The human race has been socially organizing itself for probably about 1.8 million years. The first form of human organization was the hunter-gatherer, which was the form of organization in which man lived for about 99 % of his history. This mode of life caused humans to organize themselves into small groups and lead a nomadic life. The nomadic life ensured that these groups had no possessions and no wealth could be accumulated. In this manner, this form of human organization ensured egalitarianism, a form of primitive communism. This changed dramatically with the development of agriculture in the so-called Neolithic Revolution in 10,000 BC. With the development of agriculture and the consequent development of technology, man became sedentary, the first towns were formed, and the class system made its appearance, that is, the separation between an administrative class and a productive class. The egalitarian and communist primitive society gave way to an increasingly centralized and hierarchical society. From network theory, they have been insisting for years on the benefits of the so-called scale-free networks, networks governed by certain privileged nodes called hubs. These networks are said to be slightly vulnerable and highly robust to errors. In this work, we perform a deep network analysis of a group of centralized-hierarchical networks and a group of decentralized-distributed networks. This work provides clear and compelling evidence that, contrary to what is maintained, decentralized-distributed networks are the least vulnerable and most robust networks, and are the networks that ensure an equitable and equal distribution of power and influence among their members. These results are analyzed in the context of network theory, and are discussed in relation to the theories of Jeremy Rifkin, Ernst Schumacher, Alexander Bogdanov and Aldous Huxley.

Dr. Agustín Ostachuk is a Transdisciplinary Scientific Researcher born in Argentina. He is devoted to the Big Questions of Life and the Nature of Reality/Existence. His main research area is Life Evolution and Development, from both a theoretical-philosophical (BioTheory, BioPhilosophy) and an empirical-biological (Evo-Bio, Evo-Devo) approach. Agustín Ostachuk is the author of "A Theory of Evolution as a Process of Unfolding" (2020), a theory that challenges prevalent assumptions about Evolution, transcends the false and stagnant dichotomy between Intelligent Design (ID) and Darwinism, and proposes an evolutionary process carried out by teleological-purposeful formal agents. He is the Founding Director of EVOLUTIO: A Research Center for Evolution and Development, a new research space for the development of new ideas without the constraints and limitations established by the scientific-academic system. The mission of the center is to investigate new concepts on biological evolution and development, but also to study the necessary conditions for the development of a healthy, good-living society, harmoniously integrated with nature, and in which life and not economy is at the center of its existence.

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For those who dream and think of a better world,
a more just and egalitarian world,
where everyone can develop their talents
without the need for favoritism, lobbying or political connections.

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