

# SOCI 425

# Industrial Sociology I

Session Thirteen: Industrialization and Industrial Society (Industry, Family and Community)

Lecturer: Dr. Samson Obed Appiah, Dept. of Sociology  
Contact Information: [soappiah@ug.edu.gh](mailto:soappiah@ug.edu.gh)



## UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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**School of Continuing and Distance Education**

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# Session Overview

- **Overview**
- Industry and society influence each other in many direct ways in the production process. This session examines the interplay between industry and local communities as well as the family.
- **Objective:** At the end of the lecture, the student will be able to
- Identify the relationship between Industrialism and Industrial Societies;
- Examine the factors accounting for the coexistence between Industry and Local Communities;
- Discuss how the process of Industrialization affects the Traditional Family system

# Session Outline

The key topics to be covered in this session are as follows:

- Topic One: Industrialization and Industrial Society
- Topic Two: Industrialization and Local Communities
- Topic Three: Industrialization and the Traditional Family

# Topic One: Industrialization and Industrial Society

- A basic notion of Industrial Sociology is that the work place, community and society as social organizations cannot be understood without reference to each other;
- This is because changes in one area facilitate changes in another as industry and society influence each other in more direct ways;
- Industry must to some extent reflect the character of the community in which it is located as well as its means of transportation.

# Industrialization and Industrial Society Cont.

- Its location on a river or a railway or a lake, its attitude toward work, toward management and labour;
- The community, on the other hand, and many or all of its institutions feel directly the effect of what is happening in industry.

# Industrialization and Industrial Society Cont.

- The characteristic feature of the work place, community and society is that they are found in three historical eras namely;
  - **The Pre-Industrial, the Early Industrial and the Matured Industrial eras;**
- In comparing the first two eras, it is clear that, the character of the technological, social and cultural revolutions upset the traditional society;
- Modern industry demanded a large flexible mobile and motivated labour supply;
- In the early stages of economic development, this manpower was typically recruited from people accustomed to rural life.

# Industrialism and Industrial Society Cont.

- In the factory, machines have enslaved man and these have brought about four major changes:
  - Work in modern industry must be regular and workers punctual;
  - The modern worker is dependent for his livelihood on cooperation or a company or an employer who owns the machines and controls the conditions of work;
  - Machines are often in direct competition with the worker i.e. mechanization means continual change in jobs;

# Industrialism and Industrial Society Cont.

- The modern worker must often move his residence in response to the demands of changing technology;
- On the other hand, work in the primitive or peasant village was traditional and the division of labour was simple;
- Work was assigned on the basis of traditional criteria such as age, sex, and physical strength;
- In contrast, in the industrial society, work changed with changing technology;
- Leading to division of labour being complex and work is assigned more often on the basis of ability.



# Topic Two: Industrialization and Local Communities (Society)

- One of the most important results of the rise of industrialization;
- Has been the construction of new communities, or the rapid growth and change of already existing ones;
- It is true that some industry, both past and present, has been located outside existing towns and near to sources of power or raw materials;
- However, even such industries have rapidly built up communities around them.

# Industrialization and Local Communities (Society)

- It can be said that the existence of industry is almost inconceivable without some sort of community in the neighbourhood;
  - The coexistence of an industry and society (a local community), arises from various factors;
  - One of the factors accounting for the coexistence between industry and society and one whose influence was felt at the earliest times was;
- **The Need of industry for a Labour Supply;**

# Industrialization and Local Communities (Society)Cont.

- An industrial system demands labour which can be depended on to report to work each day and on time;
- Which can be quickly called back to work after a period of layoff, and which have no other livelihood than the industry;
- In order to create or to find such a supply of labour, industry had either entered already existing communities;
- Where a labour force existed, or creates communities into which the labour force could be attracted;

# Industrialization and Local Communities (Society)Cont.

- But today, with better, more easily available, and individually owned means of transportation, workers could live miles away from industry;
- Nevertheless, as in the early days of industry, modern industry must, of necessity;
- Be located within an area of a permanently settled working force, within a community.

# Industrialization and Local Communities (Society)Cont.

- A second reason for the connection between at least some industries and communities are;
- **The great Market for Industrial Products which exists in the Community;**
- By locating in proximity to an urban or rural market, industry can cut transportation costs;
- Particularly where a major portion of the market of an industry is located within a large metropolitan centre;
- For instance locating a flour mill at Nsawam Adoakyiri, noted for baking bread.

# Industrialization and Local Communities (Society) Cont.

- **Thirdly, Industrialization needs a Community as a Source of Special Services;**
  - One of such service may be transportation; a given community may be a centre of rail lines, of roads and trucking routes, suitable for bringing in raw material and exporting finished products;
  - The community may also be able to supply machinery, or parts of machinery, as well as skilled mechanics such as toolmakers, tool repairers, plumbers, and carpenters;
  - Industry may also share other benefits of community life such as protection from fire, police protection, and education of the working force in industrial skills, water supply, and other services.

# Industrialization and Local Communities (Society) Cont.

- **Finally, the Community as a whole may provide sort of Attraction;**
  - Such as higher standard of living, recreation, good education, closeness to fashion, which are necessary to attract and hold a working force at all levels of industry;
  - The number, complexity, importance and frequency of change of occupational roles in industrial society have meant a shift in the basis of role assignment;
  - “Who you are” becomes less important and “what you can do or learn to do” becomes more important.

# Industrialization and Local Communities (Society) Cont.

- Advancing industrialization makes the worker dependent on the employer and the labour market whose changing demands necessitates frequent job shift;
- In competition with others, the individual worker can now move from one job to another with changes in his own ability or the abilities demanded by the job;
- Places of work are now separated from place of residence therefore the industrial work of life includes a journey to the work place.



# Topic Three: Industrialization and the Traditional Family

- How did this trend affect the family?; How can we link these massive changes in the nature;
- And basis of specialization and the vastly increased mobility that are imposed on the family system;
- Family experts say that the family is dissolving in the face of industrialization;
- Divorce is on the increase; more wives are working and therefore spend less time with the family,

# Industrialization and the Traditional Family Cont.

- The marriage contract is becoming less sacred and more secular, as parents are losing authority over children in the face of industrialization;
- Above all, an unbridled “individualism” and a decline in the spirit of self-sacrifice have led to a decline in the birth rate;
- As women are now less willing to bear large number of children who form basis of family;
- The decay of the family which is the most important primary group has brought about further decay of civilization itself.

# Industrialization and the Traditional Family Cont.

- As a student of industrialization once suggest, “modern industry and the traditional family are mutually subversive”;
- Commercial agriculture and the factory system everywhere if they are to develop must force the break-up of the economically self-sufficient extended family system;
- Industrialization quickly and permanently shattered the structure and form of the traditional family and continues to do so wherever it enters a region or a nation;

# Industrialization and the Traditional Family Cont.

- Industrialization is able to do so first, because;
  - **It must break the ties of the family to land or location in order to fill cities with property less workers, dependent solely on the factories for their living;**
- Industrialization cannot even tolerate a deeply rooted urban family, for it requires a mobile population, mobile in both the social and geographical sense;

# Industrialization and the Traditional Family Cont.

- **Secondly, industrialization has shattering effect on the extended family;**
  - As the component parts of the extended family may live in different sections of the city, sometimes even in different nations;
  - Ties between relatives become looser and, in many cases, disappear entirely, and the weakening of the extended family still further weakens the smaller families.

# Industrialization and the Traditional Family Cont.

- **Thirdly, industrialization is incompatible with traditional family relationships;**
  - It must use the labour of father, mother, adolescents, and even children on an equal plane;
  - As it has no affinity for the fine distinctions of status and authority in the traditional family;
  - Industrialization separates the place of work from the place of family life, and in doing so it pulls parents away from children, husbands away from wives.

# Industrialization and the Traditional Family Cont.

- It breaks up the continuity of the traditional family; since in industrial society the family can no longer function as a face-to-face group except at comparatively rare times;
- Through industrialization, the bond of traditional families is broken as children can earn almost as much as their fathers and will not readily accept his authority;
- **Fourthly, industrialization radically changes the physical environment of the family,**
- As a result, induces certain changes in the family structure, as the home is transferred from the country to the city or town, where living space is scarce ;

# Industrialization and the Traditional Family Cont.

- In the city homes often become crowded and unattractive and may positively repel family members;
- Outside the home are all the attractions of urban life; such as places of recreation, clubs among others;
- The family tends to drift apart; as the home becomes a place for meals and for sleeping, but other activities transpire outside the home;
- Thus, in these and other ways, industrialization dissolves the hard lines of relationships in the traditional family.



# Reading List

- Refer to students to relevant text/chapter or reading materials you will make available on Sakai
- Hodson, R and Sullivan, T (1995). **The Social Organization of Work**. New York: Wadsworth Publishing Company (Chapter 3 Pages 63-93)
- Miller and Form (1964). **Industrial Sociology: The Sociology of Work Organization**. New York: Harper and Row Publishers (Chapter 12)
- Parker, R. S et al (2005). **The Sociology of Industry**. Sixth Edition. London: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group

# Activity/Assignment

- What is the relationship between Industrialism and the family?