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New Marxism for the 21st Century

Polar Marxism as a theory of the contemporary epoch.

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Polar Marxism begins with the contemporary world system. Capitalism in the twenty-first century exists as a world order in which the development of some societies is connected with the dependency of others. This relation forms the structure of the epoch and requires a Marxist theory capable of grasping the world as a whole.

New Marxism emerges at this level of analysis. Its object is the modern world in which capital acts as a global force, forms center and periphery, defines the conditions of development, and turns dependency into a historical relation of subordination. This is where the task of Marxism in the 21st century becomes clear.

Modern Marxism must take the world form of capitalism as its object. Development no longer appears as the internal question of a single society. It becomes part of a wider historical relation between center, periphery, dependency, and the struggle for an independent path of development.

Polar Marxism introduces the concept of anticapital as a necessary concept for analyzing this epoch. Anticapital emerges where capital creates the limit of independent development. It expresses the historical movement toward a break with dependency and toward another trajectory of development.

Through the relation between capital and anticapital, Polar Marxism understands the contemporary epoch as a contradictory whole. Capital produces a world structure of dependency. Anticapital arises from the limits of this structure. Between them, the central historical contradiction of the twenty-first century takes shape.

This work is the entry into Polar Marxism. It shows the need for a contemporary Marxist theory and the task of Marxism for a new epoch. Its object is the real structure of the modern world, where political names and surface descriptions receive their meaning only through the deeper movement of the world system.

Marxism in the 21st century must explain why the development of some societies is tied to the restricted development of others. It must show how the world system produces dependency and why the struggle for development becomes a historical conflict. Polar Marxism makes this conflict the central object of analysis.

Contemporary Marxist theory takes shape here as an analysis of the world system. It treats capitalism as a historical order that produces its own limits. These limits appear in the dependency of the periphery, in the struggle for independent development, and in the emergence of an anticapitalist historical movement.

In this sense, Polar Marxism is the new Marxism of the twenty-first century. It transfers Marxist analysis to the level of the contemporary world system. Classical Marxism revealed the law of capital in bourgeois society. Polar Marxism investigates how this law operates in an epoch where capital has become a world structure and anticapital has become the necessary historical opposite of that structure.

A theory of the contemporary epoch must grasp the world as a historical whole. Polar Marxism provides this view through the analysis of polar contradiction. It shows how global capitalism forms dependency, how the need for independent development arises from that dependency, and why the question of the future becomes the question of overcoming the old world structure.

New Marxism for the 21st century means the development of Marxist theory to the level of contemporary world history. Its object is a world in which capital organizes dependency and anticapital emerges as a historical force directed toward another development.

Polar Marxism begins from this contradiction. Through it, the theory of the contemporary epoch opens.

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