

Q: According to Marx "the mode of production in material life determines the general character of social, political and spiritual process in life"
 Elucidate

Give numbering to headings.

Introduction

Add a flowchart.

Karl Marx is a German philosopher of 19th century. He was a strong opponent of capitalism. The 19th Century was an era of industrialization and development. Marx raised voice against the exploitation of workers and gave the theory of dialectical materialism. Karl Marx's concept of communism has significant importance to the whole world and followed by many states.

Dialectical Materialism

Karl Marx gave this theory by following his teacher 'Hegel'. According to Hegel, the progress is the result of clash of ideas. The synthesis emerge, as when thesis and antithesis confront each other. Hegel was of the view that behind everything is ideology. The wars between the states is the result of ideology.

~~But~~ The Karl Marx disagrees with ~~the~~ his teacher. According to Marx, main target is matter or resources. Everything in the world happens because of the resources not ideology. The ideology is reflection but the target is matter. According to Marx, the main reason behind the

exploitation of lower class by the upper class is the matter of resources.

Principles

① Mode of Production

The Forces of Production or modes of production are the important factors needed for the development of or production. E.g. Natural resources, technology, raw materials etc. According to Marx, the upper class or halves ~~possess~~ ^{captures} the mode of production.

② Relations of Production

The modes of production results in the division of society into classes. Those who having the modes of production are halves and the class having no mode of production is halves not or lower class.

Any change in the mode of production should bring change in the relations of production. otherwise the clash between the classes occur. The combination of modes of production and relations of production forms the economic foundation of society.

③ Superstructure of society

This includes non-tangible things like government, culture, religion etc. Firstly, these are used to justify the superiority of upper class or bourgeois. These people enact laws, embrace that religion and advocates those behaviours which are in favour or support of this class.

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Secondly, these are used as weapons by the upper class or bourgeois to maintain their superiority. The people in this class form governments to impose their will, do legislation or Amendments for their personal interests.

Class struggle
Surplus value

According to Karl Marx, ideology cannot be good or bad. It can be appropriate or inappropriate. The bourgeois make change in the ideology if found inappropriate for them.

The mode of production determines the spiritual, political and social process in life

Karl Marx explains the importance of modes of production to the workers or proletariat. He says that ~~path~~ when the gap or difference between the modes of production and relations of production increases to a great extent then there will be no option than revolt. Marx forces workers to capture these modes of production as these are the primary means by which proletariat are exploited by bourgeois. The bourgeois capture the mode of production to control ~~you~~ the workers. The proletariat work day and night to use these resources and ~~gain~~ ^{provide} the gains to bourgeois.

→ Karl Marx advises the workers to revolt against the bourgeois and capture the resources because after revolution, there is no concept of private property. Everyone should get according to his need and

ability. He forbids workers to from strikes or protests as these are of no use. According to Marx, the borgeas play with politariat. It is useless to change the governments or to make demands. The only solution is to capture resources.

Karl Marx says I don't need you, you need me for your resources. Go to hell. So, changing the superstructure is of no use. The main focus should be the change of economic foundation of society as it has an impact in the political, social and spiritual process of life. The one having resources have power. The example of relation between Saudia Arabia and India clearly shows that it is not the ideology but matter, material that forces a state to make strong relations with the other in the presence of ideological conflict.

Russia is another example. The energy resources of Russia make it a powerful state. The attack of Russia on Ukraine clearly shows that states having resources have a license to do any thing.

→ Karl Marx suggests a social revolt against the Borgeas to get freedom from their exploitation. According to Marx Socialism, there is a concept of state and government but no concept of Private property.

→ Marx advises The educated workers

(Vanguards) to take hold of state matters and educate other people how to regulate and manage. A time will come when they develop the understanding. Then you will have to quit. The socialism will convert into the Communism, where there will be no state, no government and no concept of private property.

→ The Marx advises the workers to get rid of Boss. Boss is the state or government. Make yourself a boss.

→ According to Marx, the main strength of politariat is the quantity. They can capture resources using the numbers as strength.

Conclusion

The economic exploitation of politariat is severely criticized by Marx. Marx considers means of production as the key factor in controlling the politariat by bourgeois and behind everything in the world. So, he advises the workers or lower class to revolt and capture the means of production, which determines the character of social, political and spiritual life. ~~the~~ His view is seen convincing as the contemporary world challenges, issues and states relations ~~are~~ operate on the basis of control of means of production or resources.