1. Engineering (1)
2. History of Engineering.
3. Ancient Era:

Civil Engineering-4000 and 2000 BC in Ancient Egypt and Ancient Iraq. Stopped living nomadic existence, started need for the construction of shelter. During this time, development of transportation (wheel and sailing). The **pyramid of Egypt, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, The Roman aqueducts, Inca and Aztec Empires, the Great wall of China, etc. (show skills and knowledge of civil and military engineers).**

Ancient Greece, Mechanical inventions of Archimedes (mech Eng)

1. Renaissance Era

European history (14th to 17th centuary). Steam engine

1. Modern Era

Decade after Wright Brother, extensive development of aeronautical engineering after World War I.

First search engine (computer Engineer Alan Emtage).

Electric motor (Michael Faraday, Georg Ohm-Electrical Eng)

Vacuum tube and transistor (Development Of electronics)

1. Society:

It is the group of people sharing same boundary (country), sharing same culture, norms, values, belief, etc. sharing same rules, regulation (government) and cooperate to secure the survival of the group and is fairly stable throughout time.

1. Man, and society:

Man is a social animal. No infant could grow into a man without the care of other people. **According to Maclver, family is the first form of the society. Society simply means collection of individuals united by certain relations.** Man need society or companion for living, working and enjoying life. For the health of the society it is essential that there must be a like-minded and unlike minded people. Likeness bring recognition and closeness while unlike minded helps in generating new ideas. Likeness and active cooperation (working together) is the main backbone of the society.

Man forms the society and develops standards and norms to follow. But, in the course of time, the tradition, culture and guidelines (rules) of the **society** control the man. The world system is network of many countries and societies. Not all societies are nations but there may be several societies within a single nation.

Example:

Nepal and India share the society of Hindus. Iraq and Iran share the society of Kurds ( Iranian ethnic group native). Sometimes the presence of many societies within a single nation can become a source of serious conflicts and sometimes war.

Although nations may several societies, not all there societies are necessarily equal in power or benefit equally from social, political and economic arrangements. For example, The Kurds in Iraq were oppressed by a more powerful prevailing society under late Suddam Hussein. And although blacks in South Africa are now in political majority, for many years they were exploited and oppressed economically, socially and politically by the dominant white society in that country.

1. Elements or characteristic features of society.
2. Community and its elements
3. Social Change

Factors affecting social change

Theories of social change

1. Socio-Cultural Evolution Theroy
2. Functionalist Theory
3. Conflict Theory (Class Conflict-Karl Marx theory)
4. Cyclical Theory
5. Individual Freedoms vs Societal goals

Individualism is the idea that the individual’s life belongs to him and that he has an inalienable right to live it as he sees fit, to act on his own judgment, to keep and use the product of his effort, and to pursue the values of his choosing. It’s the idea that the individual is sovereign (ultimate ruler), an end in himself, and the fundamental unit of moral concern (the thing he does is right). Here, individual promote the exercise of one’s goal, desires and interests of the individual. Freedom is right of all living things. Individualism contradict with **‘[Totalitarian’ or ‘collectivism’.](https://fee.org/articles/totalitarian-collectivism-in-america/)**

Societal goals directed toward ‘group think’.

Collectivism is the idea that the individual’s life belongs not to him but to the group or society of which he is merely a part, that he has no rights, and that he must sacrifice his values and goals for the group’s “greater good.” According to collectivism, the group or society is the basic unit of moral concern, and the individual is of value only insofar as he serves the group. The term [socialism](http://www.yourdictionary.com/socialism) refers to any system in which the production and distribution of goods and services is a shared responsibility of a group of people. Socialism is based upon economic and political theories that advocate for collectivism. Socialism is an economic system where everyone in society equally owns the [factors of production](https://www.thebalance.com/factors-of-production-the-4-types-and-who-owns-them-4045262). The ownership is acquired through a democratically elected government. It could also be a cooperative or a public corporation where everyone owns shares

Everyone in society receives a share of the production based on how much each has contributed. This system motivates them to work long hours if they want to receive more. Workers receive their share of production after a percentage has been deducted for the common good.

1. Key role of engineer in development activities.
2. Creating Vison
3. Preparing Mission
4. Execution
5. Monitor and evaluate
6. Train
7. Technology and social change
8. Impact of Computers on society
9. Social Application: Solve human problem
10. Employment and productivity
11. Impact on competition
12. Impact on Individuality
13. Impact on Quality of life
14. Impact in Privacy
15. History of engineering Practice in Eastern and western society -P
16. Engineering Practices in Nepal (READ ONLY DATA SO I LEFT)-B