

Chapter 1 : The 2 Seasons- The Mother/Daughter Lifestyle Blog

NewsNEXA is a resource delivering the best-curated content in the world of technology, entertainment, and sports. We aim to cater the enthusiastic audience around the globe with the latest breaking news and stories that matter.

Karl Marx, The worker becomes all the poorer the more wealth he produces, the more his production increases in power and range. The worker becomes an ever cheaper commodity the more commodities he creates. With the increasing value of the world of things proceeds in direct proportion to the devaluation of the world of men. Labour produces not only commodities; it produces itself and the worker as a commodity -- and does so in the proportion in which it produces commodities generally. Marx, Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts

The philosopher, social scientist, historian and revolutionary, Karl Marx, is without a doubt the most influential socialist thinker to emerge in the 19th century. Although he was largely ignored by scholars in his own lifetime, his social, economic and political ideas gained rapid acceptance in the socialist movement after his death in 1883. Until quite recently almost half the population of the world lived under regimes that claim to be Marxist. This very success, however, has meant that the original ideas of Marx have often been modified and his meanings adapted to a great variety of political circumstances. Karl Heinrich Marx was born into a comfortable middle-class home in Trier on the river Moselle in Germany on May 5, 1818. He came from a long line of rabbis on both sides of his family and his father, a man who knew Voltaire and Lessing by heart, had agreed to baptism as a Protestant so that he would not lose his job as one of the most respected lawyers in Trier. At Bonn he became engaged to Jenny von Westphalen, the daughter of Baron von Westphalen, a prominent member of Trier society, and man responsible for interesting Marx in Romantic literature and Saint-Simonian politics. Marx became a member of the Young Hegelian movement. This group, which included the theologians Bruno Bauer and David Friedrich Strauss, produced a radical critique of Christianity and, by implication, the liberal opposition to the Prussian autocracy. Finding a university career closed by the Prussian government, Marx moved into journalism and, in October 1842, became editor, in Cologne, of the influential *Rheinische Zeitung*, a liberal newspaper backed by industrialists. Marx then emigrated to France. During his first few months in Paris, Marx became a communist and set down his views in a series of writings known as the *Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts*, which remained unpublished until the 1930s. In the *Manuscripts*, Marx outlined a humanist conception of communism, influenced by the philosophy of Ludwig Feuerbach and based on a contrast between the alienated nature of labor under capitalism and a communist society in which human beings freely developed their nature in cooperative production. It was also in Paris that Marx developed his lifelong partnership with Friedrich Engels. While in Brussels Marx devoted himself to an intensive study of history and elaborated what came to be known as the materialist conception of history. This he developed in a manuscript published posthumously as *The German Ideology*, of which the basic thesis was that "the nature of individuals depends on the material conditions determining their production. He also joined the Communist League. At a conference of the League in London at the end of 1847 Marx and Engels were commissioned to write a succinct declaration of their position. Scarcely was *The Communist Manifesto* published than the wave of revolutions broke out in Europe. Early in 1848 Marx moved back to Paris when a revolution first broke out and onto Germany where he founded, again in Cologne, the *Neue Rheinische Zeitung*. The paper supported a radical democratic line against the Prussian autocracy and Marx devoted his main energies to its editorship since the Communist League had been virtually disbanded. Settling in London, Marx was optimistic about the imminence of a new revolutionary outbreak in Europe. He was soon convinced that "a new revolution is possible only in consequence of a new crisis" and then devoted himself to the study of political economy in order to determine the causes and conditions of this crisis. During the first half of the 1850s the Marx family lived in poverty in a three room flat in the Soho quarter of London. Marx and Jenny already had four children and two more were to follow. Of these only three survived. This was supplemented by weekly articles written as a foreign correspondent for the *New York Daily Tribune*. By 1853 he had produced a gigantic page manuscript on capital, landed property, wage labor, the state, foreign trade and the world market. *The Grundrisse* or *Outlines* was not published until 1939. In the early 1850s he broke off his work to compose three large

volumes, *Theories of Surplus Value*, which discussed the theoreticians of political economy, particularly Adam Smith and David Ricardo. It was not until that Marx was able to publish the first results of his work in volume 1 of *Capital*, a work which analyzed the capitalist process of production. In *Capital*, Marx elaborated his version of the labor theory of value and his conception of surplus value and exploitation which would ultimately lead to a falling rate of profit in the collapse of industrial capitalism. Volumes II and III were finished during the 1880s but Marx worked on the manuscripts for the rest of his life and they were published posthumously by Engels. One reason why Marx was so slow to publish *Capital* was that he was devoting his time and energy to the First International, to whose General Council he was elected at its inception in 1864. He was particularly active in preparing for the annual Congresses of the International and leading the struggle against the anarchist wing led by Mikhail Bakunin. Although Marx won this contest, the transfer of the seat of the General Council from London to New York in 1872, which Marx supported, led to the decline of the International. The most important political event during the existence of the International was the Paris Commune of 1871 when the citizens of Paris rebelled against their government and held the city for two months. On the bloody suppression of this rebellion, Marx wrote one of his most famous pamphlets, *The Civil War in France*, an enthusiastic defense of the Commune. He did manage to comment substantially on contemporary politics, particularly in Germany and Russia. In Germany, he opposed in his *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, the tendency of his followers Wilhelm Liebknecht and August Bebel to compromise with state socialism of Lasalle in the interests of a united socialist party. He traveled to European spas and even to Algeria in search of recuperation. The deaths of his eldest daughter and his wife clouded the last years of his life. His collaborator and close friend Friedrich Engels delivered the following eulogy three days later: On the 14th of March, at a quarter to three in the afternoon, the greatest living thinker ceased to think. He had been left alone for scarcely two minutes, and when we came back we found him in his armchair, peacefully gone to sleep -- but for ever. An immeasurable loss has been sustained both by the militant proletariat of Europe and America, and by historical science, in the death of this man. The gap that has been left by the departure of this mighty spirit will soon enough make itself felt. Just as Darwin discovered the law of development or organic nature, so Marx discovered the law of development of human history: But that is not all. Marx also discovered the special law of motion governing the present-day capitalist mode of production, and the bourgeois society that this mode of production has created. The discovery of surplus value suddenly threw light on the problem, in trying to solve which all previous investigations, of both bourgeois economists and socialist critics, had been groping in the dark. Two such discoveries would be enough for one lifetime. Happy the man to whom it is granted to make even one such discovery. But in every single field which Marx investigated -- and he investigated very many fields, none of them superficially -- in every field, even in that of mathematics, he made independent discoveries. Such was the man of science. But this was not even half the man. Science was for Marx a historically dynamic, revolutionary force. However great the joy with which he welcomed a new discovery in some theoretical science whose practical application perhaps it was as yet quite impossible to envisage, he experienced quite another kind of joy when the discovery involved immediate revolutionary changes in industry, and in historical development in general. For example, he followed closely the development of the discoveries made in the field of electricity and recently those of Marcel Deprez. For Marx was before all else a revolutionist. His real mission in life was to contribute, in one way or another, to the overthrow of capitalist society and of the state institutions which it had brought into being, to contribute to the liberation of the modern proletariat, which he was the first to make conscious of its own position and its needs, conscious of the conditions of its emancipation. Fighting was his element. And he fought with a passion, a tenacity and a success such as few could rival. And, consequently, Marx was the best hated and most calumniated man of his time. Governments, both absolutist and republican, deported him from their territories. Bourgeois, whether conservative or ultra-democratic, vied with one another in heaping slanders upon him. All this he brushed aside as though it were a cobweb, ignoring it, answering only when extreme necessity compelled him. And he died beloved, revered and mourned by millions of revolutionary fellow workers -- from the mines of Siberia to California, in all parts of Europe and America -- and I make bold to say that, though he may have had many opponents, he had hardly one personal enemy. His name will endure through

the ages, and so also will his work. His thought is not the comprehensive system evolved by some of his followers under the name of dialectical materialism. The very dialectical nature of his approach meant that it was usually tentative and open-ended. There was also the tension between Marx the political activist and Marx the student of political economy. Many of his expectations about the future course of the revolutionary movement have, so far, failed to materialize. However, his stress on the economic factor in society and his analysis of the class structure in class conflict have had an enormous influence on history, sociology, and study of human culture.

Chapter 2 : Robber baron (industrialist) - Wikipedia

Chennai: Dr. Lakshmi Venu, daughter of prominent industrialists Venu Srinivasan, Chairman - TVS Motor Company, and Mallika Srinivasan, Chairman - TAFE, and granddaughter of TS Srinivasan (TVS) and.

By Jordan Uncategorized One of our most popular and most controversial posts we have ever written here at The Two Seasons involved a Christmas tree of all things. If you like a contemporary or industrial look, then you will love the Christmas tree I recently saw. One of the added benefits of going to Christmas parties is that you get to meet up with old friends and make new ones. Last week seemed to be party-central around here, and I was out and about almost every night. Right was in Colombia where it was 90 degrees and missed out. When I went to a yule log party on Thursday night, I was introduced to Joyce and Sheila and was told Joyce is quite the crafty one. That, I later found out, is soooooo true. Joyce told me about a tree she made for her neighbor, Michelle, and Sheila arranged for us to meet. Michelle and her family recently moved into a freshly remodeled, contemporary house, and the tree was the perfect addition to the modern environment. Joyce explained that she bought her supplies at Home Depot and collaborated with one of the employees on her design. The base is made of four PVC pipes that are sort of in a teepee shape. Then the venting is wrapped around it. As you can see the lights easily rest in the creases. Even though the tree is contemporary and creative perfection, Joyce did not stop there. Take a peek at the logs in the fireplace. She painted the logs to match the colors in the pillows. The walls in the house are pure white, and like many of us, Michelle uses accessories to bring in the color. So, next fall all Michelle needs to do is flip the logs, and she will have her fall look. The art work also brings in more color, and I love the glistening stockings. Christmas can be anything you want as long as it is a look you love and enjoy. Thanks so much to Joyce, Sheila, and Michelle for helping to make this visit possible. Thanks for stopping in. We will see you tomorrow.

Chapter 3 : Lord Glenconner obituary | Global | The Guardian

Undoubtedly, Prabhas has touched the hearts of millions of girls after the smashing blockbuster hit 'Baahubali 2'. He has become the heartthrob of the nation, and all the girls are falling for him.

Campbell was the eighth of twelve children. At the age of thirteen, Campbell boarded a ship leaving Ireland for Canada. He joined his brother John in New York City and worked for him. In he joined a whaling crew bound for the South Pacific ; the vessel was shipwrecked in the Tuamotu Islands. Campbell and two shipmates were the only ones to survive by clinging onto debris and floating to a nearby island. They were captured by natives and held prisoner. Campbell persuaded the chief he could be useful by using his skill to make repairs, and their lives were spared. After a few months he escaped on a ship bound for Tahiti , where he settled and lived for several years. Campbell took up carpentry again to make a living. In Lahaina he married Hannah Barla, who died in , when he was about They established a sugar-processing plant, Pioneer Mill Company. Dunbar sold out of the business early on. The partners also bought the Lahaina Sugar Company when it went bankrupt in In , Campbell sold his interest in the Pioneer Mill for half a million dollars to Turton. The Pioneer Mill produced sugar until Four other children, including a son James Campbell, Jr. They had three children: Land holdings[edit] While raising his family, Campbell ventured into real estate with purchases of extensive parcels of land. Other businessmen criticized Campbell for making what appeared to be such a wasteful, unproductive investment and called him insane. In Campbell hired James Ashley of California to drill the first artesian well in Hawaii to use to irrigate his lands with fresh water. Campbell cultivated the land for sugarcane production and generated great profits from this property. Campbell continued to purchase underestimated plots of real estate and transformed them into productive agricultural districts. He was appointed to serve in the House of Nobles upper house of the legislature in and In August while in San Francisco, Campbell was kidnapped by Oliver Winthrop, who pretended to be asking real estate advice. After being held for two days without food or water and enduring several beatings, he refused any ransom. The year-old Campbell was released. Winthrop never testified, but was found guilty at trial. Campbell Estate[edit] Kapolei , a new suburb of Honolulu , was developed from part of the land in his estate. In his beneficiaries decided to form the "James Campbell Company" to manage the real estate of the Campbell Estate. It was purchased and expanded in

Chapter 4 : Rafale deal is not crony capitalism - www.nxgvision.com India News

They are 21st century Indian princesses, born with the metaphorical silver spoon in their mouths. With staggering personal wealth and doting dads and moms, these ladies rarely want for anything.

Sharika Nair They are 21st century Indian princesses, born with the metaphorical silver spoon in their mouths. With staggering personal wealth and doting dads and moms, these ladies rarely want for anything. Armed with Ivy League degrees and loads of determination, these young ladies have started plotting their own journeys of success. Ananyashree Birla empowers women through Svatantra year-old Ananyashree Birla, daughter of industrialist Kumar Mangalam Birla and Neeraja Birla, founded microfinancing startup called Svatantra in Svatantra aims at making rural entrepreneurs, predominantly women clients, economically self-sustainable through affordable, innovative solutions – micro credit being the main focus. An avid chess player, she has played chess at the National Level. This multi-faceted lady is also passionate about classical music and plays the santoor. After getting her degree from Columbia University, Shruti converted a acre coffee plantation in Coorg into a luxury resort, the Tamara Coorg in She follows the principles of sustainable living and responsible tourism in all her hospitality projects. A jazz music aficionado, Shruti collaborated with Chef Abhijit Saha to open upscale restaurant Caperberry, where the menu offers gourmet food with a dash of molecular gastronomy to whet appetite and curiosity, and Fava, a Mediterranean restaurant. There is speculation that she will pip siblings Tanya Dubash and Pirojsha Godrej in the succession race. She has been a forceful voice on the company board and has been instrumental in revitalising the fortunes of the group that was founded in Couple of years back, she made news for attending board meetings with her one month old baby during her maternity leave. Nisa is a strong advocate of women-friendly policies in the work place. Manasi Kirloskar, the artist and the businesswoman year-old Manasi Kirloskar is the only child of industrialists Geetanjali and Vikram Kirloskar. As the scion of the Toyota Kirloskar empire, Manasi knew right from her childhood that she has to join the business. But she also followed her passion for art by studying at Rhode Island School of Design. The Sakra World Hospital in Bengaluru is her priority right now. Manasi wants to improve the quality of healthcare in the country and convert Sakra into a chain with presence in other Indian cities. Moving on from her short-lived marriage to Rohan Murty, Lakshmi is fully focussed on improving the fortunes of Sundaram-Clayton in the volatile automotive sales market while her younger brother Sudarshan has taken over at TVS Motor. These young ladies seem to embody the newer generation of scions of top industrialist families, where it is no longer only the male children who take over the reins of the business. Some of them are even moving away from the family business and making their name on their own. Surely a good sign for corporate India!

Chapter 5 : Tamil industrialists' daughter marries Bengaluru-based tech entrepreneur in Jodhpur

So where did Industrial Daughter come from? The Lord woke me with the word "Industrial". The word industrial has many different definitions but the one that jumped out to me was "stronger than most other products of its kind".

Share via Email Lord Glenconner almost always wore crisp simple cotton Colin Tennant, 3rd Baron Glenconner, was a tall, quick-witted and handsome member of one of the industrial "good families" dating back to the 17th century. Such families worked their way into the aristocracy, courted royalty and found themselves and their descendants partly eroded by economic pressures and personal tragedies in the second half of the 20th century. In the case of Tennant, who has died aged 83, it was Princess Margaret who was once the reported marital "intended" and who remained a lifelong friend. For years, long after the chances of marriage between them had disappeared, Princess Margaret kept a house on the Caribbean island of Mustique which was his personal property. It was in the s that Tennant was spotted as a possible husband for Princess Margaret, who had been publicly hurt by the collapse of her hopes of marrying the dashing commoner Group Captain Peter Townsend. She was seen attending morning service at Traquair church near Innerleithen, Peeblesshire. She had been staying three miles away at the home of the 2nd Baron Glenconner, Christopher Tennant, and his wife Pamela. In accordance with the rigid social divisions then existing, Margaret and the scion of Scottish industrialists went their separate ways. In Tennant married Lady Anne Coke, by whom he later had three sons and twin daughters. He maintained friendly contact with Princess Margaret until her death in John Tennant, a Scottish farmer of Blairston, was born in Charles Tennant, who was born in , was the great-grandson of this farmer but a man of more technical and scientific interests. He moved to Glasgow and established a factory for manufacturing bleaching powder, which was patented in Out of the invention sprang more than 20 Tennant chemical companies. The family at this stage inclined more towards those of political as well as social value. His son, Edward, the 2nd Baronet, became the 1st Baron in Sir Charles retired to the Tennant family home in Peeblesshire and died there in It was from this home that Colin journeyed to church with Princess Margaret in the 50s. Over the years the Tennants became wealthy landowners as well as industrialists. Part of their land was in the West Indies, including a neglected 15, acres in Trinidad. He made it into a holiday destination for the rich, the famous and the louche. To celebrate his 60th birthday, Tennant held a floating party, for which all the guests had a mile boat trip to St Lucia , where later he would choose to live. But by , Tennant was beginning to brood that one should never depend upon selling to the rich, because they always knew how to get the best and more for their money; that he was not really a good businessman; and that perhaps his dignity had been slightly compromised. After almost 20 years of Mustique, he "wanted to take a back seat" and sold the majority shareholding to a consortium headed by the Venezuelan paint manufacturer Hans Neumann, who had a house on the island. He said it would now be more professionally run. The committee decided that, although Tennant had received more votes, his support had not been overwhelming enough to command the support of SNP members in the constituency as a whole. The lure of exotic environments returned. Unlikely an occupation as the keeping of a rum shop might seem for the man who had become the 3rd Baron Glenconner in , after the death of his father, he made no secret of the fact that economically he needed it to succeed. He sold half the land to a holiday resort developer, while he, next door, opened a restaurant he called Bang Between the Pitons because potential clients always had to ask where it was and were told: He had a seaside shack with one bedroom containing a solid silver four-poster bed. One commentator wrote that Bang Between the Pitons was the only place in the world where you could find Princess Margaret and a member of Led Zeppelin eating bananas and Mars Bar sandwiches. Such a scene epitomised his exotic personality and interests. It always seemed too prosaic to say merely that he was governing director of Tennants Estate Ltd from to and chairman of the Mustique Company from to His son and heir Charles, who had been a heroin addict, died in ; another son, Henry, died of Aids in ; his third son, Christopher, was badly injured in a motorcycle accident in He is survived by Lady Anne, their two daughters, Amy and May, and Christopher; and by Joshua Bowler, whom he only discovered was his son, by Henrietta Moraes, in He is also survived by his sister, Emma. Cody Tennant, his grandson, succeeds as the 4th Baron

Glenconner.

Chapter 6 : James Campbell (industrialist) - Wikipedia

Check out Daughters of the Industrial Revolution by Tom Chiu, Conrad Harris, George Kentros, Max Mandel, Roger Kleier, Felix Fan, Mats O Annie Gosfield on Amazon Music.

Usage[edit] The term robber baron derives from the Raubritter robber knights , the medieval German lords who charged nominally illegal tolls unauthorized by the Holy Roman Emperor on the primitive roads crossing their lands [1] or larger tolls along the Rhine river— all without adding anything of value, but instead lining their pockets at the cost of the common good rent seeking. The metaphor appeared as early as February 9, , when The New York Times used it to characterize the business practices of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Stiles says the metaphor "conjures up visions of titanic monopolists who crushed competitors, rigged markets, and corrupted government. In their greed and power, legend has it, they held sway over a helpless democracy. Political cronies had been granted special shipping routes by the state, but told legislators their costs were so high that they needed to charge high prices and still receive extra money from the taxpayers as funding. The state-funded shippers then began paying Vanderbilt money to not ship on their route. A critic of this tactic drew a political comic depicting Vanderbilt as a feudal robber baron extracting a toll. Geisst says, "in a Darwinist age, Vanderbilt developed a reputation as a plunderer who took no prisoners. Hostile cartoonists might dress the offenders in royal garb to underscore the offense against democracy. At first, White says, they were depicted as: Robber Barons, standing for a Gilded Age of corruption, monopoly, and rampant individualism. Their corporations were the Octopus, devouring all in its path. In the twentieth century and the twenty-first they became entrepreneurs, necessary business revolutionaries, ruthlessly changing existing practices and demonstrating the protean nature of American capitalism. Their new corporations also transmuted and became manifestations of the "Visible Hand," a managerial rationality that eliminated waste, increased productivity, and brought bourgeois values to replace those of financial buccaneers. The originators of the Robber Baron concept were not the injured, the poor, the faddists, the jealous, or a dispossessed elite, but rather a frustrated group of observers led at last by protracted years of harsh depression to believe that the American dream of abundant prosperity for all was a hopeless myth. Thus the creation of the Robber Baron stereotype seems to have been the product of an impulsive popular attempt to explain the shift in the structure of American society in terms of the obvious. Rather than make the effort to understand the intricate processes of change, most critics appeared to slip into the easy vulgarizations of the "devil-view" of history which ingenuously assumes that all human misfortunes can be traced to the machinations of an easily located set of villains— in this case, the big businessmen of America. This assumption was clearly implicit in almost all of the criticism of the period. The theme was popular during the s amid public scorn for big business. Historian Steve Fraser says the mood was sharply hostile toward big business: Biographies of Mellon, Carnegie and Rockefeller were often laced with moral censure, warning that "torries of industry" were a threat to democracy and that parasitism, aristocratic pretension and tyranny have always trailed in the wake of concentrated wealth, whether accumulated dynastically or more impersonally by the faceless corporation. This scholarship, and the cultural persuasion of which it was an expression, drew on a deeply rooted sensibility— partly religious, partly egalitarian and democratic— that stretched back to William Jennings Bryan, Andrew Jackson and Tom Paine. Business historian Allan Nevins challenged this view of American big businessmen by advocating the "Industrial Statesman" thesis. Nevins, in his John D. The Heroic Age of American Enterprise 2 vols. He argued that while Rockefeller may have engaged in some unethical and illegal business practices, this should not overshadow his bringing order to the industrial chaos of the day. Gilded Age capitalists, according to Nevins, sought to impose order and stability on competitive business, and that their work made the United States the foremost economy by the 20th century. He notes that "Much of the modern history of corporations is a reaction against the Robber Barons and fictions. In the student body of Stanford University voted to use "Robber Barons" as the nickname for their sports teams. In this lesson, you and your students will attempt to establish a distinction between robber barons and captains of industry. Students will uncover some of the less honorable deeds as well as the shrewd business moves and highly charitable acts of the great industrialists and

financiers. Some of the actions of these men, which could only happen in a period of economic laissez faire, resulted in poor conditions for workers, but in the end, may also have enabled our present day standard of living. He founded around 3, libraries in U. His top advisor Frederick Taylor Gates designed several very large philanthropies that were staffed by experts who designed ways to attack problems systematically rather than let the recipients decide how to deal with the problem. Cincinnati millionaires favored musical and artistic ventures; Minneapolis millionaires gave to the state university and the public library; Philadelphians often gave to overseas relief, and the education of blacks and Indians. Boston had a weak profile, apart from donations to Harvard and the Massachusetts General Hospital. Rockefeller as a powerful monarch.

Chapter 7 : City industrialist's daughter, son-in-law killed in boat capsized | The Indian Express

Daughter Of The Industrial Revolution -- Variable Resistance (Parts) Oct Electronic.

So it is not surprising that the purchase of the Rafale multi-role fighter jet from France should also become political. There are two main criticisms being offered. One is that India has agreed to pay substantially more than warranted. The other is that there has been crony capitalism at work in the Indian manufacture part of it. How do you establish whether a practice is good or bad? Or, as the Hindi saying enquires of nitpickers, are you interested in eating the mangoes or counting the kernels? In the literature on crony capitalism it stinks -- sometimes less, sometimes more, but always it stinks. However, the literature also shows that crony capitalism is as likely to benefit the country as harm it, because it gets the job done. This is what statisticians call a Bernoulli Trial, which means that the probability of an event happening is half. This is not a bad outcome in public policy which is often run by the amateur and ignorant, namely, bureaucrats and politicians. A closer survey of the literature reveals that the focus has always been on the bad. The good rarely receives a mention even though there are statistically significant instances of it. To me the universal condemnation amounts to a fundamentalist position where there is a received orthodoxy that cannot be questioned. That is why I think the focus of research should now shift away from proving why it is bad to why it is often good too. A simple test Therefore, I would propose this simple test: Does crony capitalism, in whatever manner you define it, lead to a misallocation of resources? Or, conversely, does its absence always lead to better allocation? Indeed, I would go so far as to say that this is the only test that should be applied. The rest is politics, moral indignation and fundamentalism. The reason why this should be the only test is this: In a resource-constrained economy, only those who can utilise those resources best should be permitted to do so. In the case of the Rafale, for example, there is only one issue: Do the Ambanis have what it takes to gather together the capital, technology, managerial talent and manpower to get the job done; and whether there is anyone else who can do it better than they can. You only have to compare their record and size to get the answer. The point therefore is this: Developing countries are constrained not just by finance and technology but also by managerial capabilities. The importance of size Thus, size always determines the outcomes. Crony capitalism is when the government hands over contracts to the incompetent and then tweaks the rules to ensure a positive outcome. I would say that the entire public sector falls in this category. This is not to say there should not be competitive bidding and transparency and all those lovely things. That said, it is, of course, necessary to make sure that there is no hanky-panky arising out of an abundance of collusion and corruption, and a total lack of competence. But that is a second order problem which parliamentary and media vigilance can address, if not fix. T C A Srinivasa-Raghavan.

Chapter 8 : Prabhas to Tie the knot with an Industrialist's Grand Daughter? | NewsNEXA

Get the modern industrial look with this wood and metal desk! The brushed aluminum inlay and feet combine with navy blue for a modern look to your office.

Chapter 9 : Top 10 Self-made Industrialists | INDUSTRIAL WORLD (Industrial Magazine)

Industrial World is an industrial magazine, platform for jobseekers, industries, suppliers & service providers and an online store for industrial www.nxgvision.com rial Magazine is published by M/s Skill Publications and distributed to industries across Pakistan/Asia.