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How capitalism could be the new market in the Anthropocene era: a review

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Abstract: Our planet, the Earth, has entered a new era, known as the Anthropocene. It is characterised by the changes brought about by human activity, which is reflected in the name, and which are causing environmental degradation. This paper reviews many studies performed by previous researchers, which show that, over the past centuries, much progress has been made in improving living conditions for millions of people. However, the developed countries of the world must play a vital role in bringing about the necessary further changes in the environment to secure the future of our planet.

Keywords: capitalism; Anthropocene; future economy; communism; corporate.

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Biographical notes: Miti Mallick is a dedicated research scholar at Bankura University, Purandarpur, West Bengal, India. Her work revolves around ecological impacts of the Anthropocene era. Her research has led to significant contributions in academics, highlighting the urgent need for sustainable development practices.

1 Introduction

Usually, capitalism recognises a financial system in which individuals own and control property according to their tendencies, and solicitation and supply uninhibitedly set costs in business areas in a way that can serve the prosperity of society (Birch and Muniesa 2020). It is first proposed by, Paul Crutzen, who is meant to be the father of the Anthropocene stated that the Anthropocene depends on the understanding that, because of the impacts of expanding populace and financial improvement on the worldwide climate, mankind ought to be viewed as a significant land and geo – biological factor on Earth. The fundamental component of capitalism is the intention to create again. The two sides to a wilful exchange trade enjoy their benefit in the outcome, yet neither can get what the person being referred to needs without keeping an eye on what various requirements. This objective individual situation can provoke financial achievement. In an industrialist economy, capital assets like plants, mines, and rail lines can be elite and controlled, work is purchased for cash remuneration, capital augmentations work to private owners, and expenses allocate capital and work between fighting uses (Arboleda,

2020). Though some sort of free enterprise is the justification behind basically all economies today, for a critical piece of the last century it was one of two huge ways of managing monetary affiliation. On the other hand, in socialism, the state has the technique for creation, and state-guaranteed adventures hope to support social extraordinary rather than benefits. Financial analysts characterise capitalism into various gatherings utilising different rules. Capitalism, for instance, can be just cut into two kinds, in light of how creation is coordinated (Johnston and Regan, 2018). In liberal market economies, the genuine market is normal and the weight of the innovative connection occurs in a decentralised manner like the unregulated economy found in the UK and US. Created market economies, of course, exchange private information through non-market associations, for instance, affiliations and business connections as in Germany and Japan (Röper, 2018). Even more lately, market examiners have perceived four capitalism sorts of perceived by the gig of undertaking (the most well-known approach to starting associations) in driving headway and the institutional setting in which notable contemplations are laid out to nudge money-related improvement. In state-coordinated private enterprise, the public authority closes which regions will create. Initially, propelled by a craving to cultivate development, this sort of capitalism has a few traps: extreme speculation, picking some unacceptable victors, powerlessness to defilement, and trouble it is as of now not fitting to pull out help when it. Oligarchic capitalism is situated toward safeguarding and advancing an exceptionally restricted part of the populace (Markus and Charnysh, 2017). Money-related improvement is positively not a central objective, and countries with this arrangement have a ton of difference and debasement. Tremendous firm private enterprise takes advantage of economies of scale. This type is critical for the enormous scope of assembling things. The inventive free enterprise produces advance like vehicles, telephones, and PCs. These improvements are commonly the consequence of individuals and new firms. Anyway, it takes colossal firms to proficiently make and market new things, so a mix of gigantic firms and spearheading private enterprise seems, by all accounts, to be great. This is the sort that portrays the USA as more than a few different nations (Alami et al., 2022).

1.1 Birth of capitalism

Since the seventeenth century the colonisation of Victorian Britain on Virginia to say the least, fundamentalism outlined a crucial weapon in the defence stockpile of the state exclusively used to contain the class fights sought after by substandard peoples with the ultimate objective of making the structure acceptable for capital assortment. Moreover, arranging a record of injustice inside the open truth of tendency by capitalism to find it inside the populous experience between the East and west helps make straight forward the majority of prejudices, counting the racialisation of parts of the European low class. This clarification of the organising power of bigotry and the separated manners by which the working class has been fused into industrialist relations of control has significant consequences for governmental issues. Virde (2019) has developed a record showing the meaning of prejudice to the creation of advancement. The insightful returns of careless European social sciences for a more bound together recorded sociological methodology incorporate the exposing of the personal connection between capitalism, class battles, and bigotry, especially the way that entrepreneur rule progressed through a course of separation and various levelled re-requesting of the worldwide low class. A non-directional governmental issue gambles with leaving immaculate treacheries created

by memorable and contemporaneous prejudices. All things being equal, an elective methodology is proposed, one that welcomes developments to wilfully catch requests for monetary equity against prejudice and subsequently embrace and demystify the distinctions recorded into the aggregate body of the working class by capitalism.

Rabiyath (2019) explains the idea of a unique gathering. It uses the Marxist thought of the method of creation to give the idea of the authentic figure which Marx portrays as the pre-industrialist cash proprietor. Two thoughts are presented such as the cash conceiving slave method of creation, existing since vestige and separating itself from the old-style slave method of creation; the legally binding cash siring method of creation that arose in the mediaeval times comparable to monetary plans given organisations or affiliations. The drill sergeant of every one of these two pre-industrialist methods of creation is a pre-entrepreneur cash proprietor. His later 'conflict and contact' with the worker who has turned into a common is at last talked about. Unique amassing is not crudely created or accommodating industrialist gathering, yet the change of pre-entrepreneur social relations into entrepreneur social relations. No variant of capitalism is the domain of a majority rule government, opportunity, or equity. Capitalism is a social framework where direct pressure ensuring monetary double-dealing managed by the rulers is consolidated into the financial connection itself. 'Opportunity' is the type of appearance of a generally explicit arrangement of class control and double-dealing.

Let us take an example of a study made by Hodgson (2016) leads to the subject of imbalances of abundance and pay, and how they are created inside capitalism that sums up, a key pieces of the book *Conceptualising Capitalism*, briefly makes sense of why establishments should be vital to the meaning of private enterprise, and what is the nature and occupation. It dates the rising of private enterprise in England to the improvement of money-related establishments in the eighteenth hundred years, particularly concerning the institutional conditions for the use of the property as protection and the exchanging of commitments, this thinks about why market analysts and others play frequently made light of the part of specific monetary organisations, while capitalism is a market framework it has missing business sectors, leaving open an essential job for the state.

Brugger (2020) stated in his study,

“Affected by legislatures’ requirement for quick cash to fund wars and elites’ craving for banking advancements, concentrated banters on revenue instalments and usury limitations altogether changed scholastics’ situation on banking and cash loaning. Loosening up limitations on cash loaning opened and worked with the underpinning of the first large present-day banks. Notwithstanding the adjusting ideal scene, changing legislative and well-off residents’ inclinations encouraged financial developments. Around a similar time when the first current private banks arose, the first open and non-benefit banks were established. Subsequently, the essential trinity of private, public, and non-benefit banks overwhelms the European financial area since it arose in the middle-age Italian City-States and Catalonia. Moreover, political and monetary elites’ and driving market analysts’ views on banking changed altogether. Very threatening toward all types of banking and cash loaning toward the start, changing financial and political circumstances adjusted the elites’ view: political, monetary, and, surprisingly, strict elites perceived the need of large scope banking for monetary advancement and military achievement.”

Banters over ‘advancement’ have been key to the improvement of authentic humanistic ways to deal with international relations (IR). Inside the sub-part of international historical sociology (IHS), more things have been done to figure out a generally unique origination of worldwide relations, which is then used to undermine unilinear origins of worldwide advancement. In any case, Duzgun (2018) contends that IHS has not continued far enough in effectively curing the issue of unilinear. The issue is that an authentic story, informed by IHS, tends to Trans historical free enterprise, which, consequently, misses the generative thought of overall relations, as well as the fundamental heterogeneity of going approaches to progression both inside and past Western Europe.

Caferro (2020) inspected the job of Christianity in Florence in pre-modern European capitalism and also it looks to contextualise and historicise confidence and economy, to push their essentially interlaced nature and all the more explicitly how thoughts of ‘exchange’ and *diriturra* (moral Christian integrity) associate the adversarial sides and interface additionally Florentine money and business history, which are time and again concentrated freely. It contends that integrity and administration of Christianity to the congregation (a non-cynical remuneration) were conjoined with a determined, contemplated benefit thought process – clear particularly among ecclesiastical investors, a critical area of the Florentine economy.

Sperber (2019) proposed an educated person recorded overview of express capitalism’s many lives across different companies of creating: early Marxist announcements on state free enterprise at the time International; theories of state free enterprise progressed in the essential portion of the 20th 100 years considering the European experience of war dissident portrayals of the Soviet Union as a state-business person; post-Second World War hypotheses of the state-forcing plan of action private enterprise in the Western Bloc; appraisals of state free enterprise as an improvement procedure in ‘immature nations’ during the 1970s and 1980s; in conclusion, the current award on new instances of state free enterprise in emerging economies. This study continues to scrutinise the hypothetical and definitional constraints of the state-private enterprise. It then, at that point, outlines fundamental institutional elements of state-industrialist arrangements as understood in the writing.

Herer (2020) revealed insight into the connection between capitalism and dictatorship. Previously it is addressed here by the Nazis of Germany, though the last option is seen essentially in Marxism terms as a method of creation given compensation work and the private responsibility for a method for creation, even though Chiapello and Boltanski’s determination of change the soul of capitalism, establishes one more significant perspective for the conversation. According to the viewpoint of class relations, one-party rule depends on the ruthless concealment of all indications of labourers’ self-association, and on diverting the disappointment of declassed negligible bourgeoisie. The industrialist’s progress from the place of proprietor business person to that of proprietor rentier and the exchange of the executives under the control of another class of supervisors is depicted with regards to a bigger course of changes that capitalism changes in Germany in the 1930s and elsewhere.

1.2 Evolution of capitalism

Franks and Mayer (2017) have studied the advancement of proprietorship and control of firms all over the planet for more than from the beginning of the 20th century to the

present time. This contains the changes that have occurred in the idea of securities exchanges and the differences between those with numerous examples of possession that are seen all over the globe. Specifically, it records the development in scattering in proprietorship that occurred in numerous nations from the beginning of the 20th century. It reports that this occurred without formal frameworks of financial backer insurance yet within the sight of institutional advancements that worked with the structure of transparent financial backers and firms. Despite the view that convergences of possession fundamentally subvert the activity of value markets by taking advantage of minority interests, the party contends that in certain nations they assumed a focal part in practising control as well as in advancing relations among financial backers and firms that were integral to the improvement of their securities exchanges.

Conti (2020) studied the connection between the advancement of the entrepreneur framework and the issue of ecological maintainability. As indicated by an early idea, capitalism is a power that adjusts the regular habitat. On an allegorical level, industrialist society is portrayed by an oedipal-rapacious component: the common habitat should be adjusted to the requirements of capitalism. The second idea of entrepreneur development was created during the final part of the 20th century: natural maintainability was connected to three ideas: cut-off points to financial development, the human, and the environment, all implying risk. In Western social orders, between the 1980s and 1990s, issues connected to joblessness and the misuse of HR arose. In this viewpoint, self-absorption is a social condition that shapes the premise of the rationale of a customer society. All in all, contemporary capitalism has re-imagined the possibility of human existence. On a figurative level, Pygmalion's capitalism makes life and nature. The investigation of the ecological subject is, according to this viewpoint, an examination of capitalism and its development.

Shahrier et al. (2016) executed field examinations of social worth direction and reviews for significant areas of Bangladesh:

- 1 country
- 2 momentary
- 3 industrialist social orders.

And the outcomes of the study uncovered that with the advancement from country to industrialist social orders, individuals are probably going to be not so prosocial but rather more liable to be cutthroat. Likewise observed that individuals become more pro-self with expanding age, instruction, and the number of kids. These outcomes recommend that significant natural, environmental change or supportability issues, which require collaboration as opposed to rivalry, will act more peril like social orders become an industrialist.

Stanwick (2016) examined the progression of free enterprise in British and American composition. The impact of private enterprise on the presence of individuals has been a lot of tending to in both British and American composition over the many years. One transcendent subject from the two surges of composing is how private enterprise affects the lower-class occupants in the public eye. Another overwhelming point that will be presented is the means by which well-off industrialists are portrayed in both British and American studies.

Phiri (2020) made a study to propel a hypothetical comprehension of the development in Africa by returning to the sociology banter in 20th century Africa. This mission is not an original assignment, as exemplary neo-Marxists, nonconformists and Marxists have discussed this deep-rooted question. The study contends that it should be perceived as a rough philosophy, which was laid out when European social orders moved from feudalism to one more strategy for creation during the 1500s. Private enterprise was also gotten comfortable as contemplations of social Darwinism gained force all through its turn of events. Free enterprise as a world system is predicated on the adversary of Black bias and destruction of Africans from the overall human norm, which has suggestions for Africa's contemporary headway.

Taylor (2019) stated in his study that, in contemporary Africa, the state is at this point not incontestably the dominating entertainer on the business scene. In increasingly more African nations, large firms and the business visionaries at their rudders progressively play dislodged the state's part, in this manner working with the ascent of an ostensibly more ordinary type of industrialist practice on the landmass in which the method for creation are held progressively in private hands. This is a shift from the earlier period when such private area jobs existed as an almost restrictive safeguard for non-Africans. That African substances have moved strikingly into this space has moved the legislative issues of capitalism and weakened the allure of communist investigations in African social orders.

2 Background

2.1 Recent concepts in capitalism

Liang et al. (2022) have surveyed the key meanings of platform capitalism and give an outline of their particular elements. This permits us to distinguish the two likenesses and contrasts in the outlining of these four terms and additionally dive into the philosophies fundamental to these four terms, consequently giving a scrutinising of the neophilia portraying the talk outlining the platform capitalism. Also, they express that the expression called 'platform capitalism' captures an interesting plan which is dealt with interceded by stages has been accomplished through pushes in information and communication technologies, changes in use modes and tendencies, and changes in how work is envisioned. Past business-related changes, the move of stage private enterprise reflects greater social and political as well as financial changes. While studies in front of an audience of private enterprise and its complex signs proliferate, there is an absence of agreement in the writing in regards to its vital highlights and attributes. Looking to give applied lucidity and to add to endeavours of hypothesis, we here break down four principal aspects of stage capitalism, to be specific, publicly supporting, the gig economy, stage economy and sharing economy.

Carroll and Brown (2018) made a study to present and give an outline of the subject of CSR (corporate social obligation). The methodology is to introduce a prologue to the significance of the subject and a survey of the idea's advancement and improvement which incorporates an investigation of the theme's importance and contending and corresponding structures that are connected. Among these connected ideas are the accompanying: business morals, partnering the executives, manageability, and corporate citizenship, making shared esteem, cognisant private enterprise, and reason-driven

business. These thoughts are frequently used alternately with CSR, and they share more in every way that really matters, than contrasts. In their middle, each embraces worth, harmony, and obligation. The part moreover researches different key investigation streets that are exceptionally contemporary. Among these, are political CSR; the CSP-CFP relationship and business case for CSR; upstream/downstream CSR; CSR in emerging economies, corporate social activism, and corporate social untrustworthiness to follow subjects. In the last examination, it is contended that the subject of CSR keeps on being in a vertical and economical direction in both reasonable turns of events and practice.

Fuchs (2019) stated in his study that the 'finish of history' has not occurred. Philosophical and financial emergency and the state of affairs of neoliberal capitalism beginning around 2008 interest a re-established commitment with Marx. Be that as it may, assuming we are to oppose capitalism we should get Marx: Marxism today should speculate how correspondence advances, media portrayal, and digitalisation have come to portray contemporary private enterprise. There is a sincere prerequisite for essential, Marxian-awakened data as a foundation for changing the world and how we convey from mechanised private enterprise towards high-level communism and open-door socialism.

Arvidsson (2019) examined the possible job of the lodge later on change of computerised capitalism by contrasting it with the job of the house in the progress of capitalism. In middle age and early current Europe, the hall upheld continuous social and mechanical development as well as another common society coordinated around the mix of lodge-based unimportant creation and new beliefs of opportunity and equity. Today the new house created by the worldwide genuine subsumption of standard life processes are supporting comparable types of centre-based insignificant creation. In the wake of situating the new negligible makers inside the system of the emergency of computerised capitalism, the article closes by extrapolating various theoretical situations for their part in its future change.

Laclau (2018) stated in his study that, even though reliance investigation was enlivened partially by Marxism and albeit a few of the first scholars of the school called themselves Marxists, numerous universal Marxists were very incredulous of the hypothesis. One of the most persuasive of these standard Marxists is Ernesto Laclau, an Argentine political researcher at the University of Essex in England, whose contentions proclaimed the 'methods of examination' approach. Laclau adopts the reliance strategy through an evaluation of Frank and in this way does not address the more refined masterminds like Cardoso and Faletto, albeit a portion of his analysis could be applied to them also. His focal contention is that Frank has a mixed-up meaning of capitalism, and has overemphasised the significance of exchange and business while having misjudged the method of creation and how society is coordinated to deliver merchandise. Laclau proposes that a more exact investigation would look to characterise the combination of mediaeval, slave, and entrepreneur approaches to creating merchandise, instead of just lumping this large number of divergent methods of creation under the single rubric of capitalism. The main ramifications of this more prominent intricacy in the investigation is that the confidence of Frank and others, who accepted that communism was the following chronicled stage (since capitalism was at that point deep-rooted), was unwarranted. Laclau suggests that the choices for the eventual fate of Latin America are not to be decreased to such oversimplified formulae yet rather will arise out of a long and complex course of class battle in different blended methods of creation. Since Laclau's composing may be particularly challenging for perusers not acquainted with Marxist wordings.

Chakrabarty (2017) stated in his study that, the conversation of worldwide environmental change is formed by the scholarly classifications created to address capitalism and globalisation. However environmental change is just a single appearance of humankind's shifting and speeding up sway on the Earth system. The normal situation that might be expected in the Anthropocene brings up troublesome issues of distributive equity among the poor and rich. Thoughtfulness regarding the Anthropocene urges us to think about individuals on different scales and in different settings – as parts of an overall industrialist system and as people from now-winning creature classifications – yet the conversation is, until additional notification, really coordinated by the experiences and thoughts of the world.

Hesmondhalgh (2017) made a study in the recharging of thought of culture and media in capitalism, by looking for strong regulating starting points for investigation using different viable components: moral economy, prosperity comprehended as thriving, and Nussbaum and Sen's capabilities approach. Two further thoughts, practical with an ethical economy, can restore and restore the investigation of free enterprise, media, and culture. The first is a particular (Aristotelian) start of success, understood as flourishing. This is shown, and its supposed obligation to examine media and culture under free enterprise is made sense of. The resulting thought is capacities, which can give a reason to oversee different understandings of flourishing.

The sharing economy incorporates online distributed monetary exercises as different as a rental (Airbnb), for-benefit administration arrangement (Uber), and giving (Freecycle). The Silicon Valley examples of overcoming adversity of Airbnb and Uber have catalysed an energetic sharing economy talk, and took an interest in by the media, officeholder enterprises, business people, and grassroots activists. Inside this talk, the sharing economy is outlined in problematic ways; going from a likely pathway to supportability, to a terrible type of neoliberalism. Notwithstanding, these framings share a typical vision of the sharing economy (a specialty of development) decentralising and upsetting laid out socio-specialised and monetary constructions (systems). Here, Martin (2016) present an examination of the internet sharing economy talk; distinguishing that the sharing economy is outlined as a financial open door; a more practical type of utilisation; a pathway to a decentralised, fair and feasible economy; making unregulated commercial centres, building up the neoliberal worldview. Although a study of hyper-utilisation was vital to the development of the sharing economy specialty, it has been effectively re-examined by system entertainers as simply a monetary open door. On the off chance that the sharing economy follows this pathway of corporate co-choice, it shows improbability to drive progress to manageability.

The expansion of worldwide worth chains is depicted in scholar and strategy circles as addressing new advancements opens doors for firms and locales in the worldwide south. This article tests these cases by inspecting unique material from non-legislative associations' reports and optional sources on the piece of clothing and gadgets chains in Cambodia and China, individually. This experimental proof proposes that these worldwide worth chains create new types of specialist destitution. In light of these discoveries, Selwyn (2019) has proposed the original global poverty chain approach. The article studies and reformulates head ideas related to the global value chain approach – of worth-added, lease, and chain administration – and challenges a central presumption common inside global value chain investigation: that labourers' low wages are a component of their work in low usefulness enterprises. All things considered, that's what it shows numerous provider firms in the worldwide south areas, or more, useful than their

reciprocals in the worldwide north; regularly prevalently female specialists in these businesses are taken advantage of (paid compensation beneath their means necessities) and three chain administration addresses a lead firm worth catching system, which escalates labourer abuse.

2.2 Future of capitalism

Fatehi and Taasoobshirazi (2020) have stated in their study that, after the fall of global socialism in the previous Soviet Union, capitalism has stayed the main suitable choice. Monetary and monetary issues of capitalism of ongoing times, be that as it may, have achieved forward banter on the job and state of capitalism, and mainly it is the future. These issues have made unbridled capitalism may not create declared success. Some have scrutinised its future suitability in the current structure and predicted its transformation into an alternate kind that could make it more valuable to individuals and stronger to make due.

Delanty (2019) gave a structure to pondering how the topic of things to come of capitalism may be tended to in his article. One of the issues dwells in the actual meaning of capitalism and of what its characterising highlights comprise and whether we ought to discuss 'industrialist economy' or 'entrepreneur society' or the or some sort of post-entrepreneur situation. By looking at Castoriadis, Habermas, and Polanyi, it is contended that capitalism and a majority rule government together establish the characterising elements of innovation and that the subsequent pressures will give force to the fundamental circuits of expected change. Five situations for taking a gander at what's to come are examined. Taking everything into account, it is contended that different conceivable outcomes can be perceived with regard to advances, breakdown, or change.

Ruhm (2021) stated in his study that, while principally designated towards a well-known crowd, the volume will hold any importance with numerous market analysts. It proposes how public and private techniques as of now practised in the USA, got together with and deficiently causing the declining financial and social states of less instructed, have provoked extended mortality from prescriptions, implosion, and continuous liver ailment. Subsequent to depicting the material in DEATHS in broad detail, he suggests a collection of investigation questions that ought to be addressed to assert or refute Case and Deaton's conflicts and portray troubles in their key speculations. Among the last choices are the limit of the proposed connections to make sense of the pointedly contrasting mortality directions of non-Hispanic whites, contrasted and different gatherings, and the circumstance of the noticed mortality changes. En route, he raises questions about the value of the 'passings of despondency' conceptualisation, with its solid ramifications about causality.

Streeck et al. (2021) made a study on capitalism as a developing recorded arrangement by Craig Calhoun and Wolfgang Streeck, along with commitments by SASE organiser Amitai Etzioni and British writer Polly Toynbee. They explain the significant patterns in terms of capitalism. Notwithstanding these inconsistencies, Calhoun sees capitalism as far-fetched to go through a quick breakdown, yet prone to generate proceeds with difficulties connected with monetary dangers, restricted worldwide participation, negative impacts, and development in illegal types of capitalism. Together, the specialists present a grim image of things to come for capitalism, which is probably

going to be a time of enduring issues, where new upright groundworks of post-capitalism stay however tricky as they seem to be important.

Kirsh (2021) stated in their study that, a prosperous industrialist society is a moderately new event. It arose because of a few advancements which expanded the world GDP per capita six-fold somewhere in the range between 1900 and 2000. The COVID-19 pandemic has shown how defenceless and delicate the prosperous society is. Its solidness depends on fragile equilibriums between complex cycles, and any interruption of these equilibriums may prompt a deadly emergency. Emergencies that loom for the following many years incorporate environmental change, human overpopulation, the foolish abuse of regular assets, air contamination, and the plastic waste contamination of land and ocean. These emergencies are innate to the actual idea of capitalism which depends on over-the-top creation and utilisation that do not oblige manageability. Following a few emergencies, for example, the 2008 subprime emergency and the COVID-19 pandemic, requests were made to change the industrialist framework fundamentally. Notwithstanding the historical backdrop, the main monetary framework could be capitalism and also can keep a nice personal satisfaction. What we want is not an upset or some new philosophy but instead logical strides to repair the imperfections of capitalism without losing its advantages.

Fenwick and Vermeulen (2016) stated in their study that, the corporate administration model worked around various levelled structures, in which authority and strengthening move through the governing body to the executives and in the long run staff, and the board is mindful of investors (the proprietors) of an organisation, functioned admirably in a period of modern capitalism, yet an associated age it demonstrates undeniably less solid. Enormous firms that have embraced this different evened out corporate organisation model give off an impression of being less responsive to serious worldwide business sectors, troublesome new advances, social changes in perspectives towards utilisation and work, new requests for natural manageability, and approaching robotisation.

3 The relationship between Anthropocene and capitalism

The age wherein people have turned into the real land specialist on the world's surface in the Anthropocene. Be that as it may, which people, and since when? Studying the beginning of this Anthropocene era is an ontological and political as much as a logical demonstration. In this, Saldanha (2020) made a study on how the Anthropocene is unavoidably racial because it streams out of an entrepreneur framework that requires racialising populaces and conditions from early innovation to the present and into what's to come. The author battles that racial capitalism ought to be a focal class in making sense of the beginning of the Anthropocene.

Ruuska (2017) made a study that frames probably unmistakable bits of knowledge from supposed neo-Marxist and eco-Marxist writing on capitalism and its treatment of its natural environmental factors. It frames probably the most unmistakable eco-Marxist scrutinises and talks about a portion of the general primary rationales of capitalism. The part shows the outright inconsistency between capitalism and natural maintainability in more detail and supplements the contention by condemning the purported green or economical entrepreneur regulation. Capitalism has many recognising attributes: the first is the development of items for an outer body. A subsequent one is the creation of wares

to deliver, most frequently private, excess, which likewise involves the presence of an organisation and reflection called private property. The third attribute of capitalism found wherever all over the world is wage work.

Jones (2019) investigated the development of life in ruins in the lower districts of Appalachia. Yet again he expresses that Ethnography in the Anthropocene requires tending and dealing with those making the best of the disaster area that has been made: a promise to see things turning out badly, yet also getting back together. With everything taken into account, manure the (de)compositional cycles, and agreeable assortments support all life in the world. Developing 'more-than-human' and 'human economy' speculating in the regular humanities and monetary human examinations exclusively. At Clearwater Creek a multi-creature type's natural ethic recursively enlightens a money related perspective for getting by with others, where floods brought into the universe of joint efforts analysis into a solid system, revaluing weeds and waste. Sally's works reflect one more kind of moral, ecological, and monetary snare that harvests up in the interstitial spaces and upset scenes of the Anthropocene.

Padovan and Alietti (2019) made a study to manage the cycles of worldwide racialisation and bigotry by an examination of the course of aggregation in light of 'racialised inconsistent trade' cultivating the possibility that inconsistent natural trade is based on the recorded division of individuals in various subordinate races by the worldwide neoliberal request. In this, he expresses that the work of nature in these business visionary circumstances recommends the reinforcing patterns of maltreatment of work, dispossession of workers' domains, erratic extraction of raw parts, and racialisation of this enormous number of cycles. These components reveal a two-fold communication: from one side we are seeing an overall racialisation made nearby socio-regular eccentricities that are changing more horrendous food, land, water, energy also the raw parts frameworks.

González-Ruibal (2018) made a study to preclude the idea of Anthropocene, yet to bring up a portion of its concerns: the relationship of Anthropocenic talks with the development of a sweeping biopolitical science; the deficiencies of the term, which faults all people similarly for a particular impact of innovation and capitalism; its inability to acknowledge a variety of beginnings (yet in addition the issue of tolerating excessively profound beginnings), and the inadequacies of taking on a topographical structure for prehistoric studies. Hence the author recommends that the discipline needs to characterise its times – likewise for the contemporary time frame – and that the Age of Destruction could be an able archaeological partner for the Anthropocene. One of the advantages of illustrating an archaeological time is that it takes innovation and capitalism back to the front and with the issues of force and struggle that have been to a great extent lost in late post-human-centric discussions.

Mathews (2020) stated in his study that, the Anthropocene, a proposed name for a topographical age set apart by human effects on worldwide biological systems, has propelled anthropologists to investigate, participate in hypothetical and strategic trial and error, and foster new types of joint effort. Pundits are worried that the term Anthropocene overemphasised human authority or eradicates differential human obligations, including dominion, capitalism, prejudice, and new types of technocratic administration. Others track down the term accommodating in causing to notice the lamentable ecological change, moving revitalised regard for the ontological boisterousness of the world, to numerous transient scales, and to interweaved social and regular narratives.

Hope (2020) have investigated the complementarities between the talks of the Anthropocene and worldwide capitalism. Doing so enlightens the sorts of emergencies that influence worldwide capitalism as a political-monetary framework and as a socio-ecological, biosphere entirety. These covering areas cooperate with an always unstable anthropogenic Earth system. The net outcome is an intersystem emergency complex that feeds off itself capriciously, through monetary breakdown, environmental obliteration, and key tipping focus related to carbon dioxide discharges, a dangerous atmospheric deviation, and environmental change.

Subedi (2020) made a study on the verifiable scenery of critical diseases and the occupation of Anthropocene and Capitalocene for the ascent and return of pandemics like COVID-19. Books, journal articles, and bits of knowledge offer information that can figure out the eccentricities. A recorded solicitation can instruct us about the chief reasons for pandemics. Human security and nature are lacking, and the overall effect of pandemics at the public level is lacking. The outlines from at different times help us with considering strong ethically and socially fitting philosophies to ease the risks. In the event that the ongoing crisis isn't drawn closer truly at the overall level, the world demands to defy more problematic challenges in years to come.

4 Conclusions

The future of capitalism has been debated by many leaders for years, there are many new actors in the space with ambitions ranging from a recalibration of the current economic system to a fundamental re-imagining and restructuring of capitalism. It is time for a new status quo that thinks about investment capital in an entirely new way. The future of capitalism should reflect a shifted paradigm that honours the role of all stakeholders, from workers to the planet itself. New capitalism project (NCP) is to explore how various stakeholders, including business and finance community members, economists, policymakers, grassroots organisers, and others with shared goals in building a more inclusive and equitable economic system, can better align their work towards systemic change.

In a transformed economic system, investors should ask new questions that redefine 'value' and focus on the beneficiaries. The day has come to create broader, long-term value investments made for people, the planet, and communities. There is a need for a transformed economic system that offers a new way of living and working. We need to create a system that addresses inequality and poverty, invests in solutions to the environmental crisis, and delivers sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Emerging entrepreneurs will play a vital role in the future of this Anthropocene era. The emergence of new concepts of capitalism around the globe indicates that capitalism could be the future of the upcoming years in this Anthropocene period. The opportunities are numerous, and the potential for positive change is immense.

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