

## Democracy and class struggle !

(Taken from Socialism , economy and politic )

The content and form of governing of any political order, including democracy, is incomprehensible without reference to the factor of class struggle. The structure of political and civil order of capitalism, while being the sub-disciplines, the tools of power and the strongholds of the resistance of this system, also bears the effects of the current class struggle within society. Democracy is, in a situation, the most painless way of exercising the rule of capital, and that is when, first: the capitalist class of the country in question has a high share in the process of forming interest rates and distributing surplus value resulting from the exploitation of the world working class. A huge share that could allow some forced retreats to the working class in the event of an emergency. Second: the bourgeoisie sees itself in a situation that paying ransom to the working masses or strata of this class is a condition for its survival and a necessity for the consolidation of its internal and global position. Third: the labor movement on the one hand, inherits the past conquests and, on the other hand, is crucified by union reformism and is ready to replace the class struggle with compromise. It's in this situation that one tendency or tendencies of the bourgeoisie put on the robe of peace and rely on the seat of democracy. In the absence of these components, a kind of police and bureaucratic dictatorship, military and fascist, secular or religious, modern or medieval will be turning into the appropriate political structure of the capitalist order. In the first case, democracy temporarily solves some of the

problems of the bourgeoisie. Development of democratic institutions and what is in the custom of capital it's interpreted as civil society, especially in the absence of a working-class socialist movement, it has the capacity to give reformism within the labor movement and reformist tendencies within society in general chance to show itself and in this regard, it protects the capitalist system from the revolutionary range of attack of the working masses. Democracy and civil society take on many of the functions of a naked capitalist dictatorship here. They provoke and consolidate the political interweaving of the working class with the bourgeoisie. It replaces parliamentarism and class compromise with the class struggle between labor and capital, and it spreads anti-communism and aversion to revolution to the current of workers' thoughts, culture and political beliefs. A very clear example of capital taking advantage of the gift of democracy can be clearly seen in the record of social democracy. In this regard, especially where the social democracy have succeeded in advancing its policies, the scope for delusion and appeasement, coexistence and dissolution of the working class in the structure of the capitalist order is wider than anywhere else. The social democracy has been aware to tie the protests and demands, goals and the range of view of the working class to the needs of the reproduction of social capital, and in this way, trade unions should be developing, and these unions must try to include all workers and thus unionism and reformism as an alternative to the anti-capitalist movement of the working class. It organizes various associations and clubs in all realms and at all levels of society, and direct workers' criticisms and protests against capitalism through channels subject to the political and economic order of

capital. Social democracy seeks its social force and electoral competitiveness in the same way as organizing mass movements and with the help of these institutions, on the one hand, it fulfills some of the reformist demands of the working class and on the other hand, it teaches the workers to obey the permanence of the capitalist system. The development of democracy and capitalist civic institutions is one of the most effective mechanisms of capital to prevent the social revolution and the growth of the socialist movement of the working masses. Reformism within these institutions organizes workers around possible economic and political reforms of capital to simultaneously maximize the schism and dispersal of workers in the struggle against capitalist exploitation. From within this civil order, it instills in the workers that their interests depend on the greater profitability of capital and with this order it imposes the burden of the economic crisis of capital on the working class. What it has happened in recent years in Europe and the United States and elsewhere is clear enough. A detailed discussion of the issue isn't intended here. In short, democracy and modernity are, on the one hand, the product of the pressure of the working class on the bourgeoisie and, on the other hand, in the face of the decline of the movement against wage labor, a means of curbing the struggles of the working masses. The bourgeoisie isn't even willing to accept the cost of the running the affairs of this democracy and its institutions, but in the circumstances that we've mentioned its components before, the bourgeoisie uses it as the best weapon for slaughtering the communism of abolition of wage labor, or any real anti-capitalist movement of the working class.

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