

Sociología del trabajo

Idioma: EN

INSTRUCTIONS:

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.

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 in Motion: - The evolution of Fordist principles in the post-war period - Increased productivity through specialization and standardization - The role of technology in increasing efficiency - The development of mass production techniques

Subcontracting, Offshoring, and Global Production Chains: - The emergence of subcontracting as a means to reduce costs and increase flexibility - The offshoring of production to countries with lower labor costs - The formation of global production chains through the interconnectedness of different stages of production

Fordism 2.0: - The adaptation of Fordism to the digital age - The integration of advanced technologies such as automation and artificial intelligence - The focus on customer satisfaction and personalization

Fordism in Services: - The application of Fordist principles to service industries - The emphasis on standardization and efficiency in delivering services - The use of technology to streamline processes and improve customer experience

Question 2

To develop: The Coming of Post-Industrial Society

STUDENT RESPONSE:

The term "post-industrial society" refers to the transition from an economy based on manufacturing and industry to one focused on services and knowledge-based activities. This shift is characterized by technological advancements, changes in labor markets, and the increasing importance of information and communication technologies. In this essay, we will explore the concept of post-industrial society, its origins, characteristics, and implications.

The concept of post-industrial society was first introduced by Daniel Bell in his book "The Coming of Post-Industrial Society" published in 1973. According to Bell, the post-industrial society emerged as a result of the shift from a manufacturing-based economy to a service-oriented one. This transformation was driven by technological advancements, particularly the development of computers and information technology.

One of the key characteristics of a post-industrial society is the dominance of the service sector. Unlike in the industrial era where manufacturing industries were the primary source of employment and economic growth, in a post-industrial society, service industries such as finance, healthcare, education, and entertainment play a crucial role. These sectors rely heavily on intellectual capital and human skills rather than physical labor.

Another important aspect of post-industrial society is the increasing importance of knowledge and information. As industries become more complex and specialized, there is a growing demand for highly skilled workers who possess advanced knowledge and expertise. This leads to the emergence of a knowledge-based economy where innovation, research, and development become key drivers of economic growth.

Furthermore, post-industrial societies are characterized by their reliance on technology and automation. With advancements in artificial intelligence, robotics, and automation systems, many routine tasks can now be performed by machines. This has led to changes in job structures and requirements, with a greater emphasis on creative problem-solving, critical thinking, and adaptability.

The shift towards a post-industrial society also brings about changes in social structures and values. Traditional hierarchies based on class or occupation are being replaced by more fluid and flexible networks of relationships. Individuals have more opportunities for self-expression, personal fulfillment, and career mobility. However, this shift also creates challenges such as income inequality, job insecurity, and the need for continuous learning and upskilling.

In conclusion, the coming of post-industrial society marks a significant transformation in our economic and social landscape. It is characterized by the dominance of the service sector, the increasing importance of knowledge and information, reliance on technology and automation, and changes in social structures and values. While it offers new opportunities for individuals to pursue their passions and interests, it also presents challenges that require adaptation and resilience. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for policymakers, businesses, and individuals to navigate this new era successfully.