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Relationship between base and superstructure in marxist theory pdf

There are two main points of interest to criticism Marxa S on literature. The first is the relationship between the past and the present with reference to art and literature, and the second is the basic and superstructure relevance. Marx defines the base as social relations between men who create and produce materials that are then entered. From the base comes a superstructure in which the laws, politics, religion and literature legitimize the power of the social classes that are formed in the base. So, for Marx, art and literature are a superstructure of the company. Notes Marx that exists a unequal relationship € between art and society. Which means that a more developed production company does not have a high level of artistic realization. Please refer to the Greeks as a company in which the epic was created, but economic development was deficient. Marx also states that the superstructure has its own development pace, which is not reducible to a mere expression of the class struggle or the status of the economy. Despite this view, Marx also states that art A is determined by a production mode. This apparent contradiction can be resolved with a simple example. Many views A. T. S. Eliot's poetry, The Waste Land, as a direct reflex of ideological and economic factors. If you critically analyze poem in this light, then you may not observe all another series of A € levels € existing between poetry and economic base, and that is: Author's class position, spirituality, philosophy and form. Marx offers a critical depth of literature that is not limited to a component (for example the evaluation of a text in the historical context or in its formal context exclusively). Marx accentuates the importance of all the components to be evaluated when a text criticizes. This entry was published in Uncategorized. Bookmark Permalink. You have learned in the previous module, which looks at conflict theory in society as a competition for limited resources. This perspective is a more identified macro-level approach with the German philosopher and sociologist writings Karl Marx (1818-1883), which the company has seen how it was constituted by individuals in different social classes that must compete for social, material and politics Resources such as food and accommodation, employment, education and leisure. Social institutions such as government, education, and religion reflect this competition in their intrinsic inequalities and contribute to maintaining the disgrinuous social structure. Karl Marx (1818 -1883) is certainly among the most significant social thinkers in recent history. While there are many critics of his work, it is still widely respected and influential. For Marx, the buildings of the company have been prepared on the idea of A € - A "base and the superstructure. This term refers to the idea that the economic character of the company constitutes its base, on which the culture and social institutions rest, the superstructure rests. For Marx, It is the basis (economy) that determines what will be a company. Karl Marx and the Marx theory conflict said that all the elements of the structure A Society's depends on its economic structure. Furthermore, Marx saw the conflict in society as the vehicle The main change. Economically, he saw the conflict existing among the owners of the means of production ... the bourgeoisie "and the workers, called the proletariat. Marx claimed that these conflicts appeared constantly throughout history during the periods of social revolution. These revolutions or "clock antagonisms" as he called them, were the result of a class that dominates another. More recently, with the end of feudalism, a new revolutionary class that called the bourgeoisie dominated the workers of the proletariat. The bourgeoisie was revolutionary in the sense They represented a radical change in the company's structure. In words Marxa S, a society as a whole is more and more shielding in two great hostile fields, in two large classes classes Faced with each other - bourgeoisie and proletariat. (Marx and Engels 1848). At half of the nineteenth century, as industrialization has been in full completion, industrial employers, the "owners of the means of production" in terms of Marx, became more and more exploitation towards the working class. The large steel manufacturers were particularly ruthless, and their structures became popularly nicknamed A € - "Mulinisatianes" based on a Poema by William Blake. The colleague and the friend of Marx, Frederick Engels, wrote the condition of the working class in England in 1844, which described in detail the horrental conditions. Such is the historic center of Manchester, and on the re-reading of my description, I am forced to admit that instead of being exaggerated, it is far from black enough to transmit a real impression of dirt, ruin and disengage, the challenge Of all considerations of cleaning, ventilation and health that characterize the construction of this single district, containing at least twenty to thirty thousand inhabitants. And such a district exists in the heart of the second city of England, the world's first productive city. Add to what the long hours, the use of child labor and exposure to extreme heat conditions, cold and toxic chemicals, and there is no wonder Marx and Engels referred to capitalism, which is a Way to organize an economy so things that are used to do and carry products (such as land, oil, factories, ships, etc.) are property from individual people and companies rather than from the government, as "the" dedictment of the Bourgeoisie ". Karl Marx (left) and Friedrich Engels (right) analyzed differences in social power between A € - A' Have "and A € - A' Have-Nothes ". (Photo (a) courtesy of Wikimedia Commons; photo (b) courtesy of George Lester / Wikimedia Commons) for Marx, what we do defines who we are. In historical terms, despite the persistent nature of a class that dominate another, there was an element of the Humanity. There was at least one connection between the worker and the product, increased Or from the natural conditions of the seasons and the increase and fall of the sun, as if we see in an agricultural society. But with the bourgeoisia revolution and the increase in industry and capitalism, the worker now worked for wages alone. The relationship of him with the efforts of him was no longer human nature, but on the basis of artificial conditions. Marx described the modern society in terms of alienation. The alienation refers to the condition in which the individual is isolated and divorced by his company, the work or the sense of sA ©. Marx has defined four specific types of specific alienation. Alienation from the product of the work of one. An industrial worker does not have the opportunity to relate to the product on which he is active laboratory. Instead of training for years as a watchmaker, a unqualified worker can get a job in a watch factory pressing buttons to seal pieces together. The worker doesn't matter if he is doing watches or cars, simply that the work exists. Similarly, a worker can not even know or no matter what product to which he is contributing. A worker on a Ford assembly line can spend all day by installing Windows on car doors without ever seeing the rest of the machine. A charging worker can spend a fish for cleaning life without ever knowing which product are used. Alienation from the work process of one. A worker does not control him's working with him because he does not have the production medium. If a person is hired to work in a fast food restaurant, she should make food as taught. All ingredients must be combined in a particular order and in one amount ; There is no space for creativity or change. An employee of Burger King cannot decide to change the spices used on the fries in the same way as an employee on a Ford assembly line can not decide to place the headlights of a car in a different position. Everything is decided from the bourgeoisie which then dictate orders to workers. Workers. from others. Workers compete, rather than cooperate. Street employees for slots, bonuses and work safety. Even when a worker came out at night and returns home, the competition does not end. While Marx commented on the communist manifesto (1848), A € - "As soon as the exploitation of the worker by the producer, so far in the end, which receives his salaries in cash, of what is set to the other Part of the bourgeoisie, the owner, the shopkeeper, the pledge, the alienation of one's own. A final result of industrialization is a loss of connectivity between a worker and his employment. Because there is nothing That binds a worker at his work, there is no more a sense of sá. Instead of being able to be proud of an identity like being a watchmaker, a car manufacturer or chef, a person is simply A tooth in the car. Taken as a whole, therefore, alienation in the modern society means that an individual has no control over his life. Even in feudal societies, a person controlled the manner of his work for how much and how it was carried out. But because, then, LA modern working class does not get up and rebel? (In fact, Marx predicted that this would be the final result and the collapse of capitalism.) Video: Conflict theory and extraordinary review The ideas of Marx on the alienation and the four types of alienation in the following video. A assembly line worker installs car parts with the help of complex machinery. Has the technology made this kind of more or less alienant work? (Photo courtesy of Carol Highsmith / Wikimedia Commons) Another idea that Marx has developed is the concept of false consciousness. False consciousness is a condition in which beliefs, ideals or ideology of a person are not in the best interest in the person. In fact, it is the ideology of the dominant class (here, bourgeois capitalists) which is imposed on the proletariat. Ideas such as the accent of competition on cooperation, or hard work being their reward, to benefit clearly owners of industry. Therefore, workers have less likely to question their place in society and assume individual responsibility for existing conditions. For the Societá exceeded the false conscience, Marx proposed that it is replaced with the conscience of the class, the awareness of the degree of a degree in society. Instead of existing as A € - A "class in sA ©. A € - " the proletariat must become a A € - A "class for sA ©" to produce social changes (Marx and Engels 1848). Which means that instead of being just an inert layer of society, the class could become a lawyer for social improvements. Only once the company entered this state of political consciousness would be ready for a social revolution. One of the most influential writing pieces in modern history was Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels' - " the communist manifesto. Visit this site to read the original document that prompted the revolutions around the world. Think about thinking about the ways in which workers are alienated by the product and process of their work. How can these concepts be applied to students and their educations? Use Marx's discussion "To explain a current social event like the occupying movement. His theory is held under modern control? 1. Protestant work ethics is based on the concept of predestination, which states that _____, of good actions in life is the only way to guarantee a place in paradise. Salvation can only be reached through obedience to God, no person can be saved before he or she accepts Jesus Christ as his Salvatore God already chosen Those who will be saved and those who will be damned 2. The concept of the iron cage was From which of the following sociological thinkers? Max Weber Karl Marx A f Mile Durkheim Friedrich Engels 3. According to Marx, _____ owns the means of production in a society. Proletariat Vassals Bourgeoisie Anomias 4. Which of the following statements describes the concept of Marx's alienation from the work process? A supermarket cashier. supermarket. Scan Store coupon before corporate coupons because it was taught to do it that way. A businessman believes that he deserves an increase, but he is nervous to ask for his manager for one; Instead, he comforts with the idea that the hard work is him rewarding him. An associate professor is afraid of having won that he is not administered and begins to spread voices on one of him associated to make you look better. A construction worker was released and temporarily takes a job in a fast food restaurant, although he never had an interest in preparing food before. first.

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