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unbalanced and the

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In the conclusion, Marx thundersthat proletarians have nothing to lose except their chains. Marxism has an enormous impact on the lives ofthe contemporary people as well as future social revolutions. Marxism believesthat culture is the cause of inequality in the society. To Marx, it is the maincause of perceived deterioration of humanities, social science, culture as wellas civilization, therefore, it needs to be corrected by means of politics. Theconcept of Marxism supports the liberal idea which dated back to theseventeenth century, John Locke and Marx through the mathematical calculations, production, and profit proved the need for social equality. According to thetext, “ Marx held that the fundamental organization of any society, includingits politics and culture, derived from the relationships arising from work orproduction” (Hunt, 2012, 746). Marxismfocuses on the economic inequalities as well as economic classes where thereare divisions based on race, religion, family structure, gender, and ethnicity.

This ideology places huge importance on the analyses to control a change of thepopular culture, discourse, language as well as the mass media. To Marx, culture has a considerable amount of subconscious influences on the people thatcreates as well as sustain inequalities. Marxists around the globe have triedto eliminate such disparity by having control or restriction on cultures. Different countries like Russia, China, Cuba and Vietnam that aimed to changetheir social superstructure by abolishing inequality among the people formedinstitutions for controlling social culture for creating a new culture. Thisideology assures that this will permanently bring the revolutionary changes, but need no bloodshed or without taking resort to any kind of politicalviolence. Though these changes, the impact of the revolution

became more permanent as well as deep-rooted. The social evolution that was brought about by the revolt, get sustenance through cultural transformation.

Most of the outspoken labor revolutionaries were the craftsmen who were struggling for survival in this growing economy dominated by new factories. Their chief concern was the unbalanced and the unequal distribution of wealth. This was the class struggle with which Communist manifesto opens. “Marx and Engels always placed more emphasis on class struggle than the state that would result from the ensuing revolution” (Hunt, 2012, 708). Marx describes his thought of history that identifies the two classes proletarians and bourgeois.

(Hunt, 2012, 708). The bourgeois capitalists increased their own capital and the small business owners and craftsmen failed to compete with them. Thus, their situation became more deteriorated and this created a revolutionary element in the minds of the weaker section for destroying the supremacy of their bourgeois autocrats. The people were so dissatisfied that the society was going towards anarchy.

“As the nation-state expanded its power, workers were also drawn to anarchism, which maintained that the existence of the state was the root of social injustice” (Hunt, 2012, 746). The concept of ‘Proletariats and Communists’ describes that the interests of the communists are not different from that of the proletarians. Their main purpose was the abolition of private property, thus equal power and the end of abuse. “Capitalism would be overthrown by these workers — the proletariat — who would then form a

socialist society" (Hunt, 2012, 746). Marx demanded that the communist thinkers want a social change through a revolution so, that the balance and equality can be established. There will be a protest as well as a revolutionary movement whenever there will be any chaos in social and political balance and the interests of the proletarians will be at stake. No revolutionary movement address the property question and free oppressed from dominance as the Marxism does. The 1850s was marked by the nation-state disruption in Europe.

The better-informed Europeans started to protest the policies of the states and the transforming nature of the economy. The growth of factories led the craftsmen to lose their jobs. Political theorists like Karl Marx and Engels, not only criticized the social system, but also analyzed the reason behind this upheaval. Their ideologies influence those citizens that were unhappy leading " Pierre-Joseph Proudhon to urge workers to form producers' association so the workers could control the work process and eliminate profits made by capitalists" (Hunt, 2012, 707). They demanded a permanent solution for the atrocities of the government as well as the employers. The people of Paris also demanded that the Paris Commune will be a seat without self-interested politicians. The thought that Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels presented inspired the normal lower-class people.

The effect of the document was so deep that soon after it was published, Paris erupted in revolt for overthrowing king Phillippe. The expansion of government, rising of business was opposed by those enraged citizens, therefore, the middle as well as upper-class people, political powers of the

states were sensing the threat. The essay analyses the depth of the Communist Manifesto written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. The document demonstrates an ideology which was completely different from the social and political concepts that prevailed at that time. This document provides an implicit picture of the social and cultural changes in 1850s Europe. “ in the manifesto for the communist league, they laid out many of the central principles that would guide Marxist revolution in the future: they insisted that all history is shaped by class struggle and that in future revolution working class would overthrow the middle class, and replace capitalism and private property with a communist state in which all property is collective rather than individually owned” (Hunt, 2012, 708). The Communist Manifesto effectively changed the ideology of people and manipulated the political changes to form a social and a communist state in Europe.