

The theory of a socially engineered perfect nation

Regardless of the fact that most of the ideas that have ever emerged with the aim to create a perfect society have made terrible sacrifices and / or simply failed, the continuous development of society and civilization proves that there is still much that can be changed and improved. It seems that the biggest problem that makes any conscious action for the artificial transformation of society unnatural, dangerous and going against established moral norms or even human rights is the desire for rapid changes of all its subjects according to a single pattern. The processes that are taking place in society at our stage of development shape human needs and ways of meeting them fast and change them just as quickly. Of course, there is a reasonable question why then change something that is quite effective on its own? The existence of such a term as law, usually demonstrates that society can shape and determine the general conditions of its functioning and the rights and obligations of its members. There is no doubt that in the past, in some sense, any kind of local law was primarily a customary law, but also that law holds its greatest power when it is given an official status, secured and protected by the state.

Until now, the direction of change was dictated by the leader, and its severity and cost were based on principles close to Machiavelli. Those days are over. My idea is based on the principles of natural changes stemming from the character of society and its possible reaction to the processes occurring in it. This almost evolutionary approach may be associated with another political ideology and its Marxist rhetoric, but it has nothing to do with it. As mentioned earlier, many things happen in society by itself due to the normal reaction of its members to the emerging imperfections. This reaction is greatest when it comes to the involvement of specialists – problems of law faced by lawyers, professional problems solved by professional communities, medical problems reserved for hospital directors, etc. Each of them knows best what is needed to improve their work and face it every day, but they cannot change anything on their own, without adequate support from colleagues and management, which themselves have limited prospects and resources. Trying to get everything in order, we have introduced bureaucracy into structures and state bodies. Specialists work on numerical targets to fill the monthly norm, and do not care about quality, while doctors serve patients within a fixed time –no more, no less. There is no concern that for people with ordinary symptoms it may be too much and for others with unusual problems – too little. Teachers spend too much time on administrative, office work, and have very uncomfortable working conditions, etc. Every member of their respective profession knows what is necessary for improving effectiveness and it is not about the salary, lunch break or holidays. The task is to flatten each hierarchical structure, reduce the role of bureaucracy, to offer more opportunities and retain the freedom to make decisions where possible. This relates for the most part to educational institutions, health sector and law enforcement. After giving more authority to the staff and removing unnecessary office and administrative work, it would be necessary to remove some restrictions on the movement of people both in the workplace and throughout society This would include inside the territory of the state, because diversity requires change itself and such a move would encourage merger, exchange of information and cosmopolitanism. The difference of approaches would be regarded as a good thing...

As for the rules for hiring employees, the most important criterion would be merit, either consisting of contests, internships, or others. The most important thing is that everyone would be given a chance and their skills would be compared, rather than the candidates themselves and their CV. To provide everyone with this opportunity, it would be necessary to change the whole philosophy regarding science and education.

Teachers everywhere are complaining that their work involves teaching students and not their upbringing. With time one can say that this approach did not work as planned. In the author's opinion, schoolteachers should possess basic knowledge of psychology and actively apply it in their job. Learning till the age of adulthood does not have to be a fight for grades, but rather be a path to finding a future profession and lifestyle. The role of teachers needs to be based on helping and supporting students in their choice. We live in a post-industrial world with an ancient industrial school, which is far from how it should be. The authority of teacher can be created by their knowledge, modern methods of learning, dynamic model of classes and so on. You will not respect someone, who is not able to respond to your skills in the right way. The pandemic presented a situation where teachers were not able to provide a proper distance education to their students, who were already using devices for their needs. It was a good stress-test for the teachers, which established the weaknesses of our education system. In such a crisis moment you do not want to lose time on waiting until your teacher will understand how their computer works. Students need to get the full knowledge about the world, but also know its value. Lessons should be useful and interesting for them. Current education is forced, because punishment for not doing home tasks or not passing exams encourages cheating, lying, being nice to teachers for good treatment in return, while not being offered any benefits for the information received. This is a stick without a carrot. One could study hard and only receive pride from knowing everything, but have no idea how to utilize the knowledge. At the same time, one could avoid studying, passing exams somehow and have much more free time for yourself. The option to select many subjects should be following the student's preference. After completing basic education, students should have the option to have a certain number of subjects they can choose. The student will choose their minimum and the rest would be optional. The education of those, who will have fewer subjects will be more extensive in disciplines they have chosen, than of those, who will have more. Also, schools must spend more activity besides classical learning approaches, such as: interest clubs, drama circles, instrumental and writing courses, led by professional artists, authors and performers, with opportunities of evolving and participating in some after-school activities. It should be of a free and not obligatory character, without being forced. Schools should exchange staff and students between each other as well.

The socially unfair salary gaps must be eliminated by the aligning of incomes in different positions and among different professions, creating trade unions, which would have to take care of working conditions, encouraging employees to having shares in their companies and adjusting the percentage of income from made work.

All charity in society must be actively encouraged and supported by the government (mostly volunteering), beginning in school and in professional life (only on the grounds of free choice, just by making charity attractive). The same would be the case for the environment. This idea deserves dedicated time for education and the popularization as early as primary school. The activists who are regularly taking part in defending environment, should be uplifted (just like we highlight honorary donors for example)

Alcohol must finally be recognized as a drug and its sale should be more restricted: shops should have special licenses, 24-hours alcohol shops have to be closed and any sale of alcohol after 22:00 needs to be forbidden. Only defined amounts should be allowed. The amount should correspond to the rest of the shopping basket. In case of proof of the fact of excess, a fine must be issued. If it is proven that a group of people have consumed a large amount of alcohol, they would all receive the same fine, even if only one is caught.

Religion should be better separated from the state. In order to build pluralism, committees should be created to even out the roles and improve relations for each faith represented in the state by a certain percentage of citizens. Ethics and human rights bodies should play an important role in decision-making related to human rights, with the proposals of religious committees heard and taken into account. Their opinion would have a lesser weight than those of the ethical bodies. Members of the latter cannot be members of other committees, bodies or religious organizations, as well as accept any support and funding, or provide any support and funding to other bodies.

The highest positions in all state, social and commercial institutions must be occupied by an elected official (if there is no single founder as in the case of companies and corporations, then people are elected for advisory positions alongside the founder). Trade unions, or other similar communities, consisting of representatives of a given organ should take power only for a predetermined period and limited without the right to govern over multiple terms. There would be a right to change the main candidacy at any time by another vote of the union / community.

The criminal system and courts are to be reviewed. The penalty for light offenses does not have to be comparable to the penalty for serious offenses. In a perfect society, the judicial decision would be largely up to a jury. Such courts would constitute a majority. Defenders of the rights of the accused would be admitted to the trial, with each trial based on the principle of the presumption of innocence - each person would be presumed innocent until proved otherwise. Most laws and articles on political crimes, such as the prosecution of extremism, need to be revised and very strictly defined to avoid a wide variety of wording. The punishment for such offenses must be determined separately from the norms of the Civil Code. When there are no victims, due to the lack of threat to the health or well-being of any person, and the mind of the criminal consisted in a contradiction with the present system of the state and not in demanding harm to someone. Any suspect in a non-violent crime would either have freedom of movement or be restricted by house arrest and would not be deprived of that freedom until proven guilty. The severity of punishment for victimless crimes such as keeping weak drugs for personal use must be greatly reduced. A new committee must be created, the only matter of which must be the search and disclosure of negligence, dishonesty in the work of law enforcement authorities (city guards, the police, the entire judicial apparatus), such as corruption, failure to consider difficult cases in favor of simple matters, concealing facts or evidence, abuse laws, torture, perjury and so on. This would add balance to a system in which currently a person accused of a crime is dependent on people who work based on numerical indicators. It would force them to take a proper and appropriate approach to their work. The salary and bonuses of the staff of these structures must be transformed in order not to depend on the aforementioned indicators such as the number of solved cases. It is ill-advisable to have a strong attachment to the nature of the case as to force an approach where the easiest case is selected and while others omitted, depending on bringing home a big bonus. The staff of the judicial and police apparatus must be separated so that a person is not elected as a member of one body while holding a position in another body. By taking a place in one of them, it is should never be possible to create a career in another. Therefore, the prestige of employees in similar positions and levels of these bodies should be comparable, so as not to create a disproportion between lawyers and police. This means that a judge or prosecutor would not decide in favor of a public person and to the detriment of an unknown defendant. Personnel, even among field workers, must have higher education, preferably with an awareness of the basics of psychology and law. Bureaucracy in the apparatus and the structure of hierarchy must be simplified and flattened out. An employee should be given more authority to solve cases reducing the need for office work. The police, the court, the prosecutor's office and all other institutions of this apparatus must be associated with a great responsibility for the fate of the people, for the establishment of justice, the protection of order. It should be staffed with reasonable and educated people who would do everything they can to help society and seek the truth. Before hiring an employee, he must be trained for about 6 months with a salary not less than the national average salary, and then be accepted or not according to the results of final evaluation.

Another issue is the rehabilitation of criminals. Everything possible must be done to rehabilitate prisoners and re-adopt them into society. This should be done by creating proper conditions for their employment after serving a sentence, by offering housing for a limited period in the absence of a place of their own. Information about the conviction for non-serious crimes should not be presented to the employer. Education / re-education, professional development courses and so on must be compulsory in prison.

The role of openness in a perfect society will be very high. Large groups of people should be recruited every once in a while, for public opinion research on brands. People will be asked questions and presented with several descriptions, and then choose which of them is best understood by the person. In the case none of them will provide clear information, a translation will be given by the researchers, so that the person who is studied will describe it in his own way. Such a new definition must replace, where possible, or supplement the existing translations, ingredients and abbreviations on every product and must appear on each package. This will help consumers to better understand what they are paying for. Not only the reference value of the product or ingredients, but also a simple translation of what it is and how it affects our health. The information on the testing of cosmetics on animals must appear on the packaging in a clearly visible manner. The label of all products derived from animals, such as clothing, must include information on the conditions under which the livestock is kept and slaughtered.

SUMMARY

I tried not to waver too much in one direction or the other. The principles of realism and liberalism, or machiavelism are to my understanding preserved and expressed in the use of the healthy egoism of people and corporations for improving their competitiveness and motivated by a constant need to adapt to each other. It is also possible to observe evolutionary motives, assuming that people will adapt to change. Such conditions would require changes, with sincerity and cooperation regulated by states and their changing governments, chosen by the people. Balance, moderation, helping society to find itself, supporting initiatives and involvement, giving specialists tools to improve their work and professions, removing unnecessary obligations. Justice for everyone before the law, a law defending people where defendants do not need to prove guilt at any cost – these are among the starting points of my theory. The principles of variability, diversity, meritocracy, cosmopolitanism, openness, accompanied with health care will be achieved through adaptation, reduction of bureaucracy and increase of the rights and opportunities of specialists, education aimed at preparing for life in society and the future acquisition of a profession, control of consumption of alcohol and other drugs, limiting the mutual influence of religion and politics and help members of society to make changes to improve it. There is no better society than that which is created by its members. A society of conscious responsibility in which everyone can adapt to the demands of work and still embrace the conditions of work to perform in a most effective way for the benefit of themselves and others.

One of the sources of inspiration for me was Herman Hesse's book "the bead game", where the protagonist lives in a isolated small village, fully supported by a fund from the states of Europe and intensified by intellectuals. It is a small society, but each of its members is elected by a set of representatives and therefore is brought up in this village, as in a boarding school. Later, such a person becomes an intellectual and chooses a number of his interests in which he will develop and make new discoveries pushing development forward. Because everyone there has similar living conditions and no need for money, they have no other purpose than to improve their knowledge and surrounding world. Their notion of entertainment and hierarchy is a game of beads - a very complex mixture of different sciences. The basis for this article is the idea of creating a society that does not have the temptation to make money off others, and is able to adapt and change quickly. A society that loves its work and believes in its value.

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