

### 1: Gaian Democracies Intro : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

*Gaian Democracies: Redefining Globalisation & People-Power by Roy Madron & John Jopling Summary. Roy Madron: Biography Radio Interview with Jane Taylor, from Resonance FM Email address: rm(at)www.enganchecubano.com Gaian Democracy's key components are shown as the 'petals' of 'the flower' on the left.*

Other articles are doing well if they are shared a thousand times. Uncannily, George starts by saying that The ideology that dominates our lives has, for most of us, no name. Even if your listeners have heard the term before, they will struggle to define it. George goes on to outline the history of neoliberalism since World War Two. Until the s, it consisted of a marginalised coterie of rabidly anti-socialist economists, millionaires, politicians and journalists. George is absolutely right when he says: Thus when neoliberalism fell apart in there was 'nothing'. This is why the zombie walks. We can also totally agree that: The left and centre have produced no new general framework of economic thought for 80 years. To propose Keynesian solutions to the crises of the 21st century is to ignore three obvious problems. It is hard to mobilise people around old ideas; the flaws exposed in the 70s have not gone away; and, most importantly, they have nothing to say about our gravest predicament: Keynesianism works by stimulating consumer demand to promote economic growth. Consumer demand and economic growth are the motors of environmental destruction. A coherent alternative has to be proposed. All that is unarguably correct. But then, George takes a big step backwards. For Labour, the Democrats and the wider left, the central task should be to develop an economic Apollo programme, a conscious attempt to design a new system, tailored to the demands of the 21st century. What George has done here is to fatally mis-define the nature of the problem that is presented by the power and pervasiveness of global neoliberalism. How Neoliberalism Survived the Financial Meltdown. It will depend on reaching a very broad consensus on a fundamentally opposed vision of the future of our societies, of the human family and the planet we call home. Economic theories, strategies and policies are not based on free-standing, universal, quasi-scientific truths. Since the end of the 18th Century, they have always been designed and promulgated and implemented to achieve the aims and protect the interests of the elites that are in power. So, we need to define the problem in terms of finding, proposing, testing, refining, universalising an alternative theory of everything: Its key elements are: In sum, I am proposing that Super-Smart Democracies will emerge when the people, their leaders, and their technical professionals learn how to use soft-systems and complexity theory, management cybernetics and democratic dialogues to co-create increasingly just, sustainable and super-smart enterprises, communities, public services, cities, states and federations.

## 2: Gaian Democracies - P2P Foundation

*Super-Competent Democracies: Dissolving Neoliberalism, Managerialism and Elitism* This book proposes that our societies will have to become 'Super-Competent Democracies' in order to learn how to manage the immensely complex challenges and threats that we are facing.

The World Governance concept Definition "Gaian Democracies are communities bound together by purposes and principles, and organised into a network of participative democratic governance. Gaian systems p of the book Key propositions: Gaia is a system of interacting biological and material subsystems that have co-evolved together over billions of years and depend on each other. Human beings are a species that has evolved like any other species, with all that implies in terms of interdependence, self-organisation and the other characteristics of evolved systems. The Gaian system as a whole appears to be approaching one of its periodic system-shifts, a process which our industrial and agricultural activity is accelerating. Shared purposes and principles p Key propositions: Gaian democracies will only become increasingly just and sustainable if their citizens understand, are committed to, and share, a set of purposes and moral and ecological principles. Purpose and principles cannot be handed down from above. They must be developed through intensive participative processes. Plans, programmes and policies are meaningless unless they have been derived from a shared set of purposes and the principles. Soft-systems concepts p Key propositions: Soft-systems theory provides the basic concepts and processes for thinking, acting and learning together to understand the configuration of the existing system and to embark purposefully on reconfiguring it. The best way to start learning is as part of a dialogue-rich group. The richest learning begins with action, is shaped by reflection and leads to further action. Participatory change processes p Key propositions: Participatory change processes enhance the capacity of complex human systems to self-organise, by building ever more precise levels of shared understanding. Participatory change processes enable people to thrive in a situation of constant open-ended change, building optimism and trust, commitment, confidence and competence. Participatory change processes nurture future liberating leaders. Liberating political leaders p Key propositions: Liberating political leaders release the positive potential of people-power. Liberating political leaders are committed to their own learning through engaging in the reconfiguration dialogues with their fellow-citizens. Liberating political leaders replace a command-and-control culture of monologue with a culture of dialogue. Network government p Key propositions: Network government enables participatory democracy to be extended beyond the local scale. Network government improves societal efficiency, effectiveness and learning by minimising information overload within the different parts of the system. The Book Gaian Democracies: From a book review at the Prosperity site. Gaia is the name of the Greek goddess of Earth. On the 10th June a new book, Gaian Democracies: John argued that the Global Monetocracy is a single system with money growth as its purpose; that it is self-organising, always changing and moving through different stages; and that it is currently in a vicious spiral. This, he said, is the system in which we are living today. By viewing the system in this way we are able to make sense of things that would otherwise be baffling, for example: He emphasised that neither individuals nor any particular group within society are to blame. Rather the system as a whole is at fault. So something new is required -- a strategy for reconfiguring the system as a whole -- and this is where Gaian Democracy comes in. This draws on the latest developments in understanding how systems change, and makes use of well-tested processes for bringing about change. In this way, human societies at all levels, from local to global, can learn to cope with the highly complex and difficult situations they face. Accepting that soft systems thinking is fundamental for human survival, this paper examines activity on the internet and proposes that one solid piece of open source code will revolutionise the internet like Google did, but to far greater effect.

## 3: gaian democracies intro : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

*Madron and Jopling make the case for a very different system of globalisation. A global network of Gaian Democracies could achieve very different aims. The concepts, insights and tools of Gaian Democracy have already been used to successfully reconfigure organisations and communities in very tough situations.*

To illustrate some of the concepts on which we have based our thinking we have chosen the following examples of organisations and governments, which have adopted and applied several of the components of Gaian Democracy. In so doing, the forms of people-power they have generated have led them to re-configure their enterprises and achieve outstanding success. In the space available, we can give only a brief sketch of each example, but fuller accounts are available at <http://> The success of these examples, in highly competitive environments, can be attributed to their development of structures and processes whose complexity matches that of the environments they have to contend with. As Shann Turnbull says: The reason for following the rules of nature to construct ecological organisations is that these rules have proved to be the most efficient and robust way to create and manage complexity. Thus for many years the MCC grew organically, by cell division, not by take-overs or by unlimited growth in its component parts. Once commonly understood statements of purpose and principles have been arrived at by all relevant and affected parties, it is comparatively easy to agree a constitution. Chaordic design combines elements of competition chaos with elements of cooperation order. The parties involved in setting up Visa had to decide in what respects they needed to cooperate, and in what areas they could compete. The outcome was an institution owned by its functioning parts. It has multiple boards of directors, none of which can be considered superior or inferior, as each has irrevocable authority and autonomy over geographic or functional areas. The whole subject of stakeholder ownership of corporate bodies is closely linked to Gaian Democracy. The principle is the same: The record shows that “ provided at least some of the components of Gaian democracies are in place ” it works. In his best-selling book *Maverick!* I try to create an environment in which others make decisions. Success means not making them myself. We offer them the chance to be partners in our business, to be autonomous and responsible. All financial information was made freely available and open to discussion, and people were taught the skills they needed to make use of this information. Structures were set up to enable as many decisions as possible to be taken by the people who would implement them ” circles instead of a pyramid. Menial jobs were shared; perks, privileges and unnecessary formality done away with. People were encouraged to think for themselves and use common sense. Fewer bosses, fewer bureaucrats. Semler sees this as merely a beginning: He seems to have asked himself: Obviously a modern Kleisthenes would not have to work within those restrictions, but, in systems terms, these historical factors do not diminish the importance of Athenian democracy as the prime example of a system of government based on people-power. Recognising that elections favoured the well-born, the prominent and the wealthy, Kleisthenes started by re-structuring the political geography of the city, creating ten phylai brotherhoods of 4, citizens, each representing a cross-section of Athenian male society, so that no one class could dominate. Each month fifty citizens were chosen by lot from one of the phylai to constitute the Boule, so that in any one year the Boule was rotated between all the phylai. Government decisions, including the conduct of wars, were taken by the Assembly itself, meeting up to 40 times a year on the Pnyx, a large theatre-like meeting place on the hill west of the Acropolis. A quorum of was required. As John Dunn has written: Every citizen of Athens was entitled to attend, vote and speak at meetings of the Assembly, which decided the great issues of state: In a whole range of sectors ” housing, public transport, highways, garbage collection, clinics, hospitals, sewerage, environment, literacy, schooling, culture, law and order ” the city has made spectacular progress. To enable an integrated vision for the whole of the city to be defined, there are five citywide themes: The PB process takes nine months, starting in April. The first round assemblies ” in all of which the Mayor participates ” are held in each of the sixteen regions and on the five themes. These review the basic components of the budget and major investments of the previous year. Then neighbourhood and sub-thematic meetings are held to identify investment priorities. Each region has an elected Regional Budget Forum that coordinates

neighbourhood priorities into a list of priorities for the region as a whole. The Forum then settles any disputes with the various city agencies, and negotiates and monitors the implementation by those agencies. In addition to the improvement in municipal services, the PB has greatly reduced corruption while increasing the incidence of neighbourhood mobilisation and active citizenship. Poorer people in particular find it a more effective way to exercise their rights and responsibilities of citizenship than voting at elections. People-power and liberating leadership Each of the above examples shows some of the components of Gaian Democracy at work in the real world. They are by no means templates for Gaian democracies: They show that people power is immensely rewarding for all the people concerned and for the system as a whole. They suggest the wide diversity of situations in which the model could be applied. None of our examples illustrates a society that has succeeded in reforming its economy so as to become just and sustainable. There are of course thousands of projects and initiatives around the world which have these aims and which the Gaian democracies of the future can build on. But, as no society can insulate itself from the Global Monetocracy, there are no examples of modern societies co-existing in a symbiotic relationship with the rest of the Gaian systems. Hence the need to reconfigure the Global Monetocracy itself. The transition phase In every one of the examples we have cited above, the fundamental changes were initiated in the most unpromising circumstances. Dee Hock and a small team worked out the enormously radical organisational concepts that eventually became the trillion dollar Visa International at a time when conventional credit card businesses were losing hundreds of millions of dollars a year in the USA. Semco was lurching from crisis to crisis and heading towards bankruptcy when Ricardo Semler converted himself from a command-and-control workaholic to a laid-back liberating leader, and started the process by which the people in the company were empowered to turn it into a huge success. The growing electoral success of the Brazilian PT is therefore especially encouraging for political parties engaged in uphill struggles to build people-powered Gaian democracies elsewhere in the world. In each election in Porto Alegre since , the PT has been rewarded for its liberating leadership by an increased percentage of the vote. The leaders of these enterprises knew that the old ways had turned out to be a recipe for certain disaster. In each case their new ideas involved rethinking the purposes and principles, the structures, the processes and the governance of the enterprise, whether it was an organisation or government. And at the core of these examples was a fundamental commitment by liberating leaders to people-power as the means by which disaster could be surmounted and a new way of life developed. Moreover, each of these liberating leaders was working in virtual isolation and faced fierce opposition. Athenian people-power had to overcome the implacable hostility of the Spartan war-machine and a permanent fifth column within the Athenian elite. Porto Alegre had no other city to call on for help and guidance as it painfully learnt how to turn its commitment to people-power into a successful PB process. Moreover, even though over Brazilian cities now have PT administrations committed to people-power and participative budgets, their leaders still have to put their lives on the line. So, starting in the most unpromising and even dangerous circumstances is the norm for liberating leaders who commit themselves to people-powered, fundamental change. Alternatively, and more usually, people-power can be introduced as the key element in a radical strategy for fundamental change in a crisis situation, as with Semco, Porto Alegre and Athens. These conclusions imply an almost infinite range of opportunities to introduce the Gaian Democracy model and initiate fundamental long-term change. There is no space in this very condensed Briefing to describe all the examples of people-powered fundamental change that we know about. What they all have in common is the application of at least some of the components that we believe are essential if Gaian democracies are to be successful. By their very nature, these examples help to move the transition process towards the tipping point when a global network of just and sustainable Gaian democracies emerges out of the unjust and unsustainable shambles of the Global Monetocracy. The Gaian Democracy political project will have to identify, encourage, support and connect all people-power change initiatives so that we can reach the tipping point as soon as possible. The longer it takes, the greater the damage that the Global Monetocracy will do to the human family and to the natural world on which we all depend.

### 4: Gaian Democracies: Summary and Intro | After Obama??

*Gaian Democracies: Redefining Globalisation & People-Power (Schumacher Briefings) [Roy Madron, John Jopling, Samir Rihani] on [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. In this Schumacher Briefing, Roy Madron and John Jopling argue that the main purpose of our Western democracies is to satisfy the needs of a global debt-money system through the pursuit of economic growth.*

In *Global Democracy, Social Movements, and Feminism* Catherine Eschle examines the relationship between social movements and democracy in social and political thought in the context of debates about the exclusions and mobilizations generated by gender hierarchies and the impact of globalization. Eschle considers a range of approaches in social and political thought, from long-standing liberal, republican, Marxist and anarchist traditions, through post-Marxist and post-modernist innovations and recent efforts to theorize democracy and social movements at a global level. The author turns to feminist theory and movement practices--and particularly to black and third world feminist interventions--in debates about the democratization of feminism itself. Eschle discusses the ways in which such debates are increasingly played out on a global scale as feminists grapple with the implication of globalization for movement organization. The author then concludes with a discussion of the relevance of these feminist debates for the theorization of democracy more generally in an era of global transformation.

Cambridge University Press Format Available: Human rights in peace and development are accepted throughout the Global South as established, normative, and beyond debate. Only in the powerful elite sectors of the Global North have these rights been resisted and refuted. The policies and interests of these global forces are antithetical to advancing human rights, ending global poverty, and respecting the sovereign integrity of States and governments throughout the Global South. The link between poverty, war, and environmental degradation has become evident over the last 60 years, further augmenting international consciousness of these issues as interconnected with the rest of the human rights corpus. This book examines the history of this struggle and outlines practical means to implement these rights through a global framework of constitutional protections. Within this emerging framework, it argues that States will be increasingly obligated to formulate policies and programs to achieve peace and development throughout the global society.

John Richard Wiseman Language: Globalisation was one of the most ubiquitous buzzwords of the late twentieth century, yet its meaning was often elusive. Retrenchments, trade alliances, global warming, currency devaluations, and so on are often explained as unavoidable consequences of globalisation, and even everyday things - from the food we eat to the television we watch and the clothes we wear - are apparently impacted upon by globalisation. This book provides an accessible exploration of the meanings and implications of globalisation. The discussion is carefully grounded in the changing social, economic, ecological, and political relationships of Australia. This book defends the case for the expansion of the democratic model to the global political sphere. Concentrating on the democratic deficit of international affairs, it examines the nexus between the phenomenon of international exclusion and the political response of global democracy. This distinctive position is developed through a critical survey of the principal theories for and against global democracy. The main rival narratives realism, nationalism, civilizationism, and liberal internationalism are rebutted on grounds of failing democratic principles of inclusion. Based on a notion of interaction-dependent justice, these theories arguably provide a crucial ideological support to the exclusionary attitude of the current international system. Going beyond these exclusionary paradigms, the book defends a model of cosmo-federalism that is all-inclusive, multilayered and rooted. The text adopts an interdisciplinary perspective that combines three areas of scholarship: Within them, a number of contemporary controversies are analyzed, including the ethical dispute on global justice, the institutional debate on supranationalism, and the political discussion on social emancipatory struggles. From such an interdisciplinary perspective derives an engaged text that will be of interest to students and researchers concerned with the key political aspects of the discussion on globalization and democratic global order.

### 5: Redefining Global Democracy | Download eBook PDF/EPUB

*EMBED (for [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) hosted blogs and [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) item tags).*

Imagine a democratic world as complex, adaptive and flexible as the ecosystems with which it interacts. Gaian Democracies is a bold, innovative book that argues that in these times of increasing global economic and ecological disaster, the desirable is now the necessary. The book embeds democracy in the complex natural and human systems in which the economy and polity are based. As they put it, "the Gaian democracy paradigm reflects our still growing understanding of concepts such as organisational dialogue and learning, softsystems, cybernetics They cannot be defined clearly and "The problem-solving process ends when you run out of time, money, energy or some other resources - not when some perfect solution emerges" p. In relation to the natural world, the authors rightly point out that, "Natural systems cannot be controlled with hard systems thinking" p. Yet this is the dominant approach we find in western societies and its institutions in science, economics and politics. Democratic systems rather than non-democratic ones are more likely to be successful in dealing with the problems we face. While they rightly seek to reconfigure democracy as a form of self-organisation rather than control p. Yet, it is clear that effective democratic projects, whether one looks at it historically or in terms of the examples around the world today of successful democratic experiments, require effective leaders. Taking a systems approach rather than a conspiracy one, they offer a forensic analysis of this purposeful, elite-dominated network which controls the current neo-liberal project of destructive globalisation. The book argues that the debt-based money system not only gives financial institutions such as the World Bank, the IMF and private multinational banks and other financial corporations great power, but also acts to drive the global economic system as a whole towards ever-destructive economic growth. As they put it, "In systems-thinking terms, the growth imperative imposed by the debt-money system is a positive feedback mechanism - a vicious spiral" p. We need negative feedback mechanisms democratic political ones rather than financial economic ones to change this. However, it is not simply the global debt-based money system and the dominance of the US dollar in the global economy that needs to be tackled. The reasons for this are many, but principal among them is the claim that "The principle of national sovereignty is inherently conflictual and competitive Central to the continued existence of the corporate-state rule is the manufacturing of consent together, I would suggest, with the deliberate lowering of expectations by governments, something that is best exemplified by the Blair administration in the United Kingdom. As the authors put it, "Opinion-moulding has become the prime skill of both partners in the big business-government coalition" p. In the modern representative democratic world, sullen silence or even alienation from the political system is perversely counted as consent or even more perversely as happiness. While they are of course extremely positive about the democratic resistance, energy and innovation that characterises the World Social Forum and what they call the civil society movement CSM , as offering real hope in challenging the global monetocracy, they caution that "the evidence shows that the CSM is not, and will never be, capable of making another world possible" p. However, they do not, in my view, really offer a convincing or sustained argument to back up this statement, due perhaps to the fact that the chapter dealing with this issue is the shortest in the book pp. They criticise the movement on the grounds that, "There is no discussion of even the possibility of founding powerful new political parties, fighting elections, winning office and forming governments with a mandate for fundamental economic and social change " p. This would be to work within the existing political system, a reformist approach that they have elsewhere dismissed as inadequate to the task. Politics, especially democratic politics, as the authors will only be too aware, cannot be associated simply with elections, political parties and parliaments. Perhaps this was more a failure of communication rather than principle or perhaps in my own reading , but I did feel that a more nuanced approach was perhaps needed in relation to the issue of distributive injustice. The issue here is that of power, and the realisation that responsibility is in proportion to power. However, such quibbles should not deflect in any way from this excellent and important book. Indeed, since it is written in a spirit of dialogue and communication my comments should be read in a similar spirit, as someone who was both informed and more importantly

inspired to continue the task of learning new ways of thinking and acting to cope with the global and local problems we face in the crucial decades ahead. This book review is from Growth: The Celtic Cancer, the second Feasta Review.

### 6: Introducing 'Gaian Democracies: Redefining Globalisation and People-Power'

*Gaian democracies will only become increasingly just and sustainable if their citizens understand, are committed to, and share, a set of purposes and moral and ecological principles. Purpose and principles cannot be handed down from above.*

### 7: Used Gaian Democracies: Redefining Globalisation & People-Power (Schumacher Briefings) on OnBuy

*Read "Gaian Democracies Redefining Globalisation & People-Power" by Roy Madron with Rakuten Kobo. In this Schumacher Briefing, Roy Madron and John Jopling argue that the main purpose of our Western democracies is to sa.*

### 8: Recommended Reading - Earth Ethics Institute

*Gaian Democracies - Redefining Globalisation & People-Power. Roy Madron and John Jopling argue that the main purpose of our Western democracies is to satisfy a global debt-money system through the pursuit of economic growth.*

### 9: Green Books - Gaian Democracies

*In the midst of the prosperity and affluence of Western 'democracies' there is a pervasive sadness and sense of impotence about the future of our societies, of humanity and of the natural world. Many well-informed people have focused those negative feelings on the idea of 'globalisation'.*

*Kind-hearted tiger Atlas of Surgical Anatomy Geography of Europe (Foundations in World Regional Geography) Voyage to Corea, and the island of Loo-Choo. Applying the Toyota Way in Your Organization Handbook of health behavior change The Best of Loretta LaRoche Education, or the mistake about the child Effective child protection In the small, small night Catfish, Yaz, And Hammerin Hank American annual register, or, historical memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796. Human brain function book Timber design bs 5268 Space launch initiative: A program review Japanese exotic cars Dancing to the Rocky Mountain quick step Ken Olsen Investing Public Funds Correspondence Of James Fenimore Cooper Volume li Rich mans relatives User stories applied by mike cohn Lying (Peter Owen Modern Classic) The Life and Times of a Nic 17.2 XXXI. De Cellerario Monasterii 142 Building hypermedia applications Security cooperation Whats in the forecast: know the alternatives Mahouka koukou no rettousei light novel volume 19 Lion, the fox and the eagle Inaugural address Raymond Nakai Australian open 2017 winners list A Feast for Crows (A Song of Ice and Fire) The voyage to Siam 563 The chess sacrifice: technique, art and risk in sacrificial chess Managers and leaders are they the same? War games rules 1685 to 1845. Classical monologues from Aeschylus to Bernard Shaw Thinkers guide to the art of socratic questioning Warm Hands in Cold Age Rossiter, A. P. Macbeths disintegration.*