Chapter 6

Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844

By Karl Marx

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In his essay, "The Theory of the Surplus Value of Labor," Marx discusses the concept of surplus value and how it is created in the production process. He argues that the value of labor power is determined by the time it takes to produce the society's needs, and that the worker is paid only for the necessary time to produce these needs. The surplus value is what remains after the worker has produced the necessary value.

Marx's analysis of the surplus value is based on the idea that the worker produces more value than is paid to them. This surplus value is appropriated by the owner of the means of production, who uses it to expand the means of production and thus increase their own wealth.

Marx's theory of surplus value is a key component of his larger economic and political philosophy, which he uses to argue for the necessity of a socialist revolution to overthrow the capitalist system and establish a classless society. He believes that this revolution is inevitable, as the inherent contradictions of capitalism will lead to its own destruction.

In conclusion, Marx's theory of surplus value provides a powerful tool for understanding the dynamics of capitalist society and the struggle between the working class and the owning class.
some conclusions. We shall develop this point later, and meanwhile will only draw
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The General name of Private Property and its relation to human and social existence.

(1) To define the General name of Private Property, it is necessary to recall the word "property", which means anything having a value that can be held or owned by an individual or group of individuals.

(2) We have considered the expression of human property from the viewpoint of human beings. The expression of human property is not only a way of showing our ownership of an object, but it is also a way of expressing our identity and our social status.

(3) Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts of 1844

Let us look more closely at these three thoughts.

First, it is obvious that the worker is the subject of the expression of human property. The worker is the one who produces the object, and it is the worker who determines the expression of the object. It is the worker who decides what the expression of the object will be.

Second, the expression of human property is not just an abstract concept. It is a reality that exists in the daily lives of people. It is a way of life that is shaped by the way we relate to each other.

Third, the expression of human property is not just a matter of individual rights. It is a social phenomenon that affects the lives of all people.

We have considered the expression of human property from the viewpoint of human beings. Now, let us consider the expression of human property from the viewpoint of the economy of society.

The economy of society is the system that governs the production and distribution of goods and services. It is the system that determines the way in which we live our lives.

The expression of human property is an important aspect of the economy of society. It is a way of showing our ownership of an object, and it is also a way of showing our status in society.

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