

## A scientific study of the Marxist philosophy of struggle

Liang Xidanzi<sup>1</sup>, Liang Jingui<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Marxism Xinjiang University, Urumqi, Xinjiang, China

<sup>2</sup>School of Marxism, Shandong Vocational University of Foreign Affairs, Weihai, Shandong, China

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**Abstract:** The Marxist philosophy of struggle, as an important part of Marxist theory, reveals the inevitability of contradictory movements and class struggle in the development of social history, and its scientificity is not only reflected in the rigor of theoretical logic, but also verified in historical practice. This paper elaborates on the basic theory of the philosophy of struggle, analyzes its scientific basis under the perspectives of historical materialism and dialectical materialism, and explores its application in practice and its relevance in contemporary society. The study shows that the Marxist philosophy of struggle not only provides scientific methodological support for understanding social change, but also provides important theoretical guidance for the resolution of social conflicts in the process of contemporary socialist construction and globalization.

### 1. Introduction

The Marxist philosophy of struggle, as a core component of the Marxist theoretical system, originated from an in-depth analysis of the contradictions and class struggles in capitalist society and has been systematically developed in the practice of the proletarian revolution. The philosophy of struggle emphasizes the universality of social contradictions and the historical inevitability of class struggle, and advocates the promotion of social progress and historical development through continuous struggle[1]. Since the 19th century, the philosophy of struggle has not only provided the proletariat with revolutionary guidance in theory, but has also promoted many social changes in practice, especially playing an important role in the construction of socialist countries[2].

With the development of society and the deepening of globalization, the Marxist philosophy of struggle faces new challenges and scrutiny[3]. Against the background of the pluralistic contradictions and complex changes in contemporary society, re-examining the scientific nature of the philosophy of struggle and exploring the rigor of its theoretical foundations and its effectiveness in practice is not only a deepening of Marxist theory, but also a necessary task in providing scientific guidance for contemporary society[4].

The purpose of this paper is to systematically sort out the basic theories of Marxist philosophy of struggle, analyze its scientific nature from the perspectives of historical materialism and dialectical materialism, and explore its practical significance in the context of contemporary society and globalization[5]. Through this study, it is expected to provide theoretical support for the further development of the philosophy of struggle and to provide theoretical basis for conflict resolution and socialist construction in contemporary society[6].

### 2. Basic Theory of Marxist Philosophy of Struggle

The core of the Marxist philosophy of struggle lies in the revelation of the universality of contradictions in social development and their power to drive history forward[7]. Based on dialectical materialism, the philosophy of struggle holds that social history is a process full of contradictions and struggles, in which class struggle is the main driving force for social change. The Marxist philosophy of struggle regards struggle as the fundamental driving force of social progress, and reveals the emancipatory mission of the proletariat in historical development by analyzing the conflict of interests between social classes[8]. Struggle is not only the outward manifestation of social contradictions, but

also the collision and transformation of forces inherent in social relations, and is an important mechanism for promoting the historical development of society. Formula for the relationship between base and superstructure in Marxist theory:

$$S = f(B) \quad (1)$$

The philosophy of struggle occupies an important place in the Marxist theoretical system and is a concrete application of historical materialism and dialectical materialism[9]. By analyzing social contradictions and their laws of development, the philosophy of struggle reveals the decisive role of class struggle in social development. According to Marxism, class struggle is indispensable for the transformation of any social formation, and the success of the proletarian revolution is realized precisely through struggle[10]. The philosophy of struggle not only provides theoretical support for Marxism, but also provides the proletariat with a guide to action in practice, and is an important part of Marxist revolutionary theory. Formula for the dialectical process of thesis, antithesis, and synthesis:

$$\text{Synthesis} = \text{Thesis} + \text{Antithesis} \quad (2)$$

Class struggle is the core content of the Marxist philosophy of struggle. According to Marxism, class struggle runs through the entire process of historical development and is the fundamental driving force for social change. Through his analysis of historical materialism, Marx revealed the specific manifestations of class struggle in different social forms and its far-reaching impact on social development. Class struggle is not only a conflict of interests between social classes, but also a source of power for the historical development of society. The Marxist philosophy of struggle reveals the historical inevitability of the proletarian revolution and provides a theoretical basis for the liberation of the proletariat through its analysis of class struggle.

The philosophy of struggle is not only a revelation of social contradictions, but also a scientific guide to social change. By analyzing the universality of contradictions and the necessity of struggle, the Marxist philosophy of struggle provides a theoretical framework for social change. Marxism believes that social change is realized through class struggle, and that only through struggle can old social relations be broken up and new social forms be established. In the practice of the proletarian revolution, the philosophy of struggle guided the proletariat on how to realize the critique and transcendence of the capitalist system through the organization of struggles, laying the theoretical foundation for the construction of socialism.

### **3. A scientific analysis of the Marxist philosophy of struggle**

The scientificity of Marxist struggle philosophy can be revealed through multi-angle analysis, including the rigor of theoretical logic, the verification of historical practice and the guiding role of dialectical materialism. By exploring the criteria of scientificity, it is possible to analyze the scientific basis of the philosophy of struggle in terms of logical rigor and theoretical consistency; from the perspective of historical materialism, the scientificity of the philosophy of struggle is embodied in its revelation of the laws of social development and its validity in historical practice; from the perspective of dialectical materialism, the core of the scientificity of the philosophy of struggle lies in the dialectical analysis and application of social contradictions and the laws of their movement.

#### **3.1. Rigor of theoretical logic**

The theoretical logic of the Marxist philosophy of struggle is first and foremost reflected in the self-consistency of its internal structure. Based on dialectical materialism, the philosophy of struggle logically runs through the analysis and resolution of contradictions and puts forward the view that contradictions are universal and evolving in social development. This theoretical framework has a high degree of coherence and is able to effectively explain the movement of contradictions in social phenomena and their outcomes. Whether in the analysis of capitalist society or in the practice of socialist revolution, the logical structure of the philosophy of struggle has always maintained a high degree of rigor and has been able to self-consistently explain the causes and consequences of all types of social conflict and change, showed in Figure 1 :

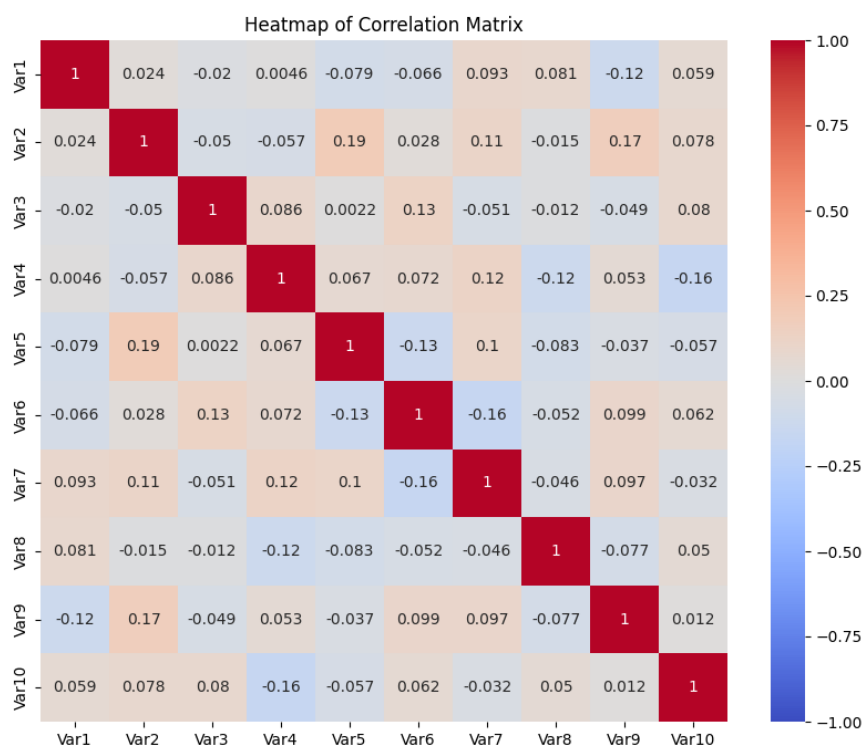


Figure 1 Heatmap of Correlation Matrix

Class struggle is the core content of Marxism's philosophy of struggle, which runs through the entire theoretical system of Marxism. Logically, Marxism deduces the inevitability of class struggle from the contradictions in the relations of production and further puts forward the theory that the proletariat realizes its own liberation through struggle. The theory of class struggle not only shows logical consistency in historical analysis, but is also verified in concrete revolutionary practice. This logical consistency enables the philosophy of struggle not only to explain the process of historical development, but also to provide predictions and guidance for future social change.

The Marxist philosophy of struggle demonstrates the depth of its theoretical logic by analyzing social contradictions in depth. The philosophy of struggle does not only stop at the explanation of superficial phenomena, but also deeply explores the nature of contradictions and their role in social development. By analyzing the contradictions between the productive forces and the relations of production, the economic base and the superstructure, Marxism reveals the inner dynamics of social change and its law of development. This in-depth analysis enhances the logical rigor of the philosophy of struggle and enables it to explain and predict the process of social development in a scientific manner, showed in Figure 2.

The logical rigor of the philosophy of struggle is also reflected in the dialectical logical analysis of the movement of contradictions. Dialectical materialism emphasizes the law of the unity of opposites and believes that contradiction is the fundamental driving force of the development of things, and it is on the basis of this dialectical logic that the philosophy of struggle analyzes the inevitability of social change. Through dialectical logic, Marxism reveals the interaction between the two sides of the contradiction in the struggle and its process of promoting social development. This dialectical analysis not only equips the philosophy of struggle with theoretical rigor, but also enhances its scientific and prescient interpretation of social phenomena.

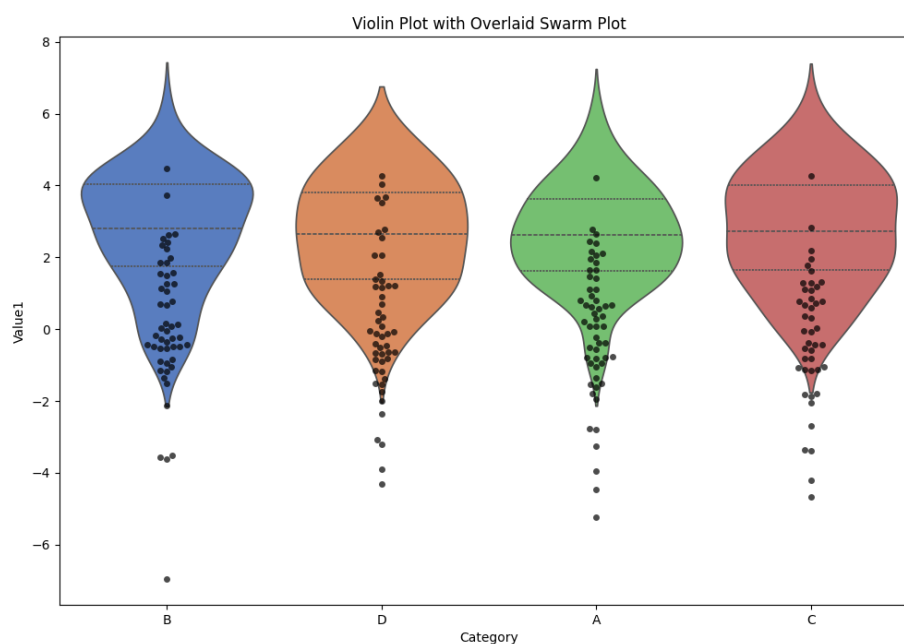


Figure 2 Violin Plot with Overlaid Swarm Plot

### 3.2. Validation of historical practice

The scientific nature of the Marxist philosophy of struggle has been fully verified in the historical practice of the proletarian revolution. The theory of class struggle put forward by Marx and Engels in the Communist Manifesto not only revealed the basic contradictions of capitalist society, but also foresaw the historical process by which the proletariat would realize its own emancipation through struggle, and the October Revolution in Russia at the beginning of the twentieth century was precisely the concrete realization of this theory, in which the proletariat overthrew the bourgeoisie's domination and established a socialist country through struggle. Such historical practice has verified the scientific validity of the Marxist philosophy of struggle on the promotion of social change by class struggle, showing the far-reaching influence of its theory.

In the process of building socialist countries, the Marxist philosophy of struggle continues to demonstrate its scientific character. In the process of socialist transformation and construction, socialist countries such as the Soviet Union and China have carried out large-scale social change and economic construction under the guidance of the Marxist philosophy of struggle. Through a series of measures such as class struggle, land reform and industrialization, these countries have achieved a great leap in the productive forces of society and promoted a fundamental transformation of the social system. Although some challenges and setbacks have been encountered in practice, on the whole, the historical practice of socialist construction has verified the scientific and effective nature of the Marxist philosophy of struggle in guiding social change.

The economic crisis of capitalist society is also an important verification of the scientific nature of the Marxist philosophy of struggle. Marx foresaw the inevitability of cyclical economic crises in capitalist society through his analysis of the inherent contradictions of capitalism in Capital. Many economic crises in history, such as the Great Depression of the 1930s and the global financial crisis of 2008, have confirmed Marx's theory of the inherent contradictions of capitalism. These crises have not only verified the revelation of the inherent contradictions of capitalist society by the Marxist philosophy of struggle, but also demonstrated the scientific validity of this theory in understanding and predicting the dilemmas and crises facing capitalist development.

In the context of contemporary globalization, the Marxist philosophy of struggle still continues to be validated through new social practices. The economic inequalities, political conflicts and social upheavals of the globalization process have highlighted Marxism's deep insight into the

contradictions of global capitalism. Particularly in the areas of anti-imperialist struggles in the global South, the international workers' movement, and environmental protection, the philosophy of struggle has provided a theoretical basis and a guide to action for these social movements. These practices have not only verified the scientific nature of the philosophy of struggle, but also demonstrated its relevance and guiding role in addressing the challenges of globalization.

### **3.3. The guiding role of dialectical materialism**

Dialectical materialism provides the Marxist philosophy of struggle with a scientific method for analyzing social contradictions. Through the dialectical method, Marxism is able to reveal the inherent conflicts in all spheres of society and their transformation mechanisms from the fundamental contradictions of social development. Emphasizing the law of the unity of opposites, the method of contradiction analysis holds that the development of things is driven by inherent contradictions and that the transformation of society is likewise the result of contradictory movements. The Marxist philosophy of struggle, guided by this method, is able to scientifically explain social phenomena, identify the main aspects of social contradictions and provide a theoretical basis for social change.

Dialectical materialism holds that the historical development of society follows objective laws and has inherent necessity. It is under the guidance of dialectical materialism that the Marxist philosophy of struggle reveals the inevitability and importance of class struggle in social development. Through the use of historical materialism, Marxism argues the evolution of social formations from slave and feudal societies to capitalist and then socialist societies, demonstrating the decisive role of class struggle in driving historical development. The guidance of dialectical materialism enables the philosophy of struggle to accurately grasp the pulse of historical development and provide scientific predictions for future social change.

Dialectical materialism emphasizes that all things are in a process of constant change and development, and that social contradictions and struggles are also dynamic. Under the guidance of dialectical materialism, the Marxist philosophy of struggle puts forward the long-term and complex nature of social struggle, emphasizing that in the process of struggle, the contrast of forces, the social situation and the forms of struggle are constantly changing. This dynamic view of development enables the Marxist philosophy of struggle to keep pace with the times and adapt to changes in different historical periods and social environments. Through dialectical analysis, the philosophy of struggle not only explains the origin and development of social contradictions, but also provides effective guidance for the ever-changing social reality.

Dialectical materialism not only provides a theoretical framework for the Marxist philosophy of struggle, but also directly guides socialist practice. In the process of building a socialist state, dialectical materialism provides scientific practical guidance for the philosophy of struggle, enabling the socialist state to adjust its policies and struggle strategies in accordance with the changing social contradictions in the midst of change. Through the dialectical way of thinking, socialist practice has been able to comfortably cope with various challenges and promote the continuous progress of society. The guiding role of dialectical materialism enables the philosophy of struggle not only to explain social contradictions scientifically, but also to be applied effectively in practice, promoting the development of society to a higher form.

## **4. Contemporary significance of the scientific nature of the Marxist philosophy of struggle**

In today's context of globalization, the inherent contradictions of capitalism are intensifying, with social inequality, economic crisis and environmental degradation emerging. The Marxist philosophy of struggle shows its scientific contemporary significance in analyzing these global contradictions. Through class analysis, the philosophy of struggle is able to reveal the unjust distribution of wealth in the global capitalist system and the structural reasons behind it. Its scientificity lies not only in revealing the nature of the contradictions, but also in providing theoretical weapons for the resistance of the global working class and oppressed groups, pointing out the direction and strategy of resistance.

In the twenty-first century, the Marxist philosophy of struggle continues to provide scientific guidance for the development of socialist movements. Whether it is the rise of left-wing governments

in Latin America or the emergence of socialist thinking in some countries in Asia and Africa, the philosophy of struggle has provided theoretical support and practical guidance for these movements. The scientific nature of the philosophy of struggle is reflected in its ability to adapt to new historical conditions and social environments and to help socialists in various countries to explore new paths of development under the conditions of globalization. By analyzing the current social contradictions, the Marxist philosophy of struggle has injected new vitality into the contemporary socialist movement.

The contemporary world is facing a serious ecological crisis, with problems such as climate change, loss of biodiversity and environmental pollution threatening the survival of humankind. The scientific nature of the Marxist philosophy of struggle lies in its ability to reveal the root causes of the ecological crisis from the inherent contradictions of the capitalist mode of production. By criticizing the capitalist mode of production, the philosophy of struggle provides a theoretical basis for exploring alternative paths to sustainable development. Its scientific nature is also reflected in its advocacy of solving ecological problems through social change, emphasizing that only by changing the exploitative and predatory nature of capitalism can harmonious coexistence between human beings and nature be achieved.

Globally, the frequency of popular movements, protests and struggles demonstrates that the philosophy of struggle is of great practical significance in contemporary times. The Marxist philosophy of struggle reinforces the guiding role of confrontational political practice by scientifically analyzing social contradictions. Whether it is in the struggle for workers' rights, gender equality, or movements against racial discrimination and for democratic freedom, the philosophy of struggle provides theoretical support for these practices. Its scientific nature lies in its ability to accurately grasp the direction of the struggle, help oppressed groups to organize effective resistance actions, and promote social change in the direction of greater justice and equality.

## 5. Conclusion

As an important part of Marxist theory, the Marxist philosophy of struggle demonstrates its unique scientific nature with its rigorous theoretical logic, rich historical and practical verification and the guiding role of dialectical materialism. By deeply analyzing social contradictions and revealing the key role of class struggle in social development, the philosophy of struggle not only provides a powerful tool for understanding history and the present situation, but also points out the direction for future social change.

In contemporary times, the scientific nature of the Marxist philosophy of struggle remains of far-reaching practical significance. In the face of the crisis of global capitalism, the new challenges of the socialist movement, the increasingly serious ecological problems, and the intensifying social contradictions, the philosophy of struggle provides a scientific methodology and theoretical guidance for analyzing and solving these problems. Because of this, the Marxist philosophy of struggle has not only been validated in past social practice, but will continue to play its irreplaceable role in future social development.

The scientific nature of the Marxist philosophy of struggle is reflected not only in the self-consistency of its theoretical system and the validity of its practice, but also in its explanatory and guiding power over real social problems. With the continuous development of society, the Marxist philosophy of struggle will certainly continue to show new vitality under the new historical conditions and provide more scientific theoretical support for the development and progress of human society.

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