Communist morals or principles are rooted in the ideology of Marxism and the broader framework of socialism, focusing on collective well-being, equality, and the elimination of class-based exploitation. Here are some of the key moral principles that communists generally adhere to:

**1. Collectivism**

* **Principle**: The well-being of the collective (the working class or proletariat) takes precedence over individual interests.
* **Explanation**: Communism emphasizes that individuals should work toward the common good, promoting social cooperation over individualism. Personal gains should align with the interests of society as a whole.

**2. Equality**

* **Principle**: All people should be treated equally, and there should be no class distinctions.
* **Explanation**: Communism aims to eliminate class hierarchies, advocating for a society where wealth, resources, and power are distributed equitably. This opposes capitalist systems, where wealth and power are concentrated in the hands of a few (the bourgeoisie).

**3. Abolition of Exploitation**

* **Principle**: No individual or class should profit from the labor of others.
* **Explanation**: Communism is fundamentally against the capitalist system of wage labor, where the bourgeoisie profits from the work of the proletariat. The goal is to create a classless society where workers own the means of production and benefit directly from their labor.

**4. Solidarity**

* **Principle**: Working-class solidarity is essential for overcoming class oppression.
* **Explanation**: Communists believe in the importance of unity among workers across all nations, genders, and ethnicities. The slogan "Workers of the world, unite!" encapsulates this idea. Solidarity is seen as key to resisting capitalist exploitation and achieving revolutionary change.

**5. Social Justice**

* **Principle**: Society must strive for justice by eliminating inequalities in wealth, power, and opportunity.
* **Explanation**: Communism advocates for a just society where wealth and resources are distributed according to need, rather than accumulated by a few. Social justice is achieved by dismantling oppressive systems, particularly capitalism.

**6. Public Ownership of the Means of Production**

* **Principle**: The means of production (factories, land, resources) should be owned collectively.
* **Explanation**: Private ownership of the means of production is viewed as the root cause of inequality. Communists advocate for collective or state ownership of industries and resources to ensure that the wealth generated benefits society as a whole, not just private owners.

**7. Internationalism**

* **Principle**: The struggle for communism transcends national borders.
* **Explanation**: Communists believe that capitalism and class struggle are global phenomena, and thus, revolution should be an international movement. Communism seeks to unite workers worldwide, opposing nationalist and imperialist policies.

**8. Revolutionary Change**

* **Principle**: Revolutionary action may be necessary to overthrow capitalist systems.
* **Explanation**: Communism calls for the active dismantling of capitalist institutions through revolutionary means if necessary. This principle asserts that peaceful reform is often insufficient to achieve the radical changes needed to establish a classless, communist society.

**9. Human Dignity and Liberation**

* **Principle**: All humans have inherent dignity and deserve to live free from exploitation and oppression.
* **Explanation**: Communism promotes the idea that all people should have the freedom to develop their potential and live fulfilling lives without being subject to exploitation or the constraints of a class-based society.

**10. Work According to Ability, Distribution According to Need**

* **Principle**: People should contribute to society based on their abilities and receive based on their needs.
* **Explanation**: In a communist society, resources would be distributed based on need, rather than wealth or status. The idea is to create a system where each person is given the necessary resources to live, without the inequalities of a capitalist market.

These principles are central to communist ideology, and they form the ethical and moral foundation for the pursuit of a classless, stateless society where all forms of exploitation and inequality are abolished.