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Impact of the Industrial Revolution on Family Structure in Nigeria

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Abstract

Purpose: The study sought to analyze the impacts of industrial revolution on the family structure in Nigeria
Methodology: The study adopted a desktop methodology. Desk research refers to secondary data or that which can be collected without fieldwork. Desk research is basically involved in collecting data from existing resources hence it is often considered a low cost technique as compared to field research, as the main cost is involved in executive's time, telephone charges and directories. Thus, the study relied on already published studies, reports and statistics. This secondary data was easily accessed through the online journals and library.

Findings: The results show that there has been a change of family structure since the pre industrialization era and the post industrialization era. The historical process of industrialization changed the ways in which families were structured and interacted. Family bonding are decreasing and divorce rate is increasing rapidly. These shift not only affected the roles of spouses and parents but also those of children. Industrialization changed gender roles and Enlightenment philosophies that inspired new ideals of equality, personal freedom, and individualism.

Unique Contribution to Theory, Practice and Policy: The modernization theory, Talcott Parsons' theory and the classic sociological theory may be used to anchor future studies in the sociology sector. The study results will also benefit other stakeholders such as the policy makers as well as researchers and scholars from different parts of the world. The top management of both public and private industries in the country will also use the study findings to improve families and ensure high and stable performance in all their activities and programs. The study recommends that the adoption of effective social protection development policies in the family structure will help to improve efficiency in their major operations and activities.

Keywords: *Family, Industrial revolution, Career, Marriage*

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INTRODUCTION

In the last part of the eighteenth century, a new revolution was formed and gave birth to a new standard of living. It shaped the world into what people of "today" are familiar with (Xu, 2018). This major occurrence of the late eighteenth century is known as the industrial revolution. It first began in Great Britain, which was the biggest empire in Europe at the time. Industrialization refers to the mechanization of products of human and animal labor by mineral power such as coal, water and steam (Shahroom,2018). Alongside industrialization there was a closely related process of urbanization. This is the process where people move from rural communities into towns and cities, resulting in the rapid growth of those towns and cities. The industrial revolution brought many positive aspects to society but it also brought suffering, dissonance, and other social problems. In order for machine efficiency to be carried out, the machines needed to have people running, powering, and keeping them in tip top shape (Stearns, 2020). As a result of this, working people faced many hard economic and societal times that became problems in their everyday life.

A family is a universal institution found in almost all the cultures. Family members usually live in a house, but common residence is not the sole criteria to define a family (Fithratullah, 2021). The size, form and structure varies from one society to another. Family is the basic unit of production in simple societies The family was forever changed as a result of the industrial revolution and because of this people's lives were affected for the greater part of the nineteenth century. Life generally improved, but the industrial revolution also proved harmful to the essence of the family. Such massive social change inevitably impacts on the family (Haraway, 2018). Families in the past used to live together as a unit to produce goods during the Agricultural Revolution but with the start of the Industrial Revolution, this changed drastically. Work and home life used to overlap as the play and work could intertwine. As families were working on the farms, the children were able to play and the parents were able to spend plenty of time with their family (Meyer, 2018). During the industrialization, home life and work life became separated. Women's role in the industrial economy took a major hit as they took on more of the housewife roles while men worked long hours to make money for their families.

Industrialization changed the family by converting it from a unit of production into a unit of consumption, causing a decline in fertility and a transformation in the relationship between spouses and between parents and children (Elnakat,2015) This change occurred unevenly and gradually, and varied by social class and occupation. Through the nineteenth century industrial workers continued to have relatively large families; women tended to have children about every two years from marriage to age forty(Evans,2015) Most types of workers had little motivation for limiting family size because children continued to contribute to the family economy and infant and child mortality rates remained high in industrial cities, sometimes reaching fifty percent in the first year of life(Baker,2017) Usually women stopped working outside the home once they became mothers, but often their husbands' wages were too low to support a family so they took in tasks such as sewing to supplement the family income.

Industrialization disrupted the traditional relationship between generations, as well as the relationship between spouses. Fathers could no longer pass on skills to their children often the only patrimony workers had when skills became obsolete (Mayowa, 2019). During times when the father was unemployed, family roles could be dramatically reversed. Children and wives would bring home wages while the husband tended to the household. In conditions of severe poverty family life could barely exist when multiple families and individuals crowded into tiny dwellings to save on rent. The nineteenth-century Bourgeoisie experienced a fundamental transformation in family life as well. In the early phases of industrial capitalism, bourgeois women helped manage family businesses. little separation existed between private household affairs and the family enterprise and their attitude about the latter extended to all aspects of life (Anak, 2020). As mothers they concentrated on alleviating themselves of childcare responsibilities and sent their infants to wet-nurses. When the mechanization of production and the professionalization of commerce removed work from the home, however, gender roles and ideals about family life changed dramatically. Men left the home to work and to socialize with other men, whereas women devoted themselves to domesticity and motherhood (Cawie, 2020) Wives were to establish a moral haven from the unethical capitalist world to which their husbands could return. They supervised and instructed servants and elaborately decorated their households and themselves as symbols of their husband's success.

A new ideology about motherhood emerged, dictating that women devote themselves exclusively to the nurturing function, breast-feeding their children themselves and rearing them according to strict rules of moral and religious discipline (Bhambhani, 2018). They supervised and instructed servants and elaborately decorated their households and themselves as symbols of their husbands' success. Living conditions for skilled weavers and their families also changed during and after the Industrialization Revolution. Before the Industrial Revolution they could work at their own pace from home, work on gardening, weaving, and raise small farm animals (Glenn, 2016) Families seemed to have lived very comfortable and content lifestyle and were able to choose their work days and hours. After industrialization, many could no longer work at their own pace or rely on opportunities such as weaving for their income. Children were expected to go to work in factories along with their parents and lost the time they formerly had to spend with their families (Zabriskie, 2016). The overall quality of life for most families and how they lived their lives negatively changed because of the Industrialization revolution.

As recently as 20 years ago, Nigeria was categorized as an undeveloped "Third World" nation. Nigeria is a newcomer to modernization in terms of both economic and social development. For the last 20 years, Nigeria has been rated by many as one of the fastest developing nations. One reason is that the new modern government of Nigeria had to start from traditionally oriented institutions with very limited resources (winther, 2015) Since then, the development in industry sectors has made it possible for the Nigerian Government to develop its old towns and capital and to build new modern towns. Infrastructures such as roads, ports (sea and air), modern hospitals and schools have also had a high priority. The government institutions developed from very limited

numbers of buildings and employees(Omwammi,2015). Historians of development in Nigeria cite the example of how Nigeria started in 1950s from a few kilometers of roads, three schools, and two hospitals. Today there are over 772 schools including over 30 universities and many other technical schools and colleges, over 47 hospitals, and over 5,000 km of asphalt roads in the nation (dickinson, 2016) The development of the industrial sector attracted many Nigerian families from villages and small towns to work in the government departments in the capital city of Nigeria.

Statement of the Problem

Due to industrial revolution the rights of women are becoming more recognized in respect to both initiation of marriage and decision-making in the family. The ‘quite revolution’ in women’s employment along with the feminist movements has changed the status of women in the family. Now, they are no more chattel or deaf and dumb like animals. Despite the positive changes brought on by industrialization, its impact on society at large and on families in specific has inspired many researchers. At the same time, we are experiencing the shrinking ties among kinship groups and reduction of the sense of responsibility that family members used to have for one another. Such a family is moving in harmony with the rest of our institutions. Everywhere in the world, the family is changing from its old pattern and adapting to the new emerging society in accordance with the time. It is changing in size or perceptions, norms and role structures also there were many changes to occupations throughout the country as more and more people moved into the big cities.

Economy shifted from one based on agriculture and commerce to one based on factory production in towns and cities. This caused work to become something that was done outside the home to earn a wage to provide for the family. The husband was the exclusive provider, the head of the household and the link between the family and society. The wife was the homemaker for whom new products were manufactured to assist in creating a comfortable home. Women were seen to be gentler, patient and loving than men which is why her role was to be a wife, mother, and housekeeper. With industrial revolution women were no longer confined at home, they were now working with their husband in the industries. This has led to increase of divorce cases in that women no longer need men for provision since they can work for their own money. With the impact of technology and industrial change, there is a worldwide movement towards small, nuclear family maintaining a separate and independent household and breaking down of the traditional extended family system and other types of kin groups. Their influence is declining in every field of life. A modified extended family structure is emerging in which individual nuclear families retain considerable autonomy and yet maintain connections with other nuclear families or so-called ‘joint family’.

Theoretical Review

This Study will benefit from the modernization theory which was proposed by Walt Whitman Rostow (1916), the classic sociological theory by Karl Marx, Émile Durkheim, Max Weber (1920) and the conflict theory by Karl Marx (1916)

The Modernization Theory

A lot of propositions have been made by modernization theorists, each theorist emphasizing what he feels hamper or would affect the modernization of hitherto traditional society. Modernization theory suggest that familyism entails a traditional or parochial orientation that inhibits economic progress. This theory argues that familyism can be a progressive force which facilitates economic accumulation and upward mobility under certain social conditions. This theoretical analysis also calls into question characterizations of the family as primarily a unit of consumption in modern society. Here the role of the family as a production unit is examined and three types of familial cooperation are identified. In addition, some conditions under which familyism can promote economic accumulation are discussed. The theory looks at the internal factors of a country while assuming that with assistance of traditional countries can be brought to development in the same manner more developed countries have been (mirralles,2015). Modernization theory both attempts to identify the social variables that contribute to social progress and development of societies and seeks to explain the process of social evolution. Authors such as Daniel Lerner explicitly equated modernization with Westernization. In order to develop, less developed countries basically needed to adopt a similar path to development to the West. They needed to adopt Western cultural values and industrialize in order to promote economic growth. In order to do this, they would need help from Western governments and companies, in the form of aid and investment.

According to (Stockemer, 2016). Modernization is a total transformation of a traditional or premodern society into the type of technology and associated social organization that characterized the advanced economically prosperous and relatively stable nations of the world The Industrial Revolution has change the structure and the environment of the family. The family changed from extended and rurally based to nuclear and city-centered, unrestricted and less stable (Gilman,2018). Modernization involves the development of an industrial labor force, an educated population, urbanization and political participation with concomitant changes and inevitable interrelation Modernization is a progressive process which in the long run is not only inevitable but desirable. This theory adds insights to our study in that it recognizes the family structure as the basis on which modernization can take place in the sense that family transition from nuclear to city centered individuals will bring about an educated labor force.

The Classic Sociological Theory

The classical sociological canon is framed by the works of Karl Marx, Max Weber, and Emile Durkheim. The classic sociological theory aims to understand what we know as the modern world. This is approached through understanding the transition from pre-modern or traditional

societies to modern societies. The characteristics that define traditional and modern societies must be operationalized. Putting it into the colonial context then we can understand part of the defining characteristic of the transition to modernity as the development of the nation state referred to as the monopoly of force that began in the 16th century (Cedric Robinson ,2005). Modernity is defined by the rise of nation states and also a new conception of the individual whose thoughts and desires is independent of others. According to (Durkheim,1960) modern societies grew more populated, more complex and more difficult to regulate, the underlying basis of solidarity or unity within the social order needed to evolve. His primary concern was that the cultural glue that held society together was failing, and that the divisions between people were becoming more conflictual and unmanageable. Within this understanding, Durkheim argued that primitive societies are structured by kinship relations and they lack too much social differentiation

According to his theory, as the roles individuals in the division of labor become more specialized and unique and people increasingly have less in common with one another, they also become increasingly interdependent on one another. Even though there is an increased level of individual autonomy the development of unique personalities and the opportunity to pursue individualized interest's society has a tendency to cohere because everyone depends on everyone else. The academic relies on the mechanic for the specialized skills required to fix his or her car, the mechanic sends his or her children to university to learn from the academic, and both rely on the baker to provide them with bread for their morning toast. Each member of society relies on the others. In premodern societies the structures like religious practice that produce shared consciousness and harsh retribution for transgressions function to maintain the solidarity of society as a whole (Emile Durkheim ,1960).

Whereas in modern societies, the occupational structure and its complex division of labor function to maintain solidarity through the creation of mutual interdependence. Labor becomes external to the satisfaction of needs, through becoming a form of prayer or demonstration of piety (Weber 1930). The development of capitalism in the 18th and 19th centuries was utterly revolutionary and unprecedented in the scope and scale of the societal transformation it brought about. Capitalism is defined by a unique set of features that distinguish it from previous modes of production like feudalism or agrarianism (Karl Marx 2004). According to Marx, the conditions for capitalist means of production and exchange were generated in feudal society. The feudal organization of agriculture and manufacturing industry, in one word, the feudal relations of property became no longer compatible with the already developed productive forces; they became so many fetters. They had to be burst asunder into their place stepped free competition and accompanied by a social and political constitution adapted to it and by the economic and political sway of the bourgeois class. This theory adds insights to our study in that it recognizes the industrial revolution as the major cause of individualism in the family structure on basis on which married people no longer needed each other for provision and children upbringing leading to increase of divorces and increase of capitalism.

The Conflict Theory

Conflict theory is a sociopolitical theory that originated with Karl Marx. It seeks to explain political and economic events in terms of an ongoing struggle over finite resources. Conflict theory has sought to explain a wide range of social phenomena including wars, revolutions, poverty, discrimination and domestic violence. It ascribes most of the fundamental developments in human history such as democracy and civil rights. Central tenets of conflict theory are the concepts of social inequality, the division of resources, and the conflicts that exist among different socioeconomic classes. Conflict theory can explain many types of societal conflicts throughout history. Some theorists believe that societal conflict is the force that ultimately drives change and development in society. With the rise of capitalism, the bourgeoisie would use their influence to oppress the proletariat, the majority class. This way of thinking is tied to a common image associated with conflict theory-based models of society. Adherents to this philosophy tend to believe in a pyramid arrangement in terms of how goods and services are distributed in society. At the top of the pyramid is a small group of elites that dictate terms and conditions to the larger portion of society because they have an outsized amount of control over resources and power. Instead of fearing the breakdown of social order that mass violence represented, they felt that revolutionary violence was needed to eliminate capitalism and the poverty and misery they saw as its inevitable results (Marx & Engels, 1962).

In a capitalist society, revolution is inevitable because of structural contradictions arising from the very nature of capitalism (Marx and Engels, 1962). Because profit is the main goal of capitalism, the bourgeoisie's interest lies in maximizing profit. To do so, capitalists try to keep wages as low as possible and to spend as little money as possible on working conditions. This central fact of capitalism eventually prompts the rise of class consciousness or an awareness of the reasons for their oppression, among workers (Marx and Engels, 1962). Their class consciousness in turn leads them to revolt against the bourgeoisie to eliminate the oppression and exploitation they suffer. In a capitalist society, the bourgeoisie, or ruling class, owns the means of production, while the proletariat or working class does not own the means of production and instead is oppressed and exploited by the bourgeoisie. This difference creates an automatic conflict of interests between the two groups. Simply put, the bourgeoisie is interested in maintaining its position at the top of society, while the proletariat's interest lies in rising up from the bottom and overthrowing the bourgeoisie to create an egalitarian society. This theory adds insights to our study in that it recognizes modernization as the major cause of conflicts in families in the sense that families grouped themselves in different classes according to their wealth and material possessions that lead to oppression of the less privileged group in the society.

Empirical Review

Kanorio (2019), conducted a study on effect of industries on gender relations from 1963 to 1985 and impact of the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) on gender relations in Kenya from 1985 up to 2010. The data collection methods entailed descriptive research design with an interview guide, which was designed to collect qualitative information on gender labor relations. Purposive sampling technique was used targeting 33 respondents mainly males and females aged between 20 to 80 years. The study revealed that although education could be necessary, it is not a sufficient condition to explain the inequality and discrimination existing for the employment of women within the manufacturing industries. In addition, it revealed that gender differences provide a mechanism, which provides a limited range of occupation options for women and consequently hindering their job opportunities.

Mwenda (2015), conducted a study on levels of industrial pollutants and their effects on water resources and livelihoods along Msimbazi sub catchment in Tanzania. Specifically, the study determined the types and abundance of pollutants discharged by industries, levels of industrial pollutants and their effects on water resources and livelihood. Data were analyzed using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The quantitative techniques included descriptive statistics such as cross-tabulation, frequencies, percentages and means which was done using Statistical Packages for Social Sciences (SPSS) software version 18.0 and Microsoft Excel 2007. Qualitative data was analyzed using Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis. The results show that the types and abundance of pollutants discharged by industries along the sub catchment were higher and to some points exceeding the World Health Organization (WHO) and Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) standards. Pollutants such as COD was found to be the highest at Vingunguti with the COD of 2451.57mg/l and Tabata 1 recorded 879.39mg/l. Turbidity was higher at Vingunguti with 674NTU and Kigogo 2 which had 357NTU exceeded the TBS and WHO acceptable levels. DO was exceeding the standards in stations like Vingunguti and Kigogo1 which had 0.00mg/l.

Machangi (2015), conducted a study to identify the levels and the factors that influence gender disparities at the selected organizations in the manufacturing, the service sector and the related trade unions in Kenya. The study used the descriptive survey research design to obtain data from the manufacturing and the service sector industries as well as the related trade unions. Primary data were obtained from 360 respondents drawn from operational, management and trade unions levels using interviews, questionnaires, while organizations' records were used for secondary data. The findings revealed that despite the many strategies employed, gender disparities continue to persist in formal employment in Kenya. The margins of disparities were seen to increase up the organizational hierarchy and at the trade unions levels. Organizational and social factors were identified as main causes of gender disparities in Kenya. Some of the identified possible causes of disparities include recruitment procedures, job descriptions, long working hours, lack of appeal

systems in promotions, poor implementation of policies, lack of health and safety provisions for expectant mothers, and family responsibilities.

Yusuf (2014), conducted a study to analyze the effect of education as a social factor on industrial action of parastatals in Kenya. Quantitative data was analyzed descriptively using frequency counts, percentages and presented using frequency tables, bar graphs and pie charts. Qualitative data was reported in a narrative form and where possible percentage of cases reported. Regression analysis was used to show the relationship between the independent variable and dependent variables. The findings in this study indicated a clear understanding by respondents on the effect of inflation, taxation, education and interest rates on industrial action. The major findings indicated that the recent wave of strike in parastatals was as a result of the increase in inflation. Based on the findings of this study to examine the effects of inflation, taxation, education, and interest rates on industrial action, it is clear that the employer and employees in parastatals hold different perceptions regarding the effects of government policies regarding inflation, taxation, and interest rates on salary of employees.

Abdille (2013), conducted a study to determine if there was any strategic succession planning in family owned businesses in Kenya and assess the effects of strategic succession planning on future direction of the family businesses in Kenya. The study used structured and semi structured questionnaires as data collection instrument. The data collected was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. Quantitative data was used to obtain descriptive statistics such as frequency, percentages, mode, median and standard deviation, while qualitative method was used to analyze the open ended question and descriptive statistics. The findings of the study showed that majority of the respondents indicated strategic planning and succession plans respectively as major factors affecting survival of family owned businesses and hence need to be addressed to facilitate family businesses to the next generation. The failure to plan for succession is one of the greatest threats to the survival of the family businesses. Accordingly, the study suggests that family businesses have to plan succession appropriately to ensure continuity.

Nzioka (2012), conducted a study to examine the nature of health problems experienced by women working in industrial occupations and to identify factors that contribute to those health conditions. The study was carried out with a sample of 100 women workers employed in the three selected industries. The data were collected using mainly survey method while supplementary data were obtained from documented cases and direct observation within the selected industries. Data obtained were analyzed using both the quantitative and qualitative methods, which facilitated assessment of the factors that influence the health conditions of women working in the industrial occupations. The findings of the study showed that working conditions and factors within the work environment largely influence the health conditions of the women employees. It was observed that the age of women employed in the industrial occupations ranged between 23 and 51 years, majority had secondary education, their average salary was KShs. 7,768.50, and 76% of the women workers had dependents. It was also observed that women working in the industrial

occupations experience various health problems, which include stress, headache, chest pains, back pains, throat infections and injuries.

Research Gaps

Conceptual Gaps

A conceptual gap is the missing gap of knowledge which is related to the role a variable play in an already existing body of knowledge and it is a sub-set of research gap. Nzioka (2012), conducted a study to examine the nature of health problems experienced by women working in industrial occupations and to identify factors that contribute to those health conditions. Mwenda (2015), conducted a study on levels of industrial pollutants and their effects on water resources and livelihoods along Msimbazi sub catchment in Tanzania. This two studies presented a conceptual gap since our study will look at impact of industrial revolution on the family structure in Nigeria.

Contextual Gaps

A contextual gap is the missing gap of knowledge on the definition and measurement method used to describe a particular variable from contextual point of view to make it more appropriate in a certain study or research. Kanorio (2019) conducted a study on effect of industries on gender relations from 1963 to 1985 and impact of the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) on gender relations in Kenya from 1985 up to 2010. Yusuf (2014) conducted a study to analyze the effect of education as a social factor on industrial action of parastatals in Kenya. This two studies presented a contextual gap since our study will look at impact of industrial revolution on the family structure in Nigeria.

Geographical Gap

A geographical gap is the missing piece or pieces in the research literature, is the area that has not yet been explored or is under-explored. Machangi (2015), conducted a study to identify the levels and the factors that influence gender disparities at the selected organizations in the manufacturing, the service sector and the related trade unions in Kenya. Mwenda (2015), conducted a study on levels of industrial pollutants and their effects on water resources and livelihoods along Msimbazi sub catchment in Tanzania. This two studies presented a geographical gap since our study was conducted in Nigeria.

Methodological Gap

Methodological gap is the missing gap of knowledge on a more appropriate underlying method(s) which can be used in research instead of the previously one. Kanorio (2019) conducted a study on effect of industries on gender relations from 1963 to 1985 and impact of the Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs) on gender relations in Kenya from 1985 up to 2010. The data collection methods entailed descriptive research design with an interview guide, which was designed to collect qualitative information on gender labor relations. Abdille (2013), conducted a study to determine if there was any strategic succession planning in family owned businesses in

Kenya and assess the effects of strategic succession planning on future direction of the family businesses in Kenya. The study used structured and semi structured questionnaires as data collection instrument. The data collected was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative methods. This two studies presented a methodological gap since our study will utilize a desktop research methodology.

METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a desktop literature review method (desk study). This involved an in-depth review of studies related to impact of industrial revolution on the family structure. Three sorting stages were implemented on the subject under study in order to determine the viability of the subject for research. This is the first stage that comprised the initial identification of all articles that were based on impact of industrial revolution on the family structure. The search was done generally by searching the articles in the article title, abstract, keywords. A second search involved fully available publications on the subject on impact of industrial revolution on the family structure. The third step involved the selection of fully accessible publications. Reduction of the literature to only fully accessible publications yielded specificity and allowed the researcher to focus on the articles that related to impact of industrial revolution on the family structure which was split into top key words. After an in- depth search into the top key words (impact, industrial, revolution, family structure), the researcher arrived at 6 articles that were suitable for analysis. The results are from analysis of research papers done by:

Nzioka (2012), who conducted a study to examine the nature of health problems experienced by women working in industrial occupations and to identify factors that contribute to those health conditions. The study was carried out with a sample of 100 women workers employed in the three selected industries. The data were collected using mainly survey method while supplementary data were obtained from documented cases and direct observation within the selected industries. Data obtained were analyzed using both the quantitative and qualitative methods, which facilitated assessment of the factors that influence the health conditions of women working in the industrial occupations. The findings of the study showed that working conditions and factors within the work environment largely influence the health conditions of the women employees.

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SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

The study found out that the Industrial Revolution remains one of history's great mysteries. The study of family history provides a unique opportunity to understand the conjuncture of these major events that shaped modern Europe. The family after all is the starting point of any society and rarely remains untouched by social change whether as a cause or as an effect. But its history poses an overwhelming challenge as well. The private nature of family life has kept it hidden from history particularly among people who left few or no records of their past. The empirics of the Industrial Revolution and the years before the discontinuity in technological innovation rates seems less than has been imagined and the transition between the old world of zero productivity growth rates and the new world of rapid productivity growth much more gradual. The changes described above most closely fit the European middle classes the victors of all three revolutions who left the ample documentation of their everyday lives. That the lower classes experienced these massive social changes very differently is indisputable. Their fertility and mortality remained high and they continued to have large families. The shift from home based production to mechanized factory production in most cases left a large portion of the working class disinherited. Benefits of democratic ideals came to them very late, and only after bitter struggles to add to the political meaning of freedom a social one. The industrial proletariat endured a precarious existence and created new strains on the societies in which it lived. Records of conflict with employers and police and of militant protest that often translated into political.

Recommendations

Since the modernization theory, classic sociological theory and conflict theory were useful on giving insights on industrialization and family structure the researcher recommends that the theories can be used in the future for future studies in the sociological sector.

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