

## Crises of the systems

Politological essay

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Recent political crises has spread through both economic and social levels (2008 economic collapse, questions of refugees and immigration, EU referendum in UK etc.). If you observe the worldleader's answers and reaction to the problems, you see a great cluelessness and only symptomatic treatment.

Besides the regular cause of clash of interests, there are deeper reasons for this as well in the XXI. century.

On the recent degree of globalisation the human race has reached a new problem-level. The world today is One in many aspects, you can get anywhere in one day if you like, international companies network throughout the whole globe and seek for power beyond borders (see TPP).

The Earth ceased to be endless, it has become a closed system. The term 'closed system' could be familiar from physics and biology but describes economic and social systems as well. What the main importance is for us now is that the closed system works by fundamentally different principles than the open systems and these are not exchangeable.

Our recent economic and social systems are not prepared for this change and the problem doesn't seem to be recognised adequately even on academic levels.

The realisation though is urgent because running an open system in a closed system environment is self-destructive. There are several ethological examples for that but it is enough to think about the physical example of boiler-explosion.

The question is why these systems fail in spite of many modifications and variations emerged since the original theses. In short answer: both the economic and social systems are ignorant on the psychology of the individual and the specific characteristics and limits of the human race.

The population is a group of heterogeneous individuals in evolutionary point of view and this heterogeneity supports the survival and adaptation of the species in the changing environment.

Heterogeneity in such way is a good thing. Albeit it also means the individuals result differently in distinct measures. There are better and worse. The quantitative distribution of good, bad and in-between individuals is described by a bell-curve in a stable system, the number of good and bad are lower the better and worse they are.

This symptom causes a serious problem in capitalism. It is namely based and built on the proviso that the members are equal participants of the market. As the consequence of the above, it doesn't suffice, so they become defenceless to the minority which adapt better to this environment. This position invokes another reaction from this minority, what is actually beneficial in an aggressive evolutionary strategy, which promotes individual success over cooperation.

This strategy nevertheless accompanied with the exploitation of the environment (social, economic, natural) robs everything and everyone and the detrimental result is the perpetration of the closed system.

Several psychological studies and observation prove that humans lose decision making and the capacity to think and act productively in the absence of motivation. Also, possession as the tool of expression of individualism is a basic human necessity. The socialist economical and social system violates these two fundamental needs. The consequences are already part of the history books.

The most popular social system, especially in the capitalist world is democracy. The coincidence is unconscious but not accidental. Democracy fits to the same description as capitalism.

For thousands of years one system keeps returning from time to time, dictatorship. It is not surprising because in crises situations when the speed of decision making is more important than the decision itself it is an effective system. Though it oppresses the principle of heterogeneity and ignores the personality deformation effect of power and responsibility; which is also a characteristic reaction of mankind.

Of course there are several details left out and many oversimplifications have been made on the criticism of the above systems. The aim nevertheless was to get to the realisation that the so far evolved and developed systems neglect fundamental human characteristics while they have severe consequences on the system itself – which failure the open system tolerates more flexibly.

With the emergence of the closed system on Earth this drives to collapse, jeopardising the future of mankind with, among others, environmental exploitation and the means of war as cyclemediator and conflict management.

The need for change occurred for many leaders in the storm of economical and social conflicts, though the directions are obscure. Perhaps the recognition has happened that the old systems are deadend but the `why's can only be answered with the understanding of the above terms.

The solution seems to be obvious: a new system has to be designed which is suitable for closed system operation and which remains conscious to basic human traits. How to build such a system is the scope of another essay.

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