Marxism is the socioeconomic theory that evaluates the class based differences and relationships within the society that become the cause of social conflicts, instability and other challenges.

It is the main objective of Marxism to eradicate class differences and poverty as it is stated in Communist Manifesto that yet "all nations to adopt the middle class mode of production; it compels them to introduce what it calls civilization into their midst" (Marx and Engels 51). However, this objective is too good to be true and practical.

Following are the three main postulates of Marxism and the way they highlight the ideologies of Gramsci and Polanyi:

1. Rather than the capitalist economy heading towards its collapse, capitalism makes a functioning society or common society that contains yet does not end inclinations toward emergency and logical inconsistency. Though Gramsci makes common society vital to his investigation, he has little perception of its beginning, why it may show up in certain countries and not in others. By viewing society as a response to the market, Polanyi focuses to a hypothesis of its causes.
2. Rather than class battle increasing with the polarization of class structure, class battle is composed on the landscape of dynamic culture or common society. Though Gramsci has a persuading investigation regarding authority as the association of class battle inside cutoff points of capitalism, he doesn't have a hypothesis of counter authority. While Polanyi does not fathom the intensity of capitalist authority, his uprooting of understanding from generation to trade makes the reason for a potential counter authority.
3. Rather than the unconstrained developing of the states of communism as capitalist powers of generation are chained, communism is a political undertaking—the subjection of the economy to automatic culture. Given that there is no unavoidable last emergency of capitalism and class battle does not really heighten, so differing political ventures structure inside capitalism—one party rule, social majority rule government, just as communism. For Gramsci, three variables shape political directions: notable heritages, the equalization of class powers in natural emergencies, and national models as conveyed by learned people. On the off chance that Gramsci's investigation focuses on the national dimension, Polanyi's examination of responses to business sectors works at neighborhood, national, and worldwide dimensions.

*Work Cited*

Marx, Karl and Engels, Frederick. Manifesto of the Communist Party. New York, NY: Cosimo, Inc., 2006.