

ICTMS-2013

Redefining progress and ushering in the fourth revolution

Mansi Kapoor *

*Symbiosis Centre for Management Studies (SCMS), Symbiosis International University (SIU),
Viman Nagar, Pune – 411014, Maharashtra State, India*

Abstract

Purpose- To highlight the need to redefine progress at individual and organizational levels by incorporating quantitative parameters. Finally to link meaningful and sustainable progress with the development of spiritual Capital.

Approach- Looked at advocacy for sustainable development through the years by various international organizations and then gave examples of Corporate recklessness and greed. Thus highlighting the need to redefine progress and development. The paper explains the concept of spiritual capital and the importance of it's understanding and application in order to achieve sustainable development.

Research Limitation- The paper relies on Secondary Sources of Data.

Originality/Value- The paper is a bold attempt to highlight the need for change by taking the courage to acknowledge the need to develop spiritual capital in the pursuit of materialistic goals. The paper will be of immense use in the field of Organizational Management

© 2014 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. Open access under [CC BY-NC-ND license](#).

Selection and peer-review under responsibility of the Organizing Committee of ICTMS-2013.

Keywords: Redefine; Progress; Fourth Revolution; Spiritual Capital;

1. Introduction

Advocacy for sustainable practices have been ongoing since decades now. Environmental issues first came into prominence in as early as 1972 at the *Stockholm Conference*. The dangers of climate change were first referred to at the climate conference of the *World Meteorological Organization* in Geneva in 1979 and were subsequently highlighted in 1987 by the Brundtland Report. Twenty years after the Stockholm Conference, the UN Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. *The Rio Summit*, as it is known, adopted Agenda 21 - an action programme for the 21st century. The Summit also gave international recognition to the principle that

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +0-000-000-0000 ; fax: +0-000-000-0000 .
E-mail address: Mansi.kapoor@scmsug.ac.in

all development has to be sustainable, which means that economic, social and environmental factors have to be taken into account when decisions are made. On 8 September 2000, following a three day Millennium Summit of world leaders at the headquarters of the United Nations, the General Assembly adopted the Millennium Declaration. The Declaration has eight chapters and key objectives, adopted by 189 world leaders during the summit. It stresses the observance of international human rights law and international humanitarian law under the Principles of United Nations Charter as well as the treaties on sustainable development. The target year was declared as 2015.

Later, the Declaration incorporated human rights issues and adopted measures to tackle social exclusion and gender discrimination. The member states committed themselves to uphold the principles of human dignity, equality and equity at the global level “as a duty to all the world's people especially the most vulnerable and in particular the children of the world to whom the future belongs”

2. News Reports-May 2013

- The number of people killed in the collapse of a building in Bangladesh which housed garment factories last week has passed 400, officials say. At least 149 people are still believed to be missing underneath the remains of the eight-storey Rana Plaza in Savar, a town on the outskirts of Dhaka. At May Day parades in the capital, workers demanded the death penalty for the building's owner. The Rana Plaza collapse is the nation's worst industrial disaster. Bangladesh has one of the largest garment industries in the world, and some of the clothes produced in the building were made for Western retailers.”(the death toll now stands at approximately 1100 as on 15th May)
- Pfizer caught in yet more science fraud: Company altered study findings for Neurontin drug. Research into internal company documents has revealed that Pfizer Inc., the world's largest research-based pharmaceutical company, tampered with the results of at least 16 study reports about its epilepsy drug, Neurontin. In order to expand the market for the drug, Pfizer unlawfully removed, altered, and changed published study findings that revealed unfavorable results. Of the 20 study reports that were produced, eight of them were not published in medical journals at all and another eight had their original study designs altered in some way in order to arrive at alternate outcomes. Some of the primary outcomes were changed to new ones while others were replaced by secondary outcomes. Still others were simply removed altogether.”
- The Earth's atmosphere will soon contain more than 400 parts per million of carbon dioxide for the first time in human history. In related news, another large oil company made billions of dollars selling the world more fossil fuels. Royal Dutch Shell pulled in nearly \$8 billion in profits for the first quarter of this year, a 3.5 percent jump from the same three months last year. The corporation is Europe's largest oil and gas company. The higher profits were made possible, per the BBC, from “strong refining and trading performances” and higher natural gas prices in the United States. Shell is looking to double its share in the global gas business:
- Hydrological drought in Maharashtra has decimated all but the most drought resistant plants and sugarcane. Low rainfall in the Marathwada region where agriculture is largely rain fed, brings immediate drought conditions. “Development” has led to Maharashtra drought with widespread physical water scarcity. Rampant industries vie with fresh water intensive cash crops that sideline food production in a desperate race into oblivion. 40% of Maharashtra suffers from hydrological drought, and Maharashtra's Water Policy gives priority to non-agricultural uses of fresh water and sets the stage for rural indebtedness. Additionally, 6% of cultivated area producing sugarcane takes up most of the fresh water in the irrigation systems. Political clout has led to violations in equitable water management result in agricultural irrigation systems falling short of water not receiving hoarded water upstream. The crunch is directly on rural India.”
- Corporate predators such as Bharti Walmart India seek inexpensive labour internationally. Often workers in countries like China, India, Honduras, Jordan, Haiti, and Bangladesh become entrapped. These low wage workers are called wage slaves and often work under horrific conditions. Women are exploited the most in such places because they are the weaker section of the society, and they can be paid less than men. Around 90% of the workforce is female in such workshops.”

3. In Retrospect.....

The American Dream..... the spell and magic and pulled millions across the earth to The United States of

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/1116220>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/1116220>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)