

Social conflict view

Sociology



Social Conflict View Social conflict view developed in the mid 1800 hypothesizes that major actors of different social standards opposed each other's views in a social base. The situation developed when one social group took advantage of the incapacitation of another group to acquire the same class of goals. Karl Marx, a German philosopher, supported the concept that there exists no justice for the poor in the society. The socially disadvantaged in the society received serious punishment for minor crimes as compared to the rich. He maintained that the wealthy used their resources to exploit the less advantaged, who wielded less power. According to Marx, he held the belief that the struggle between the two social classes will engineer the reforms that were much necessary.

Ownership views and production notions hypothesized by Karl Marx were based on his ideas of a community that is majorly capitalistic. The capitalistic approach implies that a great percentage of income in the region is under the control of the well to do in the community. The poor who are the workers, owns the least percentage of income, but are the owners of production. The working class earns their living by providing labor to the low class member under their control. Social conflict is evident in this situation because the intention of the rich is to obtain the most production from the workers but at minimal wages, a situation that is unfair. Economically, a surplus value is derived from the profits gained by the industrialists is more than the requirement of the employers. The wealthy get wealthier while the poor get more disadvantaged and remain under the control of upper class members. Marx expected a culmination of socialist revolution that would prompts the working class to gain understanding of their exploitation of disadvantaged members in the society.

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After of joining a radical group of workers in 1847, Marx and Engels wrote the book after they were assigned to formulate a manifesto for the group (Marx and Friedrich 4). Friedrich Engels, a close friend and a collaborator to the beliefs and findings of Karl Marx. They both co-authored a book, The Communist Manifesto, in 1848. The book has achieved recognition among readers, worldwide, over the years as the most influential manuscripts. The approach used in the book was analytical of the class struggle and capitalist problems at the time of its publication. Marx also expounded on the theories he had developed about the politics and society nature. In the Communist Manifesto, Marx attempted to explain concept the development of the communist movement resulted from the struggle between classes that existed and the obvious exploitation of the poor.

Marx maintained that his socialism approach was different because it was based scientifically on the continuous transformation of the history. His argument was that development of the lower class was inevitable. He maintained that the inherent instability of capitalism would push forward a revolution whose objective will be the elimination of the demeaning social classes. A modern approach to Marxist view is the critical theory developed by sociologists at The Frankfurt University in Germany. Critical theory is a social theory that criticizes capitalist systems and is oriented towards uncovering the systematics of the world in order for people of all classes to gain understanding of social structures (Dahms 35). The theory supports the Marxist ideas of social conflict, domination and oppression of the disadvantaged in the society.

Works Cited

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