

Marx's ideology about equality of distribution in Socialism and its real values

Prof. Tran Thanh Giang

Academy of Journalism and Communication, Vietnam

Abstract

The formation and development of Marxism on distributive justice were formed in the conditions of capitalist mode, thus at the same time, it pointed out the unjust and unequal nature of the so-called distributive justice in capitalism. Marx also pointed out that, even in socialism, distributive justice not only has not eliminated, but it also still entails the acceptance of a certain unequal situation among members of society. The reason is that what dominates in the principle of distribution according to labor is in essence still the principle of parity in exchange in the capitalist market economy. Accordingly, the producer's rights are proportional to the labor he provides; equality is that people measure by the same unit, that is, by labor. Thus, this situation can be eliminated, only when labor is no longer "exclusive" but "voluntary". In other words, only when labor is no longer a means of living yet a demand for activities and development, would man be completely liberated and completely free to fully develop his natural abilities. It is contemporary social life that proves the practicality of the ideas of C. Marx.

Keywords: Marx, ideology, equality, Socialism.

Full Text: [PDF](#)



This work is licensed under [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

European Journal of Economics, Law and Social Sciences ISSN 2519-1284 (print) ISSN
2510-0429 (online)

Copyright © IIPCCCL-International Institute for Private, Commercial and Competition law