A ANALYTICAL STUDY ON MARXISM AND SCENARIO OF CURRENT SOCIAL SYSTEM

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Introduction:-

Marxism emerged in the middle of the 19th century when the influence of liberalism was at its peak and capitalism had taken root. The trend of industrialization exposed the influence of property and promoted capitalism. As a result, the labor and common class of the society Exploitation took place due to which a gap of economic inequality began to arise in the society. As a result of this, Marxism started as a new thought. The name of Marxism is associated with the important promoter of this philosophy, Karl Marx, apart from this, Frederick Engels, Lenin, Mao etc. Can also be associated with Marxism. If we try to understand Marxism as an ideology, then Marxism is an important ideology in trying to solve the problems of human society. In this system it is believed that the class which owns and dominates the means of production in the society. That class exploits other communities of the society and due to this exploitation, two classes, rich and poor, arise in the society, which we can also call as dominant or subordinate class. It is the belief of Marxism that until the difference between the dominant and the subordinate class in the society does not end, until a classless society is established in place of the class system in the society, there will neither be an end to exploitation nor No, society will progress. Marxism emphasizes that exploitative tendencies should end in the society and a society should be established in which there is a classless, exploitation-less and stateless system. Thus, Marxism supports the end of exploitation as well as the state. According to Marxists, the state is a medium through which the capitalist class exploits the neglected section of the society.

Objectives of study:-

- Overview of Marxist ideology.
- To highlight the trends of current society.
- To give a new form to Marxist thinking.
- To clarify important aspects of Marxist thinking. They
- To clarify the relevance of Marxism in the present times.
- To discuss the solution of Marxism as an ideology.
- To explain the solutions to contemporary problems and challenges through Marxism.

Study Method:-

For preparing the research paper, important elements related to Marxism and Marxist ideology have been compiled and the basic thinking tendencies of Marxist approach have been analyzed. By analyzing the nature of current social problems and the fundamental characteristics of the Marxist approach, an attempt has been made to find out how Marxist philosophy or Marxism can become useful and meaningful for solving current social problems.

Marx's Scientific Socialism:-

Marxism society is also often known as proletarian socialism and scientific socialism. Marx calls his socialism scientific because it is based on the study of history and exploitation can be eliminated

only by scientifically analyzing all the exploitative tendencies in the society. The causes and measures to end exploitation have been analyzed. Marxism philosophy is very broad and coherent. According to Catlin, his revolutionary step is based on the theory of class struggle, class struggle is based on the theory of surplus value, on the interpretation of economic theory and on the method of dialectical materialism adopted by Hegel. Thus, the following four principles are considered as the basic pillars of Marxist approach or Marxism:-

- Dialectical materialism.
- Materialistic interpretation of history.
- Theory of class struggle.
- Theory of surplus value.

Only through the above four principles, points like clarifying exploitative tendencies, impact of exploitation on society and ending exploitative tendencies in society etc. can be observed. The theory of dialectical materialism is based on the fact that the dominance of government power keeps changing with the circumstances and time in the society. The development of society takes place through three tendencies which are known as argument, counter-argument and dialogue. Protest is a normal situation in the society, protest is a situation of change, change and upheaval. Dialogue is the stage of re-establishing normalcy in the society. In this way, the above mentioned trends continue in a cyclical form in the society and the society keeps developing according to them. In the materialistic interpretation of history, Marx has stated that if we observe human history, its five stages are found, primitive communist era, slave era, feudal era, capitalist era and after the dominance of the proletariat, again the communist era. To be established. In the theory of class conflict in Marxism, it is believed that due to the class system in the society, a situation of dissatisfaction, alienation and tension arises. In the society, the weaker class is exploited by the powerful class, due to which the exploited class has hostility towards the exploiting class. There is always a state of dissatisfaction in the mind. The tension, conflict and dissatisfaction that exists between the two classes is known as class conflict. Class is a group of people in society who have similar interests and objectives. The conflict that is found between any two classes is known as conflict in Marxism. Thus, class conflict is a situation in which there is dissatisfaction, conflict and rivalry between two classes. Due to conflict, tensions and conflicts arise in the society, whose end is possible only when a class-less society can be established. In the theory of surplus value in Marxism, it is believed that under the capitalist era, workers are exploited by the capitalists. This tendency of exploitation reaches its peak in this era. It is always the endeavor of the capitalist to provide low wages to the workers and to earn maximum profit from his production process by making him work as much as possible. The capitalist does not provide wages to the worker for the amount of labor he does and in return, he keeps the dividend with himself. This dividend amount or profit is called surplus value. Marxism believes that the worker has a right on this dividend or amount which he is not able to get and the capitalist promotes exploitative tendencies through this process.

From the analysis of the above four principles in Marxism, it becomes clear that social progress and development is not possible until the exploitative tendencies are not eliminated from the society or their impact is not reduced. For social development, egalitarian society and exploitation, it is necessary to end the classes and the state should also end. A class-less, exploitation-free, state-less society can be established; in Marxist theory, the viewpoint and thinking are presented considering this purpose as the basis.

Relevance of Marxism philosophy in the current social environment:-

The condition and direction of society depends on circumstances and time. Exploitative and dictatorial tendencies are also visible in the present social environment, due to these tendencies we are also facing the atmosphere of dissatisfaction and anarchy emerging in the society. Can Marxist approach prove meaningful in solving contemporary problems? If we observe this, then in one sense Marxist philosophy believes that the class which has economic resources in its hands exploits other classes. This tendency can also be seen in the social environment today, but in Marxism these exploitative tendencies are The solution suggested for diagnosis and solution may not prove to be very meaningful. Marxism talks about the abolition of the state and it is believed that the state is an instrument of exploitation of the capitalists, whereas the reality is that The state is the medium which is helpful in maintaining order in the society. Marxism's concept of a stateless society cannot be considered meaningful. Apart from this, it is not possible to establish a classless society. Classes develop in the society on many grounds and it seems correct that classes will always exist within the society. An exploitation-free society can definitely be considered a relevant thought of Marxist philosophy. Establishing an exploitation-free society should be the main objective of every government and rulers. The government also makes efforts for this. Marxist philosophy can prove helpful in knowing the basis of social exploitation, but the concept of a stateless society cannot be considered appropriate from any point of view.

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