Challenge Of Global Warming
Or Climate Change

1. A Life And Death Challenge

The above deadly challenge to all bio-life, including human, on our planet earth, is now staring (or gazing) the human community in the face. The four reports made by the UNIPCC (UN inter-governmental panel on climate change) on global warming alongwith some other reports such as made by World Wide Fund, inter-governmental commission of world scientists, all of which, while identifying its basic cause in the world governments' energy generating technology, have said that either the human community smashes this challenge and saves itself and other bio-phenomena or by keeping itself divided and half-hearted goes deep down the drain and gets itself along with other bio-life smashed for ever. There is no other wayout.

2. Deadly Challenge begins To Arise Only 250 Years Before

The UNIPCC report clearly states that the planet earth was pollution free before the advent of capitalism over some 300 years back. By 1750, pollution began to appear. The expert reports point out that increase in greenhouse gases, GHGs (carbon dioxide, methane and nitro-oxides) concentration, was primarily because of fossil fuel use and land use change. While the increase in carbon dioxide was due to fossil fuel use, the methane and nitro-oxides concentration was because of agriculture. In particular, the increase in carbon dioxide concentration from 280 ppm (part per million) in 1750 to 379 ppm in 2005 is far greater than the natural increase (from 180 ppm to 300 ppm) over the last 6,50,000 years.

3. Corporate Sector As The Generator Of
This Deadly Challenge, Cannot Be Its Solution Maker

It was only some 50 year back that the scientific experts began to feel that something wrong is happening to our environment. The result was that the far-sighted people in the world began emphasising that human community should take an approach of sustainable living, growth and development.

Over the past four decades, a number of high level conferences on sustainable development have been held to chalk out workable strategies to counteract the impending catastrophes, but till date all these conclaves have been proved to be zero sum exercises.

Beginning from 1972 (the Stockholm Conference) followed sequentially by Helsinki (1989), London (1992), Rio-Summit (1992), Kyoto Summit (1997), World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johansberg (2002). The conventions / summits in 2004 and 2005 in Stockholm and Montreal and the latest Berlin Conference 2007 have in unison attributed nothing fruitful.

Obviously, the above-said strategy projected by the ruling corporate political and business circles has neither limited nor decreased the emission of GHGs and neither made the people conscious nor organised them. By keeping the people uninformed and unorganised in all these high get-togethers, the US had played the chief criminal role to disrupt and undermine all these high-level get-togethers by refusing to accept their respective basic decisions, thus confusing the people all over the world and harming the human cause.

From the above, it follows that the ruling and leading corporate thinkers, experts, politicians, economists and cultural elite have not and cannot properly respond to the life and death question of the eco-bio crisis which is in fact a product of their past anti-environment and anti-human practice. Hence, the only objective necessity of this planet's existence and existing bio-life is that all the different brands of humanitarian and environmental forces come forward and unite themselves on the basis of a common agenda and organise the people on a single platform for saving our environment and combating global warming.

4. Principles Concerning
Environmental-Humanitarian Agenda

We firmly hold that people on our planet are the singlemost force and the only source to bring any change on our planet and to save bio-life on this earth. And the people can play a positive role only if they are properly organised on the basis of a clear, just, fair and rational agenda. Such a needed agenda, in our view, may be found in the Nature-Human Centric Peoples Movement agenda comprising, in brief, the following:

Firstly, the most important thing in society is the people and natural resources and nothing else. While the corporate capital-ism falsifies that only capital is the most precious thing in society.

Secondly, it is first of all necessary to uphold the fundamental human task of environmental (i.e., air, water, land, forest, bio-diversity, etc.) sustainability at all times and places.

Thirdly, our next principle is the all-round constitutional empowerment of the people.

A) Economic Empowerment: the people should be empowered economically by ensuring social security to everyone as a fundamental right with regard to clean air, pure drinking water, nutritious food, housing, clothing and free health facilities and education, etc.

Fair equality based on 1:5 income difference in order to bring economic harmony among the extremely divided categories of a handful of rich and the vast majority of poor people.

B) Political Empowerment: Political process be headed by the people and conducted through the dedicated social workers (or their front), the election be entirely free where every one has the right to participate as a candidate and as a voter.

Ending of state power monopoly of the corrupt and money and power hungry political parties by introducing the rule of the state funding of elections to each individual candidate.

All development funds to be spent through elected peoples development committees (including the gram sabhas and not above that), abrogating the current rule of allotting Rs 2 crores to each MP and lakhs of rupees to each MLA for development spending in their constituencies.

People should be empowered to recall any assembly or Lok Sabha member if one-fifth of voters demand in writing. The political parties should get their candidates sponsored from the people before contesting any election. People's sponsored candidate can be one who gets 1,000 signatures of his electors in Assembly and 5,000 in Lok Sabha elections.

C) Cultural Empowerment stands for a way of life (lifestyle) which is embedded in basic human and environmental values and promotes rational humanist and environmentalist thinking, behaviour and organisation among the people.

D) Empowerment Of Women by giving them 50 percent reservations in the parliament, assemblies and administration, plus jobs in the organised big industry. Gradually, this principle should become a rule to be applied in all social, economic and cultural spheres.

E) Workers Empowerment: in the organised sector, concerned workers organisations, united within a single workers front, to have one-third representation in the management board of all types of big industry, institutions, projects and factories. In small and medium industries, concerned workers elected forums should be entitled to act as consultation boards to the each concerned management.

F) Empowerment Of Informal Labour: in the retail sector, all workers engaged in small scale private trade should be organised into unions at all places (i.e., cities, towns and country-wide) and provided cheap credit, all types of free market facilities, free trawlers to move from one place to another or free of rent small shops in big city markets.

G) Empowerment Of Farmers: in the rural sector, the entire peasantry, the rich farmers as well as the landless peasants be organised on the basis of cooperative farming as the fundamental policy of the state. Each such cooperative be provided necessary government help to develop its own market mechanism, procure its required agricultural inputs at cheap rates and build its credit system with the help of loans from the cooperative credit agencies.

H) Promoting the fundamental human task of justice, equality and fairness in all walks of life.

I) Peaceful resolution of all disputes in the world, particularly Jammu-Kashmir, Palestine, Sri Lanka, etc. In case of a just solution to Jammu-Kashmir problem, a joint Indo-Pak condominium be entrusted to handle its (Jammu-Kashmir's) defence, foreign affairs and currency. In all other matters the different ethnio-cultural and linguistic regions of Jammu-Kashmir should have fully self-rule. A similar type of just arrangement be worked out in case of Pakistan Administered Jammu-Kashmir, Israel, Palestine and Jordan also.

J) Restructuring of the world order by ending the veto powers of the five permanent members of the UN security council and by giving absolute power of deciding any issue of the UN general assembly on the basis of a simple majority vote.

K) Restructuring of WTO, WB and IMF on the basis of substituting their free market perspective by Nature-Human Centric perspective and their development strategy favouring money and money-owners by the Nature-Human Centric development strategy, comprising five top priorities, i.e., environmental sustainability, equity, productivity, peoples-led democracy and all-sided transparency.

L) Democratisation of all industrial and services sectors by ending their corporate and state monopoly control and managing them through ordinary shareholders (two-third representation) and workers, (with one-third representation).

M) Finance management: while the corporate sector upholds the monopoly corporate management and control and the state sector supports the monopoly bureaucratic management and control, the Nature-Human Centric development model stands for democratic management and control of public companies by elected joint committees, each composing two-third elected members from ordinary shareholders and one-third elected workers representatives in place of permanent corporators. All promoters shares purchased at cheaper rates (than market rates) and owned by corporate management be ended.

M) Jurisprudence to be based on the fundamental principle of safe-guarding and protecting the interests of environmental and human resources. Any disregard of the foregoing principle to be dealt with the aim of reforming the offender, while prescribing punishment according to the severity of the offence. Punishment may include all human forms that have existed in history except the sentence to death.

5. Immediate Response To
Global Warming Or Climate Change

The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in the third of a series of reports, said, "keeping the rise in temperatures to within 2 degrees centigrade would cost only 0.12 percent of annual gross domestic product. It is a low premium to pay to reduce the risk of a major climate damage."

Now the question arises as to who should organise the repairing work to climate damage. Since corporate sector is the creator of the climate crisis, and since all major powers have so far failed to make a proper response to the environmental changes occurring in the past, it will be more appropriate that the present climate repairing task be handed over to the UN general assembly instead of entrusting it over to the security council or G8 group, both of which are dominated by vested interests of big corporate powers. In the general assembly where the decisions are taken on the majority basis, there is little likelihood of the superpower or rich nations domination.

6. Immediate Tasks For Nuclear Powers
And Rich Countries

The first task that the human community should demand from the existing nuclear powers is that, taking into consideration the life and death challenge of global warming, they should destroy all their nuclear stockpiles and other dangerous weapons of mass destruction immediately. And, in future, they should undertake not to produce any weapon of mass destruction.

Next, they should hand over 50 percent of their past defence budgets every year to the UN general assembly.

Again, the UN general assembly should undertake to resolve all inter-country disputes existing in the world within a period of six months. Following the completion of the foregoing task, the UN general assembly should ask all countries to stop spending on their military budgets and hand over 50 percent of this defence budgetary amounts to the UN general assembly.

The UN general assembly should immediately set up a high-powered UN Sustainable Development Council to act as global authority for combating global warming and conservation and promotion of the environmental resources, on the one hand, and the development of human resources, on the other. The council should

enact fundamental international reforms in regard to environment and human advancement. The finance for the council will come from global taxation, such as global trade, use of natural resources like oil, coal, communication satellites, air travel, Antarctica mining, sea bed mining, oceanic transportation, etc.; the UN general assembly will devise the scheme for the distribution of the said global revenues between the UN and the member states in which the least developed countries will be given special consideration.