

Democratic socialism to the solve problem

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Abstract- We have tried to analysis the problems of democratic socialism in depth. And as we have discussed the rise of capitalism through the industrial revolution end the of it's monopoly through the introduction of socialist rule in the Russia. And also the relevance of democratic socialism in Marxist perspective and Marxist principle are thoroughly analyzed. And also a analysis of capitalism and communism.

What is the democracy? and different of political democracy and economic democracy. Americans president Abraham Lincon defined democracy as of the people, by the people, for the people. And socialism is the opposite of capitalism, that socialism has another emphasis on economic democracy. And analysis of the socialization of the country's distribution of resources. Different of meaning revolutionary socialism, and evolutionary socialism. And also critical analysis about that, democratic and social democracy. Principles of capitalism, basis principle of socialist democratic system of merit and unmerited. And mixed economy in democratic socialism which are two participate, on government and other that, individual enterprise. And democratic socialism on Gandhian vision of established.

INTRODUCTION:

The reign of world capitalism lasted roughly 160 years. In 1760, England's industrial revolution began it's journey. In 1917, the restoration of socialist rule in Russia ended it's monopoly. In the test of time, that capitalism is exiled almost everywhere world today and again (socialism) is recognized by the present states of the world, but today, Russia is condemned by many countries in the world as it wants to build it or to maintain it's authority over various socialist states. And accepted in all countries today, by the communist theory that karl marx had constructed, He was able to reveal only a fraction of the whole truth. This is why both ideologies are today equally condemned and equally neglected in intellectual circles.

Why is marxism so attractive?

Still seen, that why is it that ordinary people are a little more attracted to this Marxism? A deeply analysis of this question shows that,

One - Marxism has to aspects, one is political and other is economic. Which in the political aspect is easy to understand, So everyone tries to understand more from that side and thinks that he has understood and know everything about Marxism.

Two - But it can be seen in reality that, the economic aspect is more important than the political aspect. But relatively few people have the ability to understand the economy. And that this is why it is said that the less you understand Marxism , the more attractive it is.

Three - There is talk that, to those who are poor, the hunger of the stomach is much more attractive than the food of the heart. And party leaders think that suffering is the only way to power. However the way Russia has shouldered the burden of making a revolution, this path is now much easier. And then there is the dominance there is no opposition party, no criticism, no fear of losing power.

A comparative qualitative analysis of capitalism and communism.

Karl Marx, however, spoke a true story about the misery of the poor and the lower strata of society. And he is first turns our attention to the neglected in society and tries to find out root cause. Marx's adopted the cycle to represent the progress of society like that, thesis - antithesis - synthesis. This is a social dynamic process.

Analyzing the capitalism and communism it will be seen that these two thesis are based on two special principles. Which in the first is based on skill and the second is based on humanity. In the case of the first, people will enjoy the fruits according to their skills and merits. And in the case of the second, all are equal on the principle that all the members of the society share equally in the countries production and wealth distribution.

But many of us have this idea that accepting one means giving up the other, but actually it is not. They complement each other. For example, there is a system of rewarding the meritorious person a part from the monetary system, but the unworthy in the society were left to the honesty and kindness of the worthy. And it resulted in exploitation and oppression. A part from equality, if we remove the skills and abilities of people and give priority only to humanity and in that way we try to reward the people of the society, that is, unskilled and skilled and unworthy and worthy, let's try to analyze the same. This way it works for some time but then it won't work.

Of course there is a difference between communism and socialism and said according to the worker labour of socialism, that is according to the labour theory of value will get remuneration. And the communist workers will be paid according to their needs and human culture will be at the core of this stateless social system.

So the face of Marxian socialism has changed today, and changed, the meaning of Leninist democracy. That is to say, if democracy is to be sought, individual independence must be analyzed. And that's why democratic socialism was created with all the good things of capitalism and all the good things of socialism.

The meaning of democracy : -

In general we mean democracy participation, in decision making, and everyone has equal rights in any election, that is where nothing happens by one and by one's decision. And this democracy is judged from two aspects, a political democracy and an economic democracy.

Political democracy : -

American's president (Abraham Lincoln) defined democracy as of the people, by the people, and for the people. This is a democratic proper theoretical meaning. This system usually consists of multiple parties and the party that gets the majority in the elections is the ruling party. And here there is freedom of expression of free thought, freedom of association and full freedom of the in matters of election. And also economic freedom is complementary to political freedom here. That is, here political freedom is the main economic freedom is secondary. And all the features of capitalist regimes show where the role of political democracy is central.

Economic democracy : --

Socialism is the opposite of capitalism. As political democracy is emphasized apart from capital, socialism has another emphasis on economic democracy. In other words, it can be said that where the working class is hindered by the owner in financial matters, there is no freedom for the working class, so there is no democracy. And real democracy will come when the working class is free and owns all the resources, when all the production system are under government ownership.

The meaning of socialism : --

In general, socialization of the country's resources, the country's production system, sales system, is another name for socialism. That is, socialization is the nationalization of wealth. This socialization can be divided into two ways

1 > revolutionary socialism

2 > evolutionary socialism

Revolutionaries and those who believe in socialism say that, power comes out of the barrel of gun.

Evolutionary socialism, however, in other words, proletariat dictatorship, when it means of participation in the management of factories and not ruling power, these two things can be done without going into civil war. And without stopping this civil war, with the help of law, though gradual changes in the democratic way, in the way of evolution the workers authority and social ownership is established, this is the name of evolutionary socialism.

Democratic socialism vs social democracy :--

The doctrine which embraces only economic democracy and revolution and socialism is called social democracy or state socialism. And, the first socialism of social democracy is later democracy. That democracy derived from the style of socialism. But democratic socialist is first democracy then socialism and socialism extracted from democracy.

The relationship between democratic socialism and social democracy or state socialism is the relation of the sand of the eye. And we see the true from the state socialism in Russia. Where individuals are not great, the state is great. And also centralization of power is greater than decentralization of power. But democratic socialism believes in decentralization of power.

A juxtaposition of the principles on which the capitalist system and the socialist system operate side by side shows that both system have much common -----

1 > principles of capitalism : --

1 .1 > unfettered freedom of enterprise

1 .2 > buyer sovereignty

1 .3 > the price system is unregulated

1 .4 > individual ownership is recognized

1 .5 > and competition

2 > basic principles of socialist system : --

2 .1 > social ownership of national resources

2 .2 > basic financial planning

2 .3 > social welfare is not profit

2 .4 > end of competition

2 .5 > creating a classless society

The evils of the capitalist system of government are at the root of this

1 > unrestricted or unfettered freedom in ownership assets, value system, and enterprise. As a result, freedom has turned into arbitrariness. And also again, the evils of socialist regimes are based on total control of everything or free government which result in free will, it follows that if the first is the exploitation of the individual, the second is the exploitation of the state. Both of these need to end. And the issue of commodity price needs to be brought under control in such a way that private and public initiatives can complement each other. However, in a democratic socialist system, capitalism's consumer sovereignty and socialism nonprofit social welfare are complementary. Through this new type of competition, it will be possible to determine price and ensure fair distribution policies with an eye towards social welfare.

Mixed economy in democratic socialism : --

Mixed economy is the driving force of democratic socialism. A mixed economy is an economy in which private ownership as well as public ownership of the production process continues. And here individuals and businesses also do business with the government. That India is a prime example of a mixed economy.

Government ownership in India is divided into two ways, one is government's own ownership and the other is joint ownership. Joint ownership means where both the government and the individual run. The business together and in such ownership the government has more control generally total exchange investment 51% and the rest of the investment are held by individual.

Democratic socialism and Gandhism and Nehruism : --

Gandhiji's principle of non violence on the one hand and Neheru's spirit of democratic principles on the other hand are Gandhism and Neheruism, that both of these are democratic socialism. Gandhiji wrote in the Harijan news paper of April 1940 that, economic equality is the muster key to non violent independence and Neheru once expressed his attitude in 1939 that, I suppose I am temperamentally and by training an individualist and intellectuality socialist.

In 1917, Lenin over threw the tsar of Russia. and established a communist regime. And Stalin come to power in 1924 and destroyed the kulup class of zamindars. Once again, after Mao Zedong come to power in 1949, He bled the so called bourgeoisie under the name of cultural revolutions. But after Nehuru come to power 1947, to establish socialism in the country, instead of taking the path of violence, Gandhiji took the path of non violence. And also in 1954 Nehuru was declared that we wanted socialism but not following the path of Lenin and Stalin.

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