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**THE CURRENT SITUATION AND CHARACTER of THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT
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This article examines the current situation and nature of the communist movement in particular countries by analyzing specific examples and conditions. The alignment with the classical concept of the communist idea is carried out on the basis of the works of the classics of the theory of Marxism-Leninism. The author reveals the reasons for contradictions in specific societies and presents ways to overcome them.

The communist movement aims to create a classless community in which labour is not a means to life, but a necessary need, i.e. when people are so accustomed to keep the basic rules of the community and when their labour is so productive as they will voluntarily work according to their abilities. The opportunity to achieve this is provided by the abolition of private ownership of the means of production and the equal liberation of all workers from exploitation.

At the present moment, the movement for the liberation of the proletariat is being formed in the conditions of peaceful domination and the crisis of the capitalist socio-economic formation. In those conditions, when the communist parties adapt to the system of the bourgeois state, thereby exposing the various statements of the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism. These results were made based on observations and scientific case studies. In our case-Peru and the Philippines.

In connection with the recent events that took place in Peru, related to the crisis of the political regime and the instability of political institutions, the increase of unemployment, the high death rate due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the high level of corruption in public administration. The fact that the last six presidents were involved in corrupt actions, the disaffection of citizens gradually got a mass character and turned into a movement. What we have here is the bankruptcy of the political regime of the Peruvian bourgeoisie, which is incompetent to protect bourgeois democracy from the consequences of the decay of both local and international capital. Some political parties and trade unions supported the movement, but in reality, it was a spontaneous explosion of disaffection from lower class.

The General Confederation of Workers of Peru and the Broad Left Front of Peru, represented by a coalition of left-wing parties in Peru, including the Communist party, called for a national strike of workers. This call for a strike was supported by the workers of some production practices. In addition to calling for a strike, the leadership proposed to formalize a temporary leadership for a training meeting, at which a new Constitution would be adopted in order to establish a new agreement between the bourgeoisie and the working people. All these needs remain within the framework of the capitalist system, the creation of which is incompatible with the protection of human rights, health and life. The actions of organizations demonstrate an irregular approach to the interpretation of revolutionary theory.

The reality is that the contradictions created by capitalism and its culture cannot be "democratized" through the adoption of a new Constitution. The crisis of capitalism, compounded by the pandemic, corruption, is particularly acute in Peru, and is responsible for the current crisis of the regime that the party is facing. The question should not be raised in such a way as to change one corrupt capitalist politician by another one or to accept the Constitution. There are problems in the capitalist system, and this movement should serve to organize an army of workers and youth so that they can join the path of struggle for the establishment of labour power. All this needs accurate explanation to the working masses.

The Communists should talk about how things are working effectively. If something cannot be achieved under capitalism, the Communists must speak directly about it. This was explained by Karl Heinrich Marx and Friedrich Engels: "The Communists consider it a despicable work of art to hide their views and intentions. They openly declare that their success can be achieved through the violent overthrow of the entire existing general system" [1, p. 158].

It is necessary to convene a general meeting of representatives of the people — workers, trade unions, women's organizations, students, poor peasants, etc. Its main task will be to develop a plan of struggle, including a nationwide strike, to in order to sweep away all rotten institutions and a corrupt bourgeois regime and give the workers control over the situation. This assembly, which represents the organized power of the people, would be

what the masses understand by the "constitution" - not a bourgeois parliament, but a parliament of workers and farmers.

One of the most important works of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin on the tactics of the proletarian revolutionary parties was the article "Elections to the Constituent Assembly and the dictatorship of the proletariat", written by him on December 16, 1919. There, Lenin, on the basis of the analysis of data on the elections to the Constituent Assembly and on the development of the socialist revolution in Russia for two years, made conclusions about the significance for the effectiveness of the communist parties of any capitalist side not so much of that period, but also at the present time. First of all, he proved that in order to conquer the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party must: conduct all-round preparation of the revolutionary section of the proletariat for exposing and expelling the opportunists from its ranks; have a majority of the proletariat behind them and create an overwhelming preponderance of forces at a decisive moment in a decisive place; to win over from the bourgeoisie the armed forces — the army, the armed workers and peasants — to fight against the exploiters; finally, as the most important thing, it must win over to its side the non-proletarian working masses. Also they must have for itself a large kingdom of the proletariat and create an overwhelming preponderance of forces at a decisive moment in a decisive place; win back to its showcase in the bourgeoisie an armed force — an army, armed workers and farmers — to fight against the exploiters. Then, as soon as the main thing, it must draw the non-proletarian working masses to its stand. On the occasion of how to attract the non-proletarian masses to the defense of the proletariat, Lenin wrote: "Let the revolutionary proletariat first overthrow the bourgeoisie, break the yoke of capital, and smash the bourgeois state apparatus. Then the proletariat, which has won, can quickly attract to its own side the sympathy and support of a large number of working non-proletarian masses, satisfying them at the expense of the exploiters" [2, p.22].

The demand for the adoption of a new constitution, as well as the call for a national strike on the part of the Broad Left Front of Peru, confirms the fact that in the ranks of the Communist Party the struggle against the opportunist elements is not carried out to the proper extent, not to mention the attraction of the army to its reserve. That's why the preparation of the proletariat for the struggle against the bourgeoisie will be incomplete for the creation of a dictatorship of the proletariat.

Amid the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic, the Philippines has the second-largest outbreak in all of Southeast Asia. The pandemic was a catalyst for the economic downturn of an already struggling economy. GDP is forecast to contract, marking the biggest annual fall in 35 years. The number of unemployed in the Philippines rose to 3,953 thousand (3,953 million) in the first quarter of 2021. [3] Those who managed to keep their jobs also experienced a reduction in wages.

However, according to the government all these disasters do not go into any alignment with the real compromise for the communist countries. The latter specifically refers to the Communist Party of the Philippines and its armed militia, the New People's Army, which has been waging a partisan war against central justice for decades. In the face of the crisis of the capitalist system, which condemns the workers to a life of poverty, and which is not able to cope with these disasters: this is the capable working masses under the skillful leadership of the Communist Party.

Since the Communist Party of the Philippines remains one of the most prominent organizations in the country that positions itself as communist, and given the extremely difficult situation of the Philippines, some young people will choose to devote their lives to the struggle for the liberation of their people. This is worth of attention on the part of Marxists, but it is not enough to overthrow the despotic system of capitalism. The ideas of Marx and Lenin concern not only how to fight the capitalist class, but also how to successfully overthrow it and bring the working class to power.

In the party's charter, they indicate their path to victory as follows: "The Party firmly adheres to the strategy of surrounding cities with the defenses of the countryside for a long period of time, until the conditions are suitable for capturing cities in the course of a strategic offensive. The People's Army relies on a wide and stable base in the countryside, builds up reliable combat units, lures enemy forces inward and finishes them off with a series of deadly traps ... Whenever possible, it strikes painful blows at enemy weaknesses in urban areas. She initiates battles and campaigns to destroy the enemy and builds up forces in the countryside until she is able to carry out a strategic offensive against the enemy in the cities and in his last refuge" [4, p. 74].

Here we have the opportunity to observe the wrong direction of leadership and a deviation from the classical theory, which emphasizes that power is not taken by the party, and not by its armed wing, but by the masses under the leadership of an entire class. For this to work, the party must become engaged to the voluntary support of the masses. Without it, a small group of revolutionaries separated from the working masses cannot collapse the ruling class, even if such a group is armed.

In capitalist societies, especially in our time, the class that has the opportunity to lead the revolutionary movement is undoubtedly the urban working class, without which the functioning of society as a whole is impossible. Only it has the ability to stop its movement and put an end to the profits of the capitalists and imperialists concentrated in the cities. It also has the power to expropriate the property of the ruling class and to use it to meet the real needs of society in accordance with the democratic economic plan.

It is in the midst of the workers that Marxists need to work patiently to take root there and gain support. The strategy proposed by the Communist Party of the Philippines, combining partisan warfare and periodic terrorist attacks on urban areas, will never be able to gain support from the workers. Armed struggle and partisan warfare divide revolutionaries and workers, not unite them. The wider working class will not understand Acts of individual terror or attacks on the state; on the contrary, it will make them perceive revolutionaries as a threat to their security. Revolutionaries, instead of risking their precious lives in dangerous operations that will only scare away workers, should instead devote themselves to patient work of building relationships with them.

In July 1902, in a then unpublished article "Why should social-democracy declare a decisive and merciless war on the socialist-revolutionaries?", Lenin emphasized: "... By placing terror in their program and preaching it as a means of political struggle in its modern form, the socialist-revolutionaries are thereby seriously harming the movement, destroying the indissoluble link between socialist work and the mass of the revolutionary class. ... The organization of terrorist acts distracts our extremely few organizational forces from their difficult and far from fulfilled task of organizing a revolutionary workers' party, which in reality the terror of the socialist revolutionaries is nothing more than a single combat, completely condemned by the experience of history" [5, p. 375–376]

In conclusion, it should be noted that Marxists need to develop a broad agitation work among the working class and, of course, organize for the struggle. This is the only way to move forward. The revolutionary leadership in the Philippines will have to be created from scratch. To restore the communist movement, it is necessary to master Marxist theory sufficiently, because only this mastery makes it possible to explore modern reality and conduct competent agitation and propaganda.

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