

Abstract

Gramsci has used the key definition of "hegemony" to explain his above ideology. Gramsci primarily refers to a cultural leadership that is created by the ruling class. According to Gramsci, the main source of the persistence of the modern bourgeoisie is the cultural leadership of this ruling class. Which imprints its main system on the public. These leadership family religious organizations work through schools. Gramsci believes that the progressive movement cannot succeed until the predominance of bourgeois elements in the field of values and beliefs ends. It is not possible to establish socialism on the basis of economic elements, so an ideological fight against capitalism is also necessary.

Keywords: Gramsci, Cultural Leadership

Introduction

Gramsci was a prominent Italian Marxist theorist. He is considered among the most important Marxist thinkers of the twentieth century. He is mainly known for his critique of Marx's economic determinism as well as dialectical materialism. They have attempted to analyze Marx's ideas in a different way, integrating both social theory and political behavior. Gramsci rejected many of the assumptions of classical Marxism and analyzed the bourgeois state in a new way, according to which politics and thought should be kept away from economic determinism. So that men and women can change their situations through their struggles. They said that the dominance (ruling) of the capitalist class cannot be ended by economic factors alone. But it also requires political force and more than that a special ideological system which has gained the acceptance of the exploiting classes.

Capitalist societies include societies, churches, religious institutions, families, schools and even labor unions. And therein lies the prerogative of the political repression state. Capitalist society dominates most of the working class as well as the ideological working class. Gramsci says this dominance is not completely established. Because workers also have consciousness. One part of the consciousness is kept by the capitalist class while the other part depends on the daily hunger. It is in this common knowledge that the seeds of revolution are planted. But

its development requires intellectual people in the group. One who can use a mighty force. According to Gramsci, radical social change occurs only when revolutionary consciousness is fully developed. The role of the group is important in developing and advancing consciousness. Class-struggle is really only within intellectual groups. In which one group is associated with the capitalists and one group with the working class.

Gramsci has used the key definition of "hegemony" to explain his above ideology. Gramsci primarily refers to a cultural leadership that is created by the ruling class. According to Gramsci, the main source of the persistence of the modern bourgeoisie is the cultural leadership of this ruling class. Which imprints its main system on the public. These leadership family religious organizations work through schools. Gramsci believes that the progressive movement cannot succeed until the predominance of bourgeois elements in the field of values and beliefs ends. It is not possible to establish socialism on the basis of economic elements, so an ideological fight against capitalism is also necessary.

Gramsci was born in a very poor family in Italy. He was physically weak from the start. He studied at Turin University but due to extreme poverty and political activism he had to leave Turin in 1915. He later became a prolific journalist, a leading political agitator, a member of parliament, and a leader of Italy's communist movement. In 1926, he was jailed for his political activism during Mussolini's rule.

Where he died. During his imprisonment, Gramsci wrote on political, philosophical, linguistics and literary criticism, which were published posthumously in the form of "Prison Notebooks". In fact among Marxist sociologists today the topics analyzed in his diary include intellectuals, education, Italian history, political parties, fascism, hegemony, corruption. These ideas and assumptions made Gramsci a central figure in the debates that arose in Marxist social science in the 1970s.

Gramsci is primarily a humanist thinker. He was against any kind of autocratic system. Hence opposing any repressive form of state. Then why not have a parliamentary type of government system. He supported the workers' movement. They were parties to an autocratic controlled society. Which has no place for oppression and use of force.

Books

1. The Modern Prince and other writings (1959)
2. Selections from the Prison Notebooks-1971
3. Selection from Political Writings.

References

1. Y. a. Parmar, Sociological Principles
2. H. L. Doshi, sociology or Theory