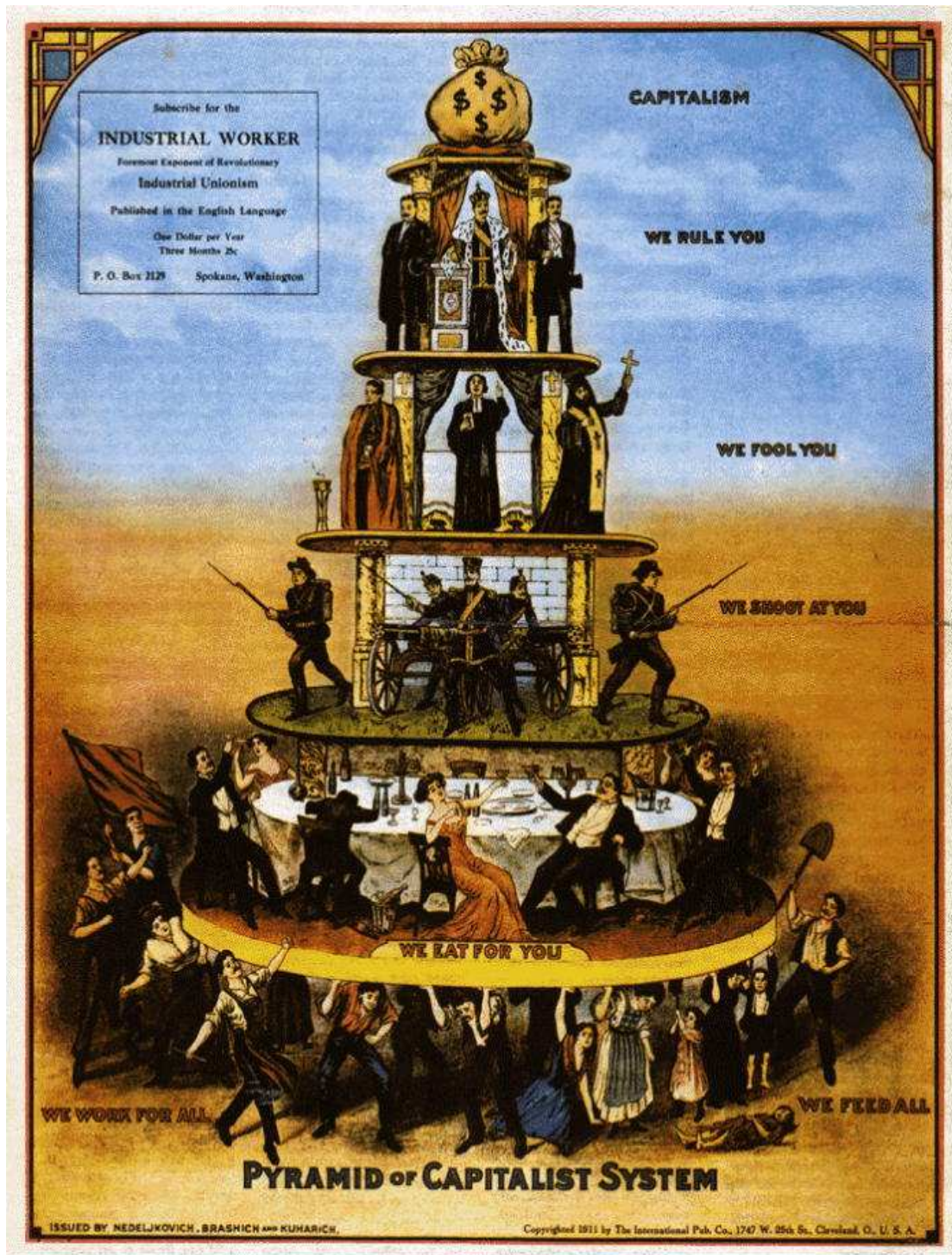


CHAPTER ONE

CAPITALISM - CONCEPT AND THEORY



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CAPITALISM - CONCEPT AND THEORY

1.1. Introduction

Today, in 21st century, Capitalism, Globalization, Privatization, Industrialization, Liberalizationspread all over the world. Like that Capitalism is looming all over the world including India too. Capitalism and literature has a very close relationship. It is an economic system in which human beings has to undergo for a series of events. It deals with social, political, educational, cultural and economic changes. None of the literary work will complete without the projection of capitalism. Capitalism is one of the most important aspects of literature. In literature, the nature of capitalism is changed because it has both phases. Capitalism deals with social structures evolved to match the needs of new technology that produced much larger surplus. It is necessary to study capitalism in literature so we get the nature and changes of capitalism.

India is one of the largest multi-lingual, multi-cultural, countries. But India remained under developed. One of the many reasons for the low growth rate of industrialization is capitalism. It plays a fundamental role in financial development of any country. Development of industries and factories can increase income, output and employment that can accelerate the rate of growth of a backward area. Industries tend to exercise profound influence on other sectors of the economy- including agriculture, education, manufacturing, health and many others. Industrialization is considered as an indicator of economic growth and hence the countries like India must give highest priority to industrial development. Industrial progress needs capital (money) for various reasons. Capitalism establishes a social and economic contract that makes it possible for individuals to exercise their business. It gives people the ability to be secure in themselves and their possessions and, having provided security. It also enables people to assume risk that they were previously unwilling to assume. It creates necessary conditions for people to escape from poverty and generate wealth for themselves and for others poverty, unemployment, oppression, sufferings and exploitation. So I have preferred the topic which is looming upon the world. Capitalism plays important role in the development of any nation.

1.2. Significance of the Study

The term Capitalism is like a kaleidoscope. It does not confined only to economics but also draw attention towards logic, history, religion, philosophy, literature, and many other disciplines. It does refer not just to the markets for the exchange of goods and services, which have existed since immemorial. It is the system of innovation, improvement, wealth creation, and social change that has brought to billions of people prosperity that was unimaginable to earlier generations of human beings. Capitalism is a socio political-economic system based on the principle of individual rights. It is the system based on freedom which is an all-encompassing theme. Nowadays capitalism has invaded all the human fields such as agriculture, construction, gas, road, health, education, industry, trade. In modern age, People are money oriented so they are running after the wealth and collect capital. The word has very close relation with life and development. The fact is that capitalism plays a vital role in a market economy than any other. According to the oxford English Dictionary, the term capitalism was first used by the novelist called William Makepeace Thackeray in 1854, where he meant "*having ownership of capital.*"¹ Thomas Hardy very clearly and systematically depicted capitalism in his works. I feel that same situation and practices are available in our country too. It is the current and challenging issue pervading upon India. The main significance of the project is to reduce and control inflation, protect the value of financial wealth and restore insecurity and discipline to labour markets. It also explores to eliminate entitlements, force families to fend for themselves and refocus government activities to meet business needs and cut taxes.

It sheds light on that government should restore the economic and social dominance of private business and wealth, and foster a sense of security and hardship. So I think there is coherence in choosing a topic for study.

1.3. Statement of the Thesis

The research statement is entitled as; "*THE PROJECTION OF CAPITALISM IN THE NOVELS OF THOMAS HARDY*". Many of the students and research scholars have studied Thomas Hardy from various points of view, such as social, political, domestic, regional, cultural, thematic, linguistic, historical, pessimistic,

tragic, pragmatic, psychological, ecological, Marxist etc. It is interesting and rewarding to pay attention to his writing from capitalist viewpoint. I would take an effort to highlight the inclusion of capitalism in the novels of Thomas Hardy.

1.4. Aims and Objectives

The advancement of knowledge is one of the important objectives of the research which helps in advance a sense of continuity and awareness about the unknown things. However, the academic objective of literary research is to sharpen the critical approach, insight and literary sensibility because research in literature cultivates one's own ability for abstract things. Therefore, literary research helps in broadening the mind and makes the researcher aware of the whole panorama of human life.²For further study of capitalism; I would have to decide some aims and objectives for this research. These are as follows:

- 1) To define the term Capitalism.
- 2) To study the capitalism in the works of Contemporary Writers.
- 3) To shed light on capitalism and Thomas Hardy's novels.
- 4) To focus light on agricultural development and its effect.
- 5) To highlight the plight of the working class people in Hardy's novels.
- 6) To critically analyze the major and minor characters against their capitalist background.
- 7) To explore the pathetic situation of the women's in the novels of Thomas Hardy.

1.5. The Scope of the Study

Most of the writers of the 19th century England were critical realists who not only portrayed the bourgeoisie and the ruling classes but also showed profound understanding of the working-class people who formed the part of the fictional works. The writers depicted harsh reality of 19th century with much intense and imaginative

power. The writers and thinkers criticized the capitalist system from a democratic viewpoint.

The present research work makes an attempt to study Thomas Hardy's novels from capitalistic point of view. The present study covers the five novels of Thomas Hardy. These are as follows.

- 1) Far From the Madding Crowd (1874)
- 2) The Return of the Native (1878)
- 3) The Mayor of Casterbridge (1886)
- 4) Tess of the D'Urbervilles (1891)
- 5) Jude the Obscure (1895)

1.6. Limitations of the study

Research is a never ending process of finding and analyzing new ideas. *It [Research] is a time bound activity, and it is strongly result-oriented. Hence, it requires meticulous plan and efficient execution.*³To give justice for the work; I have a limitation with the five novels of Thomas Hardy. The research is based on theoretical material. I would like to concentrate on the theory of capitalism, terminologies, main works and its projection in the novels of Thomas Hardy.

1.7. The Rise of Capitalism

Capitalism is rapidly spreading and evolved all over the world because of very high profits and high rates of reinvestment, kept system growing and dynamic. It improved in many places such as social conflict, wars, booms, bust, democratization and many others. Capitalism is one of the important parts in English literature. It plays fundamental role in creating new things in the world. It rose from various constituents.

It rises due to the changing economic circumstances such as the vast developments in technology, raw material inputs, and price level. Economic historians called such developments as the second revolution in the history. The latter had many profound effects on European civilization. The new factory owners amassed wealth and property. It entitled them to new honours and more importantly, to displace the aristocratic worldview.

The industrialists considered themselves the creators of wealth. The capitalist mode of production imposed new values such as *“individual freedom in economic matters, an intractable inequality in the distribution of wealth severe class differentiation, and brutal poverty for those without property.”*⁴ The negative side of this mode of production is its emphasis on the accumulation of wealth disregarding whether the way to do so was legitimate or not. The essence of capitalism is that *“it is the winner who continues to play the game and that society can turn a blind eye to moral concerns so long as the production line keeps rolling.”*⁵ Then, the selfish spirit of capitalism exceeded the boundaries of the Victorian society and spread overseas. As John Stuart Mill put it as:

*“The exportation of labourers and capital from old to new countries, from a place where their productive power is less to a place where it is greater, increases by so much the aggregate produce of the labour and capital of the world. It adds to the joint wealth of the old and the new country.”*⁶

The emergence of Capitalism come out with technology, power system, machineries, transport networks, weights and measures. In England and Europe capitalism developed because of raw materials and slave labour from colonial countries, captive market for output and strong state to oversee commerce, protect private property and manages colonies.

1.8. The History of the Word Capitalism

The word ‘Capitalism’ has a prolong history in literature. It is a depreciatory term. It has no specific meaning. It varies from critic to critic, writer to writer and country to country.

It is an economic system in which the means of production and distribution are privately or corporately owned and development is proportionate to the accumulation and reinvestment of profits gained in an open market. Capitalism refers

to a legal, social, economic, and cultural system that embraces equality of rights and careers open talent and that energizes decentralized innovation and processes of trial and error-what the economist Joseph Schumpeter called creative destruction-thought the voluntary processes of market exchange. Capitalist culture celebrates the entrepreneur, the scientist, the risk-taker, the innovator, the creator. Although derided as materialistic by philosophers who are themselves adherents of materialism, capitalism is at its core a spiritual and cultural enterprise. As the historian Joyce Appleby noted in her recent study that *“capitalism is a cultural system and not simply an economic one, it cannot be explained by material factors alone”*.⁷

The term Capitalism denotes free markets, understood as systems of free exchange among persons with well-defined, legally secure, and transferable rights in scarce resources, is a necessary condition for the wealth of the modern world. Something else is needed: an ethics of free exchange and of wealth production through innovation.

The term capitalism has multiple layers and used in different way. Some words are about the use of the term ‘*Capitalism*’. The social historian Fernand Braudel traced the term ‘*capital*’ to the period spanning the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when it referred to *“funds stock of merchandise, sum of money, or money carrying interest.”*⁸ Braudel catalogued the term Capitalism. He noted dryly that, *“The word is never used in a friendly sense.”*⁹

The term ‘Capitalism’ came into general use. It’s worth remembering that the term was popularized by people who not only confused productive entrepreneurship and market exchange with living off of taxes taken from others, but who advocated the abolition of property, markets, money, prices, the division of labor, and the entire edifice of liberalism: individual rights, religious freedom, freedom of speech, equality before the law, and constitutionally limited democratic government.

Some suggest abandoning the term Capitalism altogether, because it is so loaded with conflicting meanings and ideological overtones that creates uneasiness to understand. That’s enticing, but there remains a problem. Merely allowing people

to trade freely and to be guided by profits and losses, while certainly necessary for economic progress, is not sufficient for the creation of the modern world.

Contemporary markets both emerged from and fuel a whirlwind of institutional, technological, cultural, artistic, and social innovation. It transcends the model of people exchanging eggs for butter. Contemporary free-market Capitalism innovates, not at a glacial pace over millennia, but faster and faster—precisely what both the socialists and their allies, the anti-market conservatives, found so terrifying about the modern world. In his *Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy*, Joseph Schumpeter criticized those for whom *“the problem that is usually being visualized is how capitalism administers existing structures, whereas the relevant problem is how it creates and destroys them.”*¹⁰

Contemporary free markets are not merely places of exchange, as were the market fairs of old age. They are characterized by waves of creative destruction; what was new ten years ago is already old, superseded by improved versions, by new devices, institutional arrangements, technologies, and ways of interacting that were unimagined by anyone. That is what distinguishes modern free markets from the markets of old. The best available term to distinguish the free-market relations that have made the modern world from those markets that preceded it, in my opinion, is Capitalism.

The thinker David Boaz has noted in *“The Futurist”*.

People have always had trouble seeing the order in an apparently chaotic market. Even as the price system constantly moves resources toward their best use, on the surface the market seems the very opposite of order—business failing, jobs being lost, people prospering at an uneven pace, investments revealed to have been wasted. The fast-paced Innovation Age will seem even more chaotic, with huge businesses rising and failing more rapidly than ever, and fewer people having long-term jobs. But the increased efficiency of transportation, communications, and capital markets will in fact mean even more order than the market could achieve in the industrial age. The point is to avoid using coercive government to

“smooth out the excesses” or “channel” the market toward someone’s desired result.”¹¹

Thus the term capitalism has prolonged history. It began in 16th and 17th century and widely spread in 18th century. Capitalism affected seriously on multiple fields. In 19th century, Capitalism empowered all over the world.

1.9. The History of the Capitalism

The scholars regarded the term ‘Capitalism’ as too broad and vague, glossy and not crystal clear, in contrast to ‘*industrialization*,’ for instance. On the other hand, people rejected it as too ideological, partisan, and not sufficiently scientific. Capitalism does not have a negative connotation. The concept was not always rejected in this way, nor is it ubiquitously avoided today. On the contrary, the concept of ‘*capitalism*’ has remarkable history and is experiencing something like a comeback.

The term Capitalism refers to an owner of capital and shows earlier recorded use than the term capitalism dating back to the mid-seventeenth century. In the 17th and the century before, the ideas of the ‘*economy of scale*,’ it being cheaper to make a lot of one thing in one place, together with a desire to control a semi-rural work force, was the driving forces behind the first factories.

Capitalism had brought changes in agriculture, such as crop rotation and landlords enclosing fields that were previously communal with walls or hedges, created vast profits for the landowners, who invested it in new industries. Butters state the ill effects of capitalism on the society. He speaks out:

“The history of capitalism is a history of slavery, child labor, war, and environmental pollution.”¹²

The social, political, economical and industrial attitudes are changed in regards to capitalism. Many countries have started openly speaking about the benefits and losses of capitalism. The hostility is that our culture perceives, or misperceives, capitalism. We all are consciously or unconsciously following capitalism. It is predictable that the popular press, textbooks and social commentary the word capitalism is used to describe and explain the absolute worst in human nature for example, the African slave trade, the Great Depression, the genocide of

the native America, inside dealing, corruption and human misery are all laid at the doorstep of this thing called capitalism.

Berger says about capitalism that, *“Capitalism, of course, is derived from ‘capital.’* The latter word comes from the Latin words capitalis, capital, which in Western Europe in the Middle Ages designated, among other things, *‘property’* and *‘wealth’*.¹³ There were indeed differences on definition of Capitalism. While Marx had stressed the surplus value of contractual labor, relentless capital accumulation, and the dynamic class antagonism between workers and the bourgeoisie as major criteria of *‘capitalism’*, Max Weber together with Werner Sombart emphasized the *‘rational’* organization of business and work in the enterprise as major features of modern capitalism.

Joseph A. Schumpeter defined capitalism as *“that form of private property economy in which innovations are carried out by means of borrowed money, which in general...implies credit creation”*. There were many other positions and nuances.

Albert Einstein says about capitalism that:

*“The crippling of individuals I consider the worst evil of capitalism. Our whole educational system suffers from this evil. An exaggerated competitive attitude is inculcated into the students, who are trained to worship acquisitive success as a preparation for his future career.”*¹⁴

Albert Einstein, one of the great philosophers who spoke about the ill effects of capitalism on individual as well as social. He also talks how educational system is suffering due to more insertion of capitalism in syllabus. According to him, capitalism creates many situations in front of us to accept but it's not practically useful in the life. Bill Gates, an American business magnate expressed his views on capitalism in relation with industry and workers. He says that:

“Capitalism has improved the lives of billions of people- something that's easy to forget at a time of great economic uncertainty. But it has left out billions more. They have great needs, but they can't express those needs in ways

that matter to markets.... forces so that more companies can benefit from doing work that makes more people better off. We need new ways to bring far more people into the system-capitalism-that has done so much good in the world."¹⁵

This first great accumulation of capital, at our expense, was one of the events that marked the start of capitalism proper and set the tone for its later development. These changes furthermore displaced many people from the land and created great poverty. These developments were paralleled by an expansion abroad by the European capitalists in their search for gold and silver to fuel the increasing demand for these metals as a means of storing their growing capital. It is from around this time that capitalist imperialism properly gets off the grounds.

The working class resisted but eventually the economic power of the masters and a state penal code that was one of the cruelest and brutal in the world won the day.

This period was crucial to hammering out the present characteristics of the English working class. The way the law was used was very important in this process. It was a mixture of terror and benevolence and explanation of the present attitudes in our class. Here is a good summary of some of the methods employed. The law was used not only to privatize as property what had been commonly enjoyed, but also, and inseparably, to render as crimes what had been customary rights, and to execute, transport or condemn to the hulks those subsequently criminalized. It is worthwhile that the introduction of capitalism is fiercely resisted by the peasants and early factory workers. This was overcome by extreme brutality, violence, murder, torture and transportation. This is the real history of capitalism in all over world.

The people were tortured and terrorized by this legal system were to become the industrial working class of the 19th century. They formed the vast pool of people who had nothing except the ability to work, called the 'proletariat', an awkward sounding word derived from Latin meaning someone without property but one notch above being a slave! From this great mass of homeless people were recruited the capitalists required.

In the 18th century, there was an introduction of machineries, instruments, equipments, modern technology such as Arkwright's spinning jenny, Wyatt's steam engine and Arkroyd's power looms and the dividing of labour into narrow repetitive actions. This led to an industrial revolution among European Countries.

The economic power of the masters and merchants was protected by the State was used to hold whole communities to ransom until they adopted new methods of work, often at the point of starvation. Thus the age of capitalism had arrived. It will become clearer with the help of quotation made by Kenneth Smith. He says:

"The rise of techno-science and capitalism bent of controlling all things just through their inherent ... in human psyche or natural resources or the 'no sphere' of ideas should escape the net of lawful determinations extrapolated from the fictive 'first principle' of Money or Capital.

*If we encountered this coordinated web irrationalist compulsions among a primitive tribe or an alien species, we would recognize it for what it actually is, a cult or mania; but since it is a cult or mania that has owned the Western world free and clear for the past five or six centuries, it is instead adulated and revered as "ultimate truth," as the divinely decreed and fated way things are and will eternally remain."*¹⁶

The late 18th and early 19th century was a period of great brutality and squalor for the victims of capitalism. It would be fair to say that our people resisted tooth and nail against being turned into the working class. The introduction of new machines, the new regime, and their standard of living dropped with drastically lower wages than before. This is turning produced another great accumulation of capital that went to fuel the economics of capitalism. The oppression of the people is described as:

*"It is truly lamentable to behold so many thousands of men who formerly earned 20 to 30 shillings a week, now compelled to live on 5 or 4 shillings and even less a week."*¹⁷

The above quotation has been taken from E.P. Thompson's great work *"The Making of the English Working Class"* (1963). It very severely states the social condition of England after the introduction of capitalism.

The book deals with the disparity between masters and servants. It tells us the situation of the people and what they were earning and what they are receiving now. The book is an influential and pivotal study of English social history. Capitalistic tone is captured by the often quoted line from the preface of the book. *"I am seeking to rescue the poor stockinger, the Luddite cropper, the "obsolete" hand-loom weaver, the "utopian" artisan, and even the deluded follower of Joanna Southcott, from the enormous condescension of posterity."*¹⁸

In the 19th century how labor is repressed due to law, capitalism, power, money, and privatization is expressed by Corrigan and Sayer in their words as follows.

*"The law also played a fundamental role in this process as capitalism began developing along with attendant class relations. The law becomes an absolute authority as once was God. This partial displacement of religion as a dominant legitimating code for and within the state, towards solid bourgeois values of law, property, liberty, and civility was a major cultural legacy of the revolutionary decades."*¹⁹

In the 19th century, the history of capitalism and the history of industrialization went hand in hand, so that we speak of industrial capitalism. This is frequently still true today, for instance, in Eastern Asia. But by the second half of the 20th century, in some highly developed countries of the West, service industries had become so dominant that one is inclined to speak of post-industrial capitalism, usually with a great deal of emphasis on financial markets.

By the mid 19th century, the British ruling class had succeeded in constructing the present structure of society as we know it. The efforts of social engineering by the Tories under Thatcher were a pale shadow of the events of the 18th and 19th century. We still live in the shadow of this 'Great arch' of oppression that they finished building in the 19th century. It is put in the following words. *"In these years the Great Arch of the modern ruling class was finally finished, many of the bricks marked with the graffiti of the vanquished, and much blood, most of it foreign, mixed with the cement."*²⁰

What happened in the 19th and 20th centuries is usually described as a process of gradual, unequal, and partial expansion, starting from the 'first industrial

nation' (Britain) and Western Europe., reaching Japan in the late 19th century, and penetrating many other regions of the world in the 20th. This is a story of relentless expansion and growth, of innovation and liberation, of constant change-which tells us a lot about the transterritorial, border-crossing energy of capitalism.

But it is also the story of tremendous inequality and exploitation, of cores and peripheries, of the destruction of traditional life-worlds interrupted and accelerated by wars, which have ushered in the rapid globalization of the present time.

In spite of the term's attractiveness, some people have very clear idea of what it means. "*Capitalism*" is a term which most people understand in terms of their acquaintance with the writings of certain philosophers, sociologists, economists, Marxists and monarchists whose uses of the term are most significant. It makes sense that capitalism is the relationship between private owners of non-personal means of production and free capital less workers, who sell their labour services to employers.

Adam Smith, Karl Marx, E.P. Thompson, Simon Tormey, Max Weber, Terry Eagleton and many others discussed on "*Capitalism*" are of significant and they constitute the background of a good deal of the contemporary ideas on "*Capitalism*". It seems to a number of present-day philosophers, theorists who have attempted to generalize the way the term "*capitalism*" functions. However, it differs due to the variation of context still it shares a number of common features.

Thomas Hobbes, for example, offers the following general analysis on Capitalism. He says:

*"In such condition, there is no place for industry; because the fruit thereof is uncertain: and consequently no culture of the earth; no navigation, nor use of the commodities that may be imported by sea; no commodities building; no instruments of moving, and removing, such things as require much force; no knowledge of the face of the earth: no account of time; no arts; no letters; no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short."*²¹

The above lines describe that the life of man was solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short. According to him, small groups or classes of individuals had been able to escape from poverty, the majority of mankind throughout history could only hope for

a life of toil, sickness, privation and death. His statement was an accurate reflection of the past and present scenario of the world.

According to the Encyclopedia Britannica is:

“Capitalism, a term used to denote the economic system that has been dominant in the western world since the breakup of feudalism. Fundamental to any system called capitalist are the relations between private owners of non-personal means of production and free but capital fewer workers, who sell their labour services to employers. The resulting wage bargains determine the proportion in which the total product of society will be shared between the class of laborers’ and the class of capitalist entrepreneurs.”²²

The above description of capitalism is not only inadequate but also wrong in most likely the proximate source of the confusion associated with capitalism. By its definition, capitalism does not exist and cannot exist. It does not reflect the world in which we actually live and like other economic systems based education for understanding socialism, communism and fascism.

“Productive use of the ‘social surplus’ was the special virtue that enabled capitalism to outstrip all prior economic system. Instead of building pyramids and cathedrals, those in command of the social surplus chose to invest in ships, warehouses, raw materials, finished goods and other material forms of wealth.”²³

The above lines express the success of capitalism in business sector. This is said about a time when Europe's population subsisted in such poverty and dearth. It states the projection of capitalism in many fields.

Thus Capitalism had brought changes in agriculture, industry, education, and many other sectors. It created vast profits for the landowners, who invested it in new industries. It also affected on bad effects of capitalism on the society.

1.10. The History of Indian Capitalism

It is needful and helpful to study about '*Capitalism*' in context with Indian business, entrepreneurship, and free market relation. Indian Capitalism has too long history in relation with world history. It is noteworthy to be acquainted with about Indian capitalism.

Indian capitalism has produced a very distinguishing set of outcomes, both in the longer run as well as in its more immediate liberalization phase; two factors have played an important role. Indian capitalism was born out of the womb of capitalist colonialism. For a period of nearly two centuries and began just before the first Industrial Revolution in history, India was the largest and most important colonial possession of the modern empires. India played a key role in both Britain's rise to, and in cushioning its ultimate decline from, the position of being the world's leading economic and political power. India is one of the world's most impoverished nations.

In India, the Capitalist sector emerged through the period of British rule was thus the result of the structural transformation emerging from the specific context of the subservice of the Indian financial system. The beginnings of capitalist production in India, and its development for nearly a century, took place under a colonial dispensation. Capitalist production was more or less synonymous with contemporary factory, industrial production, the agrarian part being completely outside its ambit. Indian agriculture remained a primarily peasant agriculture, from which a hierarchy of landed interests and the state extracted a substantial surplus. The agrarian sector did not of course remain unchanged under the impact of colonialism but did not radically change the way production was organized or the techniques that were used.²⁴

Agricultural productivity remained low and while agriculture supported by wealthy class of landowner, and provided a significant a part of the state revenue for a long time, much of the agrarian population remained in extreme.

Contemporary capitalism emerged in the background of an ongoing process of deindustrialization of India's economy, the massive destruction of her traditional artisanal industry. In other words, for a period of nearly two centuries capital was squeezed out of India. In the period since the mid-19th century, the basis for this was provided by exports of a variety of primary commodities produced mainly by a backward but forcibly increasingly commercialized agricultural sector. One of the

important implications of this was that the resources that even a backward agriculture could have supplied to support industrialization remained unutilized.

In India, the industrial capitalist class that emerged had two distinct components-foreign and a native one. The dominant component of the capitalist sector was made up of enterprises initiated by an expatriate European business community.²⁵ The capital commanded by these European controlled enterprises was largely accumulated from India, so that they were not really the agents of a flow of British capital to India. A native or indigenous industrial capital class however also slowly emerged alongside, mainly through a process of graduating from purely mercantile activities to industry. Its development was however impeded by the dominance of European enterprise. India's industrialization was the early emergence of a corporate sector. The enactment of a general incorporation law in the 19th century just preceded the first successful establishment of modern factories. The histories of modern factory production and the corporate sector in the country were not only therefore coincident in time but closely related. However, business corporations in colonial India had never acquired the character of having extremely widely dispersed ownership.

In India, the emergence of capitalist enterprise and a modern industrial sector barely touched the surface of Indian society in the colonial year. At independence this sector accounted for barely of Indian society in the colonial era. This modern industrial sector still co-existed in turn with a surviving traditional manufacturing sector that was still larger in terms of its contribution to national output and in employment. Notwithstanding an element of structural diversification over the preceding three decades, the light textile industries dominated India's industrial structure at independence. Most importantly, India was still a mainly agrarian economy. Capitalist class developed from a mercantile background and grew under the shadow of European dominance. It gradually developed its distinct identity and became increasingly assertive with the rising tide of nationalism, including acquiring European control firms.

Few Indian industrial houses rose to prominence, and remained the principal business activity for the Indian business communities. Even the industrial houses did not completely move away from trading.

Most importantly it was not mastery over production or technological innovativeness that formed the basis for the emergence of India's industrial capitalist class. Rather it was accumulations through trade and commerce and their connections and skills in that sphere that had been important.²⁶

European and Indian promoters of industrial companies had in the second half of the 19th century made extensive use of the making agency system to gain virtual proprietary control over these companies. It was a segment of European capital that went further in centring control of a number of companies in a single managing agency. These '*managing agency houses*' were the original multi-company business enterprise in India, the precursors of the Indian business group. European businessmen therefore played a pioneering role in the creation of a corporate structure characterized by the virtually impregnable control of promoters over '*public*' companies, and the centralization of control of a large number of companies in the hands of a single authority. These European controlled industrial houses have long disappeared from the scene.

The importance of such a transformation had increased by independence because the unutilized potential that had earlier existed in agriculture for supporting an industrialization process was no longer available after independence. In the 19th century the colonial rulers could permit exports of food grains even when millions died in the recurrent famines that period.

Moreover, by independence very little surplus land was left to which cultivation could be extended. In such circumstances, let alone the limited ability of agriculture be a foreign exchange earner as it was earlier, food imports and imports of producer goods for industry including agricultural raw materials became potential competitors for scarce foreign exchange. Similarly food and cash crop production had also become potential competitors for scarce land.

Thus, in India capitalism plays vital role in the development of industries, business and many other sectors too. It also affected poor people badly due to the shortage works and low wages paid to them.

1.11. Contemporary Indian Capitalism

India is one of the ancient countries and had a prolong history of Capitalism. It is more important to know about Capitalism in Indian context too. In recent times,

India has drawn attention as one of the largest economies of the world and amongst its fastest growing country. Today, some Indians may rank amongst the wealthiest people in the world. Eighty per cent of the Indian population however lives on less than two dollars a day, half of them below a dollar a day. By any indicator therefore, India is still economically an extremely poor country and a good distance behind even China, the other exceptionally large developing economy.

If we turn our attention to her occupational and output structure, India would have to be considered the most agrarian and least industrialized of the world's major economies, developed and developing. Fifty seven per cent of the workforce in India is still engaged in agricultural activity. This is the highest amongst the six largest developing economies, far ahead of China's 44 per cent. But this has not happened so much due to industry increasing its share as the exceptional growth India has seen of its services sector.²⁷ India's output structure therefore has now started resembling the post-industrialization structures of the developed countries. However, unlike in their case, there is a vast gap between the services sector shares in output and employment in India.

Indian farming subjugated by small-scale cultivation is virtually entirely outside the formal sector. A large peasantry and hired agricultural labour makes up the workforce in the sector, but landownership is not limited to the peasantry. In industry and services too, more than 70 per cent of workers are employed in their informal components. Self-employment or highly irregular wage-employment therefore dominates the Indian employment scene.

Large business firms organized occasionally as individual joint-stock companies but more often as multi-company business groups, have always dominated this private organized segment of India's economy. In the organized or formal segment of the Indian economy, a significant share is of the public sector.

This sector presently accounts for two-thirds of organized sector employment. Foreign controlled multinationals account for an important share in it, but most of the Indian private sector is made of large Indian firms. These are typically family controlled but not family owned, controlling families usually contributing only a fraction of the capital. Indian firms till very recently domestically based, but the last decade has seen a distinct trend of increasing internationalization.

Indian big business firms still reflect the one feature that always marked out Indian capital as a Third World capital, namely a limited capacity for self-development of technology. Indian firms relied on assessing technology from abroad during her import substituting industrialization days. Even in the two most internationalized sectors which apparently are somewhat exceptional in this regard, pharmaceuticals and software, limited capabilities have meant Indian firms occupying a subordinate position to internationally dominant firms.

Even the foreign acquisitions by Indian firms, enabled mainly by their financial strength, have been perhaps attempts to acquire missing competitive strengths like innovative capacity.²⁸ India's international trade pattern too is somewhat peculiar just like her production structure. India did gradually move away after independence from being a primary commodity exporter and manufactured products came to dominate her merchandise exports. However, unlike many East and South East Asian countries, India has so far not managed to make a significant mark as an exporter of manufactures. The levels of these exports are not very high and imports of manufactured products are significant along with large oil imports. India is making platform for world market production and outsourcing in manufactured activities. It has been a different story in services, where outsourcing to India has grown significantly in recent years. It is in services therefore that India has achieved its greatest export success.

The earlier brief discussion of India's economic structure should have been sufficient to indicate that the class structure associated with Indian capitalism is extremely complex. The classic classes of capitalism constitute only a numerically small proportion of the Indian population.

There are in addition other dimensions to the complexity of Indian society-in particular the continued survival of the institution of caste and of tribal communities, and the tremendous religious, linguistic, and cultural diversity of the Indian people.

To conclude, Indian capitalism has the structure and setting of its long-term and immediate trajectory have important and distinctive elements. This separates India from not only developed capitalisms but also many other countries. India has his own features of capitalism.

1.12. Capitalist Thinkers

It is important to study thinkers to get the information about Capitalism. Several thinkers and philosophers have expressed their views on Capitalism. They explored views on capitalism, its roots, principles and effects, benefits and shortcomings. They extrapolated capitalism comparing to the alternative method of doing businesses. They are studied as follows:

1.12. 1.Adam Smith

Adam Smith (1723-1790), the first theorist who is generally known as ‘*Capitalist*’ thinker. His well-known work, “*Wealth of Nations*” (1776) deals with the system of commerce and evaluation. He wrote at down of capitalism and analyzed society in terms of broad classes and historical changes. He identified division of labour as source of productivity in new industry. He talked about price, labour values, wages, markets and competition which will lead to mutual benefits of capitalist. Individuals would respond to earn more incentive from their production. He suggests that “*the word capitalism*” is used to describe the value as a product of labor, and thus operated under the Labor Theory of Value. He expressed his views in relation with capitalism as follows.

He stated that the tradition of feudalism in the economic life of society is lingered on in the legal system with its emphasis on benevolence. It was replaced with the ideas of classical liberalism in connection with capitalism and growth of industrialism.

This new set of ideas, or ideology, was given its clearest expression in 1776 in Adam Smith’s “*Wealth of Nations*” which reflected the needs of the new capitalist order and totality broke the hold of the older views. The new capitalist’s needs to break the restraints on their production and trade that feudalism had maintained.

Adam Smith’s work gave theoretical justification of Capitalism. The people were considered to be lazy, selfish, cunning and generally independent of society. This is really a description of the capitalist’s own attitudes and values. In other words they assumed the world to be a mirror of themselves. This is typical of the arrogance of the ruling class, and one of their weaknesses.

Adam Smith has not spoken much about capitalism. The ideas that capitalism by definition involves free markets – meaning that prices are determined in markets- imply that monopoly capitalism cannot exist. Adam Smith was more realistic, noting

that nothing was more typical of capitalism than collusion to restrict free competition. Attempts to define capitalism by the freedom of markets lead to the exclusion of misdemeanors, by definition, as well as to diversion of attention from more central aspects. He expresses his views on labor in his book *The Wealth of Nations*:

“The price of labour, it must be observed, cannot be ascertained very accurately anywhere, different prices being often paid at the same place and for the same sort of labour, not only according to the different abilities of the workmen, but according to the easiness or hardness of the matters. Where wages are not regulated by law, all that we can pretend to determine is what are the most usual; and experience seems to show that law can never regulate them properly, though it has often pretended to do so.”²⁹

Smith's work also assumed that an economy was made up of many small enterprises. So no individual company could exercise any significant influence on the market, hence his idea of a free market. With the growing concentration of capitalism into bigger companies you would think work would be redundant but not so.

Much of the history of economics since has been the patching up of Smith's ideas. From this period in working class history we can see the origins of the present Labour Party and trade union tradition.

1.12. 2.Simon Tormey

In recent years, Simon Tormey presents a well-organized schematic look at the modern anti-capitalist movement. He talks about and opposite of capitalism in a splendidly. He suggests that the word 'capitalism' is used to describe about the system is followed by capitalists to produce benefits. He gives a good basis for the investigation for the nature of capitalism and the new global democracy and social justice.

He also analysis of the future of the movements and their problems is very thoughtful. To change the political structures and policies we must face the question of power. He contents

The word capitalism denotes ‘an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit.’³⁰

1.12. 3.Karl Marx

Karl Marx (1818-1883), the German Economist speaks in “Das Capital” about capitalism, society, economics and politics which are collectively known as Marxism. For Karl Marx , capitalism is quintessentially a class system distinguished by the specific form in unpaid surplus labor is appropriated from the direct producers, according to Marx’s study of the genesis of capitalist production provides an analysis of the process that broke up feudal class relations, giving rise to a capitalist class enjoying private ownership of the means of production. Marx’s explanation of the transition from feudalism to capitalism delineates as follows.

“In England, he writes, ‘serfdom had practically disappeared in the last part of the 14th century. The immense of majority of the population consisted then, and to a still larger extent, in the fifteenth century, of free peasant proprietors, whatever was the feudal title under which their right of property was hidden.”³¹

He also talks about commodity which is an item produced to satisfy wants and needs. Commodities comprise goods and services. According to Marx, the more specific meaning of the term commodity is applied to goods only. It is used to describe a class of goods for which there demand is, but which is supplied without qualitative differentiation across a market. He criticized the inhumanity and exploitation of capitalism. He speaks out about commodity in relation with capitalism s follows.

“The preconditions of capitalist accumulation, Marx argue were established by this economy of relatively unfettered commodity production”³²

Karl Marx contends two decisive events of capitalism. The first is the abolition of all types of personal dependence that is, serfdom. Labour, etc *“If the individual is to sell his labor power as a commodity, explains Marx, ‘he must have it at his disposal, must be the untrammelled owner of his capacity for labour, i.e. of his person”³³*

Marx very lucidly describes labor and its benefits to the people. It shows the economic relationship between a worker and an employer, where the worker sells their labor under a formal or informal employment. It usually occurs in a labor market where wages are market determined. He argued that profit reflects social relations, not the real productivity of capital. According to Marx, the wage labourer is a person

whose primary means of income is from selling of his or her labor. It is described as follows.

“The second essential prerequisite of capitalist production is “that the laborer, instead of being in the position to sell commodities in which his labour is incorporated, must be obliged to offer for sale as a commodity that very labor-power, which exists only in his living self.”³⁴

Karl Marx describes the relation between means of production and property in following definition.

“Capitalism is a historically specific mode of production the way in which the productive power is owned and controlled, combined with the corresponding social relations between individuals based on their connection with the process of production in which capitalism has become the dominant mode of production.”³⁵

The above lines describe the capitalist mode of production refers to the system of organizing production and distribution within society. The capitalist mode of production, involving the dominance of wage-based labour and private ownership of the means of production, began extending to the world. Marx's prediction is that capitalism would end because of internal conflicts and instability.

1.12. 4.Vladimir Lenin

Vladimir Lenin (1870-1924) has expressed his views on capitalism in relation with imperialism which is the utmost position. He was a Russian communist revolutionary, politician and political theorist who served as the leader of the Russian SFSR from 1917. Lenin proposed the New Economic Policy, a system of state capitalism which started the process of industrialization and recovery from the Russian Civil War. Vladimir Lenin well studied that-

“Capitalism necessarily induced monopoly capitalism which he also called ‘imperialism’ to find new markets and resources, representing the last and highest stage of capitalism.”³⁶

According to Lenin Monopoly contains selling prices at high levels while still competing to cut costs, advertise and market their products. It concentrates on the surplus in which hands the business elite must therefore be geared towards

imperialistic. He says that monopoly exploited on low wage workers and groups at home, especially minorities and much money.

1.12. 5. David Harvey

David Harvey (b.1935.), a geographer talks about capitalism. In *Limits to Capital* (1982), he outlines an over determined, 'spatially restless' capitalism coupled with the spatiality of crisis formation and resolution. Harvey used Marx's theory of crisis to aid his argument.

*"Capitalism must have its 'fixes' but that we cannot predetermine what fixes will be implemented, nor in what form they will be. His work on contractions of capital accumulation and international movements of capitalist modes of production and money flows has been influential."*³⁷

He made one more definition of capitalism. *"It is growth-oriented; growth in real values rests on the exploitation of living labor in production; and it is 'necessarily technologically and organizationally dynamic.'"*³⁸

1.12. 6 Max Weber

Max Weber (1864-1920) has had a great deal with the term 'capitalism.' He was much influenced by sociology. The understanding of the features of capitalism has been strongly influenced by Max Weber. He adds:

*"Capitalist enterprises, in contrast to their counterparts in prior modes of economic activity, were directed toward the rationalization of production, maximizing efficiency and productivity a tendency embedded in a sociological process of enveloping rationalization that formed modern legal bureaucracies in both public and private spheres"*³⁹

He also contends about capitalism from sociological point of view. He adds:

*"We will define a capitalistic economic action as one which rests on the expectation of profit by the utilization of opportunities for exchange that is on peaceful chances of profit. Unlimited greed for gain is not in the least identical with capitalism, and is still less its spirit. Capitalism may even be identical with the restraint, or at least a rational tempering, of this irrational impulse. But capitalism is identical with the pursuit of profit, and forever renewed profit, by means of conscious, rational, capitalistic enterprise."*⁴⁰

According to him," workers in pre-capitalist economies understood work in terms of a personal relationship between master and journeyman in a guild, or between lord and peasant in a manor."⁴¹

According to German Historical School, capitalism is primarily identified in terms of the organization of production for markets. Although this perspective shares similar theoretical roots with that of Weber, "its emphasis on markets and money lends it different focus."⁴²

The above lines describe the key shift from traditional modes of economic activity to capitalism involved the shift from medieval restrictions on credit and money.

1.12. 7 Murray Rothbard

Rothbard (1926-1995) was an American economist, historian, and political theorist. He was considered an exponent of the Austrian school of economics. He argued that Marx failed to make distinction between capitalism and mercantilism. He also argues that Marx conflated the imperialistic, colonialist, protectionist and interventionist doctrines of mercantilism with capitalism. ⁴³

The Dictionary of Politics explains the views on capitalism as follows.

*"A system of economy based on free enterprise with minimum interference by government, an economic system in which the bulk of the means of production and the means of distribution of goods and services are privately owned and operated, or a system of economic activity whereby the individual uses his talents and capital for purposes of earning a profit. The paraphrase one economist, it is a system of incentive and work for profit, a system of "two cows and one bull," not the other way around."*⁴⁴

1.12. 8 Alan Greenspan

Alan Greenspan (b.1926.) is an American economist who delivered his views on capitalism. He writes:

*"Capitalism is based on self-interest and self-esteem; it holds integrity and trustworthy ... the welfare statics propose to improve upon by means of preventative law, snooping bureaucrats, and the chronic goad of fear."*⁴⁵

He talks about the history on government and economics, capitalism and other economic systems, current issues in the global economy. He states that growing worker insecurity is a significant factor keeping price rises and increase expectation low. Thus he expressed his view on capitalism in assertive manner.

1.12. 9 Eric Wolf

Eric Wolf (1923-1999) has had a great deal on capitalism. He was an anthropologist, best known for his studies of peasants and his advocacy of Marxian perspectives within anthropology. He focused on the issues such as power, politics, and colonialism. He defined capitalism with the help of the mean of production, labor and production. Wolf says:

“First, capitalists detain control of the means of production. Second, laborers are denied independent access to means of production and must sell their labor to the capitalists. Third, the maximalization of surplus produced by the laborers with the means of production owned by the capitalists entails ‘ceaseless accumulation accompanied by changes in the methods of production.’⁴⁶

1.12. 10.Immanuel Wallerstein

Immanuel Wallerstein (b.1930.) is an American sociologist, historical, scientist, and world-system analyst. Many Marxist thinkers offered various arguments on the topic of capitalism. They have argued that this tendency of the system to unravel combined with a socialization process that links workers in a worldwide market are two major factors.

Capitalism is one of the stages in development of economic system. Immanuel Wallerstein is a sociologist, social scientist. He distinguishes himself as a historian and theorist of the global capitalist economy. He says that in the 19th century, virtually every area on earth was incorporated into the capitalist world-economy. It is far from homogeneous in cultural, political and economical in terms. According to Wallerstein:

“The capitalist world-economy has now entered its terminal crisis, a crisis that may last up to fifty years. The real question before us is what will happen

during this crisis, this transition from the present world-system to some other kind of historical system or systems.”⁴⁷

Thus various thinkers and writers expressed their views about capitalism which will be helpful to analyze the novels successively.

1.13 Types of Capitalism

There are various types of capitalism, including economies such as socialism, communism, fascism, collectivism, authoritarianism and totalitarianism. Under the neoliberalism and globalization different kinds of capitalism have been maintained with very different social and environmental effects. To know more about capitalism, the study explores some of the types of capitalism.

These are many variants in existence. All these forms of capitalism are based on production, profit, at least a moderate degree of market allocation and capital accumulation. The dominant forms of capitalism are listed and discussed as follows:

1.13.1 State Capitalism

State capitalism is one of the important types of capitalism. The term was first used in 1886 by Wilhelm Liebknecht. The term ‘State Capitalism’ is frequently used in two different ways: as an economic form in which the state performs the role of the capitalist employer, exploiting the workers in the interest of the state.

It deals with an economic system in which commercial economic activities are undertaken by the state, with management and organization of the means of production in a capitalist manner, even if the state is nominally socialist.⁴⁸ It also refers to an economic system where the means of production are owned privately. State capitalism may be used to describe a system where the state intervenes in the economy to protect and advance the interests of large scale business. This practice is often claimed to be in contrast with the ideals of both socialism and laissez-faire capitalism.⁴⁹

The term refers to an economic system that is normally capitalist, such that private owners gain the profits from an economy where decisive research and development is done or subsidized in the public sector at public cost.

1.13.2 Corporate Capitalism

This is one of the important types of capitalism. This is used in social science and economics to describe a capitalist marketplace. In the developed world, corporations dominate the marketplace, comprising 50 percent of all business.

Many social scientists have criticized corporations for failing to act in the interests of the people, and their existence seems to circumvent the principles of democracy, which assumes equal power relations between individuals in a society.⁵⁰

There are various social scientists who have criticized corporate capitalism for their failing to act in the interests of the people. It gives preference and special benefits to the sector of the economy owned by big corporations within the nation.

1.13. 3Mixed Capitalism

Mixed capitalism is an additional type of capitalism. This type of capitalism is existed in India. It is an economic system where the state and private sector direct the economy, reflecting characteristics of both market economies and planned economies.⁵¹

The term arose in the context of political debate in the UK. Most mixed economies can be described as market economies with strong regulatory oversight. The basic idea of the mixed economy is that the means of production are mainly under private ownership; that markets remain the dominant form of economic coordination. Supporters of the mixed economy, including R.H.Tawney, Anthony Crosland and Andrew Shonfield were the mostly associated with the British Labour Party. ⁵²This is most commonly associated with social democratic policies or governments led by social democratic parties.

1.13.4 Post Capitalism

The name itself denotes that it came into exist after colonial period. Some of the philosophers come out through spontaneous evolutionary processes as capitalism becomes obsolete, while others are proposed models to intentionally replace capitalism. It refers to any hypothetical future economic system that is to supersede capitalism as the dominant form of economic organization. In Post capitalism, people do not live for the sake of economy, but the economy of private profit and flat self-enrichment, based on alienation of the turnover from labour of others.

1.13.5Techno-Capitalism

The name itself shows blending of two words, 'technology' and 'capitalism'. It refers to the changes in capitalism associated with the emergence of new technology sectors, the power of corporations, and new forms of organization. The concept behind techno capitalism is part of a line of thought that relates science and technology. It is new version of capitalism that generates new forms of corporate organization designed to exploit intangibles such as creativity and new knowledge.⁵³ In general sense, the term denotes the importance of advanced technologies in the economy.

1.13.6Welfare Capitalism

The definition of welfare capitalism is first used by Gustav Schmoller to describe the welfare of workers and the public, via social legislation, among other means of production.

It was centered in industries that employed skilled labor and peaked in the mid-20th century. It is often associated with mixed economies, welfare states can and do exist independently of the economic policies associated with mixed economies, such as state interventionism, regulation and macroeconomic stabilization policies. It refers to capitalist economies that involve a comprehensive social welfare policy in the form of welfare state.⁵⁴ It also refers to the practice of businesses providing welfare services to their employees. It denotes the portion of compensation paid with health care, and shifted from to employee-funded contribution.

1.13.7 LateCapitalism

Late capitalism is one of the dominant types of capitalism. The term was first used by Werner Sombart. The term began to be used by socialists in Europe towards the end of the 1930s and in the 1940s. Theodor Adorno preferred '*Late capitalism*' over 'industrial society', which was the theme of 16th Congress of German Sociologists in 1968.⁵⁵

The term is used by neo Marxists about 1945 onwards. This period is considered as the golden age of capitalism. Derrida favoured neo-capitalism instead of late capitalism.⁵⁶

Anarcho-capitalists argue for a society based on voluntary trade of private property and services in order to minimize conflict while maximizing individual liberty and prosperity. Anarcho-capitalism recognizes charity and communal arrangements as part of the same voluntary ethic.⁵⁷

1.13.8 Anarcho- Capitalism

This is one of the important types of capitalism. The first well-known version of Anarcho-capitalism was formulated by libertarian Murray Rothbard in the mid-twentieth century. He used the term to distinguish his philosophy from anarchism that opposes private property, as well as to distinguish it from individualist anarchism.⁵⁸

Various theorists differ though similar, legal philosophies which come under Anarcho-capitalism. It referred to free market anarchism, market anarchism, and private property anarchism.⁵⁹ Social law, enforcement, courts, and all other security services would be provided by privately funded competitors rather than through taxation.

1.13.9 Neo- Capitalism

It is an economic ideology which brings together some rudiments of capitalism.⁶⁰ It came into exist after the World War I and before the World War II. The term was first used by Leo Michielsen in the late 1950s and early 1960s. It was popularized in English by the Marxist Ernest Mandel in his works.

In the 1970s, Michael Miller started using '*neo-capitalism*' to refer to the blend of expansive private enterprise, extensive social-welfare programs. It organized labor works in partnership with government and private industry to negotiate and

implement general wage levels and government spending across the economy in return for avoiding strikes and labor unrest.⁶¹

1.13.10 Mercantile Capitalism

It is one of the important types of free enterprise which is current and fast growing. It gives preference and special benefits to the sector of the economy owned by the government. It is the economic doctrine and controls to foreign trade. It has much importance for ensuring the military security of the state.

Mercantilism dominated western European economic policy and discourse from 16th to late 18th centuries.⁶² The theory varied sophistication from one writer to another and evolved over time. It was centered in England and France.

1.13.11 Social Capitalism

It put forward a strong social support network for the poor enhances capital output. Australian Prime Minister, Kevin Rudd has termed 'social capitalism' which includes '*a system of open markets, unambiguously regulated*' by an activist state.⁶³ It is a theory of political stance, challenges the idea that the capitalist system is intrinsically aggressive to the goals of socialism.⁶⁴

The philosopher, Van Kersbergen identifies social capitalism as the '*common kernel*' of the European welfare state and situates social capitalism as a '*middle way*' between socialist collectivism and neo-liberal individualism. It posits that a strong social support for poor enhances capital output. It recognizes the unique success of capitalism, particularly under appropriate social supervision. It seeks to create a balanced approach to business and the role of the state.

1.13.12 Crony Capitalism

The term '*Crony capitalism*' has made an impact in the public arena. The term is used interchangeably with corporate welfare to the extent that there is a difference in the subsidies of major corporations, excluding tax loopholes and all manner of regulatory and trade decisions. It is generally associated with more virulent government intervention. One of the philosophers, Noam Chomsky has argued that

the word '*crony*' is superfluous when describing capitalism.⁶⁵ Burton W. has distinguished the term crony capitalism with reference to marketplace without special aid from government, whom he calls 'market entrepreneurs' who succeed 'by producing a quality product at a competitive price'.⁶⁶

1.13.13 Super Capitalism

It is an extra kind of capitalism pervaded in the world. It was a concept developed in Italy. Fascist leader, Benito Mussolini, claimed that super-capitalism is 'a capitalist enterprise, when difficulties arise, throws itself like a dead weight into the state's arms.' It is then that those who once ignored the state now seek it out anxiously'.⁶⁷

He argued that Italian fascism did not support to dynamic and heroic capitalism. Mussolini strongly criticized super-capitalism by saying that its inspiration and justification is in a utopia. He did not appreciate dynamic and heroic capitalism but be pleased about its contribution to industrialization.

1.14. Conclusion

The present chapter explores the significance and the scope of the Capitalism in literature. Capitalism itself does refer not just to markets for the exchange of goods and services, which have existed since immemorial. It is the system of innovation, wealth creation, and social change that has brought to billions of people prosperity that was unimaginable to earlier generations of human beings. The study explores the different kinds of meanings of Capitalism from back to history. It has numerous meanings. Many writers and thinkers used the term in different way.

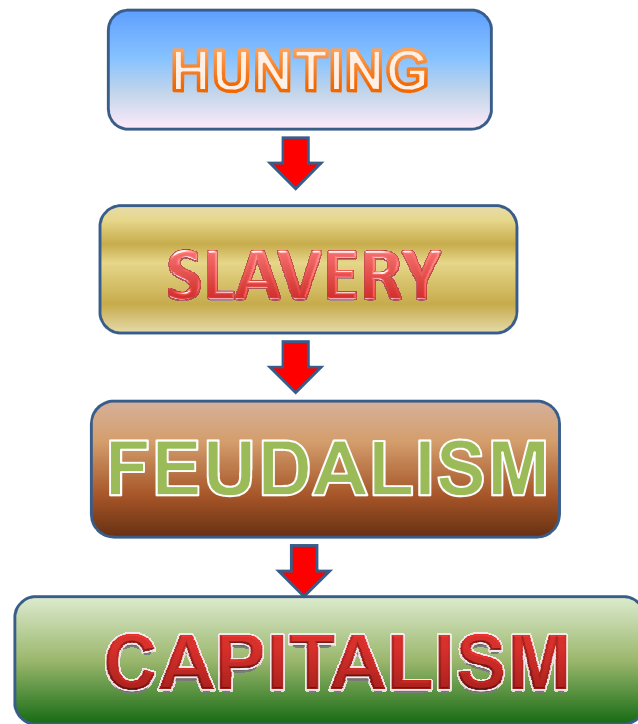
Karl Marx found the term helpful and discussed it in relation with Marxism. Adam Smith, Simon Tormey, Terry Eagleton, Alan Greenspan, Harvey, Ruthbard, Lenin, Weber and others also discussed about Capitalism. It involves not just to markets for the exchange of goods and services, which have existed since immemorial. It is the system of innovation, wealth creation, and social change that has brought to billions of people prosperity that was unimaginable to earlier generations of human beings. It is a socio political-economic system based on the principle of individual rights. Capitalism include privatization, industries, control

labour market, class, slavery, distribution, exploitation, demand, supply and many other things.

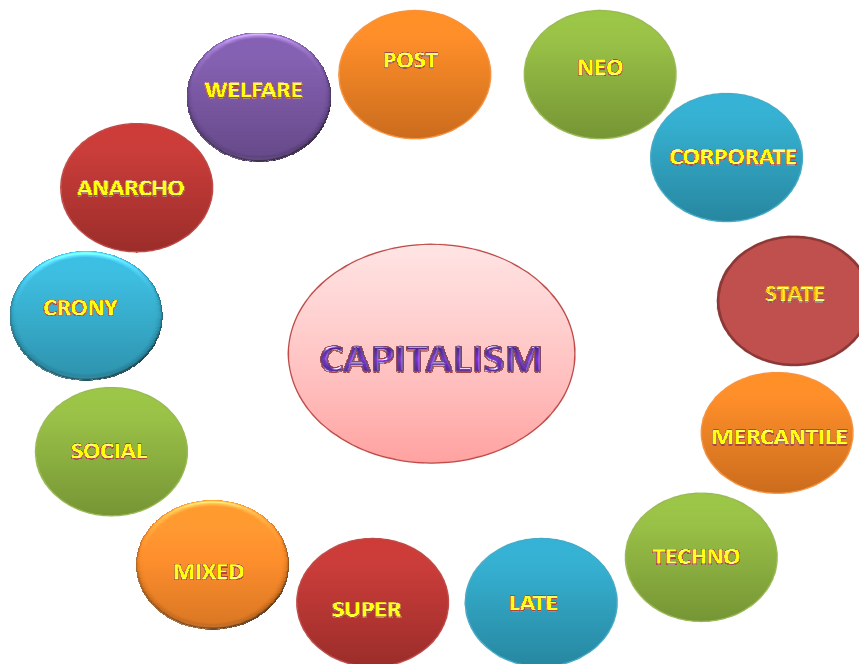
The present chapter examines the rise of capitalism, the history of world and Indian capitalism, capitalist thinkers such as Adam Smith, Terry Eagleton, Ruthbard, Greenspan, Lenin, Weber, Simon Tormey and etc. The study sheds light on various types of capitalism such as state capitalism, crony capitalism, industrial capitalism, corporate capitalism, mixed capitalism, post-capitalism, techno capitalism and many others. Such a discussion on types of capitalism and its uses and impacts on society will be helpful in further study. It also gave an account of the commerce, money, wages, labour, master, oppression, profit, loss, production, distribution and many other things.

In the light of the foregoing discussion, the chapter sheds light on the account of Capitalism. It will be supportive in the consequently chapters.

THE HISTORY OF CAPITALISM



TYPES OF CAPITALISM



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