Types of Society: Unit-4.

Post-Industrial Society: (P.I Society)

- Concept Starlied with Arthus Penti in 1940s as a reaction to Industrial society (because of alienational, anomie).
- Marxistu losing its appeal (eg: Nuclear energy used for lirihian purpose)
- Daniel Bell “The end of ideology”, “coming of post individual Society”. (1973)

Ideology displayed by technology. Concept & Communism moving in the same direction. This theory is called converging theory.

- Andre Emulrick (Russian Historian)
- C. W. Mills
- Ratf Dahrendof
- T. Parsons
- Bookchin
- Robert Kahus Anthony Weiner
daniel bell

- methodical treatment of Post-Industrialsty society.

✓ in terms of 3 subsystems: of industrial.
  1. social structure
  2. polity
  3. culture
He developed axial principles to 3 subsystem structure.

Social Structure
- Policy
  - Participational
    - Controlled / uncontrolled
      - Self enhancement

Economic Structure
- Profit maximum
- Self fulfillment

Totali system
- Democratic system

How to harmonize these 3 subsystems.

Structure of Post-Industrial society:

- Social structure
- Distribution in Post-Industrial society:
  - Service sector more prominent than manufacturing sector
  - Leisure
  - Planning – preoccupational (R & D)
  - Theoretical knowledge
  - Intellectual technically (eg. PERT, CPM)

Economic Structure
- Occup structure
- Tech structure

Social Structure
- Control

Brzzenski: Book “between 2 ages”

- Used the term “technocratic era” (America is this era)
- Latter the term “technotronic era” (technical & electronic)

Book “3rd have”

Acknowledgment that revolutionary called by Telly

Revolutionary caused with the emergence of information society
Daniel Bell

Compares 3 societies.

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Pre-industrial Society</th>
<th>Industrial Society</th>
<th>Post-Industrial Society</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lous of Power</td>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Factories &amp; Business Firms</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Dominact</td>
<td>Land owners, Military chief</td>
<td>Bonrgcoise, Entrepreneurs</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Access to power</td>
<td>Inheritance</td>
<td>Inheritance (or) Enterprise</td>
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<td>University knowledge centers</td>
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<td>Skilled technicians</td>
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<td>Education</td>
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1. Educational will be more.
2. Specialists
3. Social scientists in decision making process.
4. Knowledge in deciding factor
5. <Confusion below technically & theoretically skilled>
6. Inequality exists – stratification present based on knowledge
7. Too much to white dollar.

Anthony Giddens: Thus is no totally-then from modly to post-modly. It is radically modern.

Peter Druckard  Concept ‘Knowledge society’ Where knowledge would become an by it resource managing the knowledge & highly Skilled manpower would be it. There is a tremendous impact or trade union Relationship as workers can’t be fired & hired by blue collar workers. Workers become indispensable & new types of industrial Relationship would emergence.

Etzioni & later on Jean Baudrillard & Foucault

Popularize the term Post Modern society borrowing from C. W. Mills

Daniel Bell

Popularise the term Post-Industrial society & post

Industrialism thru his book “The coming of Post-Industrial society” (1973) Acig to Bell Post-Industrial society is one where knowledge has Displaced property as the central preoccupational and the
Prime source of power & social deglamism.  
Technicians & professionals are the preeminented social groups.  
Service industries are more it than manufacturing industries.

Also uses the term Post-Industrialsty Society & Technocratic Society.

Gave methodical treatment to Post-Industrialsty Society

He in his methodology devides Post-Industrialsty society into 3 parts

1. Social structural
2. Polities
3. Culture

- In his book “ the Com. PI Society” he deals with social structure Part only except few references

To the other 2. He introduced the concept ‘axial principles’ which means ‘salient principles’

He identifies distintutire axial principles of 3 sub s/w of post-Industrialsty society. In the introdutional he Says that in modern western souicity the axial principal of social structure Is economing which refers toA way of allocating resources. According to principles of least cost, substitutability, potimisational & Profit maximisational.

- Axial principles. Of mod; politces of participational.
- Axial principles of culture is the desire for self fulfillment & selfenhancement. The values consures

That crystallize in there 3 axial principles which are mutually compatible. However Post-Industialsty society
Is lacking value concensious among the axial principles & therefore brings dishamonly, a problem

Which all social sciences should comfort as post Industrial souicty arrives. This focuss how to harmonize

The 3 axial principles of sub systems. His present concern is to explore Social stratification Of Post-Industrialsty society/Social Structure Consists of economy & within economy is present occupational structure & Technically The dimensions are Post-Industrialsty Souicty Are

1. change from productional of goods to productional of services.
2. ↑ the Eg D.P from service sector & pre eminence of tertiacy sector & pre-emi of professionals & technocracts.
3. Most char is the untralits of theoretical knowledge as the source of innovational policy formulates
Of the styl. Theorical knowledge becomes crucial. Technically that developed in 19th eg did not
Always have theoretical basics. Most inventors where habitral smcart tickeress. Eg:
Edison had no formal educational but modern thechnically is based on theory. G use of thechnical science with mathematics & simulational.
4. Contant pre-occupational with planning of technically. More privacy is given to R & D as there is controlled
Assessment & growth of technically. There is no charce by cruve. Technical planning becomes much
Productable.
5. Rise of latelcutural technically. – A technique of thinking & decision making is no longer by infusion (w/o reasoning). There is preeminence of techno circuit DM.

**Significature & Implicatns of these than:**

1. It strengthens the role of knowledge (suines). Lognatire values becomes fundamental institutional souictys
2. By making decision, more technical it brings in suintists, technocrcuts & senior Suintcits into the main Stream of decision making. Policy shap’g goes out out & specialists would hold positions. Suintcits & Social suintcits would be at the centre of political process. By creating & extending technical intelligences
   Raises a new issue of defining relations of technocratic intelligenccia. To literally intelligenccia. Tanlies cosenous would is not lost.
3. Due to centraliting of theoretical knowledge, universities & research initital become power centres.
4. Technocrats, professionals & white collar are going to occupy new occupational. Therefore occupational structureWould be changing. There would be g participional in labour force.
5. Stratification system would be based on educational & technically. Technical class would be the most dominart class in 21st century.
6. Economics’g more of corporational. Shifts towards socializing more. As there are inherent limit to economing
   More focus would be forwards social concern.
7. The sphere of public commonly would increase & public participational will be more thru mass media.
8. Political agerda would emphasis on social planning.