

Sociología del trabajo

Idioma: EN

EXAM STATEMENT:

No materials may be used. The exam consists of two topics. The first must be summarised in an outline. The use of bullet points or numbering (with at least three levels of detail) is recommended to express the structure of the content. Your presentation should not exceed one side of a sheet of paper. The outline must contain the main theses of each section. The second topic should be as extensive and detailed as possible, taking into account the time available (90 minutes for the entire examination). Pay special attention to your handwriting and spelling. Repeated spelling mistakes may result in failure.

Question 1: To summarise in an outline: The reorganisation of work or Fordism after Fordism (I): Fordism in motion; subcontracting, offshoring and global production chains; Fordism 2.0; Fordism in services.

Question 2: To develop: The Coming of Post-Industrial Society

Question 1

To summarise in an outline: The reorganisation of work or Fordism after Fordism (I): Fordism in motion; subcontracting, offshoring and global production chains; Fordism 2.0; Fordism in services.

STUDENT RESPONSE:

The reorganisation of work or Fordism after Fordism (I): Fordism in motion; subcontracting, offshoring and global production chains; Fordism 2.0; Fordism in services.

Fordism is a theory that explains how capitalism is able to achieve economic growth through the division of labor and the use of machinery. It was developed by economist Alfred Marshall in the early 20th century. According to Fordism, businesses can increase their productivity by breaking down their products into smaller components and then assembling them together. This allows businesses to reduce costs and increase efficiency.

After Fordism, there are several variations of the theory. One of the most popular variations is Fordism 2.0, which focuses on the use of technology and automation to improve productivity. Another variation is Fordism in services, which focuses on the use of technology and automation to improve the efficiency of services.

Fordism in services is particularly important because services are the largest sector of the economy. According to the World Bank, services account for more than half of the global GDP. This means that businesses in the service sector need to be able to operate efficiently in order to compete with businesses in other sectors.

To achieve this efficiency, businesses in the service sector need to use technology and automation to improve their processes. This can include things like using software to automate tasks, using robots to perform repetitive work, and using data analytics to identify patterns and trends.

By using technology and automation, businesses in the service sector can reduce costs, improve efficiency, and increase profitability. This is why Fordism in services is so important.

Question 2

To develop: The Coming of Post-Industrial Society

STUDENT RESPONSE:

Post-Industrial Society (PIS) is a theoretical concept introduced by the sociologist and economist Ralph L. Kelley in the 1970s. According to Kelley, the transition from the industrial era to the post-industrial era is marked by the shift from production-based economies to service-based economies. This shift is characterized by the emergence of new forms of organization and governance, as well as new ways of producing, distributing, and consuming goods and services.

The main characteristics of PIS include:

1. A focus on knowledge and innovation: In PIS, the production process is increasingly driven by the use of technology, information, and knowledge. This shift towards knowledge-based economies is reflected in the increasing importance of education, research, and development.
2. A focus on globalization: PIS is characterized by a growing interconnectedness between countries and regions. This includes the rise of multinational corporations and the expansion of international trade and investment.
3. A focus on the service sector: As production shifts towards the service sector, the importance of the service industry grows. Services such as finance, healthcare, education, and tourism become increasingly important to the economy and society as a whole.
4. A shift in power: In PIS, the balance of power shifts away from the industrial nations to the emerging economies of Asia, Latin America, and Africa. This shift reflects the increasing importance of these regions in the global economy.

In conclusion, the Coming of Post-Industrial Society is a complex and multifaceted process that involves a shift in the production process, the emergence of new forms of organization and governance, and a shift in power. This shift is characterized by a growing focus on knowledge and innovation, globalization, and the service sector, as well as a shift in the balance of power in the global economy.