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Define communism in sociology

Although the term communism may refer to a particular political party, at its core, communism is the ideology of economic equality through the abolition of personal property. The beliefs of communism, most famously expressed by Karl Marx, centered on the idea that inequality and suffering resulted from capitalism. Under capitalism, private businessmen and corporations own all factories, equipment, and other resources called means of production. These owners, according to communist doctrine, can then exploit workers, who are forced to sell their labor for wages. The working class - or proletariat - must rise up against capitalist, or bourgeois owners, in accordance with the ideals of communism, and institutionalize a new society with no private property, no economy class and no gain. Communism differed from socialism, although the two had something in common. Both philosophies advocate economic equality and state ownership of goods and services. However, socialism usually works through the democratic structure of existing capitalist states. Almost all capitalist countries, in fact, have some socialist characteristics, such as public schools and Social Security programs in the United States.In contrast, the communists declared that the capitalist economic and political system should be completely overthrown through revolution. Historically, such a communist revolution has never produced the intended utopia of equality. Communist theory predicts that, after the proletariat revolution, special leaders must temporarily take control of the country, leading it towards a true communist society eventually. Thus, the governments of the Soviet Union, communist China, Cuba and others were intended to trade. In practice, these temporary governments cling to power, often subjecting their citizens to authoritarian control. Communist ideology also states that this revolution should spread throughout the world, rather than be limited to each country. This helps explain the historical antagonism between capitalist and communist countries - especially the long Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union.Follow Michael Dhar @michaeldhar. Follow the Live Science @livescience. We are also on Facebook & Google+. For other uses, see Communism (disambiguation). Don't confuse it with Communism or Communitarianism. Political ideology and socioeconomic system that advocates general ownership without class, money or state of a series of concepts of oncommunism Anti-capitalism Class conflict Class of public consciousness without class Collective leadership Collective Collectivism General Ownership commune (model government) Communist Society Association free From each according to its ability, for each according to his needs Economic Rewards Market Abolism Planned Economic Proletarian economic movement social revolution and the communist partywith the national parliamentary parties list communist party Communist revolution Communist symbolism Communist History Communism Variants Anarchist Marxist Leninist Libertarian Pre-Marxist Utopian Primitive Religious Christian International League First International Second International Third International international People More Campanella Babeuf Owen Weitling Marx Engels Reclus Kropotkin Malatesta Luxemburg Ze tkin Liebknecht Lenin Berkman Goldman Sacco and Vanzetti Trotsky Makhno Kollontai Gramsci Stalin Durruti Pannekoek Pankhurst Reich Togliatti Ho Mao Tito Camus Marcuse Sartre Hoxha Beauvoir Guevara Pasolini Kim Berlinguer Castoriadis Debord Bookchin Castro Marcos By region Colombia France India Kerala Korea Nepal Peru Philippines Poland Russia Vietnam Anthem The Internationale Related topics Social Anarchism Anti-communism Anti-communist mass murder Anti-communist Capitalism Communism Crimes against humanity under the communist regime (Mass Murder) Critical theory Of Internationalism Deliberate left-wing community politics Old Left New Left Marx theory alienation Romanian National Communism Red Scare Revolution Social democratic Socialism Revolutionary Socialists socialist mode production Syndicalism Communism War Workers Union PoliticsParty politics Political spectrum Left-left-left Center Center-left Conservative CenterCentre-right Party platform Anarchist Socialists Communist Socialists Communists Communists Progressives Liberals Libertarian Republicans Synchronic Democrats Populist Globalists Internationalist Green Environment Third Way Conservative Royalist Nationalist Monarchy Statist Capitalist Fascists Imperialist Party Organization Cadre Party Cartel Party Catch-all party Entrepreneurial Party Mass Party Leadership Party Chairman Party Spokesperson Party System Non-partisanOne-dominant party-two-partyMulti-party Coalition Opposition Ruling Party Party Hangs parliamentary trust and supplies minority government Majority coalition Coalition rainbow Coalition grand coalition Coalition full unity government Of National List of Ruling Parties by state Political Parties by region Political ideology portaltve Communism (from Latin communism, 'general, universal')[1][2] is an ideology and philosophical, social, political and economic movement whose ultimate goal is the establishment of a communist society, i.e. a socioeconomic order composed based on the idea of joint ownership of the means of production and the absence of social class, money[3][4] and state. [6] Communism includes a wide range of schools of thought that include Marxism and anarcho-communism as well as political ideologies grouped around them, all of which share the analysis that public order comes from capitalism, economic system and production mode, that is, in this system there are two main social classes, the conflict between these two classes is the root of all problems in society and this situation can ultimately only be solved through social revolution. [7] The two classes are the proletariat, which makes up the majority of the population in society and must work to survive, and the bourgeois (capitalist class), a small minority who benefit from employing the working class through private ownership of means of production. According to this analysis, the revolution would put the working class in power and in turn establish the social ownership of the means of production that were the main elements in the transformation of society to communism. [7] Along with social democracy, communism became the dominant political trend in the international socialist movement in the 1920s. [8] The emergence of the Soviet Union as the world's first nominal communist state led to widespread communism relations with Marxism–Leninism and the Soviet economic model. [1] [a][9] Almost all communist governments in the 20th century embraced Marxism–Leninism or its variations. [10] Some economists and intellectuals argue that in practice the model is a form of state capitalism.[11][12][13] or an unplanned administrative or command economy. [15] Etymological communism stemmed from French communism that grew out of communist Latin roots and serfdom ism. [16] In a way, communism can be translated into from or for society while ism is a sym ending that shows abstraction into circumstances, conditions, actions, or teachings. Communism can be interpreted as a state of being or for society. This semantic constitution has led to much use of the word in its evolution. Before being associated with the more modern conception of economic and political organizations, the term was originally used in pointing to various social situations. The term is ultimately primarily associated with Marxism, most specifically embodied in the Communist Manifesto which proposes a particular type of communism. One of the first uses of the word in its modern sense was in a letter sent by Victor d'Hupay to the Restif de la Bretonne around 1785, in which d'Hupay described himself as a communist auteur(communist writer). [17] Years later, Restif would often use the term in his writings and was the first to describe communism as a form of government. [18] John Goodwyn Barmby is credited with the first use of the term in English, around 1840. [16] Communism and socialism Since the 1840s, communism is usually distinguished from socialism. Modern definitions and the use of the latter will be completed in the 1860s, becoming the dominant term for the words association, cooperative and previously used as a synonym. Synonym. communism was not used during this period. [19] The initial difference between communism and socialism was that the latter aimed to simply mosialisasikan production, while the first aimed to mosialisasikan production and consumption (in the form of free access to final goods). [20] In 1888, Marxists employed socialism in place of communism which was considered an ancient synonym for the former. It was not until 1917, with the Bolshevik Revolution, that socialism came to refer to the different stages between capitalism and communism, introduced by Vladimir Lenin as a means of maintaining the Bolshevik power struggle against traditional Marxist criticism that Russia's productive power was not developed enough for a socialist revolution. [21] The difference between communists and socialists as a descriptor of political ideology emerged in 1918 after the Social Workers' Party of Russia changed its name to the All-Russian Communist Party, where it specifically referred to socialists who supported politics and the theory of Bolshevism, Leninism and then in the 1920s Marxism-Leninism,[22] although communist parties continued to portray themselves as socialists dedicated to socialism. [19] Communism and socialism eventually conformed to the attitudes of adherents and opponents of religion. In Christian Europe, communism is believed to be an atheist way of life. In Protestant Britain, the word communism is too similar to roman Catholic communist rituals, hence British atheists show themselves socialists. [23] Friedrich Engels argued that in 1848, when the Communist Manifesto was first published, socialism was respected on the continent, while communism was not. Owenites in England and Fourierists in France were regarded as respectable socialists while working-class movements that declared the need for total social change showed themselves to be communists. This last branch of socialism produced the work of the communists Etienne Cabet in France and Wilhelm Weitling in Germany. [24] While Democrats viewed the 1848 Revolution as a democratic revolution that in the long run ensured freedom, equality and fraternity, Marxists denounced 1848 as a betrayal of working-class ideals by the indifferent bourgeoisie against the legitimate demands of the proletariat. [25] According to The Oxford Handbook of Karl Marx, Marx used many terms to refer to post-capitalist society — positive humanism, socialism, Communism, the realm of free individuality, the free association of producers, etc. He used these terms completely interchangeable. The idea that 'socialism' and 'Communism' were different stages of history was alien to his work and only entered the lexicon of Marxism after his death. [26] History Main article: History of early communism See also: Religious communism, scientific socialism, and Utopian socialism According to Richard Pipes, the idea of egalitarianism is classless, egalitarian first appeared in Ancient Greece. [27] The 5th-century Mazdak movement in Persia (modern-day Iran) has been described as communist for challenging the enormous privileges of noble classes and clergy; for criticizing private property institutions; and to strive to create an egalitarian society. [28] At one time or another, various small communist communities existed, generally under biblical inspiration. [30] In medieval Christian Churches, some monastic communities and religious orders shared their land and their other property. Thomas More, whose Utopia portrays society based on the general ownership of property that communists thought had also been traced back to the works of the 16th-century English writer Thomas More. In the Utopia agreement of 1516, More described the community based on the general ownership of the property, whose rulers administered it through the application of reason. In the 17th century, communism thought resoured in England, where Puritan religious groups known as Diggers advocated the abolition of private ownership of land. [31] In 1895 Cromwell and Communism,[32] Eduard Bernstein argued that some groups during the English Civil War (especially Diggers) embraced clear communist, agrarian ideals and that Oliver Cromwell's attitude towards these groups was most ambivalent and often hostile. [32] Criticism of the idea of private property continued into the Enlightenment Age of the 18th century through thinkers such as Jean-Jacques Rousseau in France. Following the upheaval of the French Revolution, communism later emerged as a political doctrine. [33] In the early 19th century, various social reformers established communities based on shared ownership. Unlike many previous communist communities, they replaced religious emphasis with rational and philanthropic grounds. [34] Notable among them are Robert Owen, who founded New Harmony, Indiana, in 1825; and Charles Fourier, whose followers organized other settlements in the United States such as Brook Farm in 1841. [1] In its modern form, communism grew out of the socialist movement in 19th-century Europe. As the Industrial Revolution progressed, socialist critics blamed capitalism for proletariat woes — a new class of urban factory workers working in often dangerous conditions. Especially among these critics is Karl Marx and his colleague Friedrich Engels. In 1848, Marx and Engels offered a new definition of communism and popularized the term in their famous pamphlet The Communist Manifesto. [1] Main article Soviet Union: The communist state of SFSR Russia as part of the Soviet Union in the 1922 October Revolution of 1917 in Russia set the conditions for the ascension of state power of the Bolshevik Vladimir Lenin which was the first time the devolved communist party reached that position. Revolution transfers power to the All-Soviet Russian Congress in the Bolsheviks had a majority. [36] [37] This event resulted in practical and theoretical debate agreements in the Marxist movement. Marx predicted that socialism and communism would be built on the foundations laid by the most advanced capitalist development. However, Russia is one of the poorest countries in Europe with very large farmers, mostly illiterate and minority industrial workers. Marx explicitly stated that Russia might be able to pass the stage of bourgeois rule. [38] The moderate Mensheviks (minorities) opposed Lenin's Bolshevik plan (majority) for a socialist revolution before capitalism was more fully developed. The Bolshevik successes rose to power based on slogans such as Peace, bread and land that tap into the massive public desire to end Russia's involvement in World War I, the farmer's demand for land reform and popular support for the Soviets. [39] The Soviet Union was founded in 1922. After Lenin's democratic centralism, Leninist parties were organized hierarchically, with active member cells as a broad base. They consist only of a cadre of elites who are approved by higher party members as being reliable and fully subject to party discipline. [40] In the Moscow Trials, many old Bolsheviks who had played important roles during the Russian Revolution of 1917 or in Lenin's Soviet government afterwards, including Lev Kamenev, Grigory Zinoviev, Alexei Rykov and Nikolai Bukharin, were accused, pleaded guilty to conspiracy against the Soviet Union, and were executed. [41] Cold War Main Article: The cold war countries of the present world (red) or earlier (orange) had a nominal Marxist-Leninist communist government of its leading role in World War II seeing the emergence of the Soviet Union as an industrial superpower, with strong influence over Eastern Europe and parts of Asia. The European and Japanese empires were destroyed and the communist parties played a major role in many independence movements. The Marxist-Leninist government modeled on the Soviet Union took power with Soviet help in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Poland, Hungary and Romania. Marxist-Leninist rule was also created under Josip Broz Tito in Yugoslavia, but Tito's independent policies led to the expulsion of Yugoslavia from the Communique that had replaced the Comintern and Titoism was branded a deviationist. Albania also became an independent Marxist-Leninist state after World War II. [42] Communism was seen as a rival and a threat to western capitalism for much of the 20th century. [43] The dissolution of the Main Article of the Soviet Union: The dissolution of the Soviet Union was disbanded on 26 December 1991. It was the result of declaration number 142-H of the Soviet Republic of the Supreme Soviet Union. [44] The declaration recognized the independence of the former Soviet republic and created the Commonwealth of Independent States, although five signatories ratified it much later or did not do so in Earlier in the day, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev (the eighth and last leader of the Soviet Union) resigned, declaring his office extinct and ceding his powers, including control of the Soviet nuclear missile launch codes, to Russian President Boris Yeltsin. That night at 7:32, the Soviet flag was lowered from the Kremlin for the last time and replaced with a pre-revolutionary Russian flag. [45] Previously from August to December 1991, all individual republics, including Russia itself, had seceded from the unions. A week before the formal dissolution of the union, eleven republics signed the Alma-Ata Protocol, formally established the Commonwealth of Independent States and declared that the Soviet Union had ceased to exist. [47] Post-Soviet Communism See also: List of anti-capitalist and communist parties with national parliamentary representation Poster of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi Today, states controlled by Marxist-Leninist parties under a one-party system including the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea today refers to its leading ideology as Juche which is described as a development of Marxism–Leninism. The communist party, or party of its descendants, remains politically important in some other countries. The Communist Party of South Africa is a partner in the government led by the African National Congress. In India as of March 2018[update], the communists led the kerala government. In Nepal, the communists hold a majority in parliament. [48] The Brazilian Communist Party was part of a parliamentary coalition led by the ruling democratic socialist Workers' Party until August 2016. The People's Republic of China has reassessed many aspects of its Maoist heritage, and along with Laos, Vietnam and to a lesser extent Cuba, has decentralized state control of the economy to stimulate growth. China's economic reforms began in 1978 under the leadership of Deng Xiaoping, and since then China has managed to lower the poverty rate from 53% in the Mao era to just 6% in 2001. [49] These reforms were sometimes described by outside commentators as a regression of capitalism, but the communist parties described it as a necessary adjustment to the reality that existed in the post-Soviet world to maximize the productive capacity of the industry. In these countries, land is a universal public monopoly managed by the state and so are natural resources and vital industries and services. The public sector is the dominant sector in the economy and the state plays a central role in coordinating economic development. Marxist Theory of Communism Main article: Marxism See also: List of communist ideology and Marxist school of thought A monument dedicated to Karl Marx (left) and Friedrich Engels (right) in Shanghai Marxism is a method the framing of the socioeconomic through the paradigm of exploitation, analyzing class relationships and social conflicts using materialist interpretations of historical developments and taking dialectical views of social transformation. Marxism used a materialist methodology, referred to by Marx and Engels as a materialist conception of history and is now better known as historical materialism, to analyze and criticize the development of class society and especially capitalism as well as the role of class struggle in systemic, social and political economic change. First developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels in the mid-19th century, it has become the main ideology of the communist movement. Marxism does not lay out the blueprint of communist society per se and only presents an analysis that concludes how its implementation will be triggered, distinguishing its fundamental characteristics based on derivatives of real-life conditions. Marxism considers itself the embodiment of scientific socialism, but does not exemplify an ideal society based on intellectual design, in which communism is seen as a state to be established based on any intelligent design. Rather, it is a non-idealistic attempt at understanding material history and society, where communism is an expression of real movement, with parameters derived from real life. [50] According to Marxist theory, class conflict arises in capitalist society because of the contradiction between the material interests of the oppressed and exploited proletariat — the wage working class employed to produce goods and services — and the bourgeois — ruling class that has the means to produce and extract its wealth through appreciation of surplus products produced by the proletariat in the form of this class struggle which is generally expressed as the rebellion of the productive power of society against its production relationships. , resulting in a period of short-term crisis when the bourgeoisie struggled to manage the increasingly intensive labor alienation experienced by the proletariat, albeit with different levels of class awareness. In periods of deep crisis, oppressed resistance can culminate in a proletarian revolution that, if won, leads to the formation of socialism — a socioeconomic system based on social ownership of means of production, distribution based on one's contributions and production organized directly for use. As productive forces continue to advance, socialism will be transformed into a communist society, i.e. a society that is classless, stateless, humane based on shared ownership and distribution based on one's needs. Although derived from the works of Marx and Engels, Marxism has evolved into many different branches and schools of thought, with the result that there is now no definitive single Marxist theory. [51] Different Marxist schools placed greater emphasis on certain aspects of classical Marxism while resisting modify other aspects. Many schools of thought have sought to combine Marxian concepts and non-Marxian concepts which subsequently led to contradictory conclusions. [52] However, there is a movement towards recognition that historical materialism and dialectical materialism remain fundamental aspects of all schools of Marxist thought. [29] Marxism-Leninism and its offshoots were the most famous and had been a driving force in international relations for much of the 20th century. [53] Classical Marxism was an economic, philosophical, and sociological theory exposed by Marx and Engels in contrast to later marxism, especially Leninism and Marxism–Leninism. [54] Orthodox Marxism is the body of thinking Marxism that emerged after Marx's death and which became the official philosophy of the socialist movement as represented in the Second International until World War I in 1914. Orthodox Marxism aims to simplify, codify and assidually Marxist methods and theories by clarifying the perceived ambiguity and contradictions of classical Marxism. The orthodox philosophy of Marxism includes the understanding that material development (technological advances in productive power) is the main agent of changes in the structure of human society and social relations and that social systems and their relationships (e.g. feudalism, capitalism and so on) become contradictory and inefficient when productive forces develop, resulting in some form of social revolution arising in response to increasing contradictions. This revolutionary change is a vehicle for fundamental change throughout society and ultimately leads to the emergence of a new economic system. [55] As a term, orthodox Marxism represents a method of historical materialism and dialectical materialism rather than the normative aspects inherent in classical Marxism, without implying dogmatic adherence to the results of Marx's investigations. [56] Marxist concepts Class conflict and historical materialism Main articles: Class conflict and historical materialism At the root of Marxism are historical materialism, historical materialist conceptions stating that the main characteristics of the economic system through history have become production modes and that the change between production modes has been triggered by class struggle. According to this analysis, the Industrial Revolution ushered the world into capitalism as a new production mode. Before capitalism, certain working classes had ownership of the instruments used in production. However, because machines are much more efficient, these properties become worthless and the majority of workers can only survive by selling their labor to take advantage of other people's machines, thus making others profit. Thus, capitalism divides the world between the two main classes, the proletariat and the bourgeois. [57] These classes are directly antagonistic as the latter private ownership of production facilities, profiting through the surplus value generated by the proletariat, which has no ownership of the means of production and therefore no choice but to sell its labor to the bourgeois. According to the materialist conception of history, through advancing its own material interests that the increasing bourgeoisie in feudalism captures power and is abolished, from all personal property relationships, only feudal privilege, thus taking a class of feudal judgment from existence. This is another key element behind the consolidation of capitalism as a new production mode, the ultimate expression of class and property relationships that has led to massive production expansion. It is only in capitalism that private property itself can be abolished. [58] Similarly, the proletariat would capture political power, abolish bourgeois property through public ownership of production facilities, thus abolishing the bourgeoisie, ultimately abolishing the proletariat itself and ushering the world into communism as a new production mode. Among capitalism and communism, there is a proletariat dictatorship, a democratic state in which all public authorities are elected and recalled under the basis of universal suffrage. [59] This was the defeat of the bourgeois state, but not yet from capitalist production mode and at the same time the only element that put into the realm of possible move from this production mode. Marxian economic headlines: Marxian economics Marxian economics and its supporters view capitalism as economically unsustainable and unable to raise the living standards of the population because of its need to compensate for falling levels of profit by cutting employee wages, social benefits and pursuing military aggression. The communist system would succeed capitalism as the production mode of mankind through the workers' revolution. According to Marxian crisis theory, communism was not an inevitability, but an economic necessity. [60] Socialization versus nationalization Main articles: Socialization (economics) and Socialization (Marxism) An important concept in Marxism is socialization versus nationalization. Nationalization is state ownership of property while socialization is the control and management of property by the community. Marxism regards the latter as its goal and regards nationalization as a tactical issue, since state ownership is still in the realm of capitalist production mode. In the words of Friedrich Engels, the transformation of [...] state ownership is not lost on the capitalistic nature of productive power. [...] State ownership of productive forces is not the solution to the conflict, but hidden in it are the technical conditions that make up that element of the solution. [b] [61] It has led several Marxist groups and a tendency to label countries based on nationalization such as the Soviet Union capitalist state. [11][12][13][14][15] Main article vladimir Leninism communism in Kolkata, West Bengal We want to achieve a new and better public order: in this new and err society it should not be rich or poor. All must work. Not a handful of rich people, but everyone who works should enjoy the results of working with them. Machinery and other improvements should serve to alleviate jobs and not allow some people to grow rich at the expense of millions and tens of millions of people. This new and better society is called a socialist society. The teachings of this society are called 'socialism'— Vladimir Lenin, To the Rural Poor (1903)[62] Leninism was the body of political theory, developed by and named after the Russian and then-Soviet prime minister Vladimir Lenin, for the democratic organization of the revolutionary vanguard party and the achievement of the proletariat dictatorship as a political prelude to Leninism consisting of socialist political and economic theories developed from orthodox Marxism as well as Lenin's interpretation of Marxist theory for practical application to the socio-political conditions of the Russian empire. , early 20th century. Leninism was conceived for revolutionary praxis and was not originally an exact philosophy or discrete political theory. After the Russian Revolution and in the History and Consciousness Class: Studies in Marxist Dialectics (1923), György Lukács developed and organized Lenin's pragmatic revolutionary practices and ideology into the formal philosophy of front-line party revolution. As a political science term, Leninism entered general use in 1922 after weakness ended Lenin's participation in governing the Russian Communist Party. At the Fifth Congress of the International Communists in July 1924, Grigory Zinoviev popularized the term Leninism to indicate the revolution of the front-line party. In Leninism, democratic centralism is a practice in which political decisions achieved by the voting process bind all members of the communist party. The vanguard of party politics consists of professional revolutionaries who choose leaders and officers and to determine policy through free discussion, so this is expressly realized through unified action. In the context of Leninist revolutionary struggle theory, vanguardism is a strategy in which the most class-conscious and politically advanced part of the proletariat or working class, portrayed as the vanguard of revolutionaries, forms an organization to draw a larger part of the working class toward revolutionary politics and serves as a manifestation of proletarian political power against its class enemies. From 1917 to 1922, Leninism was Russia's application of Marxian economics and political philosophy, which was influenced and realized by the Bolsheviks, the vanguard party that led the struggle for political independence Class. In the period 1925–1929, Joseph Stalin established his interpretation of Leninism as the only legitimate form of Marxism in Russia by incorporating political philosophy as Marxism–Leninism which later became the state ideology of the Soviet Union. Marxism–Leninism Main article: Marxism–Leninism Marxism–Leninism is a political ideology developed by Joseph Stalin. [63] According to his supporters, it is based on Marxism and Leninism. It illustrates the specific political ideology that Stalin applied in the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and on a global scale in the Comintern. There is no definite

agreement between historians as to whether Stalin actually followed the principles of Marx and Lenin. [64] It also contains aspects that some say are deviations from Marxism such as socialism in one country. [66] Social fascism is a theory supported by the Comintern and affiliated communist parties during the early 1930s which states that social democracy is a variant of fascism because it stands in the way of a proletarian dictatorship, in addition to a shared corporatelist economic model. [67] At the time, Comintern leaders such as Stalin and Rajani Palme Dutt argued that capitalist society had entered the Third Period where a working-class revolution was imminent, but could have been prevented by social democrats and other fascist forces. [67] The term social fascist was used pejoratively to describe social-democratic parties, anti-Comintern and progressive socialist parties and dissent in comintern affiliations throughout the inter-citizen period. The theory of social fascism was defended saker by the German Communist Party which was largely controlled and funded by the Soviet leadership from 1928. [68] During the Cold War, Marxism–Leninism was the most obvious ideology of the communist movement and was the most prominent ideology associated with communism. [53] According to their supporters, Marxist-Lennis ideology has been adapted to the material conditions of their respective countries and includes Castroism (Cuba), Ceausism (Romania), Gonzalo Thought (Peru), Guevarism (Cuba), Ho Chi Minh Thought (Vietnam), Hoxhaism (anti-revision Albania), Husakism (Czechoslovakia), Juche (North Korea), Kadarism (Hungary), Khmer Rouge (Cambodia), Khrushchevism (Soviet Union), Prachanda Line (Nepal), Shining Line (Peru) and Titoism (anti-Stalinist Yugoslavia). In Marxism–Leninism, anti-revision was a position that emerged in the 1950s in opposition to the reformation of Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev. Where Khrushchev pursued different interpretations of Stalin, the anti-revisionists in the international communist movement remained dedicated to Stalin's ideological legacy and criticized the Soviet Union under Khrushchev and his successors as state capitalists and social imperialists for his hopes of achieving peace with the United States. The term Stalinism is also used described these positions, but were often not used by his supporters who argued that Stalin only synthesized and practiced orthodox Marxism and Leninism. Because different political trends trace the historical roots of revisions to different eras and leaders, there is significant disagreement today about what constitutes anti-revision. Modern groups that describe themselves as anti-revision fall into several categories. Some upheld the work of Stalin and Mao Zedong and some of Stalin's works while rejecting Mao and were universally inclined to oppose Trotskyism. Others rejected Stalin and Mao, tracing their ideological roots back to Marx and Lenin. In addition, other groups upheld lesser-known historical leaders such as Enver Hoxha, who also broke with Mao during the Sino-Albanian split. In Marxism-Leninism, social imperialism was the term used by Mao to criticize the post-Stalin Soviet Union. Mao argued that the Soviet Union itself had become an imperialist power while maintaining the socialist facade. [69] Hoxha agreed with Mao in this analysis, before later using the expression to also condemn Mao's Three Worlds Theory. [70] Main article Stalinism: Stalinism 1942 portrait of Joseph Stalin, the longest-serving leader of Soviet Stalinism representing Stalin's style of government contrary to Marxism–Leninism, the socioeconomic system and political ideology adopted by Stalin in the Soviet Union and later copied by other countries based on Soviet models such as central planning, nationalization and one-sided, acceleration of industrialization, pro-active development of productive forces of society (research and development) and national natural resources. Marxism-Leninism remained after de-Stalinization whereas Stalinism was not. In the last letters before his death, Lenin warned against the dangers of Stalin's personality and urged the Soviet government to replace him. [29] Marxism–Leninism has been criticized by other communist and Marxist tendencies. They argued that Marxist-Leninist states did not build socialism, but rather state capitalism. [11][12][13][14][15] According to Marxism, the proletarian dictatorship represents the rule of majority (democracy) of one party, to the extent that Marxism founder Friedrich Engels described a specific form as a democratic republic. [71] In addition, according to Engels state property is itself a private property of a capitalist nation, but unless the proletariat has control over political power, in this case forming public property. [c] [61] Whether the proletariat actually controls Marxist-Leninist states is a matter of debate between Marxism-Leninism and other communist tendencies. For this tendency, Marxism-Leninism is not Marxism or Leninism or the unity of the two, but rather an artificial term coined for distortion of Stalin's ideology,[72] forced into Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Comintern. In the Soviet Union, the struggle against Marxism–Leninism was represented by Trotskyism which described itself as Marxist and Leninist tendencies. Main article Maoism: Maoism and Marxism–Leninism–Longevity Maoism Victory Monument of Mao Zedong Thought in Shenyang Maoism is a theory derived from the teachings of Chinese political leader Mao Zedong. Developed from the 1950s to Deng Xiaoping's Chinese economic reforms in the 1970s, it was widely applied as a political and military ideology that guided the Communist Party of China and as a theory that guided revolutionary movements around the world. The main difference between Maoism and other forms of Marxism-Leninism is that peasants should be a mass of revolutionary energy led by the working class. [73] The synthesis of Marxism-Leninism-Maoism built on two individual theories as a Chinese adaptation of Marxism-Leninism did not occur during Mao's life. After de-Stalinization, Marxism-Leninism was kept in the Soviet Union while certain anti-revision tendencies such as Hoxhaism and Maoism held that such had deviated from the original concept. Different policies were implemented in Albania and China which became further away from the Soviet Union. From the 1960s, groups calling themselves Maoists, or those who upheld Maoism, did not coalesce around a common understanding of Maoism, instead having their own specific interpretations of Mao's political, philosophical, economic and military works. Its adherents claim that as a unified and coherent stage of Marxism, it was not consolidated until the 1980s, first formalized by peruvian communist party Shining Path in 1982. [74] Through the experience of the people's war waged by the party, the Shining Line was able to present Maoism as the latest development of Marxism. [74] Proponents of Marxism–Leninism–Maoism refer to the theory as Maoism itself while Maoism is referred to as Mao Zedong Thought or Marxism–Leninism–Mao Zedong Thought. Maoism–Third Worldism deals with the infusion and synthesis of Marxism–Leninism–Maoism with non-Marxist third-worldism concepts such as dependency theory and world system theory. Main article Trotskyism: Trotskyism Detail of Man, Controller of the Universe, fresco at Palacio de Bellas Artes in Mexico City shows Leon Trotsky, Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx Trotskyism, developed by Leon Trotsky in opposition to Stalinism, is a Marxist and Leninist tendency that supports the theory of permanent revolution and world revolution rather than two-stage theory and It supports proletarian internationalism and other communist revolutions in the Soviet Union. Instead of representing a proletarian dictatorship, Trotsky claimed that the Soviet Union had become a degenerate working state under Stalin's leadership in which class has reappeared in a new form. Trotsky's politics differ sharply from those of Stalin and Mao Zedong, most importantly in declaring the need for an international proletarian revolution — rather than socialism in one country — and support for a true proletarian dictatorship based on democratic principles. Fighting against Stalin for power in the Soviet Union, Trotsky and his supporters organized into the Left Opposition, a platform known as Trotskyism. Stalin eventually gained control of the Soviet regime and Trotskyist attempts to remove Stalin from power resulted in Trotsky's exile from the Soviet Union in 1929. While in exile, Trotsky continued his campaign against Stalin, founded in 1938 the Fourth International, a Trotskyist rival to the Comintern. In August 1940, Trotsky was assassinated in Mexico City on Stalin's orders. Current trotskyists include orthodox Trotskyism, third camp, Posadism, Pabloism and neo-Trotskyism. In Trotskyist political theory, a degenerate working state is a proletarian dictatorship in which control of the country's upper working-class democracy has given way to control by bureaucratic groups. The term was developed by Trotsky in The Revolution Betrayed and in other works. The workers' countries are crippled countries where the capitalist class has been ousted, the economy largely state-owned and planned, but there is no internal democracy or worker control over industry. In a state of disability, the working class never held political power as happened in Russia shortly after the Bolshevik Revolution. These countries are considered flawed because their political and economic structures have been enforced from above (or from the outside) and because revolutionary working-class organizations were destroyed. Like a slumping workers' state, a state of disability workers cannot be said to be a country that transitions to socialism. Most Trotskyists cite examples of today's disabled working countries such as Cuba, The People's Republic of China, North Korea and Vietnam. The Committee for International Workers has also included countries such as Burma and Syria at times when they have had an economy of nationalization. Main article Eurocommunism: Eurocommunism Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Italian Communist Party and a major supporter of Eurocommunism Eurocommunism is a revised trend in the 1970s and 1980s in various Communist Parties of Western Europe, claiming to develop theories and practices of social transformation more relevant to their region. Especially prominent in Italy, France and Spain, communists of this nature sought to undermine the influence of the Soviet Union and its communist party during the Cold War. [75] Enrico Berlinguer, secretary of the Italian Communist Party, is widely regarded as the father of Eurocommunism. [76] The main article of Libertarian Marxism: Libertarian Marxism is a wide range of economies and which emphasizes the anti-authoritarian aspects of Marxism. The early currents of libertarian Marxism, known as leftist communism,[77] appeared at odds with Marxism-Leninism[78] and derivatives such as Stalinism, Trotskyism and Maoism. [79] Libertarian Marxism was also critical of reformist positions such as those held by social democrats. [80] Libertarian Marxist currents are often drawn from later works by Marx and Engels, particularly Grundrisse and the Civil War in France,[81] emphasizing Marxist beliefs about the ability of the working class to forge its own destiny without the need for a revolutionary party or state to mediate or aid its liberation. [82] Along with anarchism, libertarian Marxism is one of the main derivatives of libertarian socialism. [83] In addition to leftist communism, libertarian Marxism encompassed currents such as autonomism, communism, council communism, De Leonism, Johnson-Forest Tendencies, Lettrism, Luxemburgism Situationalism, Socialism ou Barbaie, Solidarity, the World Socialist Movement, workers as well as parts of Freudo-Marxism and the New Left. [84] In addition, libertarian Marxism often had a strong influence on post-let and social anarchists. The well-known theories of libertarian Marxism have included Antonio Pannekoek, Raya Dunayevskaya, C. L. R. James, Antonio Negri, Cornelius Castoriadis, Maurice Brinton, Guy Debord, Daniel Guérin, Ernesto Screpani, Raoul Vaneigem and Yanis Varoufakis,[85] who claimed that Marx himself was a Marxist[86] The main article of Council communism: Communism Council of Rosa Luxemburg was a movement originating in Germany and the Netherlands in the 1920s, whose main organization was the German Workers' Party. Council communism continues today as a theoretical and activist position in libertarian Marxism and libertarian socialism. The core principle of council communism is that government and the economy must be managed by a Labour council made up of delegates elected at work and can be recalled at any time. Thus, the communist council opposed the socialism of state-run authoritarian states and state capitalism. They also opposed the idea of a revolutionary party because the communist council believed that a revolution led by the party would always result in a party dictatorship. Communist councils support worker democracy, which is produced through the federation of workers' councils. Thus, the central argument of council communism in contrast to social democracy and Leninism communism is that the democratic worker councils that arise in factories and cities are a natural form of working-class organization and governmental power. This view is contrary to reformist ideology and Leninism which emphasize parliamentary and institutional governance respectively by implementing social reform on the one hand and vanguard parties and participatory democratic centralism on the other. Main article communism left: Left Left communism is a reach of communist viewpoints held by leftist communists who criticized the ideas and political practices embraced, especially after a series of revolutions that brought the World War to an end by the Bolsheviks and social democrats. The communist left affirmed a position they considered more authentic Marxist and proletarian than the Marxism-Leninism views adopted by the International Communists after its first congress (March 1919) and during the second congress (July–August 1920). [87] The communist left represents a variety of political movements different from Marxist-Leninists, most of which they view as left-wing capitals; from anarcho-communists, some of whom they considered to be socialist internationalists; and from various other revolutionary socialist tendencies such as De Leonists, which they tend to see as internationalist socialists only in limited cases. [88] Bordighism is a Leninist leftist communist current named after Amadeo Bordiga, who considers himself a Leninist and has been described as more Leninist than Leninist. [89] Non-Marxist communism The dominant form of communism was based on Marxism, but non-Marxist versions of communism such as Christian communism and anarcho communism also existed. Main articles of anarcho-communism: Anarcho-communism Peter Kropotkin, the main theory of anarcho-communism anarcho-communism is a libertarian theory of anarchism and communism that advocates the abolition of state, personal property and capitalism in favor of joint ownership of the means of production; [91] direct democracy; and horizontal network of voluntary associations and board workers with production and consumption based on the guiding principles of each according to its ability, for each according to its needs. [91] Anarcho-communism differed from Marxism for rejecting its view of the need for a phase of state socialism before establishing communism. Peter Kropotkin, the main theorist of anarcho-communism, argued that revolutionary society should immediately transform itself into a communist society, that it should immediately go into what Marx regarded as the more advanced, finished, phase of communism. [94] In this way, he tried to avoid the re-emergence of class divisions and the need for the state to keep an eye on everything. [94] Some forms of anarchism such as insurgent anarchism are selfish and heavily influenced by radical individualism,[95][96][97] believing that anarchist communism requires no community nature at all. Most anarcho-communists view anarchist communism as a way of reconciling the opposition between individuals and society. [d] What happened? [99] In human history to this day, the most famous examples of anarcho-communist society, established around ideas such as those that exist today and that received worldwide attention and knowledge in the historical canon, were anarchist territories during the Free Zone Free Zone for as long as Revolution, Korean People's Association in Manchuria and Spanish Revolution 1936. During the Russian Civil War, anarchists such as Nestor Makhno worked through the Ukrainian Revolutionary Uprising Army to create and defend anarcho-communism in the Free Territories of Ukraine from 1919 before being conquered by the Bolsheviks in 1921. In 1929, anarcho-communism was achieved in Korea by the Anarchist Federation of Korea in Manchuria (KAFM) and the Anarcho-Communist Federation of Korea (KACF), with help from anarchist general and independence activist Kim Chwa-chin, lasting until 1931, when the Japanese Empire killed Kim and invaded from the south while Chinese Nationalists invaded from the north, resulting in the creation of Manchukuo, the puppet state of the Japanese Empire. Through the efforts and influence of Spanish anarchists during the Spanish Revolution in the Spanish Civil War, starting in 1936 anarcho-communism existed in most of Aragón; parts of Levante and Andalusia; and in the stronghold of Revolutionary Catalonia, before it was brutally destroyed. Main article Christian communism: Christian communism Christian communism is a form of religious communism based on Christianity. This is a theological and political theory based on the view that the teachings of Jesus Christ forced Christians to support communism as an ideal social system. Although there was no universal agreement on the exact date when Christian communism was founded, many Christian communists assert that evidence from the Bible shows that the first Christians, including the Apostles, established their own small communist communities in the years after the death and resurrection of Jesus. Many proponents of Christian communism argued that it was taught by Jesus and practiced by the Apostles themselves. Christian communism can be seen as a radical form of Christian socialism. Christian Communists may or may not agree with various aspects of Marxism. They disagree with the atheist and anti-religious views held by secular Marxists, but they agree with many economic and existential aspects of Marxist theory, such as the idea that capitalism exploits the working class by extracting surplus value from workers in the form of profits and the idea that wages are a tool of human alienation that promotes arbitrary and unjust authority. Christian communism argues that capitalism encourages negative aspects of man, supplanting values such as compassion, kindness, justice and compassion that support greed, selfishness and blind ambition. Criticism Main article: Criticism of communist party rules and Criticism of Marxism See also: Anti-communism criticism of communism can be divided into two broad categories, namely those concerning itself with the practical aspects of the communist state of the 20th century[100] and those concerning itself with communist principles and theories. [101] Marxism has also received such general criticism. It is necessary to crack down on the rights of liberal democracies, that there are issues with the implementation of communism, and that there are economic issues such as distortions or the absence of price signals. In addition, empirical and epistemological problems are often cited. [103] See also portal Communism History of Communism America Anti-communist mass murder based in commons production of Communism communism by the state Communist Bandits List of communist parties Mass murder under the communist regime Post-socialist socialist economy sociocultural state evolution Communist Twentieth Century Communist Reference Citations ^ Busky, Donald F. 2000. Democratic Socialism: Global Survey. Praeger, what's going on? p. 6–8. ISBN 978-0-275-96868-1. In the modern sense of the word, communism refers to the ideology of Marxism-Leninism... [T]he democratic adjective was added by democratic socialists to seek to distinguish themselves from the Communists who also called themselves socialists. All but communist, or more accurately, Marxist-Leninists, believe that modern-day communism is very undemocratic and totalitarian in practice, and democratic socialists want to emphasize by their name that they strongly disagree with the brand of Marxist-Leninist socialism. ^ a b Engels, Friedrich. [1880] 1970. Historical Materialism. However, transformation—whether into a joint-stock company or a trust, or into state ownership—does not steer clear of the capitalistic nature of productive power. In joint stock companies and trusts, this is clear. And the modern State, once again, is the only organization that bourgeois society needs to support the external conditions of capitalist production mode against encroachment as well as workers as individual capitalists. The modern state, whatever its form, is essentially a capitalist machine — the capitalist state, the ideal personification of the total national capital. The more it goes on to take over productive power, the more it actually becomes a national capitalist, the more citizens exploit it. Workers remain wage workers—proletarian. Capitalist relations are not done. It is, rather, brought to a head. But, brought to the head, it topples up. State ownership of productive forces is not the solution to the conflict, but hidden in it are the technical conditions that make up the elements of that solution. Engels, Friedrich. [1880] 1970. Historical Materialism. The proletariat seized public power, and in this way transformed socialized means of production, slipped from the hands of the bourgeoisie, into public property. With this action, the proletariat frees the means of production from the capital characters for which they have so far borne, and gives their socialized characters complete freedom to work alone. ^ Kropotkin, Peter. Communism and Anarchy. Archived from the original on July 29, 2011. Communism is one that guarantees the greatest amount of individual freedom — provided that the idea that gave birth to society is Liberty, Anarchy ... Communism guarantees economic freedom better than other forms of association, as it can guarantee prosperity, even luxury, in return for a few hours of work instead of a day's work. Excerpts ^ a b c Ball, Terence, and Richard Dagger. [1999] 2019. Communism (revised ed.). Encyclopedia Britannica. Retrieved 10 June 2020. ^ Communism. p. 890 in World Book Volume 4 (C–Cz). Book World, Inc. 2008. ISBN 978-0-7166-0108-1. Engels, Friedrich. [1847] 2005. What will be the course of this revolution? Section 18 in The Principle of Communism, translated by P. Sweezy. Marxist Internet Archive. Finally, when all capital, all production, all exchanges have been brought together in the hands of the nation, personal property will disappear of its own volition, money will become redundant, and production will be so widespread and human so dignified that society will be able to slaughter whatever old economic habits may remain. ^ Bukharin, Nikolai, and Yevgeni Preobrazhensky. [1920] 1922. Administration in the communist system. Pp. 73–75. • 21 in ABC Communism, translated by E. Paul and C. Paul. London: The Communist Party of Great Britain. Available in e-text. Kurian, George Thomas, ed. (2011). Withering Away from the State. Encyclopedia of Political Science. CQ Press. doi:10.4135/9781608712434. ISBN 978-1-933116-44-0. Retrieved January 3, 2016. ^ a b Marx, Karl, and Friedrich Engels. [1848] 1969. Bourgeois and Proletarians. Ch. 1 in the Communist Party Manifesto, (Marx/Engels Selected Works 1, pp. 98–137), translated by S. Moore. Moscow: Publisher of Progress. Retrieved 10 June 2020. ^ Newman, Michael. 2005. Socialism: A Very Brief Introduction. Oxford University press. p. 5: Chapter 1 looks at the fundamentals of teaching by examining the contributions made by various socialist traditions in the period between the early 19th century and the post-First World War. The two forms that emerged as dominant in the early 1920s were social democracy and communism. ^ Communism. 2007. Columbia Encyclopedia (6th ed.). Smith, Stephen. Oxford Handbook on the History of Communism. Oxford University Press, 2014. p.3^ a b Chomsky, Noam. 1986. Soviet Union Against Socialism. Our Generation (Spring/Summer), through Chomsky.info. Retrieved 10 June 2020. ^ a b c Howard, M.C., and J. E. King. 2001. 'State Capitalism' in the Soviet Union. Economic History Review 34(1):110–26. doi:10.1080/10370196.2001.11733360. ^ a b c Wolff, Richard D. 27 June 2015. Socialism Means Eliminating Differences Between Bosses and Employees. Truth. 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One widespread difference is that socialism socializes production only while communism socializes production and consumption. Steele, David (1992). From Marx to Mises: Post-Capitalist Society and the Challenges of Economic Calculation. Open a Court Publishing Company. Pp. 44–45. ISBN 978-0-87548-449-5. In 1888, the term 'socialism' was commonly used among Marxists, who had dropped 'communism', now considered an ancient term meaning the same as 'socialism'. [...] At the turn of the century, Marxists called themselves socialists. [...] The definition of socialism and communism as successive stages was introduced into Marxist theory by Lenin in 1917 [...]. The new distinction greatly helped Lenin in defending his party against traditional Marxist criticism that Russia was too backwards for a socialist revolution. Busky, Donald F. (2000). Democratic Socialism: Global Survey. Praeger, what's going on? p. 9. 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