

Student Name:

Scarlett Dunne

Student Number:

1702914

Module Code:

SJS14017

Module Tutor:

Caroline Lohmann -

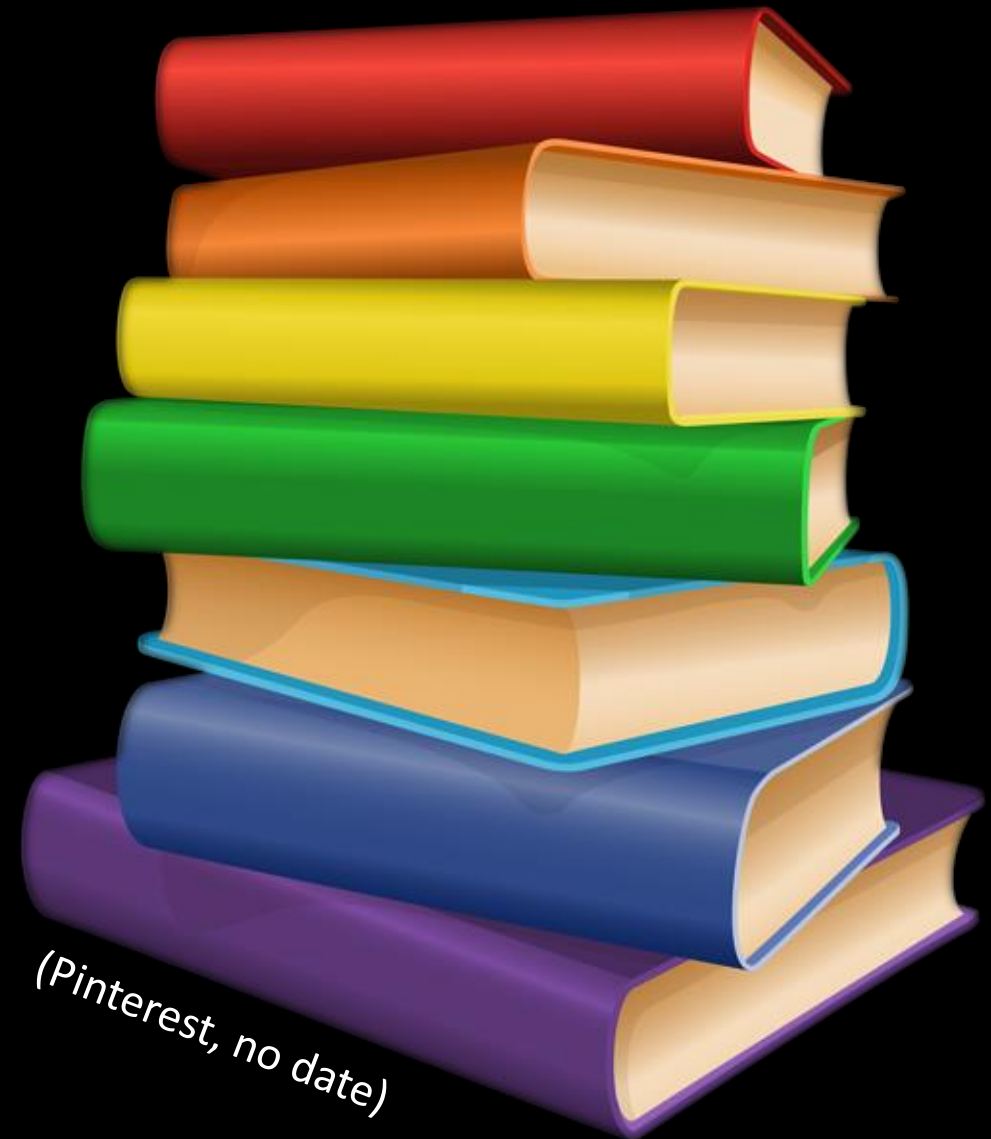
Hancock



(Quotes Gram, no date)

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(Pinterest, no date)

Key Terms

✓ What is Capitalism?

‘Capitalism’ refers to the existing social system in most societies, According to The Socialist Party of Great Britain (2018) the term can be categorised into to key components they follow as;

1. **Class Division**
2. **Motive for Profit**

Additionally, social systems are influential to members of society for instance; economical, education and political (Haralambos, M. and Holborn, M. 2000. p128). In particular, capitalism was formed by the economical and political systems in place (Haralambos, M. and Holborn, M. 2000. p13).

The systems form and regulate the forces of production for example, ‘technology, raw materials and scientific knowledge’ (Haralambos, M and Holborn, M. 2000. p11).

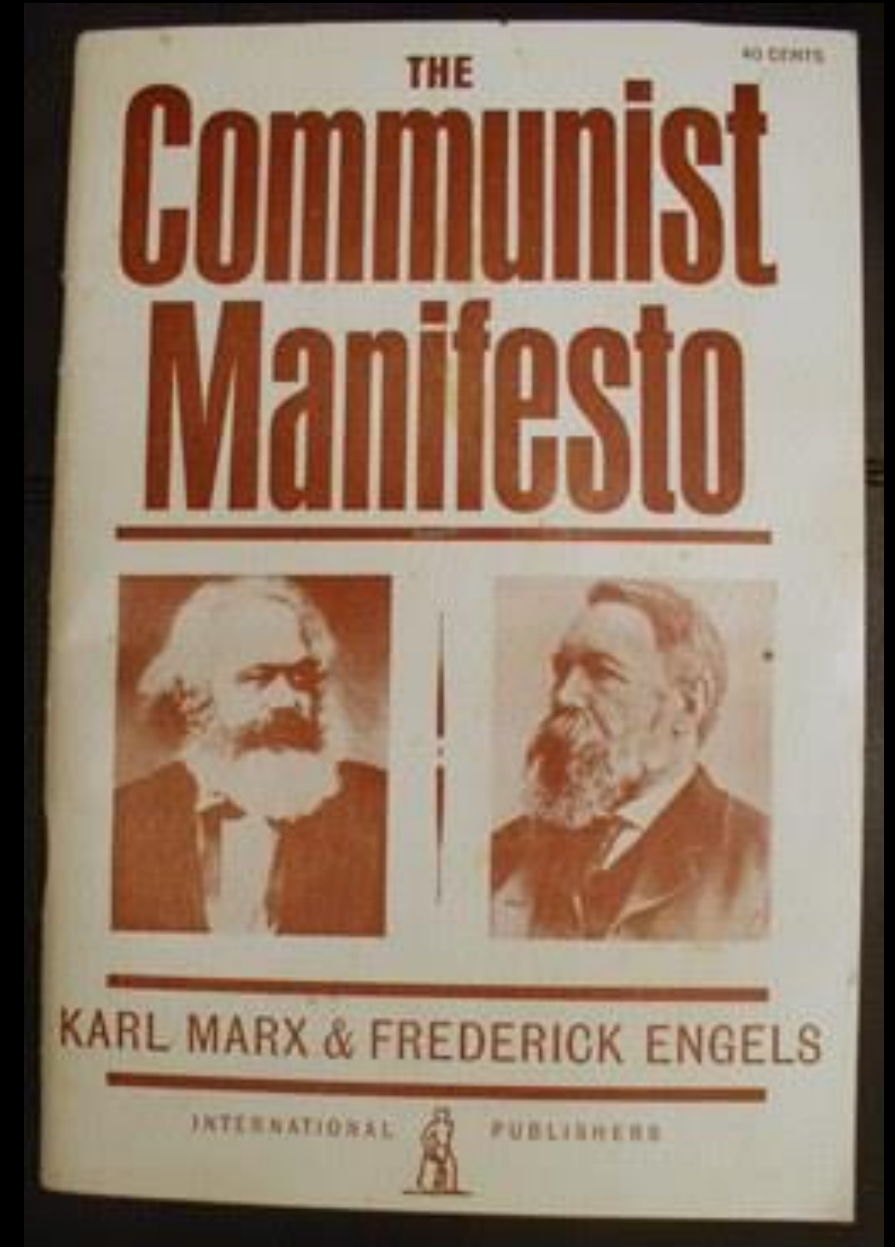


(Medium, 2018)

Key Terms

✓ What is Communism?

Communism is the opposite concept to Capitalism, the term emphasises the importance of community and social order. Communists believe that social relationships should be placed in the centre of society, oppose to focusing on profit and gain. Lastly, societies infrastructure interweaves social relationships and the forces of production. Moreover, the superstructure is greatly effected by the infrastructure, it is important to note the vulnerability of the structures due to social systems (Haralambos, M and Holborn, M. 2000. p13).



Key Terms

✓ What is Socialism?

Alike Communism, Socialism believe that equality is the foundation for a successful society. Socialism can be defined as; 'An economic system in which there is government ownership... of goods and their product, with an impetus to share work and wealth equally among the members of society' (Open Education Sociology Dictionary, 2017).

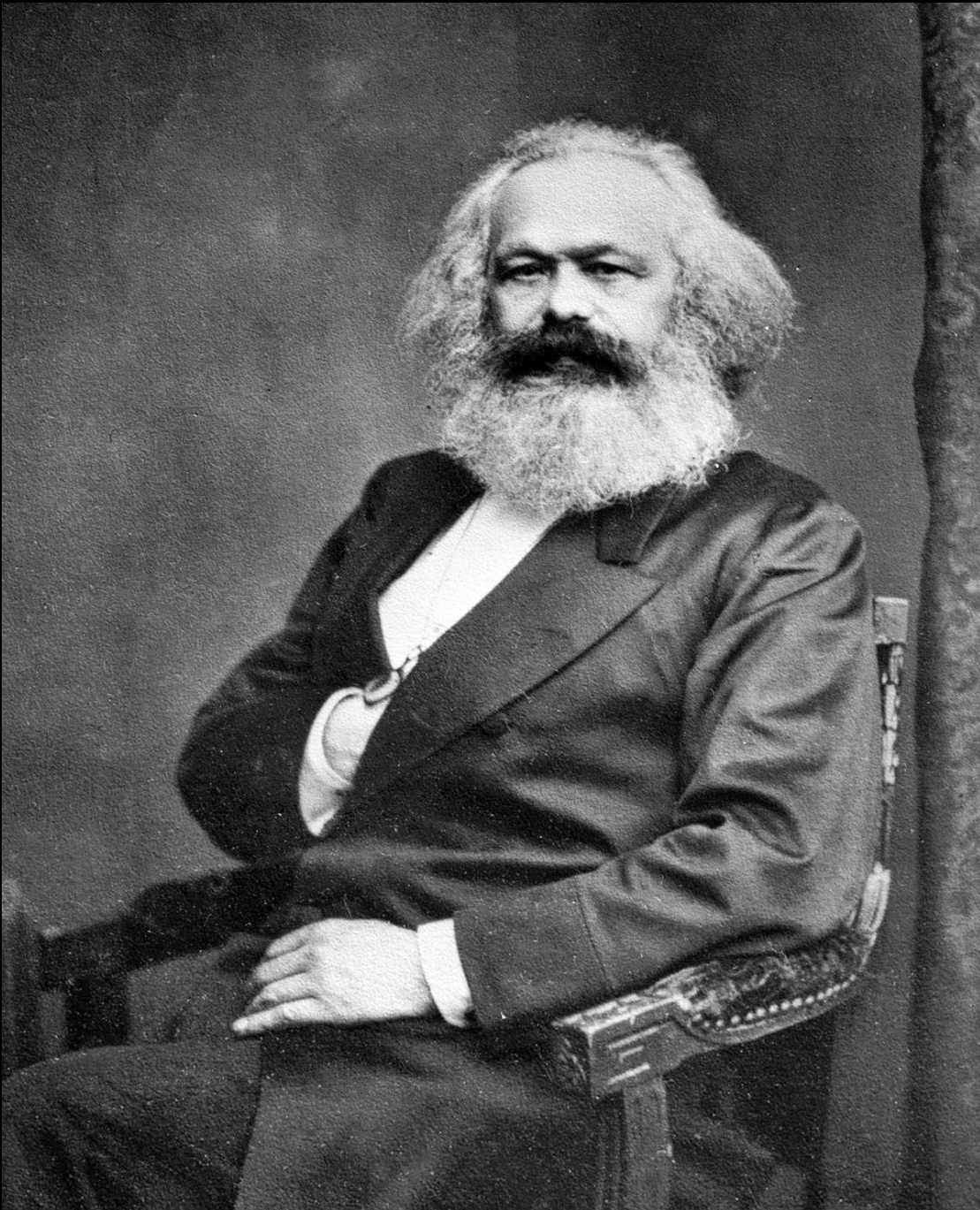
Additionally, Socialism critiques Capitalism.

1. Unequal distribution of wealth
2. Privation of material resources
3. Individuals and groups have a lack of control of the employment aspect of their life.
4. Socialists state that Capitalism discourage value consensus. The Social Science and Computing Operative (2017) expand the lack of human communication. They highlight the repercussions of this; 'it is organized primarily around motive of taking advantage of the weakness of others for one's own gain. This underwrites a culture of selfish individualism and atomism' (The Social Science and Computing Operative, 2018).



(Democracy At Work, 2017)

The Evolution of Karl Marx



- Karl Heinrich Marx (1818 – 1883).
- German Philosopher, Economist and Sociologist (Haralambos, M. and Holborn. 2000. p12)
- He had previously studied law. (Rius, 1994. p27-28).
- However, he engaged in deviant behaviour during that time. (Rius, 1994. p28).
- Shortly after he was introduced the research of Hegel (1831) and Feuerbach (1872) highly influenced Marx (1883). (Rius, 1994. p28).
- Due to his fascination with their research, he later achieved a qualification in Philosophy in 1841 (Rius, 1994. p31).

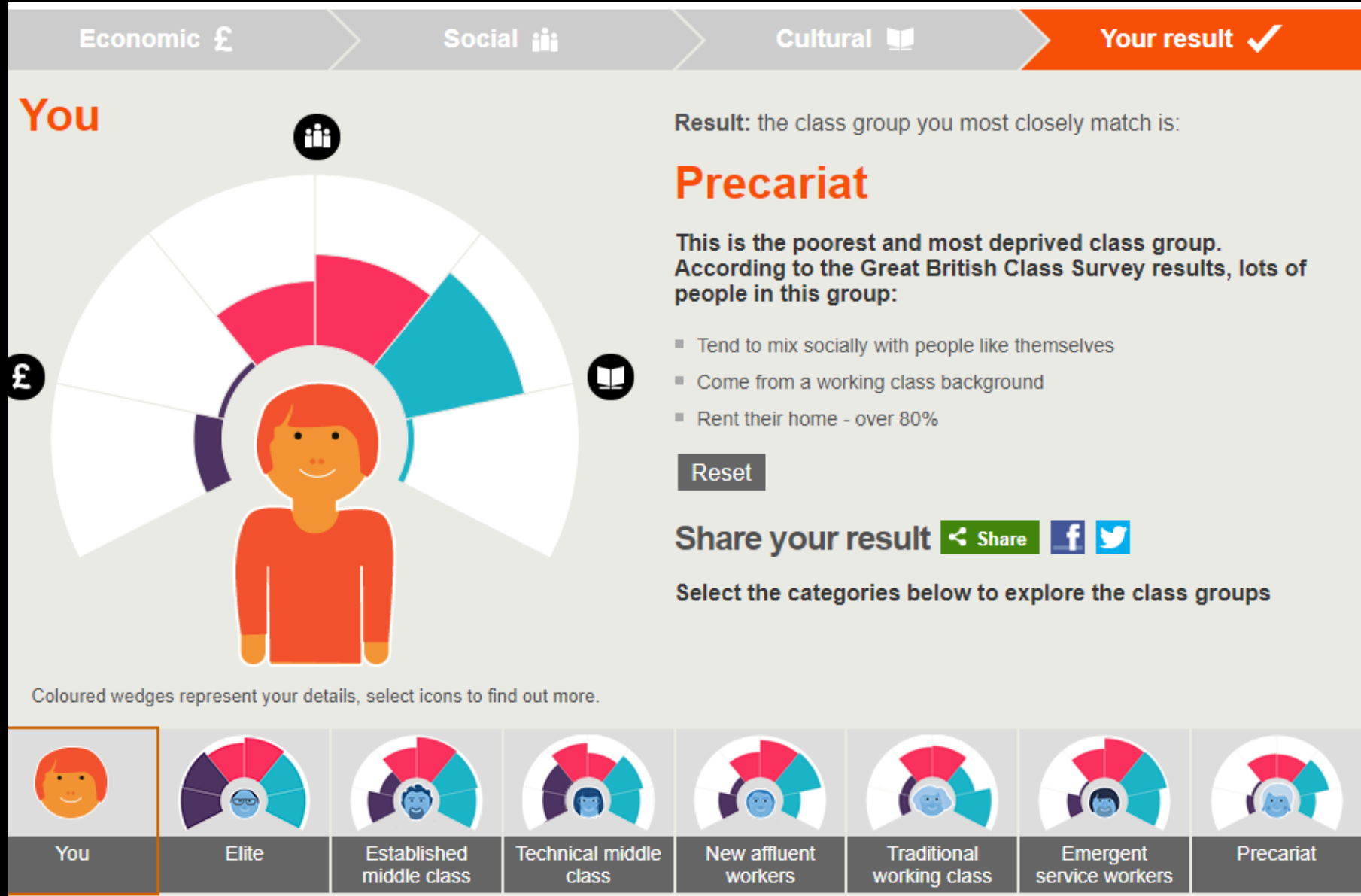
The Poor Law



(Pathos, 2017)

- ❑ In the Victorian times, those in power formed a piece of legislation entitled '*The Poor Law*' (National Achieves, no date)
- ❑ It was introduced in 1834 (National Achieves, no date)
- ❑ The provision was designed as a procedure to relieve poverty (National Achieves, no date)
- ❑ The Poor Law (1834) allowed poor people to work in a workhouse to receive an income (National Achieves, no date)
- ❑ The law aimed to support a individual to obtain their 'basic needs' they include food, water, shelter and warmth.
- ❑ The law promoted two types of relief;
 1. **Workhouse** – money was dependant on the labour the individual completed at the workhouse. (Clark, et al... 2005. p27)
 2. **Outdoor** – people who had the outdoor provision did not have to complete any form of physical labour. Individuals received payment that can be compared to the benefits system. (Clark, et al... 2005. p27)

British Class System



(BBC, 2018)

What is Antagonism?

(Clipart Best, 2018)



General Definition	Marxism Definition
The Cambridge Dictionary (no date) refers to the term 'Antagonism' as <i>'hate, extreme unfriendliness, or active opposition to someone' (Cambridge Dictionary, no date)</i>	From a Marxist perspective, Rius (1994) defines Antagonism as the conflict between the <u>bourgeoisie</u> and the <u>proletariat</u>. Additionally, they state that it is; <i>'...An irreconcilable contradiction which is resolved by violence' (Rius, 1994 p113).</i>

Conclusion

Taking into account the content discussed, it is apparent that Marx's (1883) conflict theory is still valued in modernised society in comparison to the nineteenth century when the theory was first introduced.

After exploring the definition, and acknowledging the differences between Capitalism, Communism, and Socialism it has made me value the concepts that underpin Communism; living in a Capitalist society has an impact on every aspect of an individual or groups life. (Physical, Intellectual, Emotional and Social) Additionally, it can become detrimental to a person that has poor economic, social and cultural interactions within society.

Furthermore, in a communist society, they believe in universal equality for instance, a person that has trained to become a Doctor and a person that has gained employment as a cleaner which requires no extensive training, receive identical payment. Ultimately, eliminating social exclusion, poverty, and crime.

Moreover, within a capitalist societies, the example used is not accepted because their belief focuses on rewards oppose to an individuals purpose.



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