

Perspective

Principles of marxism and leninism

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DESCRIPTION

Marxism

Marxism is a social and political theory, incorporating the theory of Marxist class conflict and Marxian economics. Marxism states that the struggle between the classes of society especially between the bourgeoisie, or the capitalists, therefore the proletariat, or the working class defines beneficial relations in the capitalist economy and could inevitably lead to changing communism.

Marxism is a philosophy developed by Karl Marx during the second half of the 19th century that incorporated social, political, and profitable ideology. It is usually about a war between the working class and the ownership class and favors communism and socialism rather than capitalism.

Marxian economics and its proponents consider capitalism to be economically unsustainable and unable to improve the lives of the people because of their need to compensate for declining interest rates by reducing workers' wages, social benefits and the pursuit of military violence. The socialist system will achieve capitalism as a way for people to produce through workers' change. According to Marxian crisis theory, socialism is not a failure, but a viable necessity.

At some stage of development, the productive capacity of a community inherits a conflict between the fact that the product relationship or this simply produces the same thing in terms of legal and structural relationships within the framework that has worked so far. From forms of development of the productive forces these relations turn into their fetters. Also begins an era of social revolution.

The main product lines identified by Marx often include ancient communism, slave society, feudalism, mercantilism, and capitalism. At all levels of society, people interact with

nature and production in a number of ways.

Leninism

Leninism, principles defined by Vladimir I. Lenin, a prominent figure during the 1917 Russian Revolution. Whether Leninist generalities represented a contribution to or a corruption of Marxist study has been debated, but their influence on the next development of communism within the Soviet Union and elsewhere has been of fundamental significance.

Lenin saw the communist party as a highly committed intellectual elite who had a scientific understanding of history and society within the light of Marxist principles, were committed to ending capitalism and instituting socialism in its place, Lenin saw the Communist Party as a very intellectually devoted group with a scientific understanding of history and society in line with Marxist ideology, committed to eradicating capitalism and establishing socialism instead, were bent on forcing through this transition after having achieved political power, and were committed to attaining this power by any means possible, including violence and revolution if necessary.

Lenin's emphasis on the action of a small, deeply devoted party stemmed from both the need for success and discretion within the revolutionary movement and from an authoritarian bent that was present altogether of his political study. The authoritarianism of Leninism also emerged in its emphasis on the need for "proletarian dictatorship" following the seizure of power, a dictatorship that in practice was exercised not by the workers but by the leaders of the communist party.

According to Lenin, the purpose of the vanguard party is to establish a dictatorial regime of the proletariat; labor class law. The transition from the ruling class, from the capitalist to the proletariat, makes possible the full development of socialism. Marxist-Leninist revolutionary hopes and activities centred on the proletariat rather than on the peasantry.

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