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Socialism is a science

There is a second Statue of Liberty on Earth, victorious!

"The statue of the freedom of Eastern Europe, that is, the socialist doctrine and the scientific materialism are, that we do not want, in the 3rd Millennium, the most advanced figures of the human spirit, to which if we have temporarily renounced, we will return!"

"Because from the primitive, mystical, religious, fearful and ignorant and cowardly and bestial man to the civilized man through the sciences and only through the sciences, meeting nature, their cosmos and their divine, extraterrestrial laws, it is the long and hard road in the history of human civilization, paved with human sacrifices in the Christian spirit for the good and wisdom of many in the Republic of Terra. "

Socialism has been inflicted in a number of countries as state policy, but scientific socialism is as alive as ever in people's minds. The renegades of socialism try to justify their contemptuous betrayal, claiming that the ideal of socialism itself is invalid.

However, the truth cannot be hidden or eliminated. The collapse of socialism in different countries does not mean the failure of socialism as a science, but the failure of opportunism that has corrupted socialism.

Although socialism is temporarily faced with an emotional delay due to opportunism, it will succeed in reviving it and gain the ultimate victory for its scientific accuracy and truth.

The society, based on private property and its product, individualism, inevitably divides into hostile classes, produces class antagonism and social inequality and is accompanied by the exploitation and oppression of the popular masses by a small ruling class. History shows that independence for the masses cannot be achieved in a society based on individualism.

A historical review of the development of human society shows that, in order to achieve mass independence, a society based on individualism must be replaced by a society based on collectivism, through socialism and communism.

The idea of eliminating exploitation, oppression and social inequality, as well as the private property on which they are based and of establishing an equal society based on public property, was proposed by the utopian socialists long ago. However, the utopian socialists, despite their sympathy for the misery of the exploited working masses, failed to see them as the revolutionary force capable of burying the exploiting society and building a new society. They considered that the irrational aspects of capitalist society could be corrected, enlightening people and appealing to the "goodwill" of the exploiting class.

It is an unscientific illusion to expect the "good will" of the exploiting class, whose nature is greed. The expectation of the utopian "good will" socialists by the exploiting class was their historical limitation.

Socialist historians believe that the origins of socialism are well before the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, reaching as far back as the sixteenth century Thomas More Utopia, or even in antiquity to the Republic of Plato. But Rousseau had a great influence on this doctrine. The Enlightenment philosopher is concerned with two fundamental themes for socialists, inequality and collective decision.

It was first used, self-defining, in English, in 1827, to describe Robert Owen's disciples. In France, again self-defining, it was used in 1832 to describe the disciples of the doctrines of Saint-Simon, and after that by Pierre Leroux and J. Regnaud in the *Encyclopédie nouvelle*. The use of the term has spread rapidly and has been used differently in many places and times, both by groups and by individuals who consider themselves socialists or their opponents

Although there is a great diversity of opinions among the socialist groups, all agree that they have their common roots in the struggles of the 19th and 20th centuries of the workers of industry and agriculture, fights fought according to the principle of solidarity and for the creation of an egalitarian society, with an economy that would serve the emancipation of the broad masses of the people, and not just the rich.

Scientific socialism is a component of Marxism, studying the revolutionary process of transforming the human society worldwide, a process which, mid-nineteenth century - is characterized by a series of crises, economic, social, ideological, involving resettlements and repositioning of some interests. of the expansionist neo-colonial imperialism. The essence of these mutations is that in a number of countries in Eastern Europe, the form by which socialist society was born did not have the basis of a proletarian revolution as it occurred in Russia, as it propagated in Russia. China, Korea, but it was imposed, forcing the society, which in my opinion was already in the process of completing the bourgeois-democratic revolution (in Romania), in fact a model that did not have the conditions in Russia was copied (imposed). .

In fact the essence of the political changes of economic-social nature from the beginning of the 20th century and especially after the Second World War required a new organization of the society, the crisis of 1929-1933, the adverse effects of the World War, and the need to following a new experiment, the Soviet model imposed a belligerent and victorious part in this conflict.

In this context, the theory of scientific socialism has presented a theoretical and practical scientific-political interest, particularly necessary to remove the old social system and to build a new progressive social system.

Marxism as an open-thinking system has responded to the historical need for scientific knowledge in order to solve the problems generated by the development of capitalism, the acceptance of contradictions in society.

Scientific socialism, developed by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels under the conditions of maturing capitalism and developing the class struggle of the proletariat, which was beginning to oppose the bourgeoisie as an independent force, is one of the three constituent parts of Marxism; social-political theory (doctrine) whose object is the structure and dynamics of the processes of the transition from the capitalist organization to the communist organization, showing the general laws of the revolution and the construction of socialism, the principles of the organization and leadership of the socialist society, on the basis of which the revolutionary strategy and tactics are based of the working class, thus representing the political ideology of the working class, the science of socialist construction.

Scientific socialism as opposed to utopian socialism, which considers socialism as a requirement of "reason" and as a mere moral ideal, scientific socialism demonstrates, based on the objective laws of social progress, the scientific analysis of the capitalist organization and its evolution, the objective necessity of socialism. In this way, socialism was transformed from a utopia into a science.

A decisive role in transforming socialism from utopia into science was the creation of dialectical and historical materialism. The union of scientific socialism with the labor movement led to the transformation of the working class into a conscious revolutionary class. Marx and Engels formulated the fundamental theses of scientific socialism, showed the role of the proletariat and showed that the working class revolutionary struggle constituted the only one of the socialist organization.

The theory of scientific socialism has, in essence, a general-valid character, a unique content for all countries, because the laws of social development are essentially the same for all countries. However, these laws are made in forms and methods specific to each country, according to the stage of its economic and social development, the report of the class forces, the historical traditions, etc.

The founders of Marxism evolved the socialist theory with the main emphasis on material and economic conditions. This refers to the fact that it was considered an important historical task to reject the bourgeois reactionary theory that consecrated capitalism and

preached its "eternity", while maintaining mysticism and fatalism. But now, those who renounce socialism advocate for the material-omnipotent doctrine and the doctrine for an omnipotent economy, to restore capitalism, illusions that are shattered by the frequent crises in society.

Putting socialism on a new and scientific basis was considered a very urgent task, not only to overcome the historical limitations of the previous theory of socialism, but also to defend socialism against all types of opportunistic distortions and imperialist attacks.

The historical task of putting socialism on a new scientific basis was successfully solved by the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung, who created the Juche idea and, on this basis, evolved an original socialist theory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung discovered the philosophical principle that man is the master of all and decides everything. He explained a new law governing the social movement, the movement of the driving force and thus put socialism on a new, scientific basis.

The socialist and communist cause, as clarified by the Juche idea, is the cause of the masses for their complete independence. Scientist systematized socialism by the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung is human-centered socialism and mass-centered socialism, the masses are the master of everything, where everything serves them and that develops through their united efforts. Juche-oriented socialism theory has scientifically clarified the essence of socialism and the law that regulates its development, by placing man in the center.

On this basis, the theory explained that, if the building of socialism will succeed, a vigorous struggle must be given to occupy the two cities of socialism and communism, the ideological and material cities, the absolute priority must be given to the struggle to conquer through ideology. .

The scientific accuracy and truth of the Juche-oriented socialist theory have been proven by the practical experience of the Korean revolution. The socialist society based on the Juche Idea took place within a semi-feudal colonial society, the revolution and the construction took place in unusually difficult circumstances, the Labor Party of Korea created by the great leader **KIM IL SUNG**, victoriously walked the path of socialism, making its way constantly the main task is to unite firmly the popular masses around the Party and the leader, organizationally and ideologically, as the juche idea demands, thus consolidating the driving force of the revolution and improving its role.

The Labor Party of Korea has strengthened the political and ideological power of the revolution, giving certain priority to human transformation, ideological remodeling, in all the work of building socialism, at the same time, strengthening national economic self-

defense and defense, advancing revolution and building without slowing down, even in the current complex circumstances.

Practical experience clearly shows that Korean socialism is the embodiment of the Juche idea, socialism is scientific and viable is based on the vision and attitude towards man oriented by the Juche Idea.

Juche, the mode of application in society, is a specific feature of the Korean people, it cannot be applied in another state, it can be an example of the diversity of the development of Scientific Socialism.

Scientific socialism was and is a necessity, an expression of the necessity that the social force historians call to achieve the revolutionary transformation of capitalist society.

– the working class – to become aware of its fundamental interests, of its historical mission, where it follows that the formation of the revolutionary class consciousness is based on the profound knowledge of the specific categories with which scientific socialism operates, namely: the historical era, the social classes, the report class forces, class interests and mobiles, revolutionary political strategy and tactics, the mechanism of class struggle, dictatorship, democracy, the historical role of the working-socialist-communist political parties, the capitalist system, the socialist and communist system the dynamics of international relations, the stage of development of countries, etc.

The development of the categories of scientific socialism takes place through the investigation of the social reality through scientific methods, of knowing the systems theory, “The general theory of systems appeared in the second half of the 20th century with application in the particular sciences including in the social and human ones.

The general theory of systems in the general way that the science of “globality”, its applications extend into very different fields of natural and social reality, the system represents a part of the universe perceived as a unit, which can maintain its identity, even if change occurs permanent in nature and society.

The scientific socialism that any process in the field of science has to overcome a series of difficulties, the dogmatism due to the fact that the production forces had a faster development than the production relations stopped the development of Marxist revolutionary theory and practice, the opportunism that requires the defeat of the reforming tendencies, underestimating the role of revolutionary theory and sliding into narrow pragmatic positions.

Of course, in several cases, Scientific Socialism cannot be defined, the vast diversity of ideas, concepts, approaches of the transformation of capitalist-imperialist society into a new society, in which man is the central existential element of the whole socialist

philosophy, implies an approach and a permanent study. in parallel with the study of other disciplines.

To begin with, we can conclude that:

- Socialism should not be confused with communism.
- A socialist republic / socialist state aims to establish communism.

Socialism is understood as the set of social-political doctrines that combat individualism, the notions of equality and solidarity appear and constitute both an economic project (economic collectivism, self-management, a mixed economy) and a social one (equal rights, equal opportunities) and political (democracy).

Today, socialism encompasses in a very broad and general way all those who wish to change the social organization in order to obtain a greater social justice:

Socialism, the order of humanism

Socialism is an arrangement of true and real humanism, in which man is the measure of all things, an arrangement of an efficient and dynamic economy, which is based on the best achievements of the technical-scientific progress and which ensures the highest productivity of the work; an economy subordinated directly to meeting the needs of society, which flexibly adapts to them ...

Socialism is an organization of social equity, which combines the social guarantees of the requirements of vital importance of the human being with regard to work, health protection, education, housing, social insurance with the consistent application of the principle of distribution after work and with the eradication of any form of leveling. and social parasitism.

Socialism is a society ... which rejects consumerism, lack of spirituality and cultural primitivism.

Socialism is an arrangement of the true power of the people, in which for all the working people the full possibility is ensured for expressing their needs and interests, participating in the management of social processes, alienating the man from power.

Socialism will become an arrangement of the true equality of all nations and nationalities.

The general law of socialism

Socialism has common features everywhere; first of all – the power of the working people, the public property, the non-existence of the exploitation.

The strength of socialism lies in the diversity, in the richness of the international experience of the labor movement, of the socialist movement.

There cannot be a single Socialist model.

The absence of an open and creative exchange of views between the communist, socialist, working-class, progressive parties brought prejudice to both the socialist countries and to the socialist-oriented parties, communist from other countries, to the entire labor movement ... it was considered that there is only one model of communism.

The reality shows that things are not so, the fall of the socialist society in Eastern Europe has brought enormous damage to the development of these states, a dramatic decrease in the level of existence and a huge exodus of the specialized workforce in these countries.

Nobody holds the monopoly on the truth ultimately, nobody can impose their own model We have a common heritage, but each party brings to life these principles - Scientific Socialism - based on science, knowledge, taking into account the particularities of its country, the international situation and the commitments made to its own people.

(Bibliographic material, frgmente ; Scientific socialism, Dialectical and historical materialism, Juche Idea, words, from the history of the socialist and workers movement, web page, etc.)



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