

**MARXISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY**Rinkesh Kumar¹ Dr. Parmil Kumar²¹(Assistant Professor, North India College of Higher Education Najibabad (Bijnor) U.P.)²(Associate Professor, Sahu Jain (P.G) College, Najibabad (Bijnor) U.P)

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**ABSTRACT**

This study aims to present cultural studies and economical and cultural (theory) Marxism. It was Karl Marx and his disciple Fredrick Engels who first used it to see capitalism in their works. Especially, this paper wants to analyze the data of Marxism in the 21st century and sees many aspects of Marxism's ideas that are relevant to in the 21st century/ there are many works including *Das Capital* which provides the right path to the future economy in the 21st century. The paper discusses how to find out the ideas which are relevant in the 21st century.

Keywords: Capitalism, Marxism, Economic, Cultural Studies

**INTRODUCTION**

Marxism is one of the most influential intellectual movements in the history of ideas. It is Karl Marx who made the dominant field is, social-political and economical philosophy. Marxism influence can be seen in many fields. Including economics, literature, history, culture studies psychoanalytic, sociology and cultural theory. A body of doctrine Marxism was developed by Karl Marx and Fredrick Engels in the mid-19th century. Marxism analysis the effects of capitalism on labor productivity and economic development. In other words, it focuses on and the working classes inherently whose power relationship is explicated and created the class conflict. Karl Marx believes that the conflict lead to the revolution and the working class would overthrow the capitalist class and they would control the economy. In the words of Chris Barker:

“Marx argued that the first priority of human beings is the production of their means of subsistence through labor power and the use of tools. Thus the means of production (tools), and the relations of production constituted by the social organization of labor, form a mode of production, which is a central category of Marxism. The organization of a mode of production is not simply a matter of coordinating objects, rather, it is inherently tied up with relations between people which, while social, that is, cooperative and coordinated, are also matters of power and conflict. Marxists regard social antagonisms, which are an intrinsic part of a mode of production, as the motor of historical change. Further, given the priority accorded to production, other aspects of human relations, for example, consciousness, culture, and politics are said to be structured by economic relations.”¹

On the 2000th anniversary of Karl Marx's birthday, the president of republic China Xi Jinping says. “We must win the advantages, win the initiative and win the future. We must continuously improve---powerful ideological weapon for us to understand the world, grasp the low, seek the truth, and change the world.”² In contemporary society, the 21st century's world has already warm welcome back Karl Marx and his teaching seems capsulate. Marx's philosophy and economic ideas are relevant to the contemporary economy. Thus, Today Marxism's theory might even be revived.

In his book *Das Capital*, Karl Marx defined economic reproduction in capitalism and predicted that there was a tendency to focus on capital and centralize. Whereas the first aspect shows the accumulation of surplus values the value above the labor power of the workers is appropriated as a profit by the capitalist. The second phase, as a result of a mix of capitals of many individuals, almost always leads to capital increase as a result of bankruptcy or economic crisis. The implication of this analysis is disastrous for the defenders of the blind hands of the marketability to distribute their wealth. Marx predicted that one characteristic of capitalism in the 21st century is the widening gap between rich and poor. According to Oxfam's latest report in the year 2017, 82% of the total wealth created In the world went into the pockets of the rich, while the poorest of the world did not increase their wealth. German philosophers first understood that the instability of capitalism and cyclical crises and economic crises are not the faults of the capitalist system, but fundamental characteristic of it. Even today, efforts are made to promote a different idea however, from the stock market crash of 1929 to the crisis of 2007-2008; there is a clear path that follows the patterns mentioned by Marx. Even well street magnets turn to the capital pages to finds some answers. Perhaps, that understanding was one of the most revolutionary of Marxist ideas,

¹ Barker, Chris. *The SAGE Dictionary of Cultural Studies* Sage publication 2014

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marxism#21st_century



"The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles," we read in 1948, the Communist Manifesto written by Marx and Friedrich Engels. This thesis chucks out liberal ideas into crisis. According to Marx the bourgeois state, with establishing its dominance over the rest of the hegemonic class is another tool of the capitalist class. A century and a half later, 1% of the conflicts that dominate and fought between 99% of the other. According to Marx, capitalists need to keep wages low for more profit- This can be achieved as long as another worker is waiting for someone to replace a agree to the terms and conditions. That is the name of "reserve industrial army" though the social and trade union has struggled since the 19th century to the present day, the elements of this situation have changed, especially in the search for lower wages in the trade sector will continue unabated. In the twentieth century, large manufacturing companies in Europe and America migrated to Asia in search of a skilled workforce. Though recent governments may indicate a lot of jobs through the process as stated by the Donald Trump administration in the U.S, the fact that these companies maintained their high growth rates due to the exploitation of cheap labor successes in current studies regarding wages shows that labor purchasing power has been decreasing in western countries for about 30 years, and the gap is higher between executives according to an article the economist where workers' wages have been steady in countries like America during the last two decades, the salary of top executives, the salary of top executives has increased significantly they have earned an average salary from 40 time to 110 times. While, Marx describes the mechanisms. While Marx gives and an indication of the mechanism of exploitation involved in the process of capital accumulation, he is particularly critical of financial capital that does not have a direct physical role in the economy but is created in a "Fictitious" manner such as promissory notes or bonds. In his day, the modern development of this sector of the economy could not be imagined, due to the use of computers, for 4 financial transactions with the speed of light. Complex financial mechanism- so-called "subprime" which called for a crisis in 2007-2008 is a firm

confirmation of Marx's commercial advertising on radio and television was not fast seen in the 19th century. The modern system of individualizing advertising messages on the internet was low, but Marx had already warned that the capacity to remove segregation and false need of the people.

"The extension of products and needs becomes a contriving and ever-calculating subservience to inhuman, sophisticated, unnatural, and imaginary appetites," he predicted over 150 years ago."³

The Cell phones have become outdated in a few months, and advertise is responsible for convincing users to by the latest models in the present world. In the meantime, home appliances are made with planned abstraction so that they stop working after a few time, and then create the need to replace them.

"The need of a constantly expanding market for its products chases the bourgeoisie over the whole surface of the globe. It must nestle everywhere, settle everywhere, establish conations everywhere," Marx and Engels wrote in the Communist Manifesto."⁴

With the globalization of markets, the picture of the imposition of a culture determined by their consumption could not be more accurate. At some time, the prominence of monopolies is accompanied by the creation of transnational monopolies. However, the classical liberal economic theory recognized that competition would maintain a plurality of ownership Marx took a step further and identified a tendency for integration based on the law of market coercion. Some of the current examples such as large media, telephone, and oil group by

³ http://textlab.econ.columbia.edu/~jjacobs/marx/Marx%20&%20Engels%20Collected%20Works%20Volume%203_%20Ka%20-%20Karl%20Marx.txt

⁴ Ibid



Some of the current examples of the process such as large media, telephone, and oil groups, described by Marx. The suicidal tendency of capitalism "all that is solid melts into air," is the most enlightened reflection capitalism in the Communist Manifesto. Marx and Engels understood the creativity of capitalism as well as self-destructive nature of capitalism, in which the rhythm of production and temporary consumption and temporary consumption at any cost with the effort of productivity. It is the same trend which is currently at the edge of our planet collapse. Human being influence on the rise in temperature in the world is scientifically confirmed although some of the presidents of America have not confirmed it either.

CONCLUSION

Thus, Marxism is one of the intellectual movements in the history of ideas and cultural studies were Marxism that is given the future details by its theorists. Karl Marx wrote "Das Capital in which he gives the future economical detail about capitalism and labor. In the 21st century, Marxism ideas all are right in the present time most over it; he gives the privilege about the feature of the economy. Cultural studies, Marxism has played a significant role.

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