

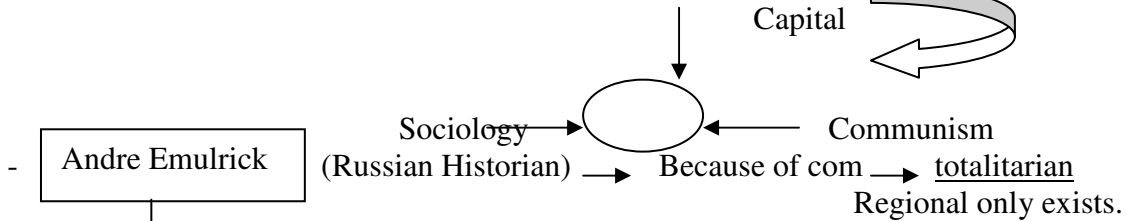
# Types of Society: Unit-4.

## 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 lirihiian purpose)

- Daniel Bell → “The end of ideology”., “coming of post indiridual Society”. (1973) ↓

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



- Andre Emulrick (Russian Historian) → Because of com → totalitarian Regional only exists.  
 ↓ Till 1989 will S. Russian will service

- C. W. Mills → concept “Post modern society “

- Ratf Dahrendrof → concept Service class society (service Sector)  
 → concept Modern Industrial society (people centric programs)  
 → concept Post Capitahistic Society

given - T. Parsons → Modernisational (influenced by Maxwebe ) ↗ Maximum 1<sup>st</sup>

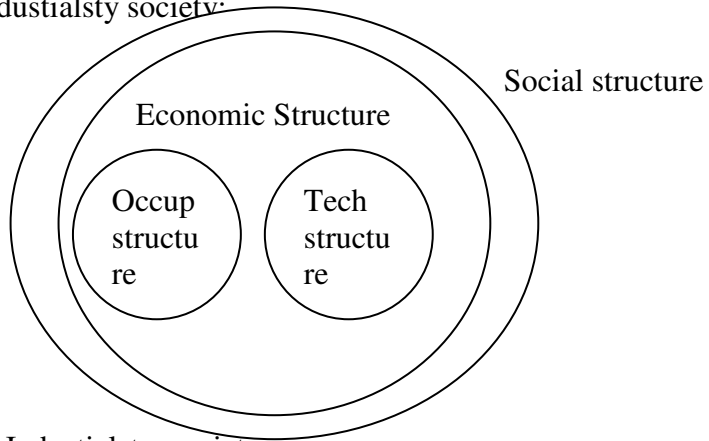
- Bookchin → concept Post scarcities society (no scarcity. Brother relative poverty)

- Robert Kahus  
Anthony Weiner → Post economic society (labour centric policies)  
 People Centric

Daniel Bell - methodical treatment of Post-Industialsty society.

- ✓ in terms of 3 subsystems: of industrial.
  1. social structure
  2. polity
  3. culture

- ✓ He developed axial p / salient principles to 3 subsystem structure.
- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Principle. Economising</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Profit maximum</p> | <p>Policy Participational</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Controlled / uncontrolled</p> <p>↓      ↓</p> <p>Totali system    democratic system</p> | <p>culture self fulfillment &amp; Self enhancement</p> |
|--|---|--|
- ✓ How to honmonize there 3 subsystem.
  - ✓ Structure Of Post-Industrialsty society:



- ✓ Distrubsions in Post-Industrialsty society.
- Service sector more prominetonal than manufacturing sector
- Leisure ↑
- Planning – preoccupational (R & D)
- Theoretical knowledge
- Intellectual technically (eg. PERT CPM) } techniques in industrial study)

Brzzenski: Book → “between 2 ages”

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

Elwin Book → “3<sup>rd</sup> have”

Acknowledge that revolution called by Telly  
 Revolution caused with the emergences of information socie

Daniel Bell

Compares 3 society.

		Pre-industrial Society	Industrial Society	Post-Industrial Society
1.	Loss of Power	Land	Factories & Business Firms	University knowledge centres
2.	Dominant Figures.	Land owners Military chief	Bourgeoisie Entrepreneurs	Skilled technicians Professionals
3.	Access to power	Inheritance	Inheritance (or) Enterprise	Education

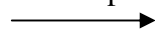
1. Educational will be more.
2. Specialists
3. Social scientists in decision making process.
4. Knowledge in deciding factor
5. <Confusion below technically & theoretically skilled > Problem.
6. Inequality exists – stratification present based on knowledge
7. Too much to white dollar.

Anthony Giddens

: This is no totally-then from modern to post-modern.  
It is radically modern.

Peter Drucker

Concept



‘Knowledge society’ Where knowledge

would become an ↑ by its resource managing the knowledge & highly skilled manpower would be it. There is a tremendous impact on trade union relationship as workers can't be fired & hired by blue collar workers. Workers become ↑ by indispensable & new types of industrial relationship would emerge.

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)

According to Bell Post-Industrial Society is one where knowledge has

Bell

Displaced property as the central preoccupation and the

Prime source of power & social dynamism.

Technicians & professionals are the preeminent social groups.

Service industries are more than manufacturing industries.

Alan Towarin

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

Daniel Bell

→ Gave methodical treatment to Post-Industrial Society

He in his methodology divides Post-Industrial society into 3 parts

1. Social structural
2. Politics
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 distinctive axial principles of 3 sub s/w of post-Industrial society. In the introduction he says that in modern western societies the axial principle of social structure is economizing which refers to a way of allocating resources. According to principles of least cost, substitutability, potimisational & Profit maximisational.

- Axial principles. Of mod; politics 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-Industrial society

Is lacking value consensus among the axial principles & therefore brings disharmony, a problem

Which all social sciences should confront as post Industrial society arrives. This focuses how to harmonize

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

1. change from production of goods to production of services.
2. ↑ the Eg D.P from service sector & pre-eminence of tertiary sector & pre-emi of professionals & technocrats.
3. Most char is the untrials of theoretical knowledge as the source of innovational policy formulates  
Of the styl. Theoretical knowledge becomes crucial. Technically that developed in 19<sup>th</sup> eg did not  
Always have theoretical basics. Most inventors were habitual smart tinkerers. Eg: Edison had no formal education but modern technically is based on theory. Use of theoretical science with mathematics & simulation.
4. Constant pre-occupational with planning of technically. More privacy is given to R & D as there is controlled  
Assessment & growth of technically. There is no chance by crude. Technical planning becomes much  
Productable.

5. Rise of late cultural technically. – A technique of thinking & decision making → D. M. is no longer by infusion (w/o reasoning). There is preeminence of techno circuit DM.

### **Significance & Implications of these than:**

1. It strengthens the role of knowledge (suines). Lognatre 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 intelligencia. To literally intelligencia. 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 structure Would be changing. There would be g participational in labour force.
5. Stratification system would be based on educational & technically. Technical class would be the most dominart class in 21<sup>st</sup> century.
6. Economics'g more of corporational. Shifts towards socializing more. As there are inherint 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.