

MODERNIZATION THEORY CRITICISM

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What are some criticisms of modernization theory? The theory has also been criticised empirically, as modernization theorists ignore external sources of change in societies. The binary between traditional and modern is unhelpful, as the two are linked and often interdependent, and "modernization" does not come as a whole.

What are the limitations of the modernisation theory? Post-development thinkers believe that the primary weakness of modernisation theory is assuming that outside forces are needed to help a country develop. For them, this negatively affects local practices, initiatives, and beliefs; and is a demeaning approach toward local populations.

What is a fatal flaw of modernization theory? Both modernization theory and institutional capacity approaches are fatally flawed albeit for different reasons. Modernization theory cannot explain how economic growth begins and institutional capacity approaches cannot explain why a powerful state would not be self-serving.

Which of the following is a critique of modernization theory? Some criticisms of modernization theory are that some societies may develop along different paths than others, rather than representing different stages of development; modernization theory may support practices seen as harmful to poorer countries.

What are three negative impact of modernization? Environmental degradation: The rapid industrialization and urbanization that come with modernization have led to increased pollution, deforestation, and climate change.

What are some of the disadvantages of modernization? Disadvantages of Modernization: While it may bring prosperity to some segments of society, marginalized groups and disadvantaged regions may be left behind, leading to a widening wealth gap. Unequal access to resources, education, and opportunities can further deepen social divisions.

What are the disadvantages of modern theory? Cons of Modern Management Theory The modern theory of management involves sophisticated mathematical and statistical techniques, which can be complex and time-consuming for managers to apply. It may require specialized knowledge and training, making it challenging for some managers to implement effectively.

What are the problems of modernization? Modernization brings about various social problems. These include conflicts between traditional and modern values, such as seen in Cooper's *The Prairie*, where issues like monopoly, cultural conflict, poverty, and social injustice arise due to modernization's negative impacts [4].

What is the bias of modernization theory? Modernization Theory Critics point out the inherent ethnocentric bias of this theory. It supposes all countries have the same resources and are capable of following the same path. In addition, it assumes that the goal of all countries is to be as "developed" as possible.

What is the losers of modernization theory? The modernization losers theory has been seen as a combination of two theories (a) the relative deprivation theory and (b) the social breakdown theory. Betz suggests that the move from an industrial to post-industrial economy is one aspect of this 'modernization'.

What is a major critique of modernization theory quizlet? Criticisms: 1. Modernization has simply not occurred in many poor countries. 2. Modernization theory fails to recognize how rich nations often block the path for poor countries.

Is modernization theory valid today? Modernization theory is dismissed by many as a no longer viable theory of social change (Wallerstein 1976, Alexander 1995).

What is the main criticism of modernization theory? Cultural imperialism: The modernization theory is accused of promoting cultural imperialism by emphasizing

Western values and norms as the ideal path to development. Critics argue that this undermines local cultures and traditions, leading to cultural homogenization and loss of cultural diversity.

What are the limitations of modernization theory? The disadvantages of modernization theory are that it may not fully see the differences among societies, and it may harm poorer societies. One can argue that not all societies are developing along the same path.

Why did modernisation theory fail? The modernisation theory was premised on flawed assumptions that were Eurocentric, Western, and which caused the post-colonial African leaders to neglect or even appropriate the bureaucracy in their countries, while not recognising its crucial role in growth and development in other parts of the world (Mabogunje 2000 ...

What are the disadvantages of modernism? However, there are also drawbacks to the modernist paradigm. It can neglect convention-based arts and craft, limiting their artistic and social role [??]. Additionally, modernism's focus on individualism and disregard for the cultural environment can result in a lack of relevance to contemporary issues and crises [??].

What are the three key assumptions of the modernization theory? The main tenets of modernization theory include the belief that economic development, cultural change, and political change are interconnected and follow predictable patterns during the process of industrialization.

What do you think is the biggest problem since modernization? This shift has enabled massive economic growth, widespread improvements in healthcare, education, and overall quality of life. However, the biggest problem since modernization is arguably the increased inequality between wealthy and poor nations, along with environmental degradation.

What is the paradox of modernization? This study has brought attention to the paradox of modernity, in which certain elements of tradition tend to survive the forces of modernisation and may even, as in this case, be amplified in society.

What is the opposite of modernization theory? So, modernization theory sees capitalism as a creative force, causing growth and progress. Dependency sees international capitalism as the ruin of the Third World . Modernization sees rich countries as helpers of poor countries; dependency sees them as the main obstacle to the well-being of the poorer countries.

Which result of modernization may be a negative one? Final answer: One negative result of modernization is the growing access to new ideas, which can lead to cultural erosion and the loss of traditional values.

What critics of modernization theory maintain that it? Modernization Theory Critics point out the inherent ethnocentric bias of this theory. It supposes all countries have the same resources and are capable of following the same path. In addition, it assumes that the goal of all countries is to be as “developed” as possible.

What are the problems of modernization? Modernization brings about various social problems. These include conflicts between traditional and modern values, such as seen in Cooper's *The Prairie*, where issues like monopoly, cultural conflict, poverty, and social injustice arise due to modernization's negative impacts [4].

What are the criticisms of Rostow's modernisation theory? Rostow's model is criticized for ethnocentric views, being too linear, and having overlapping stages. Many note that it focuses only on the Westernized path to economic development. Critics state that many nations do not follow the steps Rostow lists, while others simply have a different goal than mass production.

What is a major critique of modernization theory quizlet? Criticisms: 1. Modernization has simply not occurred in many poor countries. 2. Modernization theory fails to recognize how rich nations often block the path for poor countries.

Texas Test Prep Practice Test Book for STAAR Reading Grade 3

Preparing for the STAAR Reading assessment in third grade is crucial for students' academic success. One effective way to prepare is through practice tests, which familiarize students with the exam format and question types. The Texas Test Prep Practice Test Book for STAAR Reading Grade 3 provides students with a

comprehensive set of practice tests that mirror the actual STAAR exam.

Questions and Answers

1. **Passage 1:** The passage describes a visit to a local park. What was the author's purpose in writing the passage? Answer: To share a personal experience of enjoying the park and its features.
2. **Passage 2:** The passage discusses the life cycle of frogs. Which stage comes after a frog's egg hatches? Answer: Tadpole
3. **Question 3:** The word "beneath" in the sentence "The dog hid beneath the table" means: Answer: Under
4. **Question 4:** The author uses the word "eagerly" in the passage to describe the frog hopping. What does "eagerly" mean? Answer: With enthusiasm
5. **Question 5:** Which of the following is a main idea of the passage? Answer: Frogs undergo a transformation from egg to tadpole to frog.

Benefits of Practice Tests

Practice tests offer several benefits for students preparing for the STAAR Reading assessment:

- Familiarize students with the exam format and question types
- Improve test-taking strategies and time management skills
- Identify areas for improvement and focus on targeted practice
- Boost confidence and reduce test anxiety
- Provide immediate feedback and detailed explanations of correct and incorrect answers

Conclusion

For third graders preparing for the STAAR Reading assessment, the Texas Test Prep Practice Test Book for STAAR Reading Grade 3 is an invaluable resource. By engaging with the practice tests, students can gain essential test-taking skills, identify areas for improvement, and ultimately increase their chances of success on the actual exam.

What is introduction to probability? Probability is a mathematical way of describing how likely an outcome or event is to occur. Probabilities are usually expressed as fractions, decimal numbers or percentages and are measured on a scaled between zero and one. An impossible event has a probability of zero and a certain event has a probability of one.

How do you understand probability problems? In math, the probabilities that are easiest to calculate involve experiments where there are a number of distinct and equally likely outcomes. In such cases, calculating the probability of events is easy! You simply count the number of favorable outcomes and divide it by the total number of possible outcomes.

Is Introduction to probability hard? Probability is traditionally considered one of the most difficult areas of mathematics, since probabilistic arguments often come up with apparently paradoxical or counterintuitive results.

What are the 4 types of probability? Probability is of 4 major types and they are, Classical Probability, Empirical Probability, Subjective Probability, Axiomatic Probability. The probability of an occurrence is the chance that it will happen. Any event's probability is a number between (and including) "0" and "1."

What is the simple way to solve probability? To calculate probability, you must divide the number of favorable events by the total number of possible events. This generates a sample, and the calculation can be performed from the data obtained.

What is the simplest way to explain probability? The probability of an event is a number indicating how likely that event will occur. This number is always between 0 and 1, where 0 indicates impossibility and 1 indicates certainty. A classic example of a probabilistic experiment is a fair coin toss, in which the two possible outcomes are heads or tails.

What is the basic formula for probability? Probability determines the likelihood of an event occurring: $P(A) = f / N$.

What is the simple explanation of probability? Probability means possibility. It is a branch of mathematics that deals with the occurrence of a random event. The value is expressed from zero to one. Probability has been introduced in Maths to predict how likely events are to happen.

What is the basic understanding of probability? A probability is a number that reflects the chance or likelihood that a particular event will occur. Probabilities can be expressed as proportions that range from 0 to 1, and they can also be expressed as percentages ranging from 0% to 100%.

What is the basic concept of probability? Probability is a number between 0 and 1 that describes the chance that a stated event will occur. An event is a specified set of outcomes of a random variable. Mutually exclusive events can occur only one at a time. Exhaustive events cover or contain all possible outcomes.

How do you explain probability to students? The probability of an event is the likelihood that the event will happen. If an event is sure to happen, then it has a certain probability, If an event is more likely to happen than not happen, then it has a likely probability. If the likelihood of two events happening is the same, then they have equal probability.

Solution: Managerial Accounting, Garrison 12th Edition, Chapter 10

Question 1: Calculate the breakeven point in units for a product with the following data:

- Selling price per unit: \$20
- Variable cost per unit: \$12
- Fixed costs: \$100,000

Answer: Breakeven point = Fixed costs / (Selling price per unit - Variable cost per unit) = $\$100,000 / (\$20 - \$12) = 10,000$ units

Question 2: A company has two products, A and B, with the following data:

Product	Sales	Variable Cost	Contribution Margin
A	40,000 units	\$8 per unit	\$2 per unit
B	60,000 units	\$10 per unit	\$4 per unit

Calculate the weighted-average contribution margin.

Answer: Weighted-average contribution margin = $[(\text{Sales Units} \times \text{Contribution Margin}) / \text{Total Sales Units}] = [(40,000 \times \$2) + (60,000 \times \$4)] / (40,000 + 60,000) = \3.20 per unit

Question 3: A company has the following cost structure:

Variable Costs	Fixed Costs
Raw materials	\$2 per unit
Labor	\$3 per unit
Factory overhead	\$1 per unit

Calculate the total cost, variable cost per unit, and fixed cost per unit.

Answer:

- Total cost = Variable cost per unit + Fixed cost per unit = $\$2 + \$3 + \$1 + \$50,000 + \$75,000 + \$25,000 = \$6$ per unit
- Variable cost per unit = $\$2 + \$3 + \$1 = \6 per unit
- Fixed cost per unit = $\$50,000 + \$75,000 + \$25,000 / 50,000 \text{ units} = \3 per unit

Question 4: A company has a target net income of \$100,000. The contribution margin ratio is 40%. Calculate the amount of sales needed to achieve the target net income.

Answer: Sales = Target net income / Contribution margin ratio = $\$100,000 / 0.40 = \$250,000$

Question 5: A company has the following data:

Revenue Variable Costs Fixed Costs

\$2,000,000 \$1,200,000 \$500,000

Calculate the degree of operating leverage.

Answer: Degree of operating leverage = (Contribution margin / Net income) \times Sales =
(0.40 \times \$2,000,000) / \$300,000 = 2.67

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