



ANNIHILATION OF NEW GLOBAL ORDER (NGO) AS AN AGENDA FOR SURVIVAL OF MANKIND: A NOTE

SHRIKANT D

Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur, MS, India
*Corresponding author. E-mail: mahendrakumarjadhav@yahoo.in

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Abstract- The understanding of global order is gaining its importance because; generally speaking no nation is an isolated entity from the major activities occurring throughout the world. The interactions are found between various nations through certain institutional channels, in term of trade activities, exchange of services, dissemination of new ideas, knowledge in the field of science, technology, politics and culture. The reciprocal impact of such global interactions and events has their own history.

Keywords- Annihilation, NGO, Global Order,

Introduction

The world once upon a time, conceived as very huge and out of reach, is no more like that. The great discoveries and inventions in the field of science and technologies have made this gigantic globe as a small entity which can be glanced at and visited within shortest period of time. For some advanced nations the globe has become a small village whose activities may be subjected to close observations. The world data is made available at their disposal. The progress made in science and technologies, in mode of production and consumption, in defence and offence, in mundane and spiritual life, indicates the fact that the meaning of life is changing. The idea of 'better life or comfort life' is involving contests which is reflected in the visions of life conceived by the leading classes in the world. The world scenario seems to be changing not in haphazard way but in some pattern very fast. So, the changing world, is not free from debate and contradictions. The global issues which have direct connections with small nations, who are found organized around their vision and mission. This calls for critical study.

Objectives

In this paper an attempt has been made to study the meaning of New Global Order, the broad forces involved in forming it and the causes of its rejection.

Methodology

The paper heavily relies upon the secondary data which is gathered from books, reports and journals.

Backdrop of Emerging New Global Order

Broadly speaking, the world was divided into capitalist block and socialist block. The capitalist block was represented by America, while the socialist block was Soviet Union. The Soviet Union which was inspiring force for bringing about revolutionary change in developing and underdeveloped countries came to an end during 1990s. However, it does not mean that the aspiration of building socialist society has not disappeared from the world. This is so, because of the contradictions between socialist nations and capitalist nations do exist.

The proposal for New Global Order (hereafter NGO) has reflected in the writings of 1970s. The process of globalization as a system of world capitalism is growing and it's impact on the third world countries is manifested. Scholars like Falk (1971), Brown (1972) and Ward and Dubos (1972) believe passionately in the amalgamation of nation states into a new world order. The proposals of new global order ranged from an extended version of the United Nations through some sort of global policy co-ordination to world government. They believe that the global unity is the inevitable end state of human progress. Brown's suggestions appears to be an injunction that global society must now be regarded not as a fiction or an ideal but as the inevitable reality toward which one must move. They believe that global order can be achieved by transferring the funds currently allotted as military expenditure to the institutions of peace and goodwill through the recognition of mutual dependence between rich and poor nations, and the wise realization that life support systems can only be protected through a coercive common government.

The global policy making institutions, they suggest, must have the authority to execute carefully by means of consultation and co-operation.

Such visualised, global order is not free from doubts and basic questions, namely, such new global order is meant for whom and in whose interests this model is going to operate? It is truism that the present world is composed of not only divided national between rich and poor, friend and foe but also class structured. It is also truism that their political economics operate according to the laws of profit by undermining the life support systems, consequently invite challenges of survival. No doubt that by definition the rich and the powerful have always in a position to influence and to shape institutions in their favour. The nexus between rich people between nations are established through government, in terms of trade and commerce and foreign policy. At the economic level in one field or the other, the bonds are established and the same are approved to continue. thus, the trade and commerce relations constitute core issues and tend to become determining powerful instruments in the hands of ruling classes. Thus, the ruling classes all over the world have bound together to safeguard the economic interests. Through world trade i.e. international trade, the class relations are kept alive in favour of dominant nations. Since, the exchange of goods becomes an essential ingredient of export-import policy, no nation remains to be self-sufficient in some areas of economy. Thus, reciprocal and independency class relations between the nations constitute core of the world market. Thus, the rich and the powerful classes get in touch with their class interests viz. the benefits/ profits. At the global level, strong class relations among the dominant classes tend to develop. Among the working classes all over the world, the solidarity appears to be weak. So, the fragile bonds among the working classes reflect their low level of class consciousness, thereby indicate dictating position of the ruling class.

In this way, the new global order refers to the system in which world resources both raw and finished materials are exploited and mobilised freely by the capitalists and by the affluent global business class. The governments contribute in tapping the national resources, by removing restrictions/ conditions. The third world countries have been advised to follow the guidelines shown by the advanced nations to realise the goals relating to development which aims to bring better life in their peoples. In the name of development, the economic priorities are fixed by the ruling classes and their political elite legalise them through political institutions. Thus, the political power structure of every nation operates in favour of particular type of economy. For instance, according to Rudra Datt (1996), under the leadership Congress (Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao as Prime Minister and Dr.

Manmohan Singh as Finance Minister) the new economic policies for structural adjustments were divided in line with the guidelines of the IMF/ World Bank experts. Micheal Chossudovsky (1993) also throws light on the IMF's Indirect Rule in India. He has pointed out that mainly with IMF loan agreement together with World Bank Structural Adjustment Loan signed in December 1991 with Government of India led by Congress under the leadership of P. V. Narasimha Rao, as well as how upper castes and money lenders are benefitted by new economic reform policies.

New Breed of Environmental Activism

The new breed of environmental activism for instance – Friends of the Earth (FoE), Environmental Defence Fund, Environmental Policy Council, Zero Population Growth (ZPG) in America is the natural offshoot of the American political culture. Morrison (et al., 1972) says that politicised environmental groups have been absorbed in American political culture. It is also pointed out that old-time conservationists who commanded ear and the money of the politically powerful, were generally ineffectual in the fact of economic self-interest. (For instance, The Wildlife Lobbies such as FoE and Sierra Club of Canada, Wilderness Society, Conservation Foundation, Izaak Walton League are run by old-time conservationists.)

British environmental managers tend to feel that the public is passive. Policy makers in England are considered to be the custodians of the public interests. They think FoE and ZPG as population stabilization mechanism.

Why Annihilation of New Global Order?

Why there is a need of annihilating such NGO? What is the basic scientific reason? The NGO aims to appropriate natural resources without following the environmental theory of value of each component in the spectrum of ecosystem's sustainability. Therefore, it is the concern of every citizen of all the nations that this task needs to be fulfilled.

From Ambedkarian perspective the economic growth (and environmental exploitation) appeared to strengthen the very institutions and values that appear to be the cause of the present national and global dilemma. That is to say that the ruling classes and political elites who possess action initiating power in the spheres of investment, pricing, technological innovation and division of labour and division of labourers used in the production process and in private and public bureaucracies, cannot be expected at some later stage to relinquish control over the resulting growth dividend. In other words, this era of exploitation is the characteristic of NGO, hence, its destruction becomes a need of the mankind.

Era of Exploitation Means NGO

Both natural resources – renewable and non-renewable resources and human resources (beings) are exploited as a result of which the mankind is forced to lead miserable life such reality of life is elaborated in various studies. For instance, The World Report : Development and Environment (1992) has given the following facts :

- 1/3 of the world's population has inadequate sanitation and
- 1 Billion without safe water are leading their life
- 1.3 billion people are exposed to unsafe conditions caused by soot and smoke
- 300 to 700 million women and children suffer from severe indoor air-pollution from cooking fires.
- Hundreds of millions of farmers, forest dwellers and indigenous people rely on the land.

The report also expects that the people require better progress in reducing poverty and raising productivity. It also further suggests that an opportunity be seized to bring about an acceleration of human and economic development that is sustained and equitable.

- Low Income Economics are considered whose GNP per capita of \$610 or less during 1990.
- Middle Income Economics are those whose GNP is more than \$ 610 but less than \$ 7,620 or more in 1990s.
- Low-income and middle-income economics are referred to as developing economics.
- Severely indebted countries are 15 in the world. They are :
1) Algeria, 2) Argentina, 3) Bolivia, 4) Brazil, 5) Bulgaria, 6) Congo, 7) Cote and Ivoire, 8) Ecuador, 9) Mexico, 10) Morocco, 11) Nicaragua, 12) Peru, 13) Poland-Syrian, 14) Arab Republic and 15) Venezuela . Thus, the above mentioned realities invoke certain serious issues relating the path of development which have greater concern to human problems and environmental crises.

Dr. Ambedkar pointed out that in the uncontrolled economy anarchy prevails. In his world the capitalism stood for ruthless exploitation of human power and natural resources in an anarchical way, which needs to be rejected. (States and Minorities, Dr. BAWS, Vol. I). During Buddhist Ashokan period, forest laws relating to prohibition of cuttings of trees as well as animal sacrifices enforced in the interest of keeping both ecological balance and societal needs.

No Guarantees for “Everyone” of Basic Minimum of Existence and Employment in NGO

There is wealth and technology to achieve all this : guarantees (food, shelter, education and medical attention) and employment but class interests frustrate the life – the fundamental problem i.e. alienation and contradictions in the actual social life remain unresolved.

Empty Promises of NGO

Promises to bring a better society are made but they are not put into realization.

Social distress, unrest, misery are the issues before NGO. And science and technological development are considered to be the instruments to deal with these issues, but again these are used for realising their class biased priorities. No radical change in the material conditions of life is expected from this NGO but surely the squalorly life continues to persist as resultant of its path. The propounders of NGO are making empty promises, since, they have never cared to alter the social structural system and its distribution pattern as well as consumption patterns.

NGO Cannot Succeed in Resolving Basic problems of Mankind

Hence, the NGO's annihilation becomes as pre-requisite to real social development. In NGO, individualism occupies central place. totally, wrong propositions of relationship between individual and society are propounded. Therefore, NGO is impotent to resolve basic problems of mankind.

Environmental Destruction by the Rich

It is also observed that economic and industrial development activities are, broadly speaking, aimed to satisfy the interests of the rich class. The problems related to air and water. According to Anil Agrawal (1985), the waste disposal (in the West), disposal of highly toxic, industrial and nuclear wastes. In the third world countries, out of misuse of the natural resources base – the misuse of soils, forests and water resources, the industrialization and urbanization processes have been leading to a major problem of disposal of wastes.

Pressure and Demand by Metropolitan System

The metropolitan systems are the outcome of urbanization. The pressure and demand for basic needs and other raw minerals from outside the metropolitans system increase with high volume. Any metropolitan city of centre of both industrial production and consumption of raw materials commands others. The Third World nations supply materials to metropolitan centres where consumption is high. In the exchange relations it the dominating nation (classes) which dictate the terms of conditions in their favour. Heavy debt burden on their world nation continues to persist. Attack on forests through such exploitative ties

come in. India is no exception to unequal exchange affairs. The result is that the underdeveloped and developing nations succumb to the coercive pressure of metropolitan systems and lose their basic support system of forests.

Loss of Biomass Resources

The high consumption and biomass resources, such as cowdung, firewood, wood, bamboo and tatch (grass) and podder etc. leads to acute shortage of the same. One of the major causes is that the forest is being commercialised. the planting of eucalyptus is supported by the Government, though it is not ecofriendly. Deforestation and depletion of natural resources as well as the extinction of more than 500 species are the results of urbanization and industrialization led by capitalist mode of production and consumption pattern. Dominant material culture of cars and bykes throughout the world is being projected "as standard way of life" at the cost of loss of natural non-renewable resources for satisfying the tiny upper-section of the society. Use of the science and technology are class biased. and it is part of capitalist social system.

During 1997, multi-national crowd waved red flag, raised clenched fists and roaring "Capitalists of the World Unite". (Steve Forbes, Editor-in-Chief of 'Forbes Weekly in America' TOI, 1997). This indicates the reality that at the global level, the capitalists and the business class are found in pursuit of profits from the capitalist mode of production. The working classes and the peasantry are those whose life conditions are made miserable. The natural resources are utilized to satisfy those wants of the rich and the privileged, the non-renewable resources are going to be extinguished. The advanced nations are found consuming high amount of sources of energy. So is the case of elites and upper class of developing nations. Their very lifestyle is highly costly. The natural loss is incurred at the cost of natural biodiversity and human power.

When one studies the materialist theories (developed by Buddha Marx and Ambedkar), we find, both the bright and dark aspects. They throw light on the original goodness of man; the equality of intellectual endowment among men; the omnipotence of education, experience and habit; the influence of external circumstances of man; the greater importance of industry; and the value of pleasure. There seems to be no need of extraordinary penetration to discover what connects them with socialism and communism.

If man derives all knowledge from sensible world, then the empirical world should be arranged in such a way that man experiences and assimilates there what is really human, that he experiences himself as man. If the enlightened self-interest is the principle of all morality it is necessary for the private

interest of each man to coincide with the general interest of humanity.

If man is by nature, a social being, he only develops his real nature in society and the power of his nature should be measured not by the power of private individuals but by the power of society. And once, the non-renewable resources are exhausted, the mankind, particularly, the working class and peasantry are the real losers. The class interests of this combined force as happiness for all, is to be sought in annihilating the private property relations and of human self-alienation. The relevance of the foregoing argument seems worth mentioning that the communism as a complete naturalism is humanism, and as a complete humanism is naturalism. It is the definitive resolution of the antagonism between man and nature and between man and man. It is the highest form of associated social life. It is the resolution of the riddle of history and knows itself to be this solution.

Thus, society is the accomplished union of man with Nature. According to Marx, Communism is the necessary form and the active principle of the immediate future but communism is not itself the aim of human development or the final form of human society. Further, it is argued that the communism is the phase of negation of negation and is consequently, for the next stage of historical development, a real and necessary factor is the emancipation and rehabilitation of man. When labour has become life's principal need; when the productive forces have also increased with the all-round development of the individual and the springs of co-operative wealth more abundantly – only then will it be possible completely transcend narrow outlook of bourgeois right and only then will society be able to inscribe on its banners. Hence, Marx said 'From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs!' The needs to be realised not at the cost of exploitation of man by man or at ruinization of life support system but by associating his/ her needs in a reciprocacity mechanism built-in 'oneness' 'for bliss' – happiness – peace, as elaborated by Buddha.

Such lucid and clear cut understanding and vision of Society and Nature propounded by Marx, aim to aspire for associated life (another name for this is brotherhood or fraternity or humanity) – a real social democratic life initiated by Buddha in India 2500 years ago and the same was/ is destroyed by Brahminism in India. But it is rejuvenated by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar in his practically applicable social philosophy based on the universal human values, namely, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity which take care of both material and spiritual aspects of human life with 'self-respect', has been there for mankind to march ahead in their struggles at the global level also. Both Brahminism and capitalism find their operation in the New Global Order (NGO) which follow the laws of private

ownership, consumerism, discrimination and exploitation, and hence, the crucial issue is that of annihilation of NGO for survival of mankind. then, naturally, in the light of news of great emancipators, the agenda of mankind's emancipation would be the agenda of fight against the NGO. That would be the spirit of genuine humanism for which all knowledge from all sources and all actions from all, constitute and epilogue of concern of mankind and nature.

We may envisage the findings in the following way :

- Emerging New Global Order is dominated by unipolar tendency.
- Capitalist forces are at the central stage in NGO.
- The liberalistic position of the Nation-State varies from nation to nation and its role is circumscribed by the market forces.
- Contradictions between the transnational classes of owners and possessors of world resources including human power and the masses of poor sections of the world are widening but this objective situation has not been reflected in their subjective awareness.
- The NGO negating social forces have not yet strengthened their position of transnational class of exploited masses, although they possess radical alternative ideology. The formation of global fraternity of exploited and discriminated peoples not yet growing as the capitalists of the world have it.

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