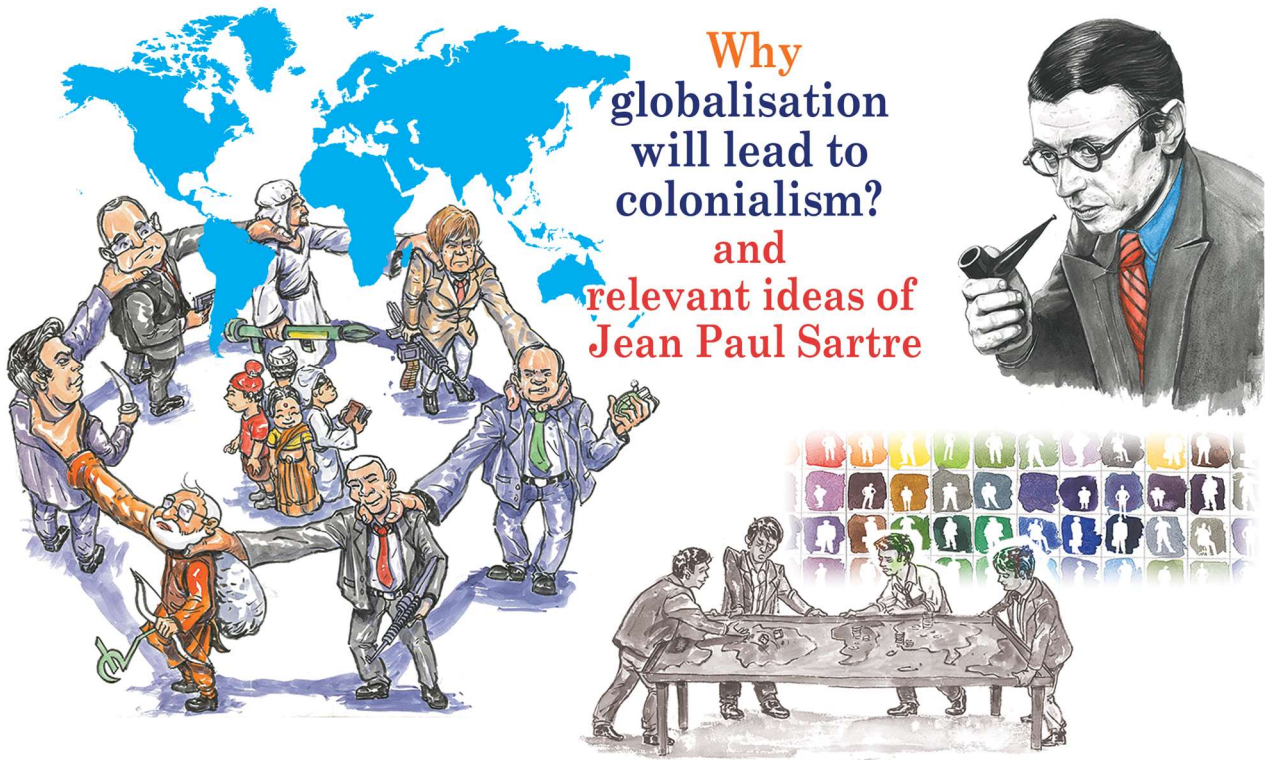


Why
globalisation
will lead to
colonialism?
and
relevant ideas of
Jean Paul Sartre



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WHY GLOBALISATION WILL LEAD TO COLONIALISM AND RELEVANT IDEAS OF JEAN PAUL SARTRE

DISCLAIMER: The title/subject is a hypothesis. It asks why? It does not ask how? It only ask why. This is not my personal or only or final opinion on globalisation. I think the possibilities through technology innovations are beyond the periphery of this article, which is why I do not consider this article as my personal, or only or final opinion. However, it may be reminded that if we global citizens do not invest in non-violence, peace, and in science, it is possible that the globalisation may lead to colonization!

COLONIALISM

When one country takes full or partial control of a weaker country and influence directly in its politics, economy and societal decisions to exploits its natural and human resources, it called colonialism. Colonial powers attempt to impose their own languages and cultures to colonies for a stronger hold and control.

IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM – In general terms, imperialism and colonialism means same thing. If people of powerful country settle its own citizens and establishments in weaker country, it is called imperialism. It allows stronger control, direct by use of political force, military might and debt traps. Imperialistic methods are legal, too exploitive and swallow human rights of native citizens. In colonialism, indirect methods are used, dirty work is outsourced to local politicians and middle men, who develop alternative ways to influence decisions.

NEOCOLONIALISM – It is the continuation of colonialism, with stronger influences in economy, business market, politics and culture together by countries and MNCs by new methods of debt trap, under pretext of globalisation, military umbrella, conditional helps etc. Again, they make change in policies of government that benefits them. For

example, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are selling their assets to China because of financial failure, economic dependency and debt traps. Another example, influence of facebook on elections in India, USA, USSR.

GLOBALISATION

DRIVING FORCES – A new world order of unified growth of all countries is propagated together by international institutions such as WTO (World Trade Organisation), IMF (International Monetary Fund), GATT (General Agreement on Tariff and Trade). They give minimal or no interest loans, facilitate trade agreements, and promote with business sans frontiers. Like falling of Berlin wall of 1989, it is gradual falling of international barriers and the idea of nation as a barbed wired political entity with boundaries is ended.

ADVANTAGES OF GLOBALISATION – With lower or universal tax system, MNCs can do production in any part of the world and engage in world as one free market. Consequently, there is an improved and Integrated transportation system, technology driven business and society, free movement of labour and material, cheaper labour and material. For example, Japan, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea have financially benefitted a lot for globalisation.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN COLONISATION AND GLOBALISATION - Colonisation was based on military might, it was a political decision, it was for production, manufacturing and labour, and also for natural resources and cheap labour. Globalisation in addition to these, is also about innovation, efficiency and effectiveness and also about service industry.

FEARS OF GLOBALISATION – First fear is that it is neo colonialism, where there are more dangers than benefits for developing countries. Other dangers are inequalities, divisions in world, further difference between the rich and the poor, increasing intolerance, more violence in world. Many see globalisation as reason for religious extremism, terrorism and intolerance.

IS GLOBALISATION AN OVER PROMISE?
Is globalisation a technology driven new world

order or is it a politically ploy that will make developed countries more powerful than ever before? Can globalisation resolve the existing problems of the world or will it create new problems or make existing ones more difficult? Globalisation supports sharing of technical knowledge, education and technology among poor nations but how does globalisation ensure this? Is globalisation a really happy dream of better, equal, empowered common good future?

WHY GLOBALISATION WILL LEAD TO COLONIALISM?

HISTORICAL REASONING - Reasons for World War 1 (1914-18) was primarily Imperialism. Reasons for World War 2 (1939-45) were economic depression, rise of extremism and militarism. Decades of globalisation have so far has not addresses these areas of conflicts. Many think that developed countries have benefitted much more than poor countries, simply because empowerment of poor countries is against their self-interest. Plight remains the same, poor countries are exploited for their natural resources, unethical human testing, low wages, violation of human rights, environment laws etc. Globalisation reduces country to a colony with no self-governance and a mere dependent territory.

IDEA OF WESTERN SUPREMACY - Many fear that what Bertrand Russell in his book, "A History of Western Philosophy", predicted that Western culture would eventually engulf and absorb all other cultures.

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST - World is still suffering from toxic mentality of competition and not humane mentality of togetherness, co-existence and cooperation.

NATIONS ARE DIFFERENT POLITICAL ENTITIES - Nations are different, with different corruptions and different social structures and social and political inequalities, we all are different history, different rule books, with duelling perspective, opposite philosophical perspectives, for example:

CIVILIZATIONAL DIFFERENCES – Example, Differences between Chinese Sun Tzu and Indian Rama/Krishna on: (1) **Financial Incentives** – Greed is good, share gains with ranks and give them shares of conquered territory. India considers greed as bad, be detached, expect no rewards. (2) **Managing Subordinates** – Iron discipline. India says be fair, kind, compassionate, (3) **Taking Initiative** – attack when victory is likely, better is to win without a fight, Indians says react and respond, don't act first, beware of karma, karma is not forgiving (4) **Ultimate goal, purpose of life and work** – beat enemy, war is inseparable part of life, for winning clever deception tactics are ok. India says ultimate goal is to be spiritual, seek truth, connect with higher purpose, power, have arial view of life.

NEW INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL TRENDS THAT SUGGEST GLOBALISATION WILL LEAD TO COLONILISATION

1. OVERDOSE AND OVERLOAD OF CONSUMERISM AND CAPITALISM – Today everything is evaluated by "Cost Benefit Analysis", issme mera kya aur kitna fayda hai? In the balcony of God, everyone is equal, every life is equal but in world of business every thing is for sale, every life has a price and a cost benefit analysis. In overdoes of capitalism and consumerism, there is constant competition, comparison, oppression, exploitation of weak for maximum for money or maximum "Return On Investment"

2. MNCs ARE NOT COMPENSATING ECOLOGICAL COSTS –MNCs consider only production – labour and resource costs, and not ecological costs. Western world consumes maximum of renewable resources. The engine of globalisation remains unchanged, maximum profiteering, with minimal expenditure. In addition, for production, MNCs are directly controlling and acquiring renewable energy and water resources of a country which has the first right of native citizens, it is their common property.

3. UNCHANGED CYCLE OF RICH GETTING RICHER AND POOR GETTING POORER –

46% of world's wealth is with 1% global population and 55% world's population has only 1% of world's wealth. There is no evidence that globalization will have any significant effect this wealth distribution pattern.

4. POLITICAL DIFFERENCES ARE TOO MUCH AND TOO MANY–

Some are democracies, some monarchies like Bhutan, UAE but totally different to each other in economic terms, some are China, some have liberty, some are like India, more corrupt, poorer, some are extreme in religions some Atheists. These philosophical differences make their shapes and sizes different. They cannot be put together like a LEGO puzzle game, any forceful attempt to make them fit each other will only cause more friction and problems.

5. PRIMORDIAL PROBLEMS OF THE WORLD REMAIN UNCHANGED,

that is conflict of civilisations, conflict of religions, for example its Islamic terrorism against Christian capitalism, Globalisation that not resolves problem, will only breed a larger conflict, in future.

6. ONLY 4-5 OLD BOOKS ARE BEING REPEATED AND ARE DECIDING FUTURE OF HUMANITY.

New literature, new ideas are not appreciated, and not welcome, it's all repetition, implementation, echoing and internalising of same few old ideas, same few old books!

7. PROPOGANDA OF MASS MEDIA, TELEVISION OR SOCIAL MEDIA IS A GREAT DISTRACTION,

that takes away human attention from big problems of the humanity. With vested interests, both are becoming corporate and political tools for dividing society and market.

COLONIALISM **AND JEAN PAUL SARTRE**

A combined universal future based on common good is a human dream for which world wants to participate in globalisation. But for many colonised nations, colonialism is naked violence, it is exploitation, it is oppression. Several independence and intellectual voices from within colonial powers have also spoken against colonisation, for example, Frantz Fanon, Noam Chomsky and Jean Paul Sartre

are to name a few. Sartre's analysis of colonialism and how to right against is one Sartre's most valuable legacy.

In 1960, decolonisation of Algeria and other African countries started, France was trying to cling to its dominance in colonies, fighting wars, when no French political leaders were willing to speak on profound matters of moral issues of France as colonial power, Sartre spoke bravely against colonial aggression and told general public of France, what was happening in colonies. Sartre also went to jail because he participated in protests against the government. Sartre became voice of French humanism and French culture. Sartre and his friends kept an intellectual bridge between France as Nation, Idea of France, and French Colonies. Sartre was not a politician or economist, but he was an existentialist, who believed in liberty, equality and fraternity.

Albert Camus's wrote article series "Neither Victims Nor Executioners," which he condemned revolutionary violence in colonies of France. Sartre in rebuttal, wrote the article "Both Executioners and Victims." In the journal *le temps modern!*

RELEVANT IDEAS OF **JEAN PAUL SARTRE ON** **COLONISATION**

1. **FRENCH LANGUAGE AS TOOL AGAINST COLONIALISM:** Sartre spoke against colonial hierarchy of France and francophones. Sartre showed how French language can be global tool against colonisation. He said, 'Natives of all the under-developed countries, unite!' What a comedown! For their fathers, we were the only people worth talking to; now the sons no longer think we are worth talking to at all. Sartre said, "black poetry in the French language is the only great revolutionary poetry today"
2. **FORCE IS NOTHING BUT VIOLENCE OF STATE, DECLARED AS LEGAL –** Sartre supported revolts against oppression of government. Sartre supported Fanon's idea that violence of oppressed has therapeutic value,

because it allowed the colonized to overcome neuroses and thus produced mental rehabilitation. Colonialism produces neurosis, and freedom from colonialism was not merely political but a liberation of the mind. For Example, Sartre said, “To shoot down a European is to kill two birds with one stone, doing away with oppressor and oppressed at the same time: what remains is a dead man and a free man; the survivor, for the first time, feels a national soil under his feet.”

3. **GENUINE LIBERATION AND NOT FORMAL INDEPENDENCE** - Sartre agreed formal independence was not sufficient but it should be genuine liberation, which can be understood by quote of a Gabon’s president — “Gabon is now independent, but between Gabon and France, nothing has changed, everything goes on as before”
4. **SARTRE KNEW ESSENCE OF FRANCE** – Sartre connected social and business nature of France with colonies and wanted to build relation for colonies on liberty, equality, fraternity He said France by the very nature of their industry, is a country of great exporters, products and services and asked for products and services have quality pre-dominance. He said our colonial methods should not be have inequalities in overseas territories. He was against racism
5. **SARTRE ATTACKED FALSE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INTELLECTUALS** – Sartre spoke clearly about role of intellectuals in public sphere. He said false intellectuals work interest of ruling class, who could not see beyond their own interests are nothing more than “Guard dogs” of the system. Sartre reminded ruling class of the collective guilt, that they have benefited from colonial exploitation therefore we are all exploiters, and have robbed gold, minerals and oils.

JEAN PAUL SARTRE ON RELATION OF STATE WITH IT’S CITIZENS

Sartre wanted to build France where government, its political, economic systems and France’s social system enables individual’s socio-economic freedom so that he can live his authentic life based on liberty, equality and fraternity. Sartre was regarded as the moral compass of his time. Sartre work became theoretical basis of action of people of France, in particularly its social and political leaders.

Sartre was against Capitalism. Sartre said there is no God. Philosophy of Sartre was Existentialism. Sartre was not a politician. Sartre was not an economist. Sartre was an intellectual, a philosopher. Sartre strongly believed that existing social, political and economic structures were against existentialism. He believed that they conspire to chain humanity down, they conspire to control humans and make them unhappy.

Sartre was against Algerian War, and faced dangers from terrorist groups and pro colonial groups. Sartre lived in hiding, under life threats. His Paris apartment was twice bombed, with one attempt nearly killing his mother. Pro-colonial raised slogans of “fusillez Sartre” (not merely “shoot Sartre” but “send Sartre to the firing squad”).

Sartre analysed repeated social patterns and identified key problematic philosophical ideas and practices that were pulling down humanity. These four ideas were central to Sartre’s life, his philosophy of existentialism and can also be your takeaway from this presentation:

(1) Bad Faith (2) Nothingness (3) No God, No Capitalism; and (4) Authentic Life, You are your choices!

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