

9. Economic teaching of Karl Marx

K. Marx as the founder of Marxism

Services of K. Marx in the development of economic science

Short biography of K. Marx

Karl Heinrich Marx was a German philosopher, critic of political economy, economist, historian, sociologist, political theorist, journalist and socialist revolutionary. Marx was born in Trier, Germany on May 5, 1818. He studied law and philosophy at the universities of Bonn and Berlin.

Marx's critical theories of society, economics, and politics are generally understood as **Marxism**, which argues that human society develops through class conflict. In the capitalist mode of production, this was manifested in the conflict between the ruling classes (bourgeoisie) who control the means of production and the working class (proletariat) who provide these means by selling their labor in exchange for wages.

Employing a critical approach known as historical materialism, Marx predicted that capitalism, like previous socioeconomic systems, created internal tensions that would lead to its replacement by a new system known as the socialist mode of production. According to Marx, class antagonisms in capitalism would lead to the development of working class consciousness, their seizure of political power, and eventually the establishment of a classless communist society of free producers. Marx argued that the working class must carry out an organized proletarian revolutionary movement to overthrow capitalism and achieve socio-economic freedom. He also actively pressed for the realization of this idea.

Deprivation of citizenship for his political publications, Marx lived in exile in London with his wife and children for decades, where he continued to develop his thought and research and publish his writings in collaboration with the German thinker Friedrich Engels. His most famous works are (1848) “The Communist Manifesto” and the three-volume book “Capital” (1867–1883).

Marxism is a method of socioeconomic analysis that uses a materialist interpretation of historical development to understand class relations and social conflict. According to Marxism, the theory of class war came to the fore in an ideological sense. At the end of this war, the formation of the dictatorship of the proletariat is envisaged. After this, it is aimed to bring the world of social equality and freedom to the fore. According to Marxism, communism is achieved after freedom. Marxism defends this doctrine. The philosopher who severely criticized capitalism wrote that only socialism can lead us to scientific-communism.

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Marx's political-philosophical thought had a great influence on the subsequent intellectual, economic and political history. His works in the field of economics form the basis of some modern theories about labor and its relation to capital. Many intellectuals, trade unions, artists and political

parties around the world have been influenced by Marx's work, many of which have modified or adapted his ideas. Marx is usually cited as one of the main architects of modern social science. As K. Marx himself noted in the work "Capital", the work is his life's work. According to him, the economic structure is basic, decisive, determining and leading. At the same time, the political superstructure is formed on the economic structure. As noted by F. Engels, the work "Capital" is a book that studies the economic structure of the modern capitalist society, that is, the anatomy of the capitalist production method.

"Surplus value"

When a capitalist produces a product, he strives for 2 things: 1) he wants to create a consumer value that has an exchange value, that is, a commodity; 2) he tries so that the value of the commodity with consumption value is greater than the sum of the values of the means of production, labor force, as well as other commodities necessary for the production of that commodity.

Surplus value is the difference between the value of the product of the worker's labor and the actual value of his wages. The surplus value appropriated by the capitalist is created during the time the worker works in excess of the time he spends in satisfying his necessities.