

The Oligarchic Tendencies Lead to the Social Movements of the Industrial Trends: Global Point of View

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Abstract

The article discusses oligarchy and Egalitarian social movement, Poverty, Increasing Deprivation, and Egalitarian Movement the discussion contains oligarchy tendency, in order to trace the general effects of industrial trends, deviations from the previous Commercial Revolution are necessary as they mark the origins of the nation-state and trends. The industrialization and revolution. Oligarchy, Ideology, and the Emergence of Political Parties. Industrial trends resulted in a necessary but repressive division of the workforce and created a wage-dependent working class in urban environments. The English Revolution of the seventeenth century and the American and French Revolutions of the eighteenth century the bourgeois revolution with a political doctrine based on the natural rights of life, liberty, property, revolution, and popular sovereignty.

Keywords: Marginal Groups, Social Economy, Communities

Introduction

Two historical trends that led to this process are the Commercial and Industrial Revolutions. and the egalitarian movement was born with them. The Commercial Revolution of the sixteenth to the eighteenth century began the radical transformation of feudalism, and the Industrial Revolution in the eighteenth, the century began the radical transformation of capitalism. Toynbee who studied nineteenth century England, coined the term "Industrial Revolution" when England became the 'workshop of the world.' In retrospect, revolutionary rhetoric may have been redundant as many of its characteristics were attributed to 'the introduction of machines, new sources of power, factory systems of production. And new entrepreneurs were willing to risk capital occurring before this period, if at all, in many places. And the Industrial Revolution in the eighteenth, the century began the radical transformation of capitalism. Toynbee, who studied nineteenth century England, coined the term "Industrial Revolution" when Britain became 'the workshop of the world.'

In retrospect, the revolutionary rhetoric may have been redundant as many of the characteristics are attributed to 'the introduction of the machine, the new source of power, the factory system of production. And new entrepreneurs are willing to risk capital to occur before this period, if at all, in many places. and the Industrial Revolution in the eighteenth, the century began the radical transformation of capitalism. Toynbee who studied nineteenth century England, coined the term "Industrial Revolution" when England became the 'workshop of the world. In retrospect, revolutionary rhetoric may have been redundant as many of the characteristics were attributed to 'the introduction of machines, new sources of power, factory systems of production. And new entrepreneurs are willing to risk capital occurring before this period, if at all, in many places the revolutionary rhetoric may have been redundant because many of the characteristics attributed to the 'introduction of machines, new sources of power, production plant systems' and new entrepreneurs are willing to risk capital occur before.

This period was, if at all, in many places revolutionary rhetoric may have been redundant because many of the characteristics attributed to it—the introduction of machines, new sources of power, factory production systems, and new entrepreneurs were willing to risk capital occurred before this period, if the same once, in many places. There is general agreement that the trend in the last two centuries is towards mechanization and industrialization of the world, sometimes labeled "industrialism," is a radical transformation of the pre-industrial context. It is moving the world from the nexus of rural and urban areas to urban areas and from cottage industry to multinational corporations. creating a spreading middle class as well as new groups in poverty and relative deprivation. Equality being an idea that will be based on reality. Industrial trend, or industrialism, has three aspects to consider: (1) revolutionary technological changes in manufacturing methods, in modes of transportation, and facilities for information exchange; (2) emergence of systems factories as new methods for industrial organization and the discipline and application of labour; and (3) general economic, political, social, and cultural outcomes of new technologies and factory systems. We are concerned with the third aspect as it influences the emergence of oligarchy and egalitarian social movements, given the that we stated earlier that industrialization has di in it the need for oligarchy and the ideal of egalitarianism. Moreover, industrialization now means either nationalism or internationalization.

Oligarchic Tendency

In order to trace the general effects of industrial trends, deviations from the previous Commercial Revolution are necessary as they mark the origins of the nation-state and trends.

Political centralization and mercantilism continued and the European middle class rose to power (Ormrod & David, 2003; Pincus, 2012). The English Revolutions of the 17th century and the American and French Revolutions of the eighteenth century were bourgeois revolutions with political doctrines based on the natural rights of life, liberty, property, revolution, and people's sovereignty. In England, where the Commercial and Industrial Revolution seemed to have the most immediate impact, intellectuals reacted, Pope, Burke, Adam Smith, Robert Wallace. Paley, Locke, Bentham, Spence, Olgilvie, Paine, Godwin, and others began to examine rights of all kinds, and question the emergence and role of government and private property. For example, Adam Smith's *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations* (which appeared in the same year as the American Declaration of Independence) relates the wealth of nations to changes in the division of labour. The division of labor greatly increases the quantity of work but, Every man is rich or poor according to the degree to which he is able to enjoy the necessities, comforts and entertainment of human life. But once the division of labor has once thoroughly taken place, it is but a very small part of this by which man's own labor can provide him. A much larger share of them he must come from the labor of others, and he must be rich or poor according to the quantity of that labor which he can command, or which he can afford to purchase.

This rationalization, this will increase in the division of labor as a result of the Commercial and Industrial Revolution, led to the so-called bourgeois revolution and government in which the satisfied elites of the old regime had to settle for some or no past privileges. Slavery and wage slavery are now on the sidelines. But the social changes in the stratification of Europe and the New World resulted in unrest, agitation, disillusionment. and discontent with the newly created intellectual and working class and the peasantry. The humanitarian movement is in motion, Early reform and reconstruction efforts by elites and reformers were more to save the old order than to prepare for the new and not reach the workers. In France, for example, when a revolution was launched for freedom, equality and fraternity, the workers lost to the commercial and manufacturing classes, the anti-combination laws were soon passed. The

meeting of craftsmen or workers was declared illegal: “An 1803 statute stipulates that those involved in truce working coalitions are punishable by imprisonment from one to three months, and that the leaders of such coalitions are subject to terms from three to five years.

Oligarchy, Ideology, and the Emergence of Political Parties

Political parties are an integral part of the rise and continuation of industrialization (Iversen, 2001; Rodan, 2016; Hudson, 2014). They represent oligarchic tendencies and the embodiment of ideology in industrial society. They are a more organized aspect of social movements and reflect social trends as well. The relationship of political parties to social movements (including ideology) has been well demonstrated by Heberle. (They may even represent even the more organized “class interests” of a given movement.) He says there are four basic types of empirical relationships between movements and parties: (1) A party can be part of a broader social movement is the Labor Party. England, which formed one of the three branches of the labor movement; (2) This Party may be independent of any particular social movement and manifest in its membership all or part of several social movements: this has been the trend in the major American parties; (3) The same social movement may be represented in several political parties: for example, the socialist movement in various socialist parties, the labor movement in the communist socialist and others; (4) Finally, the social movement may reject the principle of affiliation with any political party. commit the syndicalist anarchy of the IWW movement.

He said further that it is not easy to determine the above relationship because of oligarchic tendencies such as bureaucracy in bread and movement and whether or not officers and workers work only to honor the office or to pay. This definition is further complicated by the fact that movements and parties can be of one or another type of authority, namely institutional or charismatic. Loyalty to institutional authorities occurs because of the legality of the office. and loyalty to charismatic authority is conferred because of what ordained the individual to be (Takim, 2012; Ando, 2000; Trigg, 1981). The consequences of staff structure follow from this type of authority. In the case of administrative authority, administrative functionaries derive legitimacy from basic provisions. In the case of followers of charismatic authority has been given office to them. But, Heberle said. In most parties and most organized cores of social movements the two principles of staff structure mix.

Oligarchy, or leaders and followers, is necessary in the application of industrial engineering (Obolensky, 2014; Edmonstone, 2016; McGaughey, 2017). The division of labor required to get the job done. Bureaucracy cannot be avoided as a rationalization of production results. But does this also apply to egalitarian social movements? Yes, we would say, all movements need organization to bring about change. Whether this need for organizations should take the form of political parties is debated. Nonetheless, we have seen in the last few hundred years political parties emerge in industry trends—some to keep certain groups in power, and others to change that power.

Political party life. whether they are concerned primarily with national or with local politics, necessity, in theory, necessarily shows a stronger trend toward democracy than the state manifests. Political parties are founded in most cases on the principle of the majority, and are founded always on the principle of the masses.

Elites with class, status, or power bases have formed political parties with ideologies of direct appeal to the masses, for some, and democracy. More will be said about this in our chapter on “Negation of Negation” or how elites in social control have, in various ways, continued the egalitarian social movements of developing countries and succeeded.

Poverty, Increasing Deprivation, and Egalitarian Movement

Industrial trends resulted in a necessary but repressive division of the workforce and created a wage-dependent working class in urban environments (Rule, 2014; Deakin, 2013). Antithetically, however, these workers and intellectuals began to speak for them, thinking that industrialization should lead to more equality and not more inequality. As thousands came to industrial towns and cities over the decades for wage earners to become, the need for organization became clear. Unemployment, taxation, and debt—whips over thousands of years—rises.

We saw earlier that the egalitarian promises of the French Revolution rushed as far as industrial workers were concerned. Although the codes and penalties to regulate to improve working conditions and general welfare. However, the workers created labor organizations in the form of cooperatives. The utopian socialists of France (Babeuf, Cabet, Saint-Simon, Enfantin, Fourier, Blanc, and Proudhon) kept alive the ideas of progress and equality as the bourgeoisie took power previously in the hands of the nobility. The revolution of July 1830, and the revolution of 1848 resulted in much labor unrest as well as enthusiasm for organization; a cooperative of about 300 producers was formed in Paris during this 1830 and 1840.

In England, the workers were severely oppressed by rampant industrialism, and they and the intellectuals looked to the French Revolution for ideas. Yet no revolution is comparable. The bourgeoisie has had strong control since the revolution of 1688. Meanwhile there was a retreating aristocracy in France that had to be overthrown by the middle class. like that doesn't happen in England. "The nobility took part in the business enterprise of the bourgeoisie, led the political parties of the bourgeoisie, and, so to speak, at the head of bourgeois society. In England after 1688 the democratic mass movement could not direct itself against the king or the aristocracy alone. (historically, in the mid-seventh In the fifteenth century England there were Levellers who influenced proposals such as equal constituencies, frequent parliaments, certain limitations on executive power, and universal suffrage, but they had little actual effect.) Although Parliament in 1769 made a gross breach machine malfunction, at The nineteenth century Luddites machine smashers wanted to return to the good old days of the past. They acted against the dominant substructural transformation of industrialization and only led to more repressive legislation and hanging workers, but they did make a point for the suffering of the workers in the city's factories.

The Commercial and Industrial Revolution as trends expanded and engaged the New World in dramatic ways. The population began to increase. The land grabs and black and white enslavements of Europe and Africa from the sixteenth century onwards led to one of the largest forced migrations in world history. Kings of the Old World paid their nobility with land and favors. commercial adventurers of all kinds, with the help of the ruling class, enslaved hundreds of thousands of blacks and whites in the conquest and settlement of America. European imperialism led to world colonialism, and this trend was the basis for the success of these two dramatic revolutions. The shift from agrarian to industrial capitalism in America led to the existence of many new groups and social movements. The continuation of the Commercial Revolution in America began with the development of northern cities and farms and farms England, Spain, France, Holland, and other countries carved out and settled the land as quickly as they could. Course, thousands of corpses warm whatever it takes. Nobles and adventurers began to round up the unemployed and imprisoned vagabonds of Europe, and they enslaved or contracted laborers by the thousands. Others go to the New World because the streets and hills are lined with El Dorado gold, the mythical get-richquick. Thousands of black slaves were sent after 1819 to work on the Atlantic coast. Many of the elite aristocratic old world inhabitants made great profits, and the elite people who migrated lived a good life because of the

advantages provided by the new workers: and other countries carved out and settled the country as quickly as they could. Course, thousands of corpses warm whatever it takes. Nobles and adventurers began to round up the unemployed and imprisoned vagabonds of Europe, and they enslaved or contracted laborers by the thousands. Others go to the New World because the streets and hills are lined with El Dorado gold, the mythical get-richquick. Thousands of black slaves were sent after 1819 to work on the Atlantic coast. Many of the elite aristocratic old world inhabitants made great profits, and the elite people who migrated lived a good life because of the advantages provided by the new workers: and other countries carved out and settled the country as quickly as they could. Course, thousands of corpses warm whatever it takes. Nobles and adventurers began to round up the unemployed and imprisoned vagabonds of Europe, and they enslaved or contracted laborers by the thousands. Others go to the New World because the streets and hills are lined with El Dorado gold, the mythical get-richquick. Thousands of black slaves were sent after 1819 to work on the Atlantic coast. Many of the elite aristocratic old-world inhabitants made great profits, and the elite people who migrated lived a good life because of the advantages provided by the new workers: Nobles and adventurers began to round up the unemployed and imprisoned homeless of Europe, and they enslaved or contracted laborers by the thousands. Others go to the New World because the streets and hills are lined with El Dorado gold, the mythical get-richquick. Thousands of black slaves were sent after 1819 to work on the Atlantic coast. Many of the elite aristocratic old-world residents made huge profits, and the elite people who migrated lived a good life because of the advantages provided by the new workers: Nobles and adventurers began to round up the unemployed and imprisoned homeless Europeans, and they enslaved or contracted laborers by the thousands. Others go to the New World because the streets and hills are lined with El Dorado gold, the mythical get-richquick. Thousands of black slaves were sent after 1819 to work on the Atlantic coast. Many of the elite aristocratic old-world residents made huge profits, and the elite people who migrated lived a good life because of the benefits provided by the new workers.

The Social Meaning of the Poor

The poor class, especially in modern society, is a unique sociological synthesis. It has great homogeneity as far as its meaning and location in the social body is concerned; but less fully as long as the individual qualifications of the elements are concerned. This is the common end of the fate of the great variety, the oceans being that dwells from the most diverse social strata flow together. No change, development, polarization or breakdown of social life occurs without leaving a residue in the poverty stratum.

The American labor movement has had problems with leadership as well. Tony Boyle of England Mine Worker. one of the most extreme examples of corruption. convicted of conspiring to successfully kill a rival guild. There have been significant reforms. Of course. in reducing union corruption in the Teamsters' miners, and the longshoremen's unions. It is strangely late but recognizes that a number of past and present labor leaders have also become part of capitalist time. John L Lewis. for example, the flamboyant leader of the Mine Workers Union and (2.1.0 .. has controllers in several major mining-related interests. "The Wall Street lo M shows more joy that George Meany. President of the AFL-CIO . and Edward Carlough. President of the Worksheet. Metal is a major shareholder in a resort and plantation in the Dominican Republic for Elm land for this operation a large number of impoverished squatters evicted. While it is true that unions recognize that bad or corrupt unions are better off depending on the goodwill of management. Stanley Aronowitz might also be right about the situation in the United States.

Conclusion

Political centralization and mercantilism continued and the European middle class rose to power. The English Revolution of the seventeenth century and the American and French Revolutions of the eighteenth century the bourgeois revolution with a political doctrine based on the natural rights of life, liberty, property, revolution, and popular sovereignty. Oligarchy, or leaders and followers, is necessary in the application of industrial engineering. The division of labor required to get the job done. Bureaucracy cannot be avoided as a rationalization of production results. Industrial trends resulted in a necessary but repressive division of the workforce and created a wage-dependent working class in urban environments. Antithetically, however, these workers and intellectuals began to speak for them, thinking that industrialization should lead to more equality and not more inequality. As thousands came to industrial towns and cities over the decades for wage earners to become, the need for organization became clear. Unemployment, taxation, and debt—whips over thousands of years—rises. The Industrial Revolution brought inequality and poverty out into the open by bringing together large groups of workers into small spaces. Workers, inspired by the egalitarian and utopian ideas of intellectuals and by the awareness of their deplorable working conditions, struck on organizational strategies ranging from workers' associations to consumer cooperatives, patron associations, trade unions. This happened almost simultaneously in Britain, France, Germany, America, and other industrialized countries. From the combination of egalitarian theory and concrete experience in mines, factories, and factories come weeping for action that continues in our time.

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