

## Brief outline of Articles for inclusion in publication

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### 1. De-centralised Governance: Future for Lokavidya Samaj

The sustenance of the globalised Capitalist Market System, controlled by Monopoly Capitalists in all spheres of Production, Marketing, Services and Finance, requires an extreme concentration of both political and economic governance. Monopoly Capital exercises control Financially through agencies such as World Bank and IMF, Economic(Marketing) control through WTO and Political control through the Governments of various Nations. At the level of Nations, Political control necessitates extreme centralisation of governance, that is, in Legislatures, Judiciary and all Institutions of Governance. Such extreme centralisation is what is known commonly as 'Dictatorship' which necessarily results in the subjugation of the lives and livelihoods of a vast majority of the population, to the extent that their very survival is now at stake. This applies to Lokavidya Samaj in India.

The article will argue that the only option for the survival of the Samaj is to struggle for decentralisation in governance, production and marketing apart from opposing any form of 'cultural and ideological homogenisation'(which historically has been the hallmark of all dictatorships). This movement towards de-centralised governance has to be formulated through the concept (and practice) of Swaraj, which in turn would require widespread inculcation of 'Swaraj Chetana' if it is to take concrete shape in society.

### 2. Swaraj-Chetana (Consciousness): The basis for social change in India

Political ideologies of modern Europe were born in the context of the development of the political society (society and state formed by the domination of the bourgeoisie and the workers as the new classes) post the advent of industrial capitalism in the late 18th and 19th centuries. Political consciousness that developed was comprised of ideas such as Democracy, Democratic Socialism and Scientific Socialism. Feudal societies were transformed into Capitalist societies. In such societies the dominant mode of production was centralised industrial production and the political form of governance was through a Republican Parliamentary system. The rapid development of the imperialist phase of capitalism has been marked by increased control over human and natural resources(in the erstwhile colonies) aiding and accelerating the establishment of the global capitalist

market system. The whole world today seems to be in the thrall of this mode of development which, as we saw, requires the subjugation of all activity of Lokavidya Samaj to the centralising agencies of the Capitalist Market System.

In opposition to this development paradigm and for the 'liberation' of Lokavidya Samaj, it is necessary to establish Swaraj which in turn requires the reiteration of the concept (and practice) of 'Swaraj Chetana'. The basis of Swaraj Chetana would be Nyaya, Tyaga and Bhaichara, as propounded through the ages by our Sant Parampara and nationalist leaders, tuned to meet the needs and requirements of modern-day society.

The article will attempt to highlight the main aspects of Nyaya, Tyaga and Bhaichara which we have derived from the teachings of our Sant Parampara.

### 3. Swarajya Bazaar

An agency to ensure fair and just local-market exchange, with the aim of ensuring sustainable livelihoods and a dignified life for all members of Lokavidya Samaj

Since the main form of appropriation (of wealth produced by Lokavidya Samaj) is through a centralised Marketing system; that operates on the principles of Capitalist Market Development, the real means of countering this 'dehumanising' concept is for Lokavidya Samaj to establish and operate its own decentralised marketing system (Swarajya Bazaar) whose principles of operation are diametrically opposed to the principles of the Capitalist Marketing system. These principles will of course be based on Nyaya, Tyaga and Bhaichara and seek to ensure a dignified life based on sustainable livelihoods for the members of the Samaj.

The article will outline the concept of Swarajya Bazaar and draw from the practices of the local market system that thrived before colonisation.