# Social response to technological change

Technology

Introduction Contemporary Science and Technology have created the facilities for the modern development. In myriad ways, each has improved our capabilities to manage environmental strengths and given us visualizations of an even more flourishing future. Unquestionably, Science and Technology have also improved both our reliance on the various inventions and innovations they have created and our doubts about the prospect. The effect of technology on the world at large has been a ubiquitous subject in social, economic, and political contemplation for decades. Many studies have argued about the degree to which continuous technological growth and development will improve or encumber the continued existence of the human race. . A diverse anthology of writers has drained our thought on the rising intricacy and technological change in modern society. Technology's consequences are not accurately predicted or assessed (Markert and Backer, 2003).

Technological change is often perceived to be linear, but in actuality, it is full of cyclical patterns of regression. Attitudes and values have a great deal of influence over the directions of a nation's scientific and technological change. The public view Science and Technology as social and political labels. These values and attitudes include cheerful optimism, fearful skepticism, cautious optimism, idealistic support, ambivalence, mild disillusionment disenchantment, and compassionate (Markert and Backer, 2003).

. Contemporary breakthroughs are disasters, profoundly influence personal insight about definite technologies. It takes devoted interest and comprehension to devise opinions about Science and Technology (Markert and Backer, 2003).

In addition, response modes are used to show the aspects of social change due to technological change. Some of the distinctive quality-of-life pointers cultural anthropologists and sociologists employ to study this model include environmental stability and quality, per capita income or standard of living, intellectual well-being and psychological, opportunities for self-sufficiency and general climatic conditions . Technological quests serving to develop or advance these broad measures are defined as both progressive and beneficial for society. Besides technologies having the impending potential to detract, degrade, or devastate these conditions are distinct as dangerous, risky, or harmful to social well-being. These behavioral modes include apathy, avoidance, reactionist rejection, reluctant acceptance and immediate acquiescence (Markert and Backer, 2003).

Moreover, technological change results in technological traps. In a factual sense, trap refers to confinement, or custody, where runoff is neither tricky nor impossible. Contemporary society life is sated with traps allied to technology. Contemporary hospitals and their striking surgery amenities disclose our dependence on technology to treat illnesses and ability to save lives (Markert and Backer, 2003).

In regard, technological literacy is quickly becoming an attractive managerial mannerism. Additionally, literacy has been of great apprehension in educational literature for a long time now (Markert and Backer, 2003).

Of great concern, there has been a social dependency on technology as described by our time in modern history. It has been tagged the information age, computer age, postindustrial age, telecommunications age, and biotech age. More so, living with technology has been linked to making trade-offs (Markert and Backer, 2003). Nonetheless, contemporary civilizations have

become captive to the forces of technological progress. There is no turning back because the benefits, both real and imagined, are enormous. The impending deficits are, likewise, greater than before and might turn out to be disastrous in the absence of a clear and prudent plan providing for a fallback system of survival

Moreover, risk-benefit analyzes have led to the propagation of technologies that has prolonged the extent of risk at an exemplified rate (Markert and Backer, 2003).

## Summary

Even though the society believes that changes are revolutionary, it is critical to proposing that changes are more likely to be evolutionary. It implies that people should focus and reflect on the current technological change, so as to plan for future. The chapter scrutinizes the theory of social change from numerous points of view. Science and technology are outlined on a regular basis, and people's demand. In order to manage new and challenging scientific and technological breakthroughs, societal groups rely on numerous behavioral response modes. A technologically sophisticated civilization must be technologically cognizant in order to safeguard its survival (Markert and Backer, 2003).

## Reference

Markert, L. R., & Backer, P. R. (2003). Contemporary technology: Innovations, issues, and perspectives. Recording for the Blind & Dyslexic.