

2. Conflict theory, developed by Karl Marx, purports that we have society's never-ending competition for finite resources; it will always be in a state of conflict. Explain the theory with pros and cons in the current era.

INTRODUCTION:

The most famous and influential of the conflict theories, is the one put forward by Karl Marx, a famous German social thinker and philosopher.

Individuals and groups with opposing interests are bound to be at conflict in the view of Marx.

Marx's theory of social change is much interlinked with the concept of social classes and class conflicts.

According to Marx, "Class is the manifestation of economic differentiations" meaning that the finite resources in the society causes never-ending competition with the different classes of the society.

Conflict Theory:

Marx wrote "All history is the history of class conflict" in his book Communist Manifesto (1848).

Conflict theory is a theory that society is in a state of perpetual conflict because of competition for limited resources. It holds the concept that social order is maintained by domination and power, rather than by consensus and conformity. According to conflict theory, those with wealth and power known as bourgeoisie

try to hold on to it by any means possible, chief-ly by suppressing the poor and powerless known as Proletariates. A basic premise of conflict theory is that individuals and groups within society will work to try to maximize their own wealth and power.

Key Elements of Conflict theory:

Multiple key elements of conflict theory are presented by Karl Marx ~~that~~ within which few holds the position of Pros if considered the class struggle and exploitation done by the bourgeoisie and while on the other hand the dominated class is suppressed known as the Proletariates.

3.1 Pros of Conflict theory.

3.1.1: Explains Social Change:

Conflict theory provides a valuable framework for understanding and analyzing social change. It explores the dynamics of power struggle between different groups within a society, shedding light on the factors that contribute to shift the economic & political power. Examining the underlying conflicts and tensions, conflict theory deeper insights into the complex mechanisms driving societal transformations and the consequences they have on various aspects of life.

3.1.2: Focuses on Inequalities:

It emphasizes on not only inequality as a problem to be solved through reforms, but rather is an inherent aspect of society. It helps identify disparities

in wealth, income and access to resources. This nuanced understanding allows us to delve deeper into the complexities of the issue and explore potential avenues for addressing it effectively.

3.1.3: Can serve as a Catalyst for Action:

By acknowledging and understanding the power struggle that exists within the society, conflict theory can inspire individuals to take proactive actions. It encourages them to challenge and question prevailing inequalities, while striving for a equitable and just society. Through this lens, individuals are empowered to advocate for social change and contribute to the creation of a more inclusive and fairer world.

3.1.4: Emphasizes the need for equality:

It also underscores the fact that inequality is not only prevalent but also enduring, requiring our immediate attention. This serves as a stark reminder of the dire need for a fair distribution of resources and the civilization of mutual respect among all societal groups, fostering a harmonious and equitable coexistence.

3.1.5: Recognizes Political Conflicts:

Conflict theory, a sociological perspective, sheds light on the importance of political conflict within society. It emphasizes how various groups contend for power and resources, shaping the dynamics of our communities. By understanding the influence of politics on social structure, we are empowered to address and challenge inequalities,

Fostering a more just and equitable society.

3.2 Cons of Conflict theory

3.2.1: Ignore social Harmony:

Conflict theory can be overly focused on the power struggles between groups and may ignore other aspects of society such as cooperation and social harmony. This can lead to an incomplete understanding of why social change takes place.

3.2.2: Focused on power imbalances:

Conflict theory emphasises the importance of power imbalances and struggle between groups, which means it may overlook other factors that influence social change such as cultural values or norms are changed just because of the class difference within the society.

3.2.3: Can lead to a polarizing view of Society:

Conflict theory can also lead to an overly negative view of society, in which all relationships are seen through the prism of power struggle and competition. This can be damaging if it leads people to ignore the potential for cooperation and collaboration between different groups.

3.2.4: Can be overly deterministic:

This theory can also be over deterministic.

in that it suggests that social change is driven by power struggles rather than individuals or collective action. This overlooks the importance of agency and the ability of individuals to shape their own lives and societies.

3.2.5: Can overlook structural factors:

This theory, ~~can~~ ^{do} also overlook structural factors such as inequality or systematic racism which may be driving power imbalances and struggles between groups. This means it can overlook the need for serious reforms in order to create a more and just and equitable society.

4- Conclusion:

As a creative thinker Marx have always supported social change. Marx used to say, "philosophers have already interpreted the world; our present task is to change it." He ~~was~~ always dreamt of a classless society as, the classless society devoid of all kinds of exploitation and conflicts which is only ~~imagined~~ imaginary. Conflict theory contends that societal conflict arises from the unequal distribution of ~~to~~ resources and power, with the dominant class, exploiting the subordinate class. The ongoing struggle for resources and the desire for a equitable society are central themes in the theory. Although it offers a critical perspective on social structure