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## **CRITICAL REVIEW OF MARXIST THEORY OF STATE**

Among plenty of theories of the origin of the state, Marx's, or class theory of State occupies its significant place. Created in XIX century by Karl Marx and Frederich Engels it was followed by many scientists. It asserts, that the state originates on the basis of economic reasons (social division of labour, emergence of additional product and private property) and further society division into classes with different and even opposite economic interests. But the more people get informed, the less this represented theory is acknowledged as truthful.

As any theory, this one also has a large number of those, who criticize it or have different views on some points. Among them is a Russian historian V. Ilyushechkin. Analyzing Engels' views on "The Origin of the Family, Private Property and State", he highlights two "main forms" – Roman and German. In both cases (based on Engels) the State emerged before the emergence of classes and class antagonisms. Describing the German form, Engels considers German States as "direct result of the conquest of vast territories". It has to be mentioned, that Ilyshechkin didn't refute the whole Marxist theory of state, but only the number of classes. Ilyshechkin developed the idea of one pre-capitalist class formation.

Another criticism is based on Marx's allegation, that the State will not exist if classes disappear. Critics state the opposite, stating that "you may

get rid of class struggle in the Marxist sense, and still find that men will persist in quarrelling”. In my view, both opinions are irrelevant, because:

1) it is obvious, that classes cannot disappear in any stage of development, because class inequality existed and will exist;

2) in modern sociology the basis for the division into classes are economic features of big population groups, so the statement that “you may get rid of class struggle in the Marxist sense, and still find that men will persist in quarrelling” is untrue, as class struggle in Marxist sense will always exist.

Many opponents, who follow other theories of origin of the State, disagree with statement that the State is an instrument of exploitation and oppression by one class over another. Those theorists insist that force is not the only instrument that commands obedience of people since it is the instrument of public welfare, and its ultimate goal is, to make all people equal. Marxists, in turn, resent such statement as it can be seen in Lenin’s “The State and Revolution”, where he points out that “the State is a body of class domination and oppression” and refutes “the bourgeois idea”, that the State emerged with the aim of reconciliation of classes. It is obvious, because many Marxists, Lenin, in particular, considered themselves as representatives of working class and ardent opponents of class oppression.

To sum up, Marxist theory of state is not only one of the most known, but also the most controversial theory. It is well seen, that there are many problems and contradictory points that cannot be a solid proof of its accuracy.

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