

WHAT IS THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

WHAT IS THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY? UNDERSTANDING ITS ROOTS AND IMPACT

WHAT IS THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY IS A QUESTION THAT OFTEN ARISES WHEN WE EXPLORE THE TRANSFORMATION OF HUMAN CIVILIZATION FROM TRADITIONAL, AGRARIAN WAYS OF LIFE TO MORE MODERN, MECHANIZED FORMS OF PRODUCTION. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY REFERS TO THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURES THAT EMERGED ALONGSIDE THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, CHARACTERIZED BY THE LARGE-SCALE MANUFACTURING OF GOODS, URBANIZATION, AND TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION. THIS SHIFT FUNDAMENTALLY ALTERED HOW PEOPLE LIVE, WORK, AND INTERACT WITH EACH OTHER, LAYING THE GROUNDWORK FOR THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD WE INHABIT.

THE ORIGINS OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

TO GRASP WHAT IS THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, IT'S ESSENTIAL TO LOOK BACK AT THE HISTORICAL CONTEXT. THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, WHICH BEGAN IN THE LATE 18TH CENTURY IN BRITAIN AND LATER SPREAD ACROSS EUROPE, NORTH AMERICA, AND BEYOND, MARKED THE BIRTH OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. BEFORE THIS PERIOD, MOST COMMUNITIES WERE AGRARIAN, RELYING HEAVILY ON FARMING, HANDICRAFTS, AND SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION. THE INTRODUCTION OF MACHINERY, SUCH AS THE STEAM ENGINE AND POWER LOOM, REVOLUTIONIZED MANUFACTURING PROCESSES.

THIS NEW MECHANIZED PRODUCTION LED TO A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN GOODS' VOLUME AND VARIETY, FACILITATING MASS PRODUCTION. THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY WAS BORN FROM THIS TRANSITION—ONE THAT EMPHASIZED FACTORIES, WAGE LABOR, AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AS THE PRIMARY DRIVERS OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE.

KEY CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

UNDERSTANDING WHAT IS THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY INVOLVES RECOGNIZING ITS DEFINING FEATURES, WHICH DISTINGUISH IT FROM PRE-INDUSTRIAL OR AGRARIAN SOCIETIES. THESE INCLUDE:

1. MECHANIZED PRODUCTION AND FACTORIES

AT THE HEART OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY LIES MECHANIZED PRODUCTION. FACTORIES BECAME CENTRAL HUBS WHERE MACHINES AND HUMAN LABOR COMBINED TO PRODUCE GOODS MORE EFFICIENTLY THAN EVER BEFORE. THIS SHIFT MADE PRODUCTS CHEAPER AND MORE ACCESSIBLE, CHANGING CONSUMPTION PATTERNS WORLDWIDE.

2. URBANIZATION

THE RISE OF FACTORIES LED TO MASS MIGRATION FROM RURAL AREAS TO CITIES, AS PEOPLE SOUGHT EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES. URBAN CENTERS EXPANDED RAPIDLY, OFTEN OUTPACING INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT, WHICH CREATED BOTH OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES, INCLUDING OVERCROWDING AND POLLUTION.

3. SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND CLASS DYNAMICS

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY REDEFINED SOCIAL CLASSES, WITH A GROWING DIVIDE BETWEEN THE WORKING CLASS (FACTORY WORKERS) AND THE BOURGEOISIE (FACTORY OWNERS AND CAPITALISTS). THIS CLASS STRUCTURE INFLUENCED POLITICS, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL RELATIONS, SPARKING MOVEMENTS ADVOCATING FOR LABOR RIGHTS AND SOCIAL REFORM.

4. TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND PROGRESS

INNOVATION ACCELERATED DRAMATICALLY IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. ADVANCES IN TRANSPORTATION (LIKE RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIPS), COMMUNICATION (TELEGRAPH), AND PRODUCTION METHODS CONTINUALLY RESHAPED ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES AND DAILY LIFE.

5. SHIFT IN LABOR PATTERNS

THE NATURE OF WORK CHANGED FROM MANUAL, ARTISANAL TASKS TO REPETITIVE, SPECIALIZED JOBS WITHIN FACTORIES. THIS INTRODUCED NEW LABOR DYNAMICS, INCLUDING REGIMENTED WORK HOURS, WAGE LABOR, AND THE RISE OF UNIONS.

HOW INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY TRANSFORMED HUMAN LIFE

THE QUESTION OF WHAT IS THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY CANNOT BE FULLY ANSWERED WITHOUT EXPLORING ITS PROFOUND EFFECTS ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF HUMAN LIFE.

ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY SHIFTED ECONOMIES FROM AGRARIAN BASES TO MANUFACTURING AND SERVICES. THIS TRANSITION ENABLED UNPRECEDENTED ECONOMIC GROWTH, INCREASED PRODUCTIVITY, AND FACILITATED GLOBAL TRADE. THE CONCEPT OF CAPITALISM, WITH PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF PRODUCTION MEANS, BECAME DOMINANT, FUELING BOTH INNOVATION AND COMPETITION.

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL CHANGES

WITH URBANIZATION, PEOPLE EXPERIENCED NEW SOCIAL ENVIRONMENTS. TRADITIONAL COMMUNITY BONDS WEAKENED, WHILE NEW SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS—SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, AND LABOR UNIONS—EMERGED. THE PACE OF LIFE ACCELERATED, AND CONSUMER CULTURE BEGAN TO TAKE SHAPE, INFLUENCED BY MASS-PRODUCED GOODS.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

WHILE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY PROPELLED PROGRESS, IT ALSO INTRODUCED SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES. THE INCREASED USE OF FOSSIL FUELS LED TO POLLUTION AND RESOURCE DEPLETION, ISSUES THAT CONTINUE TO AFFECT THE PLANET TODAY.

POLITICAL AND IDEOLOGICAL SHIFTS

THE RISE OF THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY BROUGHT ABOUT NEW POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES SUCH AS SOCIALISM AND LIBERALISM, ROOTED IN RESPONSES TO ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND THE CHANGING ROLE OF THE STATE. LABOR MOVEMENTS PUSHED FOR WORKERS' RIGHTS, INFLUENCING LEGISLATION ON WORKING CONDITIONS AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

THE EVOLUTION BEYOND TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

IT'S IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, AS ORIGINALLY DEFINED, HAS CONTINUED TO EVOLVE. TODAY, MANY COUNTRIES HAVE TRANSITIONED INTO POST-INDUSTRIAL OR INFORMATION SOCIETIES, WHERE SERVICES AND KNOWLEDGE-BASED INDUSTRIES DOMINATE. HOWEVER, THE FOUNDATIONS LAID BY THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY REMAIN CRUCIAL FOR UNDERSTANDING MODERN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STRUCTURES.

FROM MANUFACTURING TO INFORMATION

IN POST-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES, TECHNOLOGY SHIFTS FROM HEAVY INDUSTRY TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, DIGITAL COMMUNICATION, AND SERVICE-ORIENTED ECONOMY. THIS TRANSITION REFLECTS ONGOING CHANGES IN HOW LABOR IS ORGANIZED AND HOW SOCIETIES FUNCTION.

GLOBALIZATION AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY'S SPREAD FACILITATED GLOBALIZATION, CONNECTING MARKETS AND CULTURES WORLDWIDE. TODAY'S GLOBAL SUPPLY CHAINS AND MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS TRACE THEIR ROOTS TO INDUSTRIAL-ERA INNOVATIONS.

WHY UNDERSTANDING INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY MATTERS

GRASPING WHAT IS THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY HELPS US APPRECIATE THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TECHNOLOGY, ECONOMY, AND SOCIAL CHANGE. IT SHEDS LIGHT ON CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES SUCH AS URBAN OVERCROWDING, ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, LABOR RIGHTS, AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITY.

BY STUDYING INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY'S DEVELOPMENT, POLICYMAKERS, EDUCATORS, AND CITIZENS CAN BETTER NAVIGATE THE FUTURE—BALANCING PROGRESS WITH RESPONSIBILITY. THIS PERSPECTIVE ENCOURAGES THOUGHTFUL CONSIDERATION OF HOW TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS SHAPE HUMAN WELL-BEING.

EXPLORING THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY IS NOT JUST ABOUT LOOKING BACK; IT'S ABOUT UNDERSTANDING THE CONTINUOUS TRANSFORMATION THAT DEFINES OUR WORLD TODAY AND TOMORROW.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS AN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY?

AN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY IS A TYPE OF SOCIETY CHARACTERIZED BY THE EXTENSIVE USE OF MACHINERY, TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION, AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION METHODS, LEADING TO MASS PRODUCTION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH.

HOW DID INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY DEVELOP HISTORICALLY?

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY DEVELOPED DURING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES, BEGINNING IN BRITAIN AND SPREADING WORLDWIDE, MARKED BY THE SHIFT FROM AGRARIAN ECONOMIES TO INDUSTRIAL MANUFACTURING AND URBANIZATION.

WHAT ARE THE KEY FEATURES OF AN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY?

KEY FEATURES INCLUDE MECHANIZED PRODUCTION, URBANIZATION, A COMPLEX DIVISION OF LABOR, RELIANCE ON FOSSIL FUELS, TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENT, AND A MARKET-BASED ECONOMY.

How Does an Industrial Society Differ from an Agrarian Society?

Unlike agrarian societies that depend primarily on agriculture and manual labor, industrial societies rely on mechanized manufacturing, technology, and industrial infrastructure to produce goods and services.

What Are Some Social Impacts of Industrial Society?

Industrial society has led to significant social changes such as urbanization, changes in family structure, increased education and literacy rates, the rise of the working and middle classes, as well as challenges like environmental pollution and labor exploitation.

Additional Resources

****Understanding Industrial Society: Evolution, Characteristics, and Impact****

What is the Industrial Society is a question central to grasping the profound transformations that have shaped modern civilization. At its core, an industrial society refers to a social and economic system characterized by the extensive mechanization of production processes, the predominance of manufacturing industries, and the shift from agrarian economies to those dominated by industrial output. This societal framework emerged prominently during the Industrial Revolution, fundamentally altering human labor, social structures, and technological development.

Industrial society is not merely defined by the presence of factories and machines; it encompasses a wide array of social, economic, and cultural changes that continue to influence contemporary life. To understand its implications fully, one must analyze its historical context, defining features, and broader impacts on employment, urbanization, and social stratification.

The Evolution of Industrial Society

The concept of industrial society is deeply rooted in the Industrial Revolution, which began in the late 18th century in Britain and subsequently spread worldwide. This period marked a shift from manual labor and artisanal craftsmanship to mechanized manufacturing. Innovations such as the steam engine, mechanized textile machines, and improved iron production techniques catalyzed rapid industrial growth.

This transformation led to significant demographic changes, particularly urbanization, as large numbers of people migrated from rural areas to cities in search of factory work. Industrial society, therefore, can be understood as a stage in social development where economic activity centers around mechanized industry rather than agriculture.

Key Drivers of Industrial Society

Several factors contributed to the rise of industrial society:

- **Technological Innovation:** The invention and adoption of machinery increased productivity and reduced reliance on human and animal labor.
- **Capital Accumulation:** Investment in factories, infrastructure, and raw materials fueled industrial expansion.
- **Labor Shift:** The workforce transitioned from predominantly agricultural roles to industrial jobs in manufacturing and services.

- **TRANSPORTATION ADVANCEMENTS:** RAILROADS, STEAMSHIPS, AND IMPROVED ROADS FACILITATED THE MOVEMENT OF GOODS AND PEOPLE.
- **MARKET EXPANSION:** GROWING DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL MARKETS DEMANDED MASS-PRODUCED GOODS.

DEFINING CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

IDENTIFYING THE CHARACTERISTICS THAT DIFFERENTIATE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY FROM OTHER SOCIAL FORMATIONS IS ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTANDING ITS COMPLEXITY. INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES ARE MARKED BY UNIQUE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL TRAITS THAT REFLECT THE CENTRALITY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.

MECHANIZATION AND MASS PRODUCTION

THE HALLMARK OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY IS MECHANIZATION. MACHINES ENABLE MASS PRODUCTION, ALLOWING GOODS TO BE PRODUCED IN LARGE QUANTITIES WITH CONSISTENT QUALITY. THIS CONTRASTS WITH PRE-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES WHERE HANDCRAFTED GOODS PREVAILED. ASSEMBLY LINES, INTRODUCED IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY, EPITOMIZE THIS SHIFT, SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASING EFFICIENCY.

URBANIZATION AND POPULATION DYNAMICS

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY IS OFTEN LINKED WITH RAPID URBAN GROWTH. AS FACTORIES PROLIFERATED, URBAN CENTERS EXPANDED TO ACCOMMODATE THE INFLUX OF WORKERS. THIS URBANIZATION LED TO CHANGES IN HOUSING, SOCIAL SERVICES, AND INFRASTRUCTURE. CITIES BECAME HUBS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BUT ALSO FACED CHALLENGES SUCH AS OVERCROWDING AND POLLUTION.

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION AND SPECIALIZATION

UNLIKE AGRARIAN SOCIETIES FOCUSED PRIMARILY ON FARMING, INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES DISPLAY DIVERSE ECONOMIC SECTORS INCLUDING MANUFACTURING, SERVICES, AND TECHNOLOGY. LABOR SPECIALIZATION ALSO INCREASES, WITH WORKERS PERFORMING SPECIFIC TASKS WITHIN COMPLEX PRODUCTION PROCESSES, LEADING TO NEW OCCUPATIONAL ROLES AND PROFESSIONAL CLASSES.

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND CLASS STRUCTURE

THE INDUSTRIAL ERA BROUGHT ABOUT NEW SOCIAL CLASSES, NOTABLY THE INDUSTRIAL BOURGEOISIE (OWNERS AND CAPITALISTS) AND THE WORKING CLASS (FACTORY LABORERS). THIS DIVISION OFTEN LED TO SOCIAL TENSIONS, INFLUENCING POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND REFORMS. EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT BECAME CRUCIAL FOR SOCIAL MOBILITY WITHIN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

IMPACT OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY ON MODERN LIFE

THE TRANSITION TO INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY HAS HAD FAR-REACHING EFFECTS ON VARIOUS ASPECTS OF HUMAN LIFE, FROM ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS.

ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY HAS BEEN A DRIVER OF UNPRECEDENTED ECONOMIC GROWTH. MECHANIZED PRODUCTION FACILITATES HIGHER OUTPUT AND INNOVATION, CONTRIBUTING TO IMPROVED LIVING STANDARDS. TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS ORIGINATING IN INDUSTRIAL CONTEXTS HAVE SPILLED OVER INTO OTHER DOMAINS, PROPELLING PROGRESS IN HEALTHCARE, TRANSPORTATION, AND COMMUNICATION.

LABOR CONDITIONS AND WORKER RIGHTS

WHILE INDUSTRIALIZATION CREATED JOBS, IT ALSO INTRODUCED CHALLENGES SUCH AS POOR WORKING CONDITIONS, LONG HOURS, AND LOW WAGES IN EARLY FACTORIES. THESE ISSUES PROMPTED LABOR MOVEMENTS ADVOCATING FOR WORKERS' RIGHTS, LEADING TO LABOR LAWS, UNIONS, AND IMPROVED WORKPLACE STANDARDS. THE LEGACY OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY INCLUDES ONGOING DIALOGUES ABOUT LABOR EQUITY AND AUTOMATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

THE RISE OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY HAS BEEN CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION. INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTE TO POLLUTION, RESOURCE DEPLETION, AND CLIMATE CHANGE. MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES GRAPPLE WITH BALANCING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY, FOSTERING INNOVATIONS IN GREEN TECHNOLOGIES AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS.

GLOBALIZATION AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY HAS PLAYED A PIVOTAL ROLE IN SHAPING GLOBALIZATION. MASS PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE ENABLE THE GLOBAL EXCHANGE OF GOODS, CAPITAL, AND LABOR. HOWEVER, THIS INTERCONNECTEDNESS HAS ALSO LED TO COMPLEX ECONOMIC DEPENDENCIES AND DISPARITIES BETWEEN INDUSTRIALIZED AND DEVELOPING REGIONS.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL AND PRE-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES

ANALYZING THE DISTINCTIONS BETWEEN INDUSTRIAL AND PRE-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES HIGHLIGHTS THE TRANSFORMATIVE NATURE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION.

- **PRODUCTION METHODS:** PRE-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES RELY ON MANUAL LABOR AND ARTISANAL CRAFTSMANSHIP; INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES UTILIZE MACHINERY AND ASSEMBLY LINES.
- **ECONOMIC STRUCTURE:** AGRARIAN ECONOMIES FOCUSED ON SUBSISTENCE FARMING CONTRAST WITH INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIES ORIENTED TOWARD MANUFACTURING AND SERVICES.
- **SOCIAL ORGANIZATION:** PRE-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES OFTEN HAVE RIGID SOCIAL HIERARCHIES, WHILE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES EXPERIENCE MORE FLUID CLASS STRUCTURES INFLUENCED BY EDUCATION AND OCCUPATION.
- **POPULATION DISTRIBUTION:** RURAL POPULATIONS DOMINATE PRE-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES; URBAN POPULATIONS PREDOMINATE IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES.

THE FUTURE OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

AS THE 21ST CENTURY PROGRESSES, THE TRADITIONAL INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY EVOLVES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES, AUTOMATION, AND SHIFTING ECONOMIC PARADIGMS. THE TERM "POST-INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY" IS OFTEN USED TO DESCRIBE ECONOMIES WHERE INFORMATION, SERVICES, AND KNOWLEDGE SECTORS SURPASS MANUFACTURING IN IMPORTANCE. NEVERTHELESS, UNDERSTANDING WHAT IS THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY REMAINS CRUCIAL FOR CONTEXTUALIZING THESE TRANSITIONS.

AUTOMATION AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE THREATEN TO RESHAPE LABOR MARKETS ONCE DOMINATED BY HUMAN INDUSTRIAL WORK. MEANWHILE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES CHALLENGE SOCIETIES TO RETHINK INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES TO MITIGATE ENVIRONMENTAL HARM.

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY'S LEGACY PERSISTS IN THE INFRASTRUCTURE, SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS, AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS THAT DEFINE MUCH OF THE MODERN WORLD. ITS STUDY OFFERS INSIGHTS INTO HOW SOCIETIES ADAPT TO TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE, ECONOMIC PRESSURES, AND SOCIAL NEEDS.

IN EXPLORING WHAT IS THE INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, IT BECOMES CLEAR THAT THIS CONCEPT ENCOMPASSES FAR MORE THAN MECHANIZED FACTORIES. IT REPRESENTS A FUNDAMENTAL SHIFT IN HOW HUMANS ORGANIZE WORK, INTERACT SOCIALLY, AND HARNESS TECHNOLOGY TO RESHAPE THEIR ENVIRONMENT. AS INDUSTRIES CONTINUE TO EVOLVE, SO TOO WILL THE SOCIETIES THEY SUPPORT, CONTINUALLY REDEFINING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT.

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This text introduces the reader to a sociological perspective on industrial society, aimed at students (both within and outside the social sciences) who seek a general understanding of the social consequences of economic change. Since it assumes that most of its readers will end up working in management, the book focuses upon the business enterprise and social relationships within it, aiming to provide a general background which will lay the foundations for more detailed study of organisational processes and the problems of management.

what is the industrial society: Theories of Industrial Society Richard J. Badham, 1986

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The concept of industrial society plays a dominant role in the social sciences. The 'Great Divide' between pre-industrial and industrial societies is commonly assumed to be the main bridge separating modern societies from the past, and distinguishing 'developed' from 'undeveloped' states in the present era. In history, economics, politics and sociology the concept of industrial society underlies a wide variety of discussions, particularly those relating to economic development and social progress. Outside academic writing, too, the concept exerts a great deal of influence. In the developing world, there is a widespread concern to 'industrialise', whilst in the developed world there is growing uneasiness as to whether 'industrialisation' is beneficial or not, but still the concept is central. This book examines critically the concept of industrial society, its

pervasiveness and influence. It reviews all the major theories of industrial society and the research into the changing character of post-industrial societies. It argues that the decision to use the concept severely restricts the social imagination, and that the concept becomes increasingly less useful as criticism of the equating of industrialisation with social progress grows.

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what is the industrial society: Social Mobility in Industrial Society Seymour Martin Lipset, Reinhard Bendix, 2024-06-21 Where else but in America, captains of industry are fond of saying, could a penniless immigrant like Andrew Carnegie achieve so much? Any place else that has reached the same stage of industrial development, is the answer implicit in *Social Mobility*. The authors conclude, somewhat surprisingly, that is not noticeably easier to pull oneself up by the bootstraps in the Land of Opportunity than it is in a number of other countries. The very process of industrialization, with its growing demands for skilled management, prevents an elite in any nation from permanently establishing itself in a position of exclusive superiority. Even in states where neither political institutions nor official ideologies favor upward mobility, increasing industrialization requires a growing--and, consequently, a changing--elite class. The authors are concerned primarily with mobility in the total population, with movements into and out of the working class, though they report extensively on the social origins of business leaders in various countries. They deal, too, with the different values of different societies and with the motivation of the socially mobile. Solidly based on examination of studies in more than ten languages and of raw data from unpublished works, this is the first attempt in thirty years to bring together in one volume what is known of social mobility around the world. Here is the first systematic comparison of mobility patterns in such diverse countries as Sweden and Italy, Great Britain and Japan--a comparison backed by statistics and given added meaning by discussions of the causes and consequences of mobility. The authors analyze in detail the political implications of mobility and they explore the relationship between education and mobility. Their discussions of factors making for success or failure in school, of the role of intelligence in mobility, of the effects on children of growing up in various environments, and of the varying personalities of the mobile and non-mobile bring together the work of both psychologists and sociologists. This title is part of UC Press's Voices Revived program, which commemorates

University of California Press's mission to seek out and cultivate the brightest minds and give them voice, reach, and impact. Drawing on a backlist dating to 1893, *Voices Revived* makes high-quality, peer-reviewed scholarship accessible once again using print-on-demand technology. This title was originally published in 1959.

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academics and postgraduate students working in political economy, entrepreneurship, institutional economics, Austrian economics, and public policy.

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