

*Absolute Capitalism and Social Actor***Assist .Prof. Dr. Raghad Nassif Jassim Mohammed**

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Abstract:

The developed countries were already able to put an end to the collapse of profitability at the end of the seventies of the last century, and even to increase it again in the early eighties of the last century, but without returning to the levels of previous decades. This partial success in responding to the crisis of the seventies of the last century was achieved to an extent. Great with the help of neoliberal reforms that allowed to reduce wages and spending on public services, and opened new areas for capital accumulation through privatization and liberalization of the financial sector. As for the second means of reviving profitability, it was represented in increasing productivity through investment, as it was not the main driver for getting out of the crisis. This situation has led to the common resentment around the world by a class of people who suffer increasingly from instability in their daily lives due to the difficult life represented by exclusion, tension, depression, growing anger and marginalization, which has led to alienation which means the alienation of a feeling. The oppressed individual no longer belongs to his community for reasons beyond his control. This led to the emergence of a new social actor in history, represented by the Precariat.

key words: New capitalism, absolute capitalism, social actor, Terror. Pericariat.

Introduction

Absolute capitalism - came an advanced stage of capitalism - during the reigns of President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to treat the financial crisis in the seventies of the last century, and as a result of its goals of increasing the proportion of profitability through injustice on the shares of others and led to wars, economic blockade, poverty and extremist ideology , reflected in the emergence of a new social actor, which is a historical drive of social construction known as Precariat.

Accordingly, precariat is a product of absolute capitalism - savage neoliberalism - an advanced stage of capitalism that aims to accumulate capital and increase profitability .

For the first time in the history of human societies, the social actor that drives change bears contradictory aspects between peace and violence, and that is a natural result of savage neoliberalism. Accordingly, precariat is a new concept that has many facets, and represents a group of people who suffer from increasing instability in their daily lives. This category of people is fraught with risks, as it is the product of changing the social structure with all its demographic, economic, intellectual and other dimensions.

Precariat people everywhere (developed countries and countries of the South) suffer from tension, isolation, anger and loss of confidence in the future, and it can be seen that this discontent is similar all over the world, because the way in which capitalism (neoliberalism) is organized and operates today is also similar all over the world, Consequently, this similar dissatisfaction, and therefore, led to a feeling of political alienation, which takes on multiple faces between isolation, violence, and demonstrations, and then unified behavior throughout the world, in terms of protest marches or extremist thought, and this led as a result to instability, especially when the savage neoliberalism began to advance, while ,we do not rule out that the stage after the wars of extremism will be the germ wars.

The problem of the research lies in the fact that the savage neoliberalism (absolute capitalism) led to the emergence of the new historical engine of social construction (the social actor represented by precariat) everywhere in the world, and it is represented by a category of people who suffer from tension, isolation, anger and loss of confidence in the future.

The hypothesis of the research came: that, savage ,profitability and far from humanity neoliberalism, led to poverty and spread tyranny, and wars. The wars and their results were fertile ground for the dissemination of extremist thought, and consequently the spread of violence and extremism, which is one of the aspects of Precariat.

In this study, we have relied on the systemic analysis method as a method for scientific research, which is one of the important and common research methods in the fields of scientific knowledge

specialized in the study of complex phenomena and variables with interrelationships.

We have divided this study into an introduction and a conclusion, as well as three axes: the concept of absolute capitalism, the impact of neoliberalism on social justice, as well as the the new aocial actor: Precariat.

Absolute Capitalism The Concept of

Society is made up of different classes, and the social class system has been in conflict since time immemorial. However, this struggle between classes did not end until the French Revolution, with the feudal lords ended. Society became composed of three classes: the upper class, the rich, the middle class, and the working class, while the economic systems that are applied in different countries of the world differed.

Since change has been the rule throughout history, the economic system is represented by the feudal system and the bourgeoisie, which is the dominant and ruling class in the capitalist society because it controls capital.

As capitalism is a political and economic system that depends on the decisions of the owners of capital, which leads to the limitation of the powers of the state .

The simplified definition of capitalism is the sanctification of individual property, meaning that a person who has a lot of money can invest it to achieve his profit goals through supply and demand, and the greater the wealth, the greater the greed for more, and this is represented by the freedom to determine the price of the product and the productive quantity.

As for neoliberalism (absolute capitalism), it appeared at the end of the seventies of the last century, and aims to renew liberal economic proposals.

Neoliberalism is an ideological thought based on economic liberalism, which is the economic component of classical liberalism, which represents support for absolute capitalism and non-interference of the state in the economy.

The term "neoliberalism" refers to the adoption of an economic policy that reduces the role of the state and increases the role of the private sector as much as possible. Neoliberalism seeks to transfer control of the economy from the government to the private sector,

claiming that this increases the efficiency of the government and improves the economic condition of the country.

This expression usually symbolizes absolutist capitalist policies, advocating laissez-faire economics, minimizing the public sector, and allowing maximum freedom in the market. The leftists use it to distort the idea of the free market. (**Maurice Lagueux, ,2016,p:12**)

The neoliberal model, which was established during the era of former United States of America President Ronald Reagan and was enhanced in the following decades, and the decline of socialism in Eastern Europe, and Glasnost and Perestroika in the former Soviet Union, has clearly shown that it is unable to perform the basic functions of government: protecting lives, securing People's livelihoods, targeting and privatizing public services, neglecting welfare and social services, which led to their rapid and violent erosion. In return, taxes were lowered on the wealthy, ostensibly to unleash the supposed investment potential. Thus the unions were weakened, and the power to control public finances was gradually wrested from elected democratic bodies to be granted to unelected central bankers whose concern was and still is to maintain macroeconomic balances. (**Ali Anouzla, , 2021,p:2**).

Ronald Reagan adopted this ideology that required giving the market absolute freedom to regulate its actions by transferring regulatory responsibility from the shoulders of the government to the shoulders of the market actors who will determine the bad from the good in the market. Neoliberalism also requires that the state abandon social welfare, in addition to the privatization of many vital sectors owned and managed by the state according to their ownership to the private sector. (**Nasser Ziyadat, 2020,p:4**).

This was the beginning of the domination of American economic thought on the world.

Neoliberalism (before the Covid -19) had a major crack in its structure, and its policies based on shoveling money towards the top at the expense of the bottom, began to disintegrate to give way to a new desire by governments to spend money for the benefit of the population and the economy directly. The pandemic came with all its tragedies to confirm that this model has proven its failure, after it led the world to the brink of collapse.

Britain, during the era of then Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, adopted neoliberalism, and what happened in Britain happened in

United States of America in terms of the increasing gap between wealth and poverty, and the control of the wealthy over political decision, while many countries followed it under American political pressures, or by submitting to the International Monetary Fund conditions, the principal American instrument to globalize neoliberalism. Undoubtedly, neoliberalism has given United States of America international economic, political, and military influence. Through neoliberalism, United States of America was able to link the world to its economy and its dollar. The Federal Reserve Bank and the Wall Street market became the beating heart of the global economy, and global financial transactions between any country in the world had to pass through the American “filter”, which America uses to impose economic sanctions on countries. (Nasser Ziyadat, 2020,p:5).

So we are facing an economic system that rules the world, accompanied by a change in society from the economic side, and it is worth noting here that the social class structure has changed due to the political decision of the ruling political group on the one hand, and the political decision of the wealthy on the other hand, and this situation has become a trigger for the emergence of the social actor who calls for change.

With the new innovations and technological progress that was reflected in the development of new production relations, and led to the emergence of a social actor seeking to form a new class in society, it's called: the precariat, which is characterized by its material and moral dimensions. Precariat, in the end, is the result of the absence of social justice, in both material and moral side.

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The effect of neoliberalism on social justice

Social justice is one of the social systems through which equality is achieved between all members of society in terms of equality in employment opportunities, wealth distribution, privileges, political rights, educational opportunities, health care, etc., And therefore all members of society enjoy regardless of gender, or race, religion, or economic level to live a decent life free of prejudice. (Social Justice, 2017,p:1).

As for the elements of social justice: social justice is based on several elements and components, the most prominent of which are (Anthony Bradley 2010,p:3): love, which means that each person

loves for others what he loves for himself, achieve human dignity, spread equality and solidarity among all members of society, and respect and promote the concept of social justice. Neoliberalism has led to a lack of social justice as well as political inequality.

(Alvin Talk, 2020,p7).

Capitalism touches all of our lives and is present in almost everything around us, not only in the material things of goods, businesses and products, but also in the values we adopt and the ideas that drive our behavior, and it is present in all the details that make up the way we live, of the various brilliant ideas produced by the human mind, this one remains the most dangerous and most influential. Rather, it succeeded in displacing many other ideas, or in neutralizing them and marginalizing them until they were alone on the throne of ideas that organize life and society. Capitalism is more than just a system of economics, It is a view of life and its goals.

On the other hand, neoliberalism, as a political and economic development of capitalism, is the political and economic ideology that seeks to increase the freedom of markets by removing all obstacles to the individual pursuit of wealth accumulation, this is where neoliberalism becomes a supra-state force oriented towards the goal of gain without government interference. Also, neoliberalism is not necessarily against legislation any more than it is against legislation over which it has no control. The ruling ethic of capitalism is the wisdom in the pursuit of wealth, while the ruling ethic of neoliberalism is the accumulation of wealth for the sake of wealth, which leads to political power in the end.

(Youssef Mohammed, 2016,p:2)

Also, (capitalism is a socio-economic mode of life, while neoliberalism is a political-economic tool for controlling social life). The success of the neoliberal economic belief in recent decades led to the spread of the neoliberal hybrid state around the world, The owner of this economic belief was accompanied by a development in international thought, where the exercise of power and the accumulation of wealth became synonymous with good governance. Whereas neoliberalism - as the only practically available political and economic option - had disastrous effects on society and the environment, And when every quest becomes a quest for more wealth and more power, humans and the environment become mere

resources of wealth and are thus plundered Humans and the environment - mercilessly.

Allowing neoliberalism to expand unchecked will only produce a world not worth to live in it. (**Gospel of Mark25;10**)

The accumulation of capital and the increase in the proportion of profitability will not be achieved except by injustice to the shares of others, so neoliberalism is far from humanity, as religions and moral systems did not have much richness and wealth, but on the contrary, they glorify the poor, the Holy Prophet Mohammad (Peace be upon him) said:(O God, revive me as a poor person, give me death as a poor person, and gather me in the group of the poor) (**Ibn Katheer in "The Beginning and the End" (6/75)**), and according to the Jesus Christ (it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God), and it was repeated three times in the New Testament. (**Matthew 19:23-24**)

In the absence of social justice, a clear distinction has emerged in the real world between individuals who fall into two categories. People of the first category have a fixed income that allows them to work without private or government support. Whereas, members of the second category cannot meet the prevailing standard of living and are dependent on private or government support.

The savage neoliberalism led to a lack of social justice and a lack of political justice. This was done by the political decision of the ruling class on the one hand and the political decision of the wealthy on the other hand.

This phenomenon has aroused the common resentment around the world by a class of people who suffer from increasing instability in their daily lives, which makes a large group of people suffer from difficult lives represented by the special hardships at the difficult end of the month, disgusting life, stress, depression and increasing anger. On the other hand, the capital of the rich increases and their accumulation of more wealth and the control of the political class over power by pushing people to submit, and this has led to a feel with alienation.

Political alienation means: (A person's feeling of alienation from politics and government in his society... and the tendency towards thinking that the government and politics of the nation are managed by others, and for the benefit of others, and according to a set of unjust rules)(**Sadiq Al-Aswad, 1990, P: 585.**) Westernization here

isolates the oppressed individual from the rest of his society because he feels that he no longer belongs to him for reasons beyond his control, but was imposed on him by compelling social, economic, psychological and political conditions, and although he remains formally linked to society and subject to its rules, but practically and psychologically he cannot Participate in public life because it exceeds it by virtue of the nature of oppression and arbitrariness integrated into the social structure that is run by the major dominant forces in society, especially the social, economic and political forces(**Sadiq Al-Aswad, 1990, P: 586.**) Accordingly, the factor that determines relations is instability, which led to the emergence of a new social actor in history that leads to a change in the structures in society, and the new social actor is represented by precaria.

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The New Social Actor:the Precariat

Social theory usually distinguishes between action and behavior, while behavior constitutes a purely physical or (innate) movement that is stemmed by the person who performs it, the action is intentional and aims at an end. More precisely: the social act by which its owner targets the behavior and actions of others. Or it is the voluntary behavior of a person to achieve a specific goal and a specific end.

Social action is represented in sociology by the theory of action, which is the theory that discusses social action and presented by theorists (Talcott Parsons and Max Weber). The theory of social action relies on a fundamental issue regarding the interpretation of human behavior, which is that every behavior is purposeful behavior , that is, the social actor to achieve a goal or aim, he chooses several socially recognized means and behavior patterns to reach his goals, as the act includes the actor's selection of limited means that achieve his goal without other means, and thus the distinction between means and ends, and social action is not limited, Each social actor has his own way of knowing the methods of behavior and their social contexts.

The similarity of the economic conditions of the members of a social group (the social actor), whether that similarity is in terms of their feeling of security and their possession of hope in a promising future, or in terms of not having such a feeling at all or having such

hope, along with other objective circumstances that reinforce it. stand against

government policies, dominant ideological trends, or the fact that the group establishes itself in a position of support and trust in state institutions and public policies, all of which are considered as major factors that push this or that group to socially differentiate, and go towards building its own identity, distinct from other societal identities.

They are called Precariat, whether it is a new social class for some researchers, or it is: mere scattered and heterogeneous social groups and groups, and therefore it is not a social class, or it is a social class that is under formation and crystallization due to the fact that it has similar social formations in its economic and cultural conditions in the first place, the (Precariat) in all of these cases has received only a very small amount of attention and academic study, despite the fact that the nature of their political affiliations, and their electoral behavior in general, have become a significant and tangible impact since the beginning of the twenty-first century, not to mention the importance of relative inequality in the reasons for its emergence, and the crystallization of its groups in the advanced industrial countries and the third world countries.(**Hussam El-Din Ali Majeed& Raghad Nassif ,2021, P. 43**).

Undoubtedly, the reasons for the emergence and crystallization of precaria differ in the advanced industrial countries from those in the countries of the world South, and accordingly the precariat are of two types:

3-1 first type

Developed countries actually managed to put an end to the collapse in profitability at the end of the The seventies of the last century, and even to increase it again in the early eighties of the last century , but without ever returning to the levels of previous decades. This partial success in responding to the 1970s crisis was achieved largely with the help of neoliberal reforms that allowed for wage cuts and spending on public services, and opened new areas for capital accumulation through privatization and financial sector liberalization. As for the second means of reviving profitability, it was to increase productivity through investment, which was not the main driver for getting out of the crisis.(**Jad Bou Haroun, The Yellow Vests**).

Let's look at the pioneers of neoliberalism in wealthy democratic countries, especially Britain - with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher - and the United States of America - President Ronald Reagan - who came to power in the early eighties. They imposed both: Thatcher and Reagan, the first neoliberal reforms by turning the balance of class forces in favor of the capitalists, and they broke the back of the most struggle workers unions, especially the workers of air traffic control in the United States and coal miners in Britain, who suffered historical defeats that "disciplined" the rest of the unions. It allowed the rulers to liquidate the pocket of resistance with a cold method.

Accordingly, Reagan and Thatcher paved the political field for the major economic reforms that came in the 1990s with "left reformers" Bill Clinton of the Democratic Party and Tony Blair of the Labor Party, who took advantage of the defeats of the working class at the hands of their predecessors to impose further privatization and cutbacks in public services, the tax burden is shifted from companies and banks to workers and the poor. This is how the "extreme neoliberal center" was born, i.e. the unanimity of the parties in power, in their conservative right and reformist left manifestations, to take care of the interests of the capitalist class, which no longer bears bargaining with the working class and has started to demand and even blackmail the rulers for more neoliberalism. We remember the last word of Margaret Thatcher when she was asked at the end of her life (What is your greatest achievement?), and she answered: (Tony Blair). (**Jad Bou Haroun, The Yellow Vests**)

The major companies in the industrialized countries have moved their companies to other locations to exploit the cheap labor in the world.

This led to the tendency of industry and commerce in the capitalist economic systems to organize and merge in the form of large economic units, and the capital is also heading towards concentration and the search for more investment opportunities, which pushes the owners of crafts and shops, and even small industries to bankruptcy, as a result of sharp competition between them and the major industrial units, and their inability to adapt to the new conditions, so they close the doors of their workshops and

stores, and join: the new historical social actor Precariat.(**Hussam El-Din & Raghad Jasim,2021 , P. 43).**

This is what prompted some of them, who are the most aware, to pay attention to politics and its affairs, and others actually joined political currents and movements, especially the extremist ones,(**Mancur Olsun Jr, 1971, p. 559**), and this is because of their feeling of alienation.

3-2 second type

The application of neoliberalism in the countries of the world South necessitated the imposition of military dictatorships, from Latin America to Africa, through the Arab countries by the industrialized countries and fabrication of wars and terrorism with the aim of operating major companies to achieve profits*. In order to ensure the

*- In a report prepared by Professor Linda J. Bilmes, president of Harvard University's Daniel Patrick Moynihan Center for Public Policy and Public Finance and former assistant secretary of commerce, found that "in Iraq and Afghanistan, the US military has relied to an unprecedented degree on private contractors for support in nearly all areas of war operations, and contractors have supplied trucks aircraft, fuel, helicopters, ships, drones, weapons and munitions, plus support services from catering and construction to information technology and logistics, as the number of contractors on the ground has outnumbered U.S. forces in most years of conflict, as by the summer of 2020, the United States had 22,562 contractors In Afghanistan - nearly twice the number of US troops. The report noted that "the legacy of this post-9/11 defense spending will continue to eat up the US budget for years to come .

He also revealed that "the funding of the "soup" item, for example, for the defense industry was done in the same way that wars were budgeted and paid for.

The report explained that "Congress used "emergency" and "emergency" funding that circumvented the regular budget process, as during the first decade of the conflict, the United States used emergency allocations, which are usually earmarked for one-time crises such as floods and hurricanes, and oversight was The detailed on spending is small," noting that "because of this type of spending excluded from budget forecasts and deficit estimates, it has enabled everyone to maintain the pretense that the wars will end soon. The result was what former Secretary of Defense Robert Gates called an "infinite money culture" within the Pentagon, in which the Department of Defense made operational decisions, managed the bidding process for contractors, awarded contracts (largely using non-competitive bids), and retained at least 10 % of wartime funding in secret accounts. The report indicated that in June 2020, the Big Five companies (Lockheed Martin, Boeing, General Dynamics, Raytheon and Northrop Grumman) acquired nearly a third of the \$480 billion that the Pentagon committed to defense contractors, While only a fraction of these sales were destined for Iraq and Afghanistan, the conflict was highly profitable for all major defense contractors, noting that "Lockheed Martin manufactured the Black Hawk helicopters widely used in Afghanistan, and Boeing sold aircraft and ground combat vehicles, Raytheon won the major contract to train the Afghan Air Force. Northrop Grumman and General Dynamics supplied the electronics and communications equipment, and thousands of subcontractors around the world made money selling night vision goggles, motors, sandbags, communications equipment, and all kinds of things in the war effort".

The international oil companies were among the main beneficiaries of the war, because the Pentagon is the largest buyer of the fuel in the world, according to the report. In the meantime, the defense sector has spent more than \$2.4 billion lobbying Congress since 2001 and has made direct campaign contributions to most members, while not surprisingly so much of the wartime expenditures were so wasted, and the inspectors general of Afghanistan Iraq, the Wartime Contracting Committee, and the Pentagon's Inspector General are all documented waste, profit, corruption, and "phantom spending" (money spent on activities that turned out to be nonexistent at all), according to the report. According to government analysts, the end result of large-scale private sector participation in Iraq and Afghanistan has been a material increase in the cost of hostilities, as "much of the \$145 billion

continuation of wars, the intellectual structures in these societies were changed, and an extremist ideology based on murder and bloodshed was created**. But without a doubt, this change in the intellectual structures of society will be reflected in the economic, social and institutional structures, which are in the interest of the industrial forces in the short term (even if it continues for tens of years), because for the first time in modern human history. We find that the new historical social actor - the other type the Prekariat carries an extremist ideology, and will contribute to the movement of history in changing societies. To avert this human catastrophe, the responsibility rests with the whole world, as this extremist ideology must be reformed. Undoubtedly, the world needs decades to achieve this reform on the one hand and to stop the savage neoliberalism on the other hand.

But with the impossibility of realizing the second condition (the savage neoliberalism stop) the human community is threatened with a very great danger. We do not rule out that the first signs of this danger are the outbreak of the Covid-19 epidemic, and the capitalist system is greatly threatened.

reconstruction money was spent on questionable projects with seemingly excessive budgets, or It simply cannot be calculated.(Report reveals the cost of the Iraq and Afghanistan wars).

** - Al-Watan newspaper reported that an American document revealed that the total number of foreign terrorists who flocked to Syria reached 171,400, and that the Syrian army and its allies killed 51,910 of them, and lost 33,847 of them. According to this document, the Turks topped the list with 25,800 terrorists, and the Saudis came in second place with 24,500 terrorists. The newspaper said that this information was published by the spokesman of the opposition "National Coordination Body - Movement for Democratic Change" Munther Khaddam on "Facebook", noting that the same numbers were published in an American document approved by the United Nations, and published by the Egyptian writer Rifaat Al-Sayed Ahmed in a book entitled " Syria in the face of the global war facts and documents" on pages 520 and 521. The document states in detail that "24,500 terrorists came from Saudi Arabia, of whom 5,990 were killed, including 19 women, and 2,700 of them were missing, and 25,800 terrorists arrived from Turkey, of whom 5,760 were killed and 380 were missing, and that 21,000 terrorists came from Chechnya, of whom 5,230 were killed and lost. 1950 terrorists, including 16 women." And she continued: "14,000 terrorists came from occupied Palestine, most of them from the Brotherhood movement Hamas, of whom 4,920 were killed and 670 were missing, and 10,500 were from Tunisia, 4,200 of them were killed, including 45 women, and 1,260 of them were missing, and 9,500 were from Tunisia." Of them, 3,940 terrorists were killed, 1,650 of whom were missing, and 13,000 were from Iraq, of whom 3,780 were killed and 1,200 were missing.

The document states, "11,000 terrorists came from Lebanon, of whom 3,110 were killed and 1,080 were missing, and the dead included 7 women, 8,600 terrorists from Turkmenistan, 3,050, including 11 women, and lost 900 of them, 7,500 from Egypt were killed, 2,100 were killed and 870 were missing, and 3,800 from Jordan were killed." 1990 and lost 265 of them, and 4600 from Pakistan, of whom 1380 were killed and 590 were missing." In addition to thousands of male and female terrorists of the total mentioned number, they flocked to Syria from Afghanistan, Yemen, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kuwait, Algeria and Morocco. Also, terrorists of American, French, British, Belgian, New Zealand, Swedish, Finnish, Danish and Norwegian nationalities went to Syria.(Al-Watan Newspaper 02.10.2019).

Conclusion

The capitalist countries were able to put an end to the decline in profitability at the end of the seventies from the last century , and even to increase it again in the early eighties from the last century , but without ever returning to the levels of the previous decades. This partial success in responding to the 1970s crisis was largely achieved with the help of brutal neoliberal reforms that allowed for wage cuts and spending on public services, and opened new areas for capital accumulation through privatization and the liberalization of the financial sector. The second way to revive profitability is to increase productivity through investment, but it was not the main driver for getting out of the crisis.

Since that period, the global economy, especially in the developed countries, has been characterized by a relatively low level of productive investment and lazy productivity, while profitability has relatively recovered on the back of the working class, which earned wages lower than the profits of the capitalists.

The economic reforms of neoliberal capitalism, then, aim to revitalize capitalism by freeing profitability from the constraints of working-class wages and taxes that finance public services that benefit of that class.

In other words, the capitalists are billing their profitability to the working class and shouting at it: You pay.

Neoliberalism has led to instability in the world, and as follows;

- This is how the economy is reorganized around strong companies that take advantage of high unemployment in order to break wages and pave the way for a new cycle of capital accumulation.

- Linking the world to the US dollar and thus controlling countries by imposing an economic blockade on countries.

- Wars in the countries of the South so that the huge factories can continue to produce.

- Changing the intellectual structures in the societies of the South countries, through extremist terrorist thought, to take the form of wars

- Migration from the countries of the South to the capitalist countries, and thus more suffering, poverty and marginalization.

Therefore, the result of this was the emergence of a new social actor in history suffering from political alienation, which is (Precariat), as a result of marginalization and organized ignorance that are imposed

by force. This necessarily leads to: Determining the contribution of this social actor (Precariat) to the process of intellectual cross-fertilization and human cultural exchange on the one hand, as well as limiting participation in the political and social lives of their countries on the other hand, and the effects of such marginalization were not limited to the intellectual and ideological levels, but extended to include: other consequences that affected that same segment, which created a sense of misery and inability to create change, and many of its members lost their confidence in themselves and the political system, forcing them to prefer withdrawing from public life, and resorting to multiple reclusive mechanisms so that their effects remained present in their literary and intellectual works, and then to turn to search for political projects that include: direct action aimed at: Undermining the pillars of the existing regimes. (For more details see John L. Esposito, pp. 99-101.)

The main point here is that the movement of change in history was carried out by a social actor carrying a humanist thought, but today the social actor is (Precariat) with its many facets, including the emergence of protests and sit-ins threatening the political systems on the one hand and on the other hand the arrival of representatives to Parliament supported by the Precariat as it happened in the capitalist countries, just as the other side of Precariat is the adoption of the extremist and terrorist ideology, which neoliberalism has planted in the countries of the world South, and everyone in the world is an immigrant who suffers from marginalization, undoubtedly, we are in front of an extremist ideology (intellectual structures bear an extremist thought) on which generations of terrorist organizations are founded and will prevail the world that cannot be controlled without intensive efforts based on stopping the savage neoliberalism and changing the intellectual structures towards humanity, this requires strenuous efforts and decades of generations. As for the other side of Precariat, it is represented by germ warfare, and most likely the (Corona) Covid-19 epidemic is not far from that.

The huge plan approved by US.Congress aimed at bringing about a fundamental change in social policy in the United States of America, which is a historic plan to save the American economy

from the recession caused by the pandemic, and was represented by the reform plan proposed by US President (Joe Biden)

In the largest announcement issued by him, since his inauguration as President of the United States of America, President (Joe Biden), in the second week of March / 2021, revealed his economic program to combat the effects of COVID-19 epidemic, his stimulus plan was called the "American rescue plan." It is a massive \$1900 billion aid package that includes generous cheques for low-income American individuals and families, unemployment compensation, significant tax breaks for American families with children, regardless of their income, generous support for nurseries, schools and universities, and aid for small businesses, especially those affected by the crisis. It suffices only to know that 400 billion dollars of the total of this aid will go to support consumer spending, and this will lead to a great recovery within the largest consumer market in the world.

This massive plan approved by Congress aims to bring about a fundamental change in social policy in the United States, and is expected to reduce the proportion of Americans living in poverty by a third, it

reduces the number of poor children by nearly half. In addition to its effects on the growth of the economy, which experts expect to achieve a growth rate of no less than (7%). Apart from the economic and social effects of this plan, its owners see it as an investment in the future, since it stimulates a set of long-term social and economic results. (**Biden's reform plan is facing a difficult week**).

But will the results of absolute capitalism - savage neoliberalism - which put its mark on all of humanity because of wars, terrorism and economic blockades, be controlled, and the price of that was the destruction of entire countries and the catastrophic consequences for the human community.

The reform plan of President Biden had to come, and it is a natural state of the results of brutal neoliberalism, but the question here is whether the results of this reform plan on the American economy in particular and the capitalist system in general will lead to success or to failure, and thus the American reform plan becomes similar to the plan of Perestroika and Glasnost in Soviet Union.

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الرأسمالية المطلقة والفاعل الاجتماعي ا.م. د. رعد نصيف جاسم

مستخلص البحث:

تمكن البلدان المتقدمة بالفعل ان تضع حدا لانهايار الربحية في نهاية السبعينيات من القرن الماضي، بل ان تزيدها من جديد في مطلع الثمانينيات من القرن الماضي لكن من دون العودة الى مستويات العقود السابقة، هذا النجاح الجزئي في الرد على ازمة السبعينيات من القرن الماضي تحقق الى حد كبير بمساعدة الاصلاحات النيوليبرالية التي سمحت بتخفيض الاجور والانفاق على الخدمات العامة، وفتحت مجالات جديدة امام التراكم الرأسمالي من خلال الخصخصة وتحرير القطاع المالي . اما الوسيلة الثانية لانعاش الربحية فقد تمثلت في زيادة الانتاجية عن طريق الاستثمار، فلم تكن هي المحرك الاساسي للخروج من الازمة. وقد ادى هذا الوضع الى الاستياء المشترك في جميع انحاء العالم من قبل فئة من الناس الذين يعانون وبشكل متزايد من عدم الاستقرار في حياتهم اليومية بسبب الحياة الصعبة التي تمثلت بالخصاصة والتوتر والكابة والغضب المتزائد والتهميش، وهو ما ادى بالنتيجة الى الاستيلاء الذي يعني التغريب المتمثل في شعور الفرد المضطهد بانه لم يعد ينتمي الى مجتمعه لاسباب خارجة عن ارادته. وهو ما ادى الى ظهور الفاعل الاجتماعي الجديد في التاريخ متمثلا بالبريكاريا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الرأسمالية الجديدة، الرأسمالية المطلقة، الفاعل الاجتماعي، الإرهاب، البريكاريا