

Difference Between Marxism and Gandhism

Gandhism and Marxism

Gandhism and Marxism are compelling theories with convergences and contrasts that shape our world of modern politics. Both Gandhi and Marx aimed to establish a classless and stateless society. Though they shared a common aim, their approach to achieving it differed completely.

Gandhism

It is defined as a set of ideas associated with the idea of nonviolent resistance and civil resistance. Gandhism describes the inspiration, vision, and life work of Mahatma Gandhi. The four pillars of Gandhism are:

- Truth
- Nonviolence
- Sarvodaya
- Satyagraha

Marxism

Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels formulated the concept of Marxism in their work, 'The Communist Manifesto'. Marxism refers to the social, political, and economic principles laid down by Karl Marx. It studies the effect of capitalism on labor, productivity, and economic development. The main aim of Marxism is to achieve a classless society worldwide.

Marxism	Gandhism
Karl Marx believed in the ideology of the Proletariat's Dictatorship.	Gandhi was an ardent supporter and had firm faith in democracy.
Karl Marx is regarded as the father of Socialism. He disliked capitalism and chose violent methods to end and oppose it.	It wanted to end exploitation and capitalism. Gandhism supported and encouraged cottage industries.
Marx believed powers should be given to the workers, and the country should be driven by communalism.	Believed in the decentralization of power

Marxism believed in collective farming, as it would give greater state control.	On the other hand, Gandhi believed in cooperative farming and did not want the people to be landless.
Through Marxism, Karl Marx wanted to establish a classless and stateless society. He resorted to the violent path to achieve this.	Gandhism also wanted a classless and stateless society, but Gandhi resorted to non-violence to achieve this.
Marxism believes in materialism.	Gandhism supports spiritualism.

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The point of Difference between Marxism and Gandhism are discussed below:

Compare the Marxian and Gandhian Approach to the Study Of Indian Politics

Gandhian approach to studying Indian Politics is through the nature of state based on the concept of Swaraj. It means the absence of alien rule and the establishment of self- Government. Gandhi considered the state a necessary evil and supported Thoreau's dictum that 'That Government is the best which governs the least.

Marxism, also known as the Class approach, seeks to study politics and society in terms of relations between two economic classes – the wealthy and the poor (workers). In Marxism, political economy studies the means of production, specifically of capital, and how that manifests as economic activity. Marxism taught me what society was.

