



## THE THEORY OF DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM IN MARXIST THEORIES

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### ABSTRACT:

Dialectical materialism, apart from historical materialism, is an understanding that should actually be called the philosophy of Marxism. It is a new scientific view of seeing the world. In fact, the major problem of Marx and Engels was to see scientifically which things in the society are concrete reality. To know this reality, Marx adopted a purely scientific approach. The central principle of Marx's dialectical materialism is seen equally in nature, society and ideology. Applying the philosophy of its philosophy to Marx history, he asserts that both Ideas and Matter are different. And if these are seen carefully, these two are not only different but also mutually opposed to each other. But when ideas and Matter are seen as their unity, then Matter is the primary and basic element. Therefore, if an ideology can exist due to ideology, Marx says it is not possible. But it is quite possible that even if we are not in ideas, we get the existence of Matter in the society. This argument means that substance is essential, primary and fundamental in the analysis of the reality of the world.

### KEYWORDS:

**DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM, SCIENTIFIC APPROACH, IDEAS, MATTER.**

### INTRODUCTION:

Marxism is a very popular, political and pithy theory, which is composed by both Marx and Engels. In fact, the combined ideas of both Marx and Engels together created the whole of Marxism. Marx was a man of remarkable talent. His representation was more important than Engels in the formulation of the basic principles of scientific socialism. Therefore, scientific socialism is also called Marxism. Recognizing Marx's contribution to the theoretical field, Engels wrote - "Whatever I have done, Marx could have done without my help but what Marx did was not possible for me. His talent was high. He was more visionary. His vision was wider and sharper than we were. Without him this theory could not achieve its present form. To imprint his name on the issues is quite reasonable."<sup>1</sup>

Marxism is the first philosophy that hurt spiritualistic beliefs by presenting dialectical materialism and economic development of history. Particular emphasis was laid on the dominance of capitalist society by the principle of 'class struggle' and 'excess value'. Marxism is the first philosophy, which presented a practical program to establish the dominance of the proletariat. Therefore, it is clear that Marx's ideas are called Marxism. Dr. Janeshwar Mishra has written - "Historical Materialism and the Theory of Excess Values" These two theories are credited to Karl Marx. The socialist philosophy propounded by Marx and Engels is called dialectical materialism. In the light of dialectical materialism, the analysis method of human history and the evolution of society is called historical materialism. The "theory of Excess value" reveals the activity of the current capitalist social system. In the words of Engels - "Marx is the father of both these great researches, Marx is credited with

revealing the secret of the system of explaining social development by the materialistic notion of history. Thus these theories have laid the groundwork."<sup>2</sup> The theoretical form of Marxism is clear from the principles of Marx itself. Marx has explained his theories as follows-

1. Theory of dialectical materialism
2. Theory of historical materialism
3. Class conflict theory
4. Theory of excess value

### DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM:

The basis of Marx's communist ideas is dialectical materialism. It is also called the theory of anti-developmentalism. Philosophers and sociologists believe that dialectical materialism is the theory that expresses the possibilities of economic conflict. In this theory, Marx has tried to explain social change on the basis of material elements. What is the root cause of world events? This is money, Marx believes. According to him, he develops by struggle, he has propounded through his theory. The history of the society till date shows what kind of struggle has taken place in it. In fact the doctrine of dialectical materialism is based on logic. Marx has confirmed his argument by giving priority to economic activities in this theory, on the basis of this theory, he wants to tell that the capitalist class should be destroyed and a classless communist society should be created. This is the aim of formulating this theory.

Dualism was first conceived by 'Sophisto' and Greek thinkers in the Greek state. This imaginary method was used on the platform of justice. Aflatoon also gave importance to dualism. Thus the notion of dualism is old. According to Hegel, duality means logic develops from

pure thought. During this development period, some questions were not answered, the work of answering the same questions is done in dialectical method. Hegel says that the contradiction is found. Hegel attempted to achieve equilibrium in this. "Duality implies that conflict 'dialectical method' emphasizes conflict. According to Marx, dialectical method develops the psyche world. In ancient times even logic was used to know the truth, this logical role When disputed to disprove, one discovers the universally accepted truth and this logic system takes on a dialectical form. Lenin said in this regard - "In the right sense, the study of anti-dialectical issues is the result of conflict in anti-development talks."<sup>3</sup>

Clarifying materialism, Marx had said - "To accept the existence of an object or substance that is visible to the eye in tangible form is materialism. Validating the reality of the world or nature is materialism. Know idealism in this place consciously keeping away, thinking of reality before the conclusion of the intellect is materialism."<sup>4</sup>

The doctrine of dialectical materialism is the fundamental basis of Marx's entire thinking. In this regard, the famous scholar V. Afanasyev of Russia wrote - "Marx's idea of dualism was derived from Hegel and the theory of materialism from Ludwig Feuerbach. The combination of these two gave a new fundamental direction to dualism. On the basis of this doctrine, all communists conduct their revolutionary activities. The theory of dialectical materialism was proposed by Marx in his major treatise 'Affidavit of the Communist Path'. It's clear mention is found in the texts called 'The Idea of Social History'. Marx introduced new world view and outline of such coherent materialism in this work, it is not only in the field of social life, but in it Human development gained a reputation as the most comprehensive and profound theory. Marx conceived of dualism from Hegel, but it was absolutely Latted."<sup>5</sup> Giving Hegel's ideas an important place, he considers his idea to be true. According to him, only change happens with Ideas. The objects of the root-consciousness of the whole earth are mere shadows of Ideas. Therefore Marx says - "My dialectical system is fundamentally different from Hegel. But it is in a diametrically opposite direction."<sup>6</sup>

According to Hegel, the real world is formed by the driving force of thought. By naming a thought object as a Idea element, it accepts its independent existence. He says that the element of Idea forms the real world. For Hegel, the medium of the object of the world Idea is the phenomenological form. In contrast, from Marx's point of view, there is nothing except the physical world reflected in the human picture. Thinking is the transformation of the physical world into action. Explaining this, Marx has said - "Hegel's dialectical theory stood headlong. I worked to put him on foot, Marx clarified dialectical materialism, stating that Hegel adopted the dialectical methods but had different objectives. Hegel gave importance to the idea of creation and human transformation, but Marx gave importance to matter. According to Marx, creation or This evolution of nature comes from mutual duality. But this

duality occurs in matter, therefore according to Marx, matter itself is true."<sup>7</sup>

According to Marx, Ideas are born because of matter. That is, Hegel considered the outside world to be just a reflection of ideas, considering the idea to be real. Whereas Marx considered the objective world to be real and considered his shadow. Marx has clarified dialectical materialism in this way- In the capitalist social system, the bourgeoisie (Thesis) and the working-class (Anti-thesis) are the defendants and the struggle or duality of these two creates a new socialist social structure dialogue (Synthesis). 'Thesis', 'Anti-thesis', 'Synthesis' This action continues till the creation of an idealistic society, Marx has stated the general rules of dualism to illustrate this process-

### **UNITY IN ANTAGONISM:**

According to Lenin "the law of unity and conflict is the essence of dialecticism. Which gives rise to Marx's dialectical materialism." That rule clarifies the mystery of natural dynamics. The motion arises when the opposing forces meet and clash. Marx gave a scientific example of this- "In every unity there are opposites, like a magnet, its two ends are opposite. The North Pole and the South Pole cannot remain separate even if they are separate and conflicting. That is, if the north pole of the magnet and that part of the south pole are separated, then these two parts are also seen in it."<sup>8</sup> Based on this example, Marx believes That workers and capitalists while also creating a unify capitalist society are class character opposite to each other.

### **CONVERSION OF QUANTITATIVE CHANGE TO QUALITATIVE CHANGE:**

When we accept that everything in the world is variable, then it is proved that the quality of an object is not constant and stable. Because there is a huge difference in its quantity, which makes a difference. Just as the temperature of water increases beyond a certain limit, it becomes steam, similarly if the temperature of water decreases from a certain limit, the water becomes ice. That is, if the quantity is to decrease or increase the temperature of water, then its quality is water steam or ice. In the same way, there is a change in nature, but if it reaches a certain order, then its change is certain. In the same way, Marx considers change in the social sphere to be a revolution. Marx uses this rule to prove the naturalness of the revolution. Marx is of the opinion that 'these revolutions which lead to a qualitative change, have special importance in the development of society. It destroys the old social system and establishes a new social order."<sup>9</sup>

### **PROHIBITION RULES:**

It is a law of nature that everything in the world is dynamic. Due to this dynamics, there is constant struggle in the object. In the direction of this struggle, one power prohibits another power, resulting in a new system. Over a period of time, conflict arises in that new thing and then it

is prohibited. Thus, by prohibition, everything reaches the peak stage of development. By prohibition, we mean that if we call the state of that clean dissolved object first, then the new object or condition that will arise from the destruction of that object is called prohibition. Then, after this thing becomes clean and dissolved, the new state or situation that will arise, that third stage is called Prohibition of Prohibition. In this context, Rahul Sankrityayan writes - "The third step of the destruction of dualism is the prohibition of prohibition." According to this rule, Marx says - "In the development of the capitalist system itself, there are seeds of its destruction. It creates such a social system that the exploitation and atrocities on the individuals are destroyed. That is, the communist social order is created. Marx's theory of dialectical materialism is clear from the above discussion.

#### **CONCLUSION:**

Thus we can say that dialectical materialism is a link in the tradition of interpretation of social reality. Hegel before Marx and before him Socrates and Aristotle tried to understand the reality in their own way. Therefore, there is no doubt in saying that the principle of Marx's society, the approach to understand reality is both materialistic and dialectical. And this is what they call scientific

approach. In whatever interpretation of Marx's dialectical materialism we must state that Marx propounded the dialectical materialist theory to understand the tangible reality of capitalist and industrial society.

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