivial, but at least three forms of explanation common in the discipline of biology have meaningful homologues in sociology.

1. Species – wide human behaviour may be explained as the result of evolution.
2. behavioral differences between humans or between groups of human, may be explained by genetic differences be the individuals or group.
3. Social interaction may be explained neurophysiologically in terms of organ system, nerve impulses, hormones etc.

Biological science and sociology are converging as new, innovative methods of measuring human physiology to study how the social environment helps to shape human biological and behavioral outcomes.

≠ Sociology and Chemistry

Chemistry is a branch of natural science that deals principally with the properties of substances, the changes and the natural laws that describes these changes

Sociology is the study of human social relationships and institutions. At the global level, it studies about population growth and migration, war and peace and economic development. It offers a distinctive and enlightening way of seeing and understanding the social world in which we live and which shapes our lives. Before the emergence of sociology there was no systematic and scientific attempt to study human society with all its complexities. Sociology has made it possible to study society in a scientific manner. This scientific knowledge about human society is needed in order to achieve progress in various fields.

In the same way, chemistry has played a major role in human's life from the moment we are born. It enriches our quality of life in numerous ways by providing new solutions to problems in different matters that arises in the society. Without it human life would be dark. There is much truth in the aphorism that "Chemical problems require chemical solutions." Chemical inquiry will lead to a better understanding of the behaviour of both natural and synthetic materials and to the discovery of new substances that helps future generations better supply their needs and deal with their problems. Chemistry has a crucial role to play in the global response to COVID-19. Chemists in institutions around the world are making major contributions to the global fight against the novel corona virus. They are helping us understand more about the mechanisms of the virus and working hard to develop faster diagnostic tools to explore new treatment and to create a vaccine.

≠ Sociology and Anthropology

Anthropology is the science of man or study of man. Anthropology is origin and development of man from physical, cultural and social point of view. Sociology and Anthropology both are social science. Being social science both are related with human society. Anthropology studies physical and cultural human beings. On the other hand, sociology studies the social relationship, interaction and inter-dependency among the members of society. According to A.L. Kroeber "Sociology and Anthropology are twins sisters." Both subject are so closed that they often appear as the two names for the same field of inquiry. Anthropology devotes its attention entirely to the study of human beings and their culture. On the other hand, sociology studies the same phenomena as they exist at present. The sociological attitudes have tended to practical and present the anthropology towards pure understanding in the past. Social anthropology is branch of both sociology and anthropology. Social

anthropology is closely related with sociological explanation. Social anthropology studies social institution, social organization and behaviour which are subject matter of sociology also.

Both sociology and anthropology are concerned with the functioning of the people within social structure.

≠ Sociology and Psychology

Psychology is science of mental process. It studies human experience, behaviour and relationship in society. There is a close relation between sociology and psychology. So, social psychology is one of the branch of sociology as well as psychology. Social psychology is link between sociology and psychology. Social psychology deals with mental process of human consideration as a social being. It studies particularly the influence of group life on the mental development of individual. On the other hand, sociology studies the various kinds of group which compose the society.

Social psychology has to depend on sociology to understand human nature and behaviour properly. Sociology provides actual facts regarding the matter of social structure, culture, and social organization. Similarly, sociology has honoured some concept and method from social psychology. The study of social phenomena must have a psychological basis that helps sociologists to be more effective, objective and realistic to understand human behaviour properly. Motwani is of view that social psychology is link between sociology and psychology. T.B. Bottomore is of view that social psychology is the part of general psychology which has a particular relevance to social phenomena.

≠ Sociology and Management

Understanding helps every business manager to establish and maintain good public relation. Having a good sociological knowledge helps the business managers to understand which actions by the company will affects its customers based on their cultural and economic background. A background in sociology gives business leaders and human resource managers an advantage who deal with employees in the workplace. Sociologist study the cultural and social aspects that shape an individual.

With this background, those in business can avoid alienating employees or hurting company loyalty. For example, the company may have a large number of employees that practice a particular religion. If this religion states that its followers must observe a sabbath on weekend, you cannot reasonably ask those employees to work on weekend, based on your background in sociology.

Sociologists understand that certain phenomena create conditions that influence groups of people. For example, if birth drops within a country, that country's population will eventually 'age' and require increased services for the elderly. Those in business with sociology backgrounds can identify such factors and the opportunities created within a population.

≠Sociology and Education

The word 'Education' comes from the Latin word 'educere' meaning to 'lead out'. Webster defines education as the 'process of educating or teaching.' Education is further defined as 'to develop the knowledge, skill, or characteristics'. Thus from these definitions one can assume that the purpose of education is to develop the knowledge, skill or character of students.

Emile Durkheim was the first person who indicated the need for a sociological approach to education. He considered education "to be essentially social in character and in its functions and that as a result the theory of education relates more clearly to sociology than any other science." He emphasized that education is not a static phenomenon, but a dynamic and ever-changing process.

Education sociology is a discipline which studies education sociologically, with the premise that it recognizes education as a social fact, a process and an institution, having a social function and being determined socially. Educational sociology could appear only when it accepted the social nature of education.

Sociology of Education may be defined as the scientific analysis of the social processes and social patterns involved in the educational system. Brookover and Gottlieb consider that "this assumes education is an analysis of human interaction." Educational process goes on in formal as well as in informal situations.

It deals with analysis of educational situation in various geographical and ethnological context. Eg. Educational situation in rural, urban and tribal areas, in different parts of the country/world, with the background of different races, cultures etc. Sociology helps us to understand the effectiveness of different educational method in teaching students with different kind of intelligences. It studies the effect of economy upon the type of education provided to the students. It helps us to understand the effect of various social agencies like family, school or the students.

Sociology studies the relationship between social class, culture, language, parental education occupation and the achievement of the students. Sociology studies the role and structure of school, peer group on the personality of the students. It provides an understanding of the problems such as racism, communalism, gender discrimination etc. It studies the role of schools in socialization of the schools.

≠Sociology and Law

Law is the rule of conduct of the society. It is enacted by sovereign and enforced in the society. Law is all pervasive which it covers all the aspects of human relation. It regulates and control all types of behavoiur on the basis of different form of law. Law is a set of principles, rules and customs.

Law and sociology are intimately related to each other. Sociology is the study of man in society. Law controls and regulates actions of human beings in society and it is, therefore, a subject of great importance for the sociologists. Both law and sociology are concerned with similar topic of social control, regulation and social relations and both discipline use such concepts as norms, rule, crime, sanction, punishment and dispute. A sociologists study of law from this angle has been given title of sociology of law or sociological Jurisprudence.

Sociology and law are two interwoven topics. Society is directly related to sociology and in this matter, every society follows certain laws. Therefore, laws are the essential part of the society. Sociology helps law to better understand. society for smoother regulation and formation of laws. Similarly, the law is important to regulate a society. Norms, customs, tradition all these come under the laws if the law did not exist then the society would not be less than a jungle. A human needs certain rules and regulation to keep them on track and hence laws were made. These law are made and established by society itself or governments are elected to formulate laws. From the formation to the execution till its

impact on society everything comes under the umbrella of sociology. In sociology, we would say that law is a social control over society. To have harmonious society one needs to build laws. Sociologist Talcott Parson in his work stated that law is essential part of social control. Another sociologist Niklas Luhman shares that law is functional system of society.

C. Traditional Society and Technological Society

≠ Traditional society

In sociology, traditional society refers to a society characterized by an orientation to the past, not the future, with predominant role for custom and habit. Such societies are marked by a lack of distinction between family and business with the division of labour influenced primarily by age, gender and status.

Traditional societies, often referred to as indigenous or tribal people, usually accumulate significant environmental knowledge through their everyday experience with nature and natural resource. The intimate relationship between their livelihood and nature commonly gives rise to an ecocentric perspective, reflected in attitudes towards plants, animals, water and soil in which nature and society are viewed as an indivisible whole.

Traditional refers to those societies or elements of societies that are small scale are derived from indigenous and often ancient cultural practices.

Characteristics of traditional society

1. A society is traditional if behaviour is governed by custom and if ways of behaviour with little change from generation to generation.
2. Family and kinship ties are very strong and restricts marriage and all other kind of social relationship within a narrow circle.
3. Social status in a traditional society is ascribed rather than achieved.
4. A traditional society is basically agricultural in nature.
5. Social mobility, like spatial mobility, is very much restricted in a traditional society.
6. Mass participation in politics, not simply in terms of voting periodically during elections but in term of building powerful lobbies or pressure groups to influence political decision making.

≠ Technological Society

The industrial revolution, which took place largely in England during the period 1760 to 1890, was a scientific revolution focused on the application of non-animal source of power to labour task. It involved changes in the social organization of the work place, as people left the homestead and began working in central location such as factories. As the industrial revolution proceeded, societies relied on new inventions that facilitated agricultural and industrial production and on new sources of energy such as steam. Many societies underwent an irrevocable shift from an agrarian- oriented economy to an industrial base. No longer did an individual or family typically make an entire product. This process of industrialization started the technological society.

Technological society relies mainly on mechanization for the production of its economic goods and services. There are two basic types of economic system which are capitalism and socialism. Two centuries later capitalism has taken on a somewhat different form. Private ownership and maximization of profit remain the most significant characteristics of capitalist economy system.

Technological society refers to the inter-dependency, co-influence and co-production of technology and society. The inter-relationship has continued as modern technologies such as the printing press and computer has made our life comfortable and easy.

Characteristics of Technological Society

1. The economy transformed from the production of goods to the provision of services. It includes online services and home delivery as well.
2. Emergence of knowledge elites and professional middle class.
3. Knowledge of technical skill become a valued form of capital.
4. It increases professional job.
5. Globalization and digitalization.
6. Internet and use of social media like face book, twitter etc.
7. Growth of multiple network.
8. Behavioral and information science and technologies are developed and implemented.

D. Sociology and the twenty first century

Sociology has become the pre-eminent social science to provide fresh thinking about a whole range of vital issues affecting the public sphere. Sociology teaches us how people together with all other differences, can make a better society. Sociology was and continues to be a very important part of understanding both the past and the present. It is the study of society and culture and is essential in being able to look at historical information and artifacts and understand them.

The value of sociology to 21st century education derives from the scientific approach used to answer social and cultural questions. Sociology is a discipline grounded in using sociological theory and the scientific method to create the knowledge necessary for understanding and improving social life. Using theory as a foundation for analysis, sociologists collect and analyze empirical data useful in making decisions related to public life such as social and economic policy and private life such as family and interpersonal health.

In the Industrial and information Age, there was widespread optimism that technology would eventually solve all our problems like poverty, disease, vaccine, violence and others. Technology has certainly lifted many humans out of poverty and enriched our lives in many ways. It has also made the world increasingly complex and difficult to navigate. The world is more challenging than ever before and we need to go through more trial and error than they did in order to secure a comfortable existence. Continued technology development will increase material abundance even more, but technology alone cannot solve the problem of figuring out whom to distribute resources to and getting everyone on board with how resources are distributed.

The internet in the 21st century has enabled new modes of social interaction that the evolution of our primate brains didn't equip us to handle. Despite the fact that we are supposed to be more connected than ever before, many people are lonely and starved of genuine positive human attention. Technology affects the way individuals communicate, learn and think. It plays an important role in society today. It has positive and negative effects on the world and it impacts daily life. We are living in an era where technological advances are common. The internet and cell phones are some examples. Our society is a network society, a society constructed around personal and organizational networks powered by digital networks and communicated by the internet. And because networks are global and no boundaries, the network society is a global network society. This historically specific social structure resulted from the interaction between the emerging technological paradigm based on the digital revolution and some major socio cultural changes. A

primary dimension of these changes is what has been labeled the rise of the Me-centered society, or, in sociological terms, the process of individualization, the decline of community understood in terms of space, work, family. Technology has made life expectancy at a given age much greater than it was in the past. Technological advancement is one of the important reasons of social change in a society. Social change is change that occurs within the life of an entire community, not just in the life of an individual or group of individuals. Social change occurs in all societies whether they are primitive or civilized. It's a universal phenomenon, which occurs throughout the world and extent of social change may vary from one society to another. Social change is more quick in technologically advanced societies. In a traditional society, changes are very slow. Technological innovation discoveries and diffusion accelerate the speed of social change in traditional society. Developments, advancements and changes in human societies have been historically based on changes in technology. Early man had simple technology and the society was also very simple. Complexity in social structure grows along with advancement in technology. Accordingly, society advanced from simple to complex social structures. Before the Industrial Revolution, simple family-based production system was characterized by manual labor. This has slowly changed to present day production system based on production system based on Industrial technology. Now production is no longer confined to family boundaries.