

ADMINISTRATIVE THOUGHTS



**MPA SEMESTER II
UNIT IV**

TOPIC COVERED : Dr. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA

Dr. RAM MANOHAR LOHIA

(23 March 1910 – 12 October 1967)



INTRODUCTION

1. BA, 1929
2. MA, 1929
3. PhD, 1933
4. Founding member of Congress Socialist Party, 1934
5. Editor of Congress Socialist, 1936
6. Secretary of the Foreign Department of the All India Congress Committee, 1938
7. President, Hind Kishan Panchyat, 1949
8. Lead Praja Socialist Party, 1952
9. Founder of Socialist Party (Lohia), 1956
10. Member of Parliament, 1963, 1967



Writings of Dr. Lohia:

1. The Caste System: Hyderabad, Navahind [1964] 147 p.
2. Foreign Policy: Aligarh, P.C. Dwadash Shreni, [1963?] 381 p.
3. Fragments of World Mind: Maitrayani Publishers & Booksellers ; Allahabad [1949] 262 p.
4. Fundamentals of a World Mind: ed. by K.S. Karanth. Bombay, Sindhu Publications, [1987] 130 p.
5. Guilty Men of India's Partition: Lohia Samata Vidyalaya Nyas, Publication Dept.,[1970] 103 p.
6. India, China, and Northern Frontiers: Hyderabad, Navahind [1963] 272 p.
7. Interval During Politics: Hyderabad, Navahind [1965] 197 p.
8. Marx, Gandhi and Socialism: Hyderabad, Navahind [1963] 550 p.
9. Collected Works of Dr Lohia A nine volume set edited by veteran Socialist writer Dr Mastram Kapoor in English and published by Anamika Publications, New Delhi.

MARX, GANDHI AND SOCIALISM



Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia occupied a unique place in the evolution of the socialist thought in India. He was the first socialist thinker in India who refused to accept the Russian or western model of Socialism for India. His dynamic and uninhibited approach to various problems distinguished him from other political leaders. Lohia showed great originality in his enunciation of socialism.

Lohia placed his original thesis of Socialism, while presiding over the Panchamarhi Conference of Socialists in May 1952. The basic postulates of the new socialist theory were stated thus:

1. Both Capitalism and Communism are based upon centralized power which is incapable of bringing about a radical transformation in society.
2. Both capitalism and communism believe in the same method of production. The only difference between them is that in capitalism some individuals or groups make profit and in communism even though there is no individual profit system, a centralized power, class or party, monopolises the benefits. Society does not in reality enjoy economic, political and individual freedom.

Cont...



3. If we look at communist countries and the so-called free democratic states and analyse the actual conditions of the people, there it is quite clear that both are incapable of ushering in social transformation, people's freedom and people's culture. Therefore, both have to be eschewed.
4. Socialism does not believe in restricted capitalism or mixed economy. It does not believe that this would ever pave the way for socialism.
5. The political and economic objectives of socialism are to establish a free and decentralized society by eliminating capitalism and centralized political and economic influence from society.



Dr. Lohia in his socialist program proposed:

1. Nationalisation of big industries.
2. *Karcha bandhana*
3. *Dam bandhana*
4. Ban on owning more than two house.
5. Regulation of urban land price.
6. Ban on production of private cars.
7. Eliminate different classes in passenger train.

NEW SOCIALISM



A democrat by conviction socialism appealed to Lohia as a way of life. He strongly advocated the plea that socialist movement in India should have a distinct Indian character. Lohia championed "*the principle of equal irrelevance of capitalism and communism in respect of the creation of a new human civilization.*" This 'new civilization' is called by Lohia 'socialism'.

Lohia says that socialism stands for equality and prosperity. In order to achieve it, it should rely on vote (election), spade (constructive work), and prison (civil disobedience). This new Socialism should principally aim at :

1. Maximum attainable equality;
2. Social Ownership;
3. Small-unit technology;
4. Four-pillar state;
5. A decent standard of living
6. The World Parliament and Government.

FOUR PILLAR OF STATE

OR

CHAUKHAMBA RAJ



PILLAR I

**CENTER OR
UNION**

PILLAR II

PROVINCE

PILLAR III

DISTRICT

PILLAR IV

VILLAGE

Cont...



His concept of 4 pillar state is a prismatic attempt to combine Gandhian village democracy with modern state. As an exponent of decentralise socialism he wanted to organise the state mostly on the lines suggested by Gandhi. The 4 pillar state comprise Central, Province, District, and Village. According to Dr. Lohia the main features of this state would be.

1. 1/4th of all governmental or planned expenditure should be through villages, cities and district panchyat.
2. The police should remain subordinate to village, city and district panchyat.
3. Post of District Collector should be abolished and its function should be distributed among various bodies of district.
4. Agriculture, Industry and other property which is nationalise should be owned and administered by village, city and district panchyat.
5. Economic decentralisation should be brought through maximum utilisation of small machines.

Dr. Lohia is also aware about the 5th Pillar of the state which is World Government, and inception of world parliament must on the basis of adult franchies

SAPTAKRANTI



Lohia was a pathfinder of equality, social justice and individual freedom and dignity. Dr. Lohia was one of those great leaders who not only advocated the need for a fundamental reoccurring of our social relations but also provided an ideological basis for this revolutionary transformation. Dr. Lohia called this radical transformation seven revolutions 'SAPTAKRANTI'

- 1 • GENDER EQUALITY
- 2 • END OF RACIAL INEQUALITY
- 3 • END OF CASTE INEQUALITY
- 4 • END OF IMPERIALISM AND CREATION OF WORLD GOVERNMENT
- 5 • END OF ECONOMIC INEQUALITY ON PRIVATE PROPERTY
- 6 • END OF USING ARMS AND ESTABLISHED INSTITUTE ON PRINCIPLE OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE
- 7 • OPPOSITION TO ENCROACHMENT UPON INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM

VIEWS ON ECONOMY



Dr. Lohia showed keen interest in agricultural economy. His special demands for agriculture includes:

- RECLAMATION OF WASTE LAND
- SMALL UNIT TECHNOLOGY
- EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF LAND
- FOOD ARMY
- ABOLITION OF LAND REVENUE
- EMPHASIS ON SMALL AND MEDIUM SCHEME OF IRRIGATION
- RESTRICTION OF EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTIONS

REFERENCE



1. LOHIA KE VICHAR, BHARAT ONKAR
2. INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHTS, LAXMI SHARMA
3. GANDHI, MARX AND SOCIALISM, LOHIA
4. COLLECTED WORKS OF DR LOHIA A NINE VOLUME SET EDITED BY VETERAN SOCIALIST WRITER DR MASTRAM KAPOOR IN ENGLISH AND PUBLISHED BY ANAMIKA PUBLICATIONS, NEW DELHI.