

## 1: Marxist sociology - Wikipedia

*Marx's theories formed a sociological perspective called conflict theory, which stated that capitalist societies were built on conflicts between the workers and the rulers. In this theory, society.*

The dialectical method and historical orientation of Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel; The classical political economy of Adam Smith and David Ricardo; French socialist and sociological thought, in particular the thought of Jean-Jacques Rousseau. The most important concepts of Karl Marx The following concepts of Marx have aided sociological thought significantly; Dialectical Materialism Materialistic Interpretation of History i. Some followers of Marx concluded, therefore, that a communist revolution is inevitable. However, Marx famously asserted in the eleventh of his Theses on Feuerbach that "philosophers have only interpreted the world, in various ways; the point however is to change it", and he clearly dedicated himself to trying to alter the world. Consequently, most followers of Marx are not fatalists, but activists who believe that revolutionaries must organize social change. Hegel believed that the direction of human history is characterized in the movement from the fragmentary toward the complete and the real which was also a movement towards greater and greater rationality. Sometimes, Hegel explained, this progressive unfolding of the Absolute involves gradual, evolutionary accretion but at other times requires discontinuous, revolutionary leaps - episodal upheavals against the existing status quo. For example, Hegel strongly opposed the ancient institution of legal slavery that was practiced in the United States during his lifetime, and he envisioned a time when Christian nations would radically eliminate it from their civilization. While Marx accepted this broad conception of history, Hegel was an idealist, and Marx sought to rewrite dialectics in materialist terms. He wrote that Hegelianism stood the movement of reality on its head, and that it was necessary to set it upon its feet. In *The Essence of Christianity*, Feuerbach argued that God is really a creation of man and that the qualities people attribute to God are really qualities of humanity. Accordingly, Marx argued that it is the material world that is real and that our ideas of it are consequences, not causes, of the world. Thus, like Hegel and other philosophers, Marx distinguished between appearances and reality. But he did not believe that the material world hides from us the "real" world of the ideal; on the contrary, he thought that historically and socially specific ideologies prevented people from seeing the material conditions of their lives clearly. Basically, Marx argued that it is human nature to transform nature, and he calls this process of transformation "labour" and the capacity to transform nature labour power. For Marx, this is a natural capacity for a physical activity, but it is intimately tied to the human mind and human imagination: A spider conducts operations that resemble those of a weaver, and a bee puts to shame many an architect in the construction of her cells. But what distinguishes the worst architect from the best of bees is this, that the architect raises his structure in imagination before he erects it in reality. Sometimes Marxists express their views by contrasting "nature" with "history". Sometimes they use the phrase "existence precedes consciousness". The point, in either case, is that who a person is, is determined by where and when he is - social context takes precedence over innate behavior; or, in other words, one of the main features of human nature is adaptability. Marx did not believe that all people worked the same way, or that how one works is entirely personal and individual. Instead, he argued that work is a social activity and that the conditions and forms under and through which people work are socially determined and change over time. Together these comprise the mode of production; Marx observed that within any given society the mode of production changes, and that European societies had progressed from a feudal mode of production to a capitalist mode of production. In general, Marx believed that the means of production change more rapidly than the relations of production for example, we develop a new technology, such as the Internet, and only later do we develop laws to regulate that technology. For Marx this mismatch between economic base and social superstructure is a major source of social disruption and conflict. Marx understood the "social relations of production" to comprise not only relations among individuals, but between or among groups of people, or classes. As a scientist and materialist, Marx did not understand classes as purely subjective in other words, groups of people who consciously identified with one another. He sought to define classes in terms of objective criteria, such as their access to resources. For Marx, different classes

have divergent interests, which is another source of social disruption and conflict. Conflict between social classes being something which is inherent in all human history: The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. The Communist Manifesto, Chap. Marx wrote extensively about this in terms of the problem of alienation. As with the dialectic, Marx began with a Hegelian notion of alienation but developed a more materialist conception. Marx described this loss in terms of commodity fetishism, in which the things that people produce, commodities, appear to have a life and movement of their own to which humans and their behavior merely adapt. This disguises the fact that the exchange and circulation of commodities really are the product and reflection of social relationships among people. Under capitalism, social relationships of production, such as among workers or between workers and capitalists, are mediated through commodities, including labor, that are bought and sold on the market. Commodity fetishism is an example of what Engels called false consciousness, which is closely related to the understanding of ideology. By ideology they meant ideas that reflect the interests of a particular class at a particular time in history, but which are presented as universal and eternal. Put another way, the control that one class exercises over the means of production includes not only the production of food or manufactured goods; it includes the production of ideas as well this provides one possible explanation for why members of a subordinate class may hold ideas contrary to their own interests. Thus, while such ideas may be false, they also reveal in coded form some truth about political relations. For example, although the belief that the things people produce are actually more productive than the people who produce them is literally absurd, it does reflect the fact according to Marx and Engels that people under capitalism are alienated from their own labour-power. Religious suffering is, at one and the same time, the expression of real suffering and a protest against real suffering. Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the heart of a heartless world, and the soul of soulless conditions. It is the opium of the people. Whereas his Gymnasium senior thesis argued that the primary social function of religion was to promote solidarity, here Marx sees the social function as a way of expressing and coping with social inequality, thereby maintaining the status quo. Marx argued that this alienation of human work and resulting commodity fetishism is precisely the defining feature of capitalism. Prior to capitalism, markets existed in Europe where producers and merchants bought and sold commodities. According to Marx, a capitalist mode of production developed in Europe when labor itself became a commodity - when peasants became free to sell their own labor-power, and needed to do so because they no longer possessed their own land or tools necessary to produce. People sell their labor-power when they accept compensation in return for whatever work they do in a given period of time in other words, they are not selling the product of their labor, but their capacity to work. In return for selling their labor power they receive money, which allows them to survive. Those who must sell their labor power to live are "proletarians. The proletarians inevitably outnumber the capitalists. Marx distinguished industrial capitalists from merchant capitalists. Merchants buy goods in one place and sell them in another; more precisely, they buy things in one market and sell them in another. Since the laws of supply and demand operate within given markets, there is often a difference between the price of a commodity in one market and another. Merchants, then, practice arbitrage, and hope to capture the difference between these two markets. According to Marx, capitalists, on the other hand, take advantage of the difference between the labor market and the market for whatever commodity is produced by the capitalist. Marx observed that in practically every successful industry input unit-costs are lower than output unit-prices. Marx called the difference "surplus value" and argued that this surplus value had its source in surplus labour. The capitalist mode of production is capable of tremendous growth because the capitalist can, and has an incentive to, reinvest profits in new technologies. Marx considered the capitalist class to be the most revolutionary in history, because it constantly revolutionized the means of production. But Marx argued that capitalism was prone to periodic crises. He suggested that over time, capitalists would invest more and more in new technologies, and less and less in labor. Since Marx believed that surplus value appropriated from labor is the source of profits, he concluded that the rate of profit would fall even as the economy grew. When the rate of profit falls below a certain point, the result would be a recession or depression in which certain sectors of the economy would collapse. Marx understood that during such a crisis the price of labor would also fall, and eventually make possible the investment in new technologies and the growth of new sectors of the economy.

Marx believed that this cycle of growth, collapse, and growth would be punctuated by increasingly severe crises. Moreover, he believed that the long-term consequence of this process was necessarily the enrichment and empowerment of the capitalist class and the impoverishment of the proletariat. He believed that were the proletariat to seize the means of production, they would encourage social relations that would benefit everyone equally, and a system of production less vulnerable to periodic crises. In general, Marx thought that peaceful negotiation of this problem was impracticable, and that a massive, well-organized and violent revolution would in general be required, because the ruling class would not give up power without violence. He theorized that to establish the socialist system, a dictatorship of the proletariat - a period where the needs of the working-class, not of capital, will be the common deciding factor - must be created on a temporary basis. As he wrote in his "Critique of the Gotha Program", "between capitalist and communist society there lies the period of the revolutionary transformation of the one into the other. Corresponding to this is also a political transition period in which the state can be nothing but the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat. As a group, these authors are often called the Frankfurt School. Their work is known as Critical Theory, a type of Marxist philosophy and cultural criticism heavily influenced by Hegel, Freud, Nietzsche, and Max Weber. The Frankfurt School broke with earlier Marxists, including Lenin and Bolshevism in several key ways. First, writing at the time of the ascendance of Stalinism and Fascism, they had grave doubts as to the traditional Marxist concept of proletarian class consciousness. Second, unlike earlier Marxists, especially Lenin, they rejected economic determinism. While highly influential, their work has been criticized by both orthodox Marxists and some Marxists involved in political practice for divorcing Marxist theory from practical struggle and turning Marxism into a purely academic enterprise. Also prominent during this period was the Polish revolutionary Rosa Luxemburg. Bertell Ollman is another Anglophone champion of Marx within the academy.

## 2: Conflict Theory in Sociology - Definition and Overview

*Karl Marx (May 5, March 14, ), a Prussian political economist, journalist, and activist, and author of the seminal works, "The Communist Manifesto" and "Das Kapital," influenced generations of political leaders and socioeconomic thinkers.*

Communal system was the first and the lowest form of organization of people. It existed for thousands of years. Man started using primitive tools like sticks and stones for hunting and food gathering. Gradually man improved these tools. He learned to make fire, cultivation and animal husbandry. In this system of very low level of forces of production, the relations of production were based on common ownership of the means of production. Therefore, these relations were based on mutual assistance and co-operation. These relations were conditioned by the fact that people with their primitive implements could only withstand the mighty forces of nature together, collectively. In such a situation, exploitation of man by man did not exist because of two reasons. Firstly, the tools used means of production were so simple that they could be reproduced by any one. These were implements like spear, stick, bow and arrow etc. Hence no person or group of people had the monopoly of ownership over the tools. Secondly, production was at a low scale. The people existed more or less on a subsistence level. Their production was just sufficient to meet the needs of the people provided everybody worked. Therefore it was a situation of no master and no servant. Gradually, with time man started perfecting his tools, his craft of producing and surplus production started taking place. This led to private property and primitive equality gave way to social inequality. Thus, the first antagonistic classes, slaves and slave owners appeared. This is how the development of the forces of production led to the replacement of primitive communal system by slavery. In the slave-owning society, primitive tools were perfected and bronze and iron tools replaced the stone and wooden implements. Large scale agriculture, live stock raising, mining and handicrafts developed. The development of this type of forces of production also changed the relations of production. These relations were based on the slave owners absolute ownership of both the means of production and the slave himself and everything he produced. The owner left the slave only with the bare minimum necessities to keep him from dying of starvation. In this system, the history of exploitation of man by man and the history of class struggle began. The development of productive forces went on and slavery became an impediment to the expansion of social production. Production demanded the constant improvement of implements, higher labour productivity but the slave had no interest in this as it would not improve his position. With the passage of time the class conflict between the classes of slave owners and the slaves became acute and it was manifested in slave revolts. These revolts together with the raids from neighbouring tribes undermined the foundations of slavery leading to a new stage, i. The Progressive development of the productive forces continued under feudalism. Man started using inanimate sources of energy, i. The crafts advanced further, new implements and machines were invented and old ones are improved. The labour of craftsmen was specialized raising productivity considerably. The development of forces of production led to emergence of feudal relations of production. The production relations were relations of dominations and subjection, exploitation of the serfs by the feudal lords. Nevertheless, these relations were more progressive than in slavery system, because they made the labourers interested to some extent, in their labour. The peasants and the artisans could own the implements or small parts of land. These forces of production underwent changes due to new discoveries, increasing demands for consumption caused by population increase and discovery of new markets through colonialism. All this led to the need and growth of mass scale manufacture. This became possible due to advances in technology. This brought the unorganized labourers at one place, i. This sparked off already sharpened class conflict leading to peasant revolution against landowners. The new system of production demanded free labourer whereas the serf was tied to the land; therefore the new forces of production also changed the relations of production culminating into a change in the mode of production from feudalism to capitalism. Intensification of Class Conflict under Capitalism: Large-scale machine production is the specific feature of the productive forces of capitalism. Huge factories, plants and mines took place of artisan workshops and manufactures. In a century or two, capitalism accomplished much more in developing the productive forces than had been done in all the preceding eras of

human history. The vigorous growth of the forces of production was helped by the capitalist relations of production based on private capitalist ownership. Under capitalism, the producer, the proletariat, is legally free, being attached neither to the land nor to any particular factory. They are free in the sense that they can go to work for any capitalist, but they are not free from the bourgeois class as a whole. Possessing no means of production, they are compelled to sell their labour power and thereby came under the yoke of exploitation. Due to this exploitation the relatively free labourers became conscious of their class interest and organize themselves into a working class movement. This working class movement intensified its struggle against the bourgeois class. It begins with bargaining for better wages and working conditions and cultivates into an intensified class conflict which is aimed at over throwing the capitalist system. Marx said that the capitalist system symbolises the most acute form of inequality, exploitation and class antagonism. This paves the way for a socialist revolution which would lead to a new stage of society i. The theory of class struggle is central to Marxian thought. The first line of Communist Manifesto reads: Not only the classes but also the class struggle is economically conditioned. Therefore Marx says that economic relationship is the very basis of all other types of relationships. Economic relationship decides, defines and determines all other forms of relationships; i. This is what is called the concept of economic determinism by Marx. Marxian theory of class struggle has been put to various criticisms. This theory is having propoganda value. The theory of revolution that Marx presents on the basis of the conflict of interest between the social classes is not convincing. There may be revolution due to causes other than these; and the same may not involve force or violence. The technological revolution of 18th and 19th century, the constitutional changes in the 19th century England, Arya Samaj movement of Dayanand Saraswati are illustrations of the revolutionary changes brought about in the respective areas, without the use of force. The abolition of caste system by the legislative measures is no less revolutionary. Marx has made many predictions in regard to the development of the future capitalistic society especially in regard to its relations with the proletariat and about the inevitable struggle between the capitalist and the proletariat has not come off. Marx has ignored social conditions. He has failed to distinguish between the social and economic classes. It has been said that it is not correct to believe that all struggle is always a class struggle. He has not followed the nature of struggle. The concept of alienation of individual from his social system is a complete ambiguity. Marx sociology reduces him to mere zero. There is however, no change in his position. Karl Marx leaves him as much hand and foot bound in his system, as he found him under the established one. The hope of achieving the total man is thus completely lost. Marxian concept of classless society remains only as a political instrument in the hands of the communists. This concept is being misused for gaining political benefits. It is thus reduced to the level of a tool of political propoganda. Marxian theory of classless society is a kind of Utopian dream.

## 3: Karl Marx's 10 Major Contributions And Accomplishments | Learnodo Newtonic

*In defining Marxism a distinction has to be made between the writings and ideas of Karl Marx, the ideology of Marxism as a sociological perspective between his day and the present, and the politics of communism, socialism, and Labour's third way. Textbooks on sociology often contrast social.*

Conflict Theory in Sociology – Definition and Overview October 1, Sociology from the starting emphasized on three kinds of theories. Functionalist Theory Conflict Theory Interactionism Theory The whole purpose of this perspective was not to see an only positive aspect of life like Functionalist Theory. It accounted for the differences and conflict found between the societies. It was important to solve those problems before it gets to dissolve societies within themselves. These theories were entirely different from each other. Conflict theory at the time of its emergence does not gain much popularity and importance. But after some time it began to stabilize the fact that it is the most needed theory for the betterment of our society. Even now its theories are much of an important place in research work. The man who is also called as father of Conflict Perspective or theory is none other than Karl Marx. His research work regarding Conflict theory will be discussed in detail below. This factors can either be achieved by them, for example on a merit basis and hard work at any organization or ascribed too that is the rights and freedom given to them because of their parental rights, for example, a businessman son is given the whole business without any hard work. It is just his right to own the business. From 18th century when Europe was witnessing the rise of capitalism, Karl Marx came up with the causes of differences and conflicts between ruling class and the subject class. Ruling classes were the landlords or upper-class people who had plenty of resources and imposed many rules and their superiority over the subject class. Subject classes were the ones with no power and were mainly peasants and low-class people. They faced the maximum exploitation due to which there was a social imbalance in those times. The political parties and churches supported Ruling classes wholeheartedly contributing to more conflicts. Karl Marx at that time opposed this indifference by stating that this will hamper society growth. He forecasted that this exploitation will lead to revolt one day. And his forecasting came true at the time of industrialization and the French revolution. He certainly believed that if the changes cannot dominate this system, then again society will be in hands of capitalism. He argued that a strong change can only bring a better society and needed development. Post his death, his work tremendously got its place. An Italian scholar Antonio Gramsci stood for Marx theory and said that this theory should have been in practice and should be modified to get better results. A development was seen during this time was that many sociologists formulated new theories like feminist theory, critical race theory, queer theory, theories of globalization and world systems. Feminist Theory Karl Marx was the biggest supporter of women empowerment from the beginning. Other scholars also worked hard to remove the inequality between men and women. Critical Race Theory Society conflicts were due to race also. Sociologists also researched this theory in which they examined the theory between society and race. Queer Theory This theory was researched under Lauren Berlant, Leo Bersani in which they emphasized on gay and lesbian relationships. Firstly it was considered as slang but afterward, this concept was removed that it is slang. Marx categorized society into four types: Ancient Society-It represents the classification of two major classes i. Feudal Society-In feudal societies there were two kinds of classes which are lords and serfs. Capitalist Society-In capitalist society, there were two types of division that were capitalist and labors at the time of capitalist society, sociologist conflict theory mainly came into the picture because of the conflicts. After Marx, Weber researched Conflict theory but he urged that classification is not based on the ascribed status, in fact, it is based on the efficiency of a person, i. The production rate of a person to a country or to family decides the classification. The Propertied Upper class- They were mainly the rich people who had a lot of land and money under them. They usually do not have to work a lot to learn something. Rest three people worked under them. They had well-dignified jobs at a place where they can be seen as the bosses. The Petty bourgeoisie – They were the small-scale merchants working under the white collar workers. Manual Working Class – They were mainly the farmers and lower class people whose economic condition was poor. They worked under people in a hostile condition sometimes earning very less. This theory acts as a key

element in sorting many problems at a wide range. Some of the examples where conflict theory is applied are as follows: It is further studies on which scale every class affect the pollution. The feminist theory came along with Conflict Theory. It studies how women are in general considered as lower than man. What can be the results if women place in society is always kept at a lower rank? Power has always been the factor determining Conflict Theory. So this theory also studies how the power affects Capitalism factor at a global scale. This theory researches the inequalities present in the Capitalism. Words which have escaped somebody mouth cannot get back. So the words play a vital role in the conflict part of any society. Many times a person says something else and his meaning is taken otherwise. So the word importance is also studied under the application of Conflict Theory. Gene Sharp in asserted much on the fact there should be a non-violent approach towards conflicts. This was followed by Gandhi in India when he was adamant to remove British people from India. In he discovered Albert Einstein institution which was fully dedicated to education and promoting non-violent actions in conflicts side by side. Recent examples where this study was given appraisal and followed as well as our Youth Movement in Tunisia, Protest Movement which covered President Mubarak of Egypt. There is a recent development in Conflict Theory by Alan Sears Society differences created conflicts rather than order and classes. These differences can only be dominated if there is a gradual change in the relationship of societies. It kind of argued with the functionalist theory which stated that change should be in an amount so that the process is always in equilibrium. It is well-known fact that at the back of the time many people faced ill-treatment and many times we develop a sympathetic attitude towards them. But this modern theory stated that they were the elements contributing to the change in society which was needed. It completely changed the view of feeling sympathetic about them to thank them for the change. Although he remarkably declared ill-treated people as the key elements in the change process creativity is something he demanded should not be compromised at any stage. In the process of making changes, creativity should not be put at stake. Inequalities can be viewed more clearly, by the way, there is underdevelopment of third world countries during colonization and even after post-colonization period that is independence period. He clearly states that only richer countries are getting benefited by World Bank. There is no development when it came to political, economic, military growth at an equal rate.

## 4: Marx's Sociology Theory of Class Struggle

*Karl Marx was a political economist who studied and shared beliefs on the sociological effects of society and how it would eventually lead to the creation of the ultimate utopia. Marx was best known for his criticism of economic, political and social implications of industrial capitalism.*

In the first place, they at best examined only the ideological motives of the historical activity of human beings, without grasping the objective laws governing the development of the system of social relations. All constituent features of a society social classes, political pyramid, ideologies are assumed to stem from economic activity, an idea often portrayed with the metaphor of the base and superstructure. The base and superstructure metaphor describes the totality of social relations by which humans produce and re-produce their social existence. The base includes the material forces of production, that is the labour and material means of production and relations of production, i. Conflicts between the development of material productive forces and the relations of production provokes social revolutions and thus the resultant changes to the economic base will lead to the transformation of the superstructure. Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-master and journeyman, in a word, oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes". Accordingly, Marx designated human history as encompassing four stages of development in relations of production: Criticism of capitalism Further information: Exploitation has been a socioeconomic feature of every class society and is one of the principal features distinguishing the social classes. The power of one social class to control the means of production enables its exploitation of the other classes. In capitalism, the labour theory of value is the operative concern; the value of a commodity equals the socially necessary labour time required to produce it. Under that condition, surplus value the difference between the value produced and the value received by a labourer is synonymous with the term "surplus labour", thus capitalist exploitation is realised as deriving surplus value from the worker. In pre-capitalist economies, exploitation of the worker was achieved via physical coercion. In the capitalist mode of production, that result is more subtly achieved and because workers do not own the means of production, they must voluntarily enter into an exploitive work relationship with a capitalist in order to earn the necessities of life. However, the worker must work or starve, thus exploitation is inevitable and the "voluntary" nature of a worker participating in a capitalist society is illusory. Alienation is the estrangement of people from their humanity German: *Gattungswesen*, "species-essence", "species-being", which is a systematic result of capitalism. Under capitalism, the fruits of production belong to the employers, who expropriate the surplus created by others and so generate alienated labourers. Social classes See also: Social class, Class conflict, Classless society, and Three-component theory of stratification Marx distinguishes social classes on the basis of two criteria: Following this criterion of class based on property relations, Marx identified the social stratification of the capitalist mode of production with the following social groups: They subdivide as bourgeoisie and the petite bourgeoisie. Petite bourgeoisie are those who work and can afford to buy little labour power i. Marxism predicts that the continual reinvention of the means of production eventually would destroy the petite bourgeoisie, degrading them from the middle class to the proletariat. Having no interest in international or national economics affairs, Marx claimed that this specific sub-division of the proletariat would play no part in the eventual social revolution. Class consciousness denotes the awareness of itself and the social world that a social class possesses and its capacity to rationally act in their best interests, hence class consciousness is required before they can effect a successful revolution and thus the dictatorship of the proletariat. Without defining ideology, [23] Marx used the term to describe the production of images of social reality. According to Engels, "ideology is a process accomplished by the so-called thinker consciously, it is true, but with a false consciousness. The real motive forces impelling him remain unknown to him; otherwise it simply would not be an ideological process. Hence he imagines false or seeming motive forces". In *The German Ideology*, he says "[t]he ideas of the ruling class are in every epoch the ruling ideas, i. In Marxism, political economy is the study of the means of production,

specifically of capital and how that manifests as economic activity. Marxism taught me what society was. Through working class revolution, the state which Marxists see as a weapon for the subjugation of one class by another is seized and used to suppress the hitherto ruling class of capitalists and by implementing a commonly-owned, democratically controlled workplace create the society of communism, which Marxists see as true democracy. An economy based on co-operation on human need and social betterment, rather than competition for profit of many independently acting profit seekers, would also be the end of class society, which Marx saw as the fundamental division of all hitherto existing history. Marx saw work, the effort by humans to transform the environment for their needs, as a fundamental feature of human kind. Additionally, the worker is compelled by various means some nicer than others to work harder, faster and for longer hours. While this is happening, the employer is constantly trying to save on labor costs: This allows the employer to extract the largest amount of work and therefore potential wealth from their workers. The fundamental nature of capitalist society is no different from that of slave society: Through common ownership of the means of production, the profit motive is eliminated and the motive of furthering human flourishing is introduced. Because the surplus produced by the workers is property of the society as whole, there are no classes of producers and appropriators. Additionally, the state, which has its origins in the hands of retainers hired by the first ruling classes to protect their economic privilege, will disappear as its conditions of existence have disappeared. According to orthodox Marxist theory, the overthrow of capitalism by a socialist revolution in contemporary society is inevitable. While the inevitability of an eventual socialist revolution is a controversial debate among many different Marxist schools of thought, all Marxists believe socialism is a necessity, if not inevitable. Marxists believe that a socialist society is far better for the majority of the populace than its capitalist counterpart. Prior to the Russian revolution of 1917, Lenin wrote: This conversion will directly result in an immense increase in productivity of labour, a reduction of working hours, and the replacement of the remnants, the ruins of small-scale, primitive, disunited production by collective and improved labour". Classical Marxism "Classical Marxism" denotes the collection of socio-economic-political theories expounded by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. The Great Misunderstanding argues that the source of such misrepresentations lies in ignoring the philosophy of Marxism, which is dialectical materialism. In large, this was due to the fact that *The German Ideology*, in which Marx and Engels developed this philosophy, did not find a publisher for almost one hundred years. Gordon Childe Marxism has been adopted by a large number of academics and other scholars working in various disciplines. The theoretical development of Marxist archaeology was first developed in the Soviet Union in 1929, when a young archaeologist named Vladislav I. Ravdonikas published a report entitled "For a Soviet history of material culture". Within this work, the very discipline of archaeology as it then stood was criticised as being inherently bourgeois, therefore anti-socialist and so, as a part of the academic reforms instituted in the Soviet Union under the administration of Premier Joseph Stalin, a great emphasis was placed on the adoption of Marxist archaeology throughout the country. Gordon Childe, who used Marxist theory in his understandings of the development of human society. During the 1920s, the Western Marxist school became accepted within Western academia, subsequently fracturing into several different perspectives such as the Frankfurt School or critical theory. Due to its former state-supported position, there has been a backlash against Marxist thought in post-communist states see sociology in Poland but it remains dominant in the sociological research sanctioned and supported by those communist states that remain see sociology in China. Marxian economics refers to a school of economic thought tracing its foundations to the critique of classical political economy first expounded upon by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Although the Marxian school is considered heterodox, ideas that have come out of Marxian economics have contributed to mainstream understanding of the global economy. Certain concepts of Marxian economics, especially those related to capital accumulation and the business cycle, such as creative destruction, have been fitted for use in capitalist systems. Marxist historiography is a school of historiography influenced by Marxism. The chief tenets of Marxist historiography are the centrality of social class and economic constraints in determining historical outcomes. Marxist historiography has made contributions to the history of the working class, oppressed nationalities, and the methodology of history from below. Marxist historiography suffered in the Soviet Union, as the government requested overdetermined

historical writing. While some members of the group most notably Christopher Hill and E. Kosambi are considered the founding fathers of Marxist historiography. Today, the senior-most scholars of Marxist historiography are R. Panikkar , most of whom are now over 75 years old. Marxist criticism views literary works as reflections of the social institutions from which they originate. According to Marxists, even literature itself is a social institution and has a specific ideological function, based on the background and ideology of the author. Marxist aesthetics is a theory of aesthetics based on, or derived from, the theories of Karl Marx. It involves a dialectical and materialist , or dialectical materialist , approach to the application of Marxism to the cultural sphere, specifically areas related to taste such as art, beauty, etc.

## 5: Sociological Theories – Education and Society

*Karl Marx's work has had an everlasting impact on the arena of sociology in that his views opened the door to the study of how one's social class has a direct influence on one's life experiences.*

WhatsApp Karl Marx – was a German philosopher, economist, journalist and revolutionary who is one of the most influential figures in history due to the impact of his theories on subsequent intellectual, economic and political history. Among the most influential theories of Marx are the theory of historical materialism based on class struggle; and the theory of alienation of workers under capitalist conditions. Marx is considered the father of modern sociology and his work in economics laid the foundation for understanding labor and its relation to capital. Know about the contributions of Karl Marx to economics and sociology, as well as his theories regarding capitalism and communism, through his 10 major accomplishments. He first expressed his theory of alienation in his Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of , which were unpublished in his lifetime. In the work, Marx depicts the worker under capitalism as suffering from four types of alienated labor. Cover of International Publishers edition of Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts by Karl Marx 2 He authored the famous Marxist theory of historical materialism One of the most important contributions of Karl Marx is his theory of historical materialism. Marx identified six successive stages of the development of these material conditions in Western Europe: He thoroughly analyzed capitalism as it was the stage he lived in and he predicted that it would eventually be replaced by first socialism and then communism. Cover of the Prometheus Books edition of The German Ideology by Karl Marx 3 His concept of class struggle was highly influential Instead of conceiving society as being based on consensus, Karl Marx established a conflict model of social systems. Class struggle is tension which exists in society due to competing socioeconomic interests and desires between people of different classes. Marx believed that class struggle played the pivotal role in the history of class-based hierarchical systems such as capitalism. He identified capitalist society as containing two main social groups: The income of the capitalists is thus dependent on their exploitation of the workers. In June , the League of the Just merged with the Communist Corresponding Committee to establish an international political party called Communist League, which remained in existence till Marx and Engels jointly wrote the Manifesto of the Communist League, which was first published on 21 February The Communist Manifesto is divided into a preamble and four sections. Statue of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in Berlin, Germany 5 Communist Manifesto is considered one of the most influential political manuscripts ever The Communist Manifesto had an influence, restricted to Germany, during the Europe-wide revolutions of For forty years, from s to s, due to the rise of social-democratic parties, hundreds of editions of the manifesto in thirty languages were published across Europe and in parts of the world. The text gained in influence across the world and entered political-science syllabuses in many universities. Critique of Political Economy is a three volume work by Karl Marx. The first volume was published in ; while the second and third were published after his death due to the effort of his collaborator Friedrich Engels. The principle idea of the work is that the motivating force of capitalism is in the exploitation of labor, whose unpaid work is the ultimate source of surplus value. According to Marx, it was not the pressure of population that drives the salaries of the worker to subsistence level the minimum level to support oneself but rather the existence of a large army of unemployed, which is in absolute interest of the capitalists and increases with accumulation of capital. Das Kapital is the foundational theoretical text of communist philosophy, economics and politics; and one of the most influential works in history. Also known as the First International, IWA had a considerable influence as a unifying force for labor in Europe during late 19th century; and at its peak, it was reported to have around 8 million members. Marx was a key member of IWA and drew up the fundamental documents of the organization. The IWA played a part when the citizens of Paris rebelled against their government and held the city from 18 March to 28 May During this time the city was governed by a radical socialist and revolutionary government known as the Paris Commune. The Commune was ultimately suppressed by the French army. In response to this bloody suppression, Marx wrote one of his most famous pamphlets, The Civil War in France. In , the IWA started to decline and split into two; a socialist wing under Karl Marx and an

anarchist faction led by Mikhail Bakunin. Depiction of the founding Congress of the International, September 28, 8 His work in economics laid the foundation for understanding labor and its relation to capital Karl Marx made several important contributions to economics. Thus to reduce economic problems to purely material was considered mystification by him; and his economic analysis is characterized by a sense of historical relativism. Among his well known theories is the labor theory of value LTV which argues that the economic value of a good or service is determined by the total amount of socially necessary labor required to produce it. Political economics based on the writings of Karl Marx is known as Marxian economics. Several of its concepts, like those related to capital accumulation and the business cycle, are used in capitalist systems. The work of Karl Marx in economics influenced subsequent economic thought and laid the basis for much of the current understanding of labor and its relation to capital. Karl Marx 9 Karl Marx is considered the founder of modern sociology Memorial to Karl Marx in Moscow, Russia Social science is a major academic discipline which is concerned with society and the relationships among individuals within a society. The main social sciences include economics, political science, demography and sociology. Sociology is the systematic study of society and human social action. He is also regarded as the founder of modern sociology. In contrast to previous philosophers, Marx offered theories that could often be tested with the scientific method. Key concepts of Marxist sociology include historical materialism, modes of production and the relation between capital and labor. It is primarily concerned, though not limited to, the way economics define social roles and expectations. His work influenced subsequent intellectual, economic and political history. However, the original ideas of Marx have often been modified and many movements have not been faithful to his works. Karl Marx also provided a revolutionary critique of nineteenth-century capitalism and many believe that his theories on the exploitative relationship between capitalist employers and their employees remain valid till today. Even though he remains a controversial figure, Karl Marx is still regarded as one of the greatest thinkers in history.

## 6: Marxism - Wikipedia

*Karl Marx ( - ) was a German philosopher, economist, journalist and revolutionary who is one of the most influential figures in history due to the impact of his theories on subsequent intellectual, economic and political history.*

Karl Marx was born in Germany. He studied law and philosophy at university in Germany. See image 1 Marx associated with the influential philosopher Friedrich Engels. Together they developed and built on theories of capitalism, socialism and historical change. He settled in Paris, Brussels and finally London. See image 2 Capitalism describes an economic system in which the means of production such as factories are privately owned. They have economic and political power. They own land and run businesses. The proletariat provide labour on the land or work in the businesses owned by the bourgeoisie. The proletariat are, according to Marx, exploited by the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie employ proletarians in their factories and farms. The proletarians are paid money for their labour. The bourgeoisie then use the proletarian labour to produce goods that are sold for more money than the wage of the proletarian. The bourgeois businessman keeps the profit and becomes wealthy from the labour of the proletariat. According to Marx, the proletarians would eventually tire of their exploitation and oppression and overthrow the capitalist bourgeoisie. The end result of the revolution would be the establishment of a Communist society, a classless state where all means of production and property are shared among all citizens. The Industrial Revolution visibly divided society into the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The bourgeoisie enjoyed the luxury of wealth and a monopoly on land ownership, business and politics. The proletariat worked on the land and in the factories owned by the bourgeoisie. The proletariat enjoyed few economic, social or political freedoms. They were kept neatly under the thumb of the capitalist bourgeoisie. See image 3 The work of Karl Marx caught the attention of members of the intelligentsia. In he founded the first Marxist organisation in Russia. He has been called the father of Russian Marxism. The Populists believed that the peasants had to be provoked into revolution through education. Members of the Populist party ventured into the countryside to educate the peasants about their oppression. The Populists met with little success. The Social Revolutionaries widened the base of revolutionaries to include, not only unhappy peasants, but workers, members of the intelligentsia and other Russians disillusioned by the Tsarist regime. When their ideologies failed, they carried out a number of political assassinations and other violent actions. The proletariat would realise that they were oppressed and disadvantaged. A revolution, led by members of the disgruntled working class, would be staged. Capitalism would be overthrown. The government would be replaced by a socialist society where classes and private property were abolished and all citizens would be equal. See image 5 Lenin and Plekhanov disagreed over the nature of revolution in Russia. Plekhanov believed that the plight of the proletariats should be improved by political reform. Lenin was disillusioned with the political process and believed that revolution should be instigated by a small, dedicated group of the intelligentsia. This disagreement, action versus reform, led to a split within the Social Democratic party in

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*Marx believed that he could study history and society scientifically and discern tendencies of history and the resulting outcome of social conflicts. Some followers of Marx concluded, therefore, that a communist revolution is inevitable. However, Marx famously asserted in the eleventh of his Theses.*

Jump to navigation Jump to search How do we define Marxism? Textbooks on sociology often contrast social systems or structuralism with social action perspectives. They frequently then differentiate between consensus theories like functionalism and conflict theories like Marxism or feminism. Who was Karl Marx? Karl Marx " was a university educated German and was influenced by the philosopher Hegel, French revolutionary and socialist politics and English economics. His friend, financier and collaborator Frederick Engels, led Marx to see conflict rather than consensus in society. At the age of 30 he published the Communist Manifesto By the time he wrote Das Kapital he had become more focused on the reality of capitalism and the nature of class struggle and therefore of society than the trans-historical and inevitable overthrow of capitalist, antagonistic modes of production. It is important to remember the historical perspective; he lived in a world without television, in which England led the world towards industrialization. Marxism divides the capitalist economic structure into two broad class strata; the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The bourgeoisie own the means of production, land and factories and buy labour for wages from the proletariat. The proletariat having no means of subsistence themselves, have no choice but to sell their labour for wages to the bourgeoisie. Everyone needs the results of production, food, shelter and commodities. The scarcity of resources leads to a society primarily defined by its economics or infrastructure. In this way Marx thought that the economic base of society provided the foundation for all other features or functions of society, the superstructure. How and to whom the responsibility falls to of first, the funding, production and distribution of agriculture, and second, the provision of all other goods, determines the ruling class and their interests. They, of course, act using their overwhelming economic interests to consolidate their power politically and culturally according to Gramsci , as well as economically. For example, he highlights the collective nature of production, whereby many hundred may work in a factory and yet only a very few own the factory and its equipment capital and thereby accrue profit. This is gained through the surplus effort of the workers over the wages paid to them, inspiring the term: Many people work for the overwhelming benefit of very few. Neoliberals might argue that with modern stock markets, in fact many get to own the capital of business. Even if many workers do have pensions the most frequent type of personal investment and thereby a stake-holding, this is hidden behind the profit making and exploitative financial market that operates these investments. Only the already wealthy are in a position to genuinely benefit from the big financial institutions. Marx could not have noticed the damaging of the environment by industrialisation himself, but Marxism certainly points to an ecological limit to the expansion of capitalism. Profits have to come from somewhere and as resources become more scarce, cheaper processing, environmentally friendly or not, will be employed to add value or profit when wages can be depressed no further. In the mean time capitalism has been buoyed up against rapid collapse ever more effectively by advertising. The power of persuasion using the modern media of TV and the Internet has allowed products as unhelpful and destructive as tobacco, guns and financial credit debt to be sold in great quantity. People are conduced by advertising to buy what they do not need and their position as wage slaves is consolidated by their growing addiction to consumerism. The power of advertising to persuade people to buy that which they do not need is today nearly absolute. Marx may well have viewed television and the Internet as tools of the economic base as well as cultural artefacts. Both Hegel and George Lukacs might have criticised this view saying that as individuals undertake non-manual labour they lose direct contact with their human essence and as they loose touch become unable to understand the nature of society. This was necessary because Russia was a largely rural country of peasants rather than an industrialised one with an alienated middle class. In fact Marx really envisioned Britain being ripe for his socialist revolution as in half of all manufactured goods globally were made there. The social suffering and damage of this massive development in rapidly overcrowding, and unplanned cities provided so he thought a large enough proletariat. Indeed,

despite the lack of violent revolution, Britain now has a NHS and welfare state, as well as being nominally secular, democratic and largely socialist with the Labour party currently in government. Many of the classic criticisms of Marxism arise either out of its macro-nature or the fact that it is about years old. Since then new ideas have been incorporated into neo-marxist ideology most notably by Antonio Gramsci and George Lukacs. In fact the global dominance of capitalism today is so complete that the remaining self-styled communist regimes all 5 of them all receive the Internet, TV and radio signals and so are probably fatally exposed to the hegemony too. On the face of it postmodernism seems to blow Marxism apart simply by recognising the overwhelming complexity of society at any one moment in time. It is right that we will never be able to fully understand the reality of society and its functions, not least because such knowledge would introduce new unknown realities re-challenging our understanding. Conversely the numerically undeniable truth underwriting statistical mathematics proves some aspects of the modernist reality, in particular with regard to economics. Our absolute need to share scarce resources means that our lives are primarily concerned with acquiring the means to live. Marxism largely ignores the subjugation of women and other gender issues like homosexuality and given their historical inability equally to men to contribute to the monetary economy it seems reasonable for a historically generated macro-view to ignore them. Also ethnicity issues and racism are mostly ignored, although they are intrinsically involved when considering issues of class. It becomes clear that the Marxist perspective in sociology is still an effective method for examining societies. The macro-nature of the Marxist perspective and functionalist neither claims to help explain micro-issues nor assist in thinking about them. The neo-Marxism of Lukacs and Gramsci, in addressing hegemony and culture, help to move on with and beyond postmodernism. Society is complex and getting ever more so. As a template to understand the relations between people and the world in which they live Marxism dutifully conveys the genuine nature of suffering even today. Hutton, W The State to Come. Stones, R Key Sociological Thinkers.

### 8: Karl Marx - Sociological Theory - LibGuides at Florida A&M University Libraries

*Marxist sociology is the study of sociology from a Marxist perspective. Marxism itself can be recognized as both a political philosophy and a sociology, particularly so far as it attempts to remain scientific, systematic, and objective rather than purely normative and prescriptive.*

U2014 Psalm cxxix. De profundis, 221 Money Math (Yellow Umbrella Books) Travels in a tree house By dog sled for Byrd An act to amend the acts incorporating the trustees of Saint Matthew s Church Language of real estate appraisal Portable medieval reader Railroad Consolidation Tony buzan mind maps for business Cultural diversity: difference without domination Instruments and Experimentation in the History of Chemistry (Dibner Institute Studies in the History of S Understanding urban ecosystems List of suffixes and their meanings Heart-to-heart (Aoi) Henry IV. (pt. II) Independent thinkers are allied with cycles students in learning from natures rich text. Painting Landscapes and Atmosphere 1. Hate sells : meet its prime-time peddler, Nancy Grace Honeywell visionpro 8000 installation manual Shelter for the Spirit:How to Make Your Home a Haven in a Hectic World American Foundations Article 82 ec as a / Stranger book by omair Making Goods out of Bads 7. Pictorial presentation and information about a mall introduction Manufacturing processes reference guide The gap between worlds Terrorist crimes within the framework of international criminal law Chemistry modern periodic table From russia with love Oh! Sweeter than the berry. One-Minute Prayers for Wives (One-Minute Prayers) Academically adrift How important is Christian meditation to you? Cyberhome ch-dvd 300 manual Aetna prior authorization form home healthcare Invention financing and joint ownership Economics of fisheries management Mastering essential math skills book finance Parliaments, Estates Representation/Parlements, Etats Representation