

STRATEGIES FOR MORE EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL POWER

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The world is in transition to a global society and needs a more equal distribution of social power. Its prevailing distribution is to a large extent responsible for the destruction of nature, poverty, hunger and inhuman living conditions and it is only mankind which can allviate from such processes. In the age of the anthropocen it is not further growth and not only the redistribution of things, but above all the reorganisation of the interrelations between people, i.e. the redistribution of social power which can unfold the human potential to create a fair and more equal global society.

This implies the highest priority for an all-embracing human-centred education of the global population. But at the same time it hints also at the material and immaterial obstacles of a reorganisation of political, economic, legal and social structures. From the perspective of power and power structures we have to distinguish the three basic means of power: The ownership of material and immaterial resources, the kind of organisation of these properties and the ideology - better named as values – according which the properties and its organisation are handled. As property, organisation and values are highly interdependant human-centred education is a very powerful instrument to change also the distribution and forms of ownership. But to change of the values is just one of the basic ingrediants of power. Without neglecting education we will concentrate on the role of ownership and organisation.

To get grip of the immense complexity of the society we will confine us to four forms of power: Financial, economic, political and social power which are interdependant and influences each other. We discuss them seperately and at the beginning we give on overview of the global power structures. For the discussion of the mentioned four power structures we will remind to the main characteristics of the prevailing situation and power distribution. Than we refer shortly to several, partly officially or academicly discussed reform proposals. As they are to a large extent not implemented we recur to the more human-centred strategies for a redistribution of social power. Finally, we give some reflections on the possibilities to bundle the human-centred strategies toward the creation of a global social capital which will tame the existing power structures in favour of a human- centred societal development.