

Economic Sustainability and Future Neutrality of Life in Planet will Help us Overcome the Evils of War

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Abstract

Will the future of humanity still be a history of wars? Or does the future hold for us a scenario of greater solidarity and rejection of war? Are we really at the end of the history of wars? Perhaps the explanation could be defined by alternatives, nuclear war or war ban. Since the first alternative, the apocalypse, is to be discarded, all that remains is the possible alternative; Future without war! Yet, we are in a period of dissemination of local wars, starting from Ukraine to the Gaza Strip, beyond the forgotten wars in Africa and the Caucasus. The scenario before us does not confirm the thesis. The theme of rejecting war is not for today, but for a not-too-distant future singularly linked to global warming and the desired neutrality.

A danger for all humanity and which must be resolved not by individual states and territories but by the entire world community. Help must come from science and research without borders and from a progressive adaptation of social classes, now segmented by prestige some money. A selfish social structure that is not suited to solving global problems. Giving emphasis to science and research, necessary to contain global warming, also means giving primacy to knowledge and not to accumulated money. A more supportive world is a good start on the path to rejecting war.

We must then remember that the search for full neutrality of human life on the planet also involves reaching the goal of a constant and immutable balance of the economy. An ideal goal, today but achievable, but possible in the not-too-distant future. On the other hand, a world that is more supportive of the looming threat, which is influenced by the technology that unites human beings, is certainly a good viaticum so that the essential matters of the economy and life are entrusted to the direct responsibility of the community.

A necessary evolution for civilizations of ancient or more ancient democracy. Let us not forget that communities or, rather, their majorities are the core of democracy and that the power of majorities finds its basis in the universal laws of the Universe around us. As if to say that the world is inexorably moving towards a democratic civilization, with the issues of war subjected to the decisions (direct democracy) of the communities, which are the pillars on which the life of future generations rests. Let's not forget that accelerating science and research will bring advantages for labor productivity and greater resources. Surpluses of goods and products will be created which will be able to give impetus to societies that are lagging behind on the path to development. Importantly, the objective of full neutrality must be achieved together by human communities, never in separate groups, because the theme of full neutrality with the nature around us is unique for humanity.

Keywords: Human Communities, Neutrality of Human Life, Surpluses & Scarcity, Warmonger, Global Warming

Introduction

How to resolve conflicts, without wars? How to avoid conflicts from arising? So how to prevent the world from falling into the hell of war again. Pope Francis said that the spread of local wars is the third world war. How can we not agree with this august

statement [1]. It is not optimism, but these widespread wars in Africa, Europe, the Middle East, the Caucasus, etc., can also be interpreted as a sign that the very idea of war is fading. Why? We have two perspectives before us: the spread of peace as inevitable or the catastrophe of nuclear war.

The only plausible alternative therefore: "ban the war." As? The question seems unanswered. Perhaps resorting to tautology, in the sense that the first condition leads to the disappearance of humanity and the second is the only possible one. Having overcome this impossible alternative, one might think that the local wars that plague the 2000s could be the potential outburst of local positions. As if to say that war is a necessity and in the impossibility of a general conflict, local conflicts ignite. Pope Francis is certainly right when he sees the shattering of local conflicts as the third world war. Is war therefore a necessity for mankind? If so, why?

The hypothesis we follow is that conditions are being created in the world that exclude the use of war as a tool for resolving conflicts. In a future that is not near - but not even remote - it seems possible that war as a solution will be excluded in every part of the world. In the meantime, let's reflect on the latest major conflicts that have shocked our world. The Second World War was desired and broke out due to the altered will of two dictators and Nazi-fascist ideologies in Europe. In the Far East from the parallel dictatorial plan of Japan, which since 1500 has looked to Korea and China as territories of conquest.

To believe that the communities in Germany, Italy and Japan mostly shared the warmongering theses of the dictators is certainly a mistake. On the other hand, the anti-war positions of London and Paris, on the eve of the war, and of the Americans and President Roosevelt who maintained a position of neutrality for two years are well known.

How and why the majority of the people involved in the Second World War remained against the war. We must consider that dictators rely on satisfactory economic results for an improper exchange between ever-diminishing freedoms and the advantages of a rapidly developing economic condition. As in the case of Japan, in the decades of the late nineteenth century. From 1930, after having strengthened the power of the military, an expansionist policy began on the Asian continent (occupation of Manchuria, 1932) which was followed by the invasion of China.

In Germany, in the 1930s, economic and monetary policies were introduced capable of taking the country out of the Great Depression, reaching full employment in just five years, introducing the culture of innovation in industry and in every other economic sector, approving a set of social reforms. There is no shortage of parallels between the two war-mongering countries of the 20th century. Improper exchange between economic improvement and restriction of freedoms. A condition that could convince a minority to accept and propagandize the regimes, and not the entire community.

We are talking about a minority, because we must admit without reservations that the majority of human communities have an elective role in the maintenance of life and the survival of generations. That is, we must agree that, in a universe of incredible coherence for the maintenance of life on the planet, there are also laws - perhaps the same ones that regulate matter - which protect life, entrusting the majority of communities with the task of being champions and guarantors of generations.

It is certainly no coincidence that even in the third world, in today's scenario, once again countries with autocratic regimes

have fomented ongoing wars. Putin's Russia, which looks to the tsarist past and the Soviet empire to take revenge through war supremacy over Ukraine, at that time part of Russian territory. The war between Israel and Hamas is no less intriguing. The latter, a terrorist group that fights for a Palestinian state, but to the detriment of Israel, has obtained the military and financial resources for the war unleashed on 7 October 2023 by the Arab countries and above all by Iran.

Singularly even from Israel itself. With objectives that certainly do not derive from the Palestinians' rightful aspiration for a state, but from a mix of themes, among which religious impulses are an appeal for disbanded minorities. Even the wars in Africa do not escape this cliché, especially in the Sahel where the appeal to the population is the anti-colonial sentiment that drags sections of the people in favor of rebel groups. The war in Sudan, behind the clash between generals there are the opposing interests of the USA and Russia. In Mozambique, in five years of war jihadist guerrillas have killed civilians, destroyed homes, and kidnapped hundreds of women and children. The unrest concerns the north of the African country due to the riches of the subsoil, gas and oil, precious stones, rubies, graphite. The Horn of Africa, at the gates of 2024, offers a scenario of substantial instability that risks making it prey to the hegemonic games of forces competing for influence in the strategic region. Furthermore, extremely critical areas, given that they overlook one of the most important waterways in the world, both on a commercial and military level, namely the Strait of Bab el-Mandeb. A mention then of the areas of the Caucasus and Central Asia in frequent conflict for territorial reasons,

Having such an articulated and complex context before us, how can we talk about a future, I don't know how close, in which war would be repudiated as a means of resolving conflicts? Try to give a sensible answer to the question, certainly not with faith, but with the recall of the facts, in progress today and in the future, which could give some confirmation to the approach.

Such a revolutionary evolution in relations between communities must start precisely from the community, understood as a people who identify with a territory and with a State. Meanwhile, we must look carefully at the centripetal phenomena that push states and continents to establish federal unions, entrusting functions to the supranational organisms, to clubs of an economic nature, etc. (North American Free Trade Agreement; European Union – African Union Summit: EU cooperation with African countries, Caribbean, and Pacific countries: Union of the Pacific - Union of South American Nations - Mercosur).

They are not phenomena to be overlooked or relegated to the scope of their main economic nature. Instead, these are convergences that certainly have economic objectives, but also geopolitical purposes aimed at reducing mutual friction and with a view to greater political integration. Why? We cannot resort to weapons of nuclear destruction. Because it is now clear that whoever pulled the atomic trigger first would have begun the destruction of humanity. It is therefore not fear that drives the aggregation of peoples but on the contrary solidarity, which is revived by the importance that communities and the direct in-

¹And the German population? Was she all ready to follow the regime? «No, the memory of the previous world war weighed heavily. Among ordinary people, apprehension prevailed over patriotic enthusiasm. But the Nazi repressive machine had liquidated the opposition parties, killing their militants, locking them in concentration camps or forcing them into exile. Under the leaden cloak of terror, it was not possible to express any dissent other than complaints or criticisms in a low voice, which were also harshly punished. Then obviously the great initial war successes strengthened Hitler's popularity. However, it must be remembered that the proportion of war volunteers remained rather low and that many severe sentences were imposed on German soldiers for insubordination or desertion. Throughout the war, approximately 50,000 death sentences were issued against soldiers, with an obviously increasing rate after the defeat of Stalingrad." https://www.corriere.it/cultura/19_settembre_01/associazione-polonia-80-anni-fa-hitleSource:

tervention of communities are assuming in the most delicate aspects of political relations.

Now, since democracy is based on the majority, even if not to the detriment of minorities, we must accept and introduce the idea that majorities may express themselves on vital issues close to the truth on the topic of survival. Well, since the majority holds the truth on the subject of life, how can we justify this superior quality? We may accept that the majority expressed by the communities are spokespersons for the universal rules that govern the physics of the universe and therefore interfere in the management of life, so that it survives. That is, not only has the Universe become, after millennia, the container of life and generations of human beings. But this long evolution of matter in favor of the survival of life would not make sense if at the same time it did not have - also through the same universal laws- rules for the economic relationships (life) of human beings.

According to the anthropological principle - principle, as opposed to the Copernican one - physical constants can only have current values or truly minimal different from these, because otherwise the existence of man would not be possible [2].

Here, therefore, the majorities effectively take on the management of the survival of life, with the progressive coincidence of the groups until a majority is formed, which agrees on concepts and positions consistent with the basic principle (guardians of life). According to this point of view, wars and conflicts in general are the opposite of the supportive position of the majorities. Therefore, if until now humanity has made history a series of wars, we can believe that the defect lies in the social organization that has neglected the rights and duties of communities and has relied on the power of autocrats. It is certainly no coincidence that warmongering countries are further from democratic models and that even models of indirect and representative democracy can circumvent the directions traced by the majorities, although the latter always remain guardians of the life and survival of generations.

Here we are at the crucial point. However, countries with a democratic tradition are more subject to the power of communities and are therefore restrained from resorting to war as a solution to conflict, by virtue of their commitment to community life itself. Political power is to some extent linked to popular will and, consequently, to the instinctive rejection of war.

Under no circumstances could a democratic government launch an offensive war against the will of its people. A gap is therefore created between the territories (the West, Australia, some parts of South America, etc.) where political power is partly limited by the popular will against war, and the remaining part of humanity which is late on the path to democracy. We cannot believe that communities are being altered and manipulated due to a lack of freedom, because the mission of the majority cannot be undermined by the coercive power of governments.

The area, potentially warmongering, which singularly often coincides with territories rich in oil and gas, can often be considered to be involved in the war strategy also due to the inexorable future decline in money flows linked to the exploitation of very polluting deposits. It therefore seems no coincidence that the wars that affect public opinion today are promoted by Russia and the Middle Eastern area, large producers of gas and oil.

Which is to say that with the reduction or final cessation of the use of fossil fuels we could enjoy not only the gradual recovery of an optimal relationship with nature but perhaps also the potential fall only on history books of the war and its related misdeeds. A statement that does not seem possible to validate for now but finally puts the relationship with nature and the theme of war as a solution to conflicts on the same line. Is it reasonable to place the theme of nature to be healed and that of war to be rejected on the same finish line? That is, can we think that in the not immediate future of humanity there will be a sharp reduction in greenhouse gases and at the same time an advancement of democracy and community power? Even if the topic is not front-page news, it could become so not only due to the absolute need to place a limit on the use of fossil energy but also in terms of the structure of states and community powers.

The Economic Development Heralded by Scientific Research and the Fight against Global Warming could have Consequences on the Topic of War

In other words, in the case of greater powers of the community, it can be assumed that both the theme of the relationship with nature and the progress of democracy would be a priority. Not only because, along this line of progress, social relations will also be able to evolve, giving greater value to solidarity. But let's take it easy. Meanwhile, to eliminate the sword of Damocles on humanity, it is necessary to give space and prominence to scientific research and science in general to mitigate and finally dissolve global warming [3].

Giving priority to science and research will have growing importance on a social level over time. In the sense that knowledge will increasingly be an absolute value on a social level, to the detriment of the value of wealth and money, which are the symbols of primacy today. A process that will last a long time, but which is destined to have magmatic reactions at a social level, not for a single territory but for all of humanity. Therefore, the two aspects, scientific research and the responsible relationship with nature are inseparable and, together, become a driver of change in the current structures of society.

³In 1597, Japan renewed its offensive by invading Korea a second time. The pattern of the second invasion largely mirrored that of the first. The Japanese had their first successes on land, capturing several cities and forts, only to be stopped and forced to retreat to the southern coastal regions of the peninsula. However, the pursuing Ming and Joseon forces were unable to dislodge the Japanese from their remaining fortresses and entrenched positions in the southern coastal areas, where both sides were once again locked in a ten-month-long military stalemate. With Hideyoshi's death in 1598, limited progress on land, and continued disruption of supply lines by the Joseon navy, Japanese forces in Korea were ordered to retreat to Japan by the new Council of Five Elders

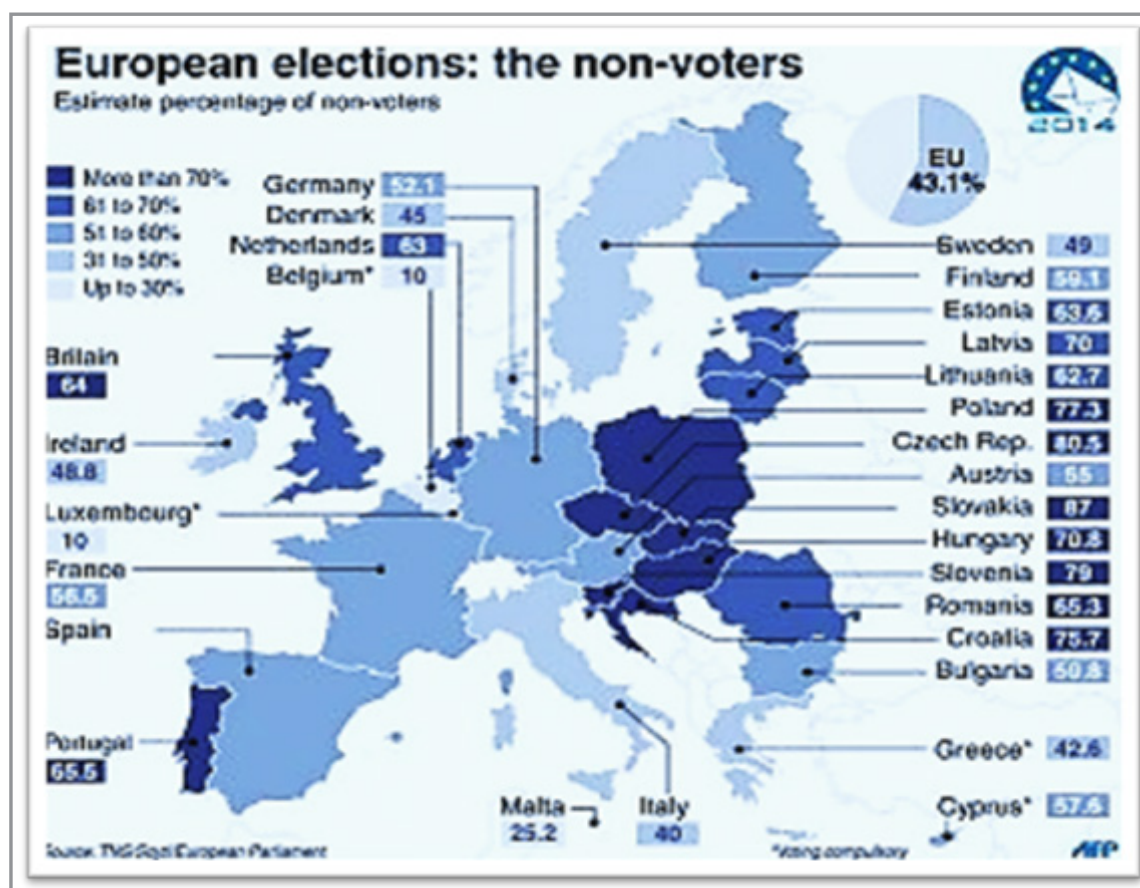


Figure 1a: Estimate percentage of non-voters in European elections.

1b - Participation in % elections in the European Union from 1979 to 2014														
Anni	1979	1981	1984	1987	1989	1994	1995	1996	1999	2004	2007	2009	2013	2014
UE	61.99	58.98	58.4	56.67	--					49.51	45.47	43.0	43.09	

Source: twigsqu european parliament

The gradual decline of power relations in society, in favor of the value of knowledge, brings with it the parallel decline of the social value of wealth and money. Furthermore, it brings with it an imbalance in the trust relationships that today are the basis of representative democracy, which is already affected by a certain voter fatigue. Certainly not in favor of elites, but on the contrary in favor of a more participatory democracy and, therefore, with less transfer of political power by communities.

As I was saying, this process is already underway also mediated by technology, which is capable of accentuating the powers of the majorities and community syntheses. As can be seen in figure 1, the participation in elections is gradually and steadily decreasing. The reasons for the phenomenon - analyzed several times - do not only lie in the discrepancy between the programs of political groups and popular aspirations; there is a widespread feeling that the vote doesn't count for anything. In other words, the loss of trust that binds the voter to the elected person undermines the very philosophy of representative democracy and can-

not be corrected with warm clothes. Instead, it paves the way for the transition to direct democracy of power, not by delegation, but entrusted to the majorities of the communities, at least for substantial matters: the life and survival of future generations.

This process is in fact already underway due to the possibilities offered by technology to investigate the will and directions of large numbers that make up a majority. Let us not forget that representative democracy may bring with it the root of the "evil of wars"; the nationalistic tension, which is not like the people but is congenial to dictatorship and which is not excluded even in democratic regimes, as a component for maintaining the status quo. The feeling of love of a country is not nationalism. While love of country does not exclude the same feeling from being felt by other peoples; nationalism, on the other hand, is the selfish alter ego of love of country, which closes the borders, that is, with the famous "iron curtain" as defined by W. Churchill the situation at the end of the Second World War. (See also figure 2 on Voter Turnout by Country).

³According to Roberto Weber, president of the Ixè Institute, the phenomenon of abstentionism is physiological. Weber is as simple as he is trenchant: «The polls are deserted because the vote counts for nothing. So either there will be a powerful paradigm shift and the political offering will become consistent, getting back in tune with the electorate or even at the next European elections and there will be increasingly strong abstention from the policies" Lorenzo Pregliasco director of Youtrend explains: «In Lazio we had the worst turnout ever, in Lombardy the third lowest election ever after those of Lazio and Emilia Romagna in 2014. We are therefore faced with a collapse in voter participation which has structural reasons due to the fact that in recent years the number of people who feel that their vote has no impact and therefore think that it is no longer worth voting is clearly growing. Then there are also more contingent reasons such as the perception of institutions which are seen as distant by citizens and regional elections which are not perceived as important on a political level

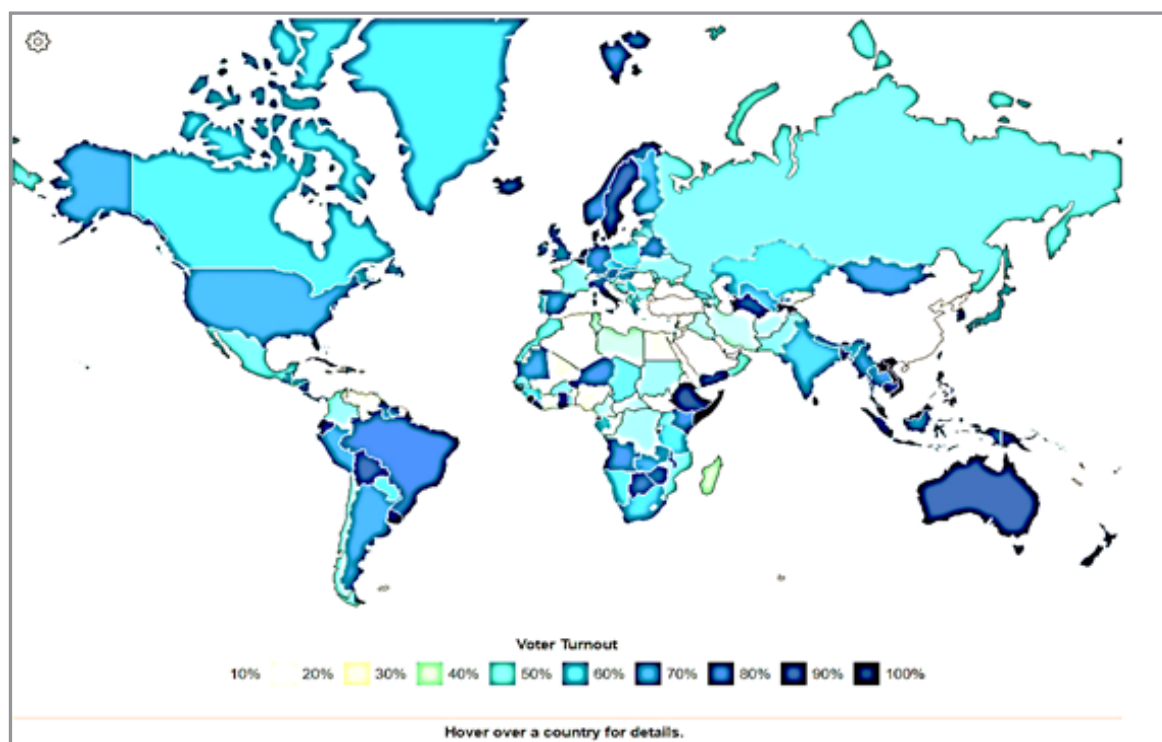


Figure 2: Voter Turnout by Country different years

Source: worldpopulationreview.com

The crisis of representative democracy is accelerated by technology and therefore by the growing dominance of knowledge and research among social values. So, it seems anachronistic that men and women without an adequate curriculum participate and are elected to parliaments positions. This sentiment can be projected onto governments that, elected by parliaments, show inadequate political curricula. While extensive skills in specific subjects are required for the management of public authorities. The logic of the parties which must reflect society and above all the way of thinking of the social whole may seem truly obsolete. Therefore, the formula "Caput imperare, non pedes" and "Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit" (Plinio il Vecchio) can also be applied in matters of political management.

For similar reasons, governments, and single members of governments resort to clubs of expert personalities but leave the final choice to politics. Choice based on what? On what basis, if we do not resort to listening to the will of the people in essential matters in the economy (treatment of monetary or economic anomalies) and in relations with other communities (foreign policy). I would like to remind you briefly that before the indices indicate a change in the tone of the economy and the economic cycle, it is the behavior of individuals, families and businesses that changes the options for consumption, savings, and investments.

Only then will we look for the reasons that pushed the community to change orientation on the economic side. All this to say that a lot lies in community sentiment, which is what governments must explore. Therefore, the double question relating to the preponderance of knowledge and the powers attributed to the community must be posed to evaluate the opportunity to make a leap soon. Therefore, entrusting expert personalities in the various ministerial fields with the carrying out of government man-

agement tasks, according to the general directives of Parliament. In essence, therefore, the governments would not be of political extraction, although elected by parliament on the recommendation of ad hoc commissions. Generally, made up of university presidents, study centers and experts with excellent CVs.

The establishment of more technical governments would be increasingly necessary in the face of advancing threats to global warming. (Fagan, 2017) A status quo that cannot be entrusted solely to the management of parties that aim to maintain power and catalyze consensus, with the result of an inappropriate fragmentation of society, which instead postulates the synthesis of the majority.

It is about carrying forward a direct democracy, with the devolution of decisions on issues of the health of the planet and relations with other communities (rejection of war as a regulation of conflicts) to the majorities of the communities themselves. Consequently, policies will have to be adopted in favor of young people, extending compulsory schooling up to the upper classes and promoting access to university as best as possible, without any regard for the financial availability of families. At the same time, measures to ensure gender equality in school, work, family, and society must be accepted [4].

Speaking of the war that still lingers in human societies, we must ask ourselves at this point whether the accelerated economic development announced by scientific research and secondarily by the fight against global warming could have consequences on the topic of war as a remedy for conflict [5]. In the meantime, can we count on improved productivity and resources? The fight against global warming is the tool to reconcile humanity with nature. After centuries of chronic inattention, a strong appreciation for science and widespread consensus on the full neutrality

of human affairs with respect to nature are finally prevailing in communities. Well, once humanity has reached the stage of full neutrality towards nature, we can hypothesize that we are entering a new phase, which will also influence the economy.

In fact, a stage of constant and immutable balance of prices and values will gradually be reached, no longer subject to economic variations due to monetary anomalies (inflation or deflation) and economic movements. Starting from the assumption that these monetary and cyclical anomalies ultimately depend on the out-of-phase relationship with nature. And therefore, in the phase of full neutrality, economic anomalies will no longer be able to occur.

As we have repeatedly stated in previous works, we must consider the monetary and cyclical anomalies that afflict the economy as cures that the economic system offers for the gradual return to equilibrium [6]. They are natural cures which today are essential for the balance of our activities and which tomorrow, in the phase of full neutrality, will be outdated and obsolete.

Not only can we expect these innovations, but also a progressive – perhaps slow – decline in the social value of wealth, a less altered distribution of resources and wealth, and greater solidarity between communities [4]. All this would become possible thanks to the increase in productivity and resources available for better productivity driven by the improved relationship with nature, technology, and scientific research widespread in every field. Since we attribute the reasons for the onset of conflicts and wars, directly or otherwise, to the differences in economic level existing between regions and territories, the attenuation of the differences that divide people today could be overcome, even if in inestimable times [8].

The Dichotomy Between Democracy and Autocracy Offers Possibility of Orientation on the Organization of Powers in the Difficult Labyrinth

It is reasonable to suppose that a reduction of differences - not only economic - in a community and between communities

could be the panacea to contain and remove the specter of wars. The goal of full neutrality with nature - still far away - must be defined as the overall turning point, which will affect social relationships and values, the selfish drive for money, and last but not least a bringing together of the development profiles between the continents. Without these processes, which are still far from being concluded, we cannot think of reaching the turning point of peace with nature and therefore the balance of the economy and social relations. The ideal number, close to 2%, which indicates an economy in constant equilibrium with stable and unchangeable prices, is not achievable for now [3]. The economy is subject to alterations that depend on management errors and human obstinacy in accepting the usual care relating to the monetary and cyclical movements of economic systems.

In other words, we must think that we will not be able to achieve full neutrality without the progressive reduction of the differences that - again in economic terms - exist between families, communities, and continents. It is these unacceptable differences that today dictate the relationships between families, states, and continents, which however must be contained and overcome. Without this necessary adjustment it would not be possible to reach the condition of constant and lasting balance that must characterize the turning point of full neutrality of human presence with nature. Nor could it be otherwise for the simple reason that a state of equilibrium of the economy at the global level or of individual territories and continents is not admissible if differences in status between families, states and continents remain.

It is now evident that the most culturally, economically, and socially advanced nations would have the possibility of reaching the desired goal of neutrality earlier. Followed by a large group of latecomers (states and continents). A condition which - if not overcome - would not make access possible because it is unthinkable that neutrality can be achieved by degrees and by squads. What does it mean on a concrete level or, better yet, on an economic level?

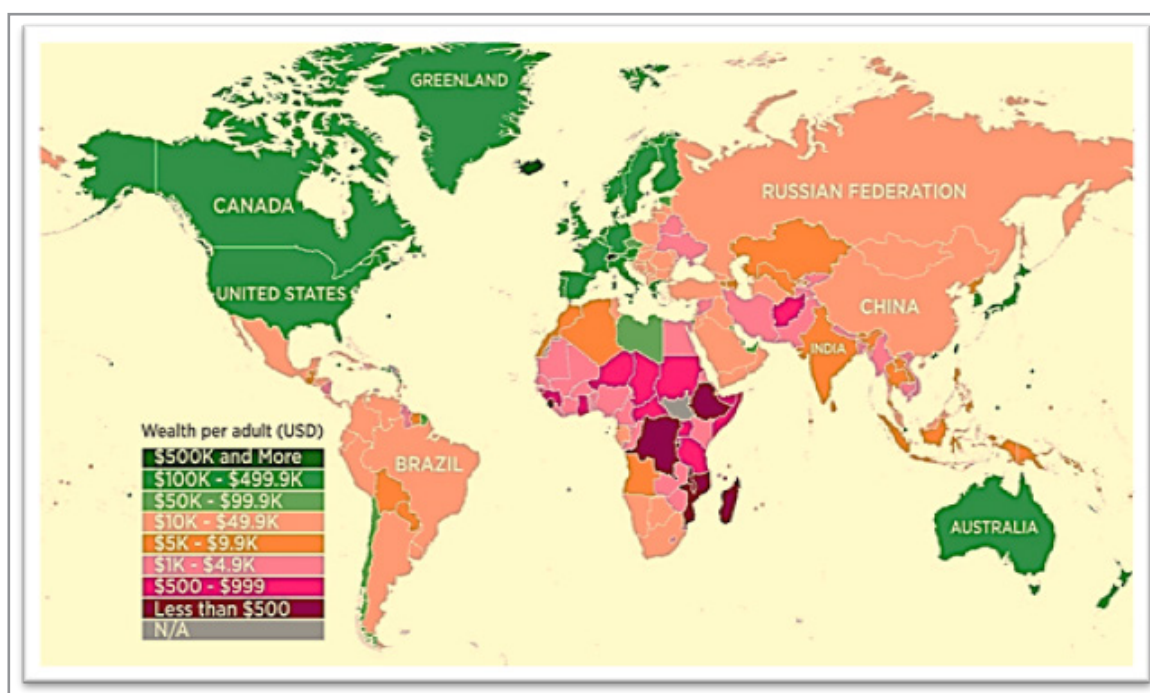


Figure 3: The difference of wealth in the World – year 2018

Source: Crédit Suisse – <https://www.credit-suisse.com/>

It could mean that the most advanced countries have approached, but have not reached, the goal of neutrality. These forerunners would have an advantage in terms of productivity and development, thus reaching an era close to abundance, after centuries or millennia of scarcity [9]. Reason: they could benefit early from the great benefits of approaching neutrality.

A new condition of relative abundance, which is destined to have consequences on a social level: the slow loss of value of wealth and money as indices of social condition. Furthermore, this relative abundance would make it possible and appropriate to transfer surpluses to backward states and continents on a scientific, economic, and social level. A process that would have the positive consequence of accelerating the development parameters of the countries moving closer. Therefore, giving strength to the ongoing equalization process and bringing closer the goal that all of humanity aims to reach. The whole story is a problem of (food) economics. Obviously not.

The issue of future abundance for advanced countries and distribution of the surplus in favor of the less fortunate countries, however, involves a change in social values [10]. Starting with wealth and money, which in a phase of new abundance would lose their value and the power assigned to them by history. With the inevitable consequence of a more equitable distribution of resources in communities of states and continents.

The paroxysm of the Scrooges of our time is already an anomalous sequel that cannot continue, while a décalage is inevitable. Not only that, because the dethronement of money from the highest place in society requires its replacement with other significant factors. We have already mentioned the growing prestige that is attributed in society to knowledge and intellectual ability. Other factors of social distinction will take shape, but never with the arrogance and despotism that today surround the great owners of goods and wealth. (Figure 3 is a look at wealth differences around the world)

All this to say that the appointment towards which humanity is marching does not only concern the goal of full neutrality and the saving of humanity from the looming danger of global warming. Contextual are the changing social structures, under the sphere of a renewed solidarity for the common fight against environmental damage. We are in a narrow passage of humanity; the weak points of the current social construction can be glimpsed, not only in the selection of dictatorial leaderships for a renewed historical tradition or ideology.

Even in the area of democratic tradition, we can glimpse the tiredness and detachment of the communities, which require a shift to direct management for decisions on essential issues (unbalanced economies and responsibility in terms of survival). Issues that today are entrusted, even in the democratic area, to the leadership, although the relationship of trust between the voter and the elected is loosening. A social structure that does not appear capable of resolving or averting the episodes of war that infest the world. An equivocal repetition of a past now in decline, not so much on the part of majorities in the communities but rather of leaderships who often hinge power on secular schemes, even if adapted out of necessity.

It now appears clear that the dichotomy of power, between democratic and non-democratic areas, is far from offering a prospect of definitive rejection of war and conflict. It is reasonable

to think that this state of affairs could change with an advancement of the powers assigned to communities in essential matters, starting with war and the constitutional system of the states themselves. In fact, it seems appropriate that the question of the constitutional order of states and territories be the subject of examination by a specific section of the UN, precisely to highlight that the topic must now be the subject of discussion at a global level and not of individual countries [11].

The prospect of a dichotomy between democracy and autocracy to declinate offers some possibility of orientation on the necessary evolution of the organization of powers in the difficult labyrinth. We highlight the thesis that communities or, better yet, many of them, cannot be maneuvered according to the impositions of liberticidal leaderships. There can be no community acquiescence to liberticidal power. Even in the Russia of the tsars, the Soviet regime and the current fake democracy, the community of the Eurasian country has not lost its structural characteristics as a champion of life and future generations.

We can only believe that in history there may have been a sort of delegation between citizens and the state, in the sense that the strength and greatness of the country was a factor of consensus and exchange on temporary reduction of freedoms. An exchange legitimized by the fact that communities appreciate the improvement of the conditions of the masses as a legitimizing factor for the leadership. An aspect that also concerns democratic societies, in which the exchange of individual freedoms is excluded, however the consensus of the communities is linked to the improvement of the social conditions of the masses.

Likewise, the same subordination in a country and territories, even large ones, is also connected in this case to social conditions. As in imperial Rome, from Caesar or Augustus to Caracalla, the empire reached its maximum extension in a condition favored by excellent harvests, capable of feeding rapidly growing populations. And by a relative calm of the populations belonging to the empire. A Roman Climatic Optimum that changed from the 300s AD. due to the weather conditions, which had become adverse, the drought, the contraction of the harvests, the decline in the population and finally the great epidemics (the Antonine plague, the Plague of Cyprian) [12].

Nor should this spread of consensus and dissent related to economic status be surprising, because communities look primarily to social status to express consensus and dissent to the status quo. Even in the Russia of the new Tsar Putin, the difficult balance of an illiberal power is based on the economic condition of the vast territory, linked to the country's large mineral and agricultural resources and the possibilities for trade. Despite Western opposition and economic sanctions to the war invading Ukraine, the condition is not that prohibitive. Similarly in China, a communist regime, but open to the international market, leveraged globalization and free trade to support a massive acceleration of economic development. An unprecedented acceleration is coming to an end after the recent COVID.19 epidemic.

Two great illiberal realities in which the growing economic hardship of the near future could unbalance the pact that links the unfreedom of citizens to the state of the economy. In Russia, the difficult relationship between the democratic world and the unfree world could be a source of imbalance, not remote, due to adverse events. The apparent democracy in the land of the tsars could enter into crisis, precisely on the economic level and the

negative effects on social well-being, due to the expected decline in the price and consumption of oil and gas in the coming years. In the coming months, the expected election of President Putin for the fifth time leaves no doubt, given the rigidity of the controls and the apparent stability of the economy.

The same can be said for China, which is entering a cone of economic adversity with the prospect of growth rates dropping to rock bottom in the coming years. The optimism recorded in Chinese research centers and universities regarding the economic situation in country certainly does not change the underlying opinion that in the coming years the Chinese economy could suffer from a Japanese syndrome, which has lasted for over thirty years in the Land of Rising Sun.

The Government of States Should be Rethought, Without Prejudice that only Few Changes could Affect Parliaments and the Legislative Function

On the economic front, the potential imbalance in Russia seems more complex. In perspective, a common evil that meanwhile affects all oil-producing countries, which have not made adequate investments in the economy to balance the imminent decline in oil consumption. In fact, it is believed that from the 1930s the demand for fossil energy at a global level will decline.

The historical turning point will concern all producing countries, which will suffer a decline in money transfers from importing countries. Considering the position of the European Union countries not to obtain supplies of fossil energy on the Russian market, one can hypothesize a potential increase in economic problems in Russia in the coming years. The decline in family income and the increase in inflation in Russia can create stability problems in the country, even overlooking the outcome of the war in Ukraine. The next elections in Russia, apart from the obvious result, will be able to provide useful data on the symptoms of social imbalance. I am referring to the percentage of non-voters, especially in the internal areas of Siberia. They will be a clear symptom of underground discontent in a dictatorial country [13, 14].

In the comparison between the area of freedoms and the opposite non-liberal area, the current weak piece is Russia, again without taking into account the outcome of the war in Ukraine. Looking only at the macro-problems of the Eurasian country, the condition of the economy is destined to worsen in the coming years due to the decline in revenue from the sale of oil and the potential technological decline of the country, in competition with the problematic relationship with China, not least for relations in the Soviet era.

Regardless of the outcome of the war in Ukraine, it is reasonable to believe that the financial condition in Russia will worsen, especially the economic condition of family units in Siberia, also due to the loss of the Western market. The weak deterioration underway, therefore, is destined to worsen also due to the removal of resources to finance the war in Ukraine. The decline in the general economic situation could create growing popular discontent and a tightening of power to stifle grievances. As if to say that the continuation of the war in Ukraine is not favorable to the fate of Putin's regime and could instead decree its end.

In perspective, therefore, we can hypothesize a turning point from dictatorship in the large Eurasian country, the relative decompression of the model of unfreedom and the slow reacquisition of citizens' democratic freedoms [15]. An evolution that would certainly be favored, by contrast, by the long history of population controls in the historical event that goes from the Tsars to the Soviet Republic, up to the current event. The transition from the prolonged climate of unfreedom to an initial democratic stage could prevent the large Eurasian country from suffering fragmentation under pressure for independence.

In this way, the conditions would have been created for a re-aggregation of Russia and the Republics established after the fall of communism [13]. On the other hand, the European Union and Russia had already developed a partnership on a wide range of issues, from the economy to climate change, which then ended up in a drawer. Continuing to develop relations between the EU and Russia, in a post-Putin era, does not seem unrealistic but rather almost inevitable. (in Figure 4 the value in percent of UE, USA, Russia of commercial interchange with China)

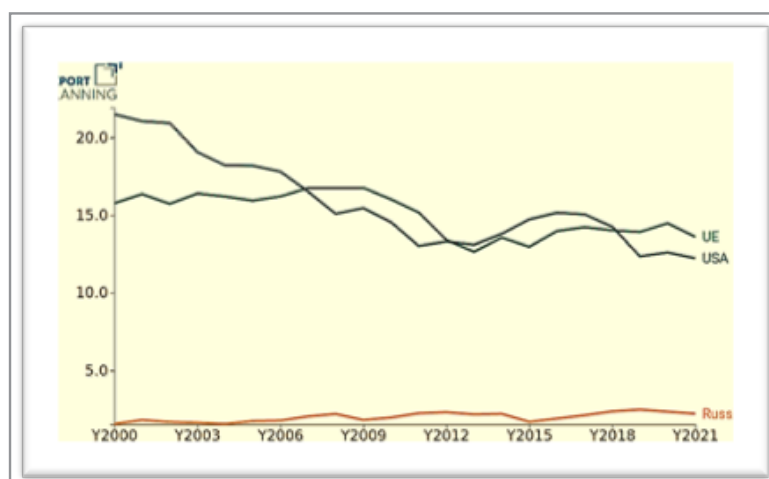


Figure 4: Peso di UE, USA e Russia sull'interscambio commerciale cinese

Significant Chinese integration into international value chains makes Russia-China trade relations extremely unbalanced. If China's weight on Russian trade is in fact close to 18%, Russia's weight for Beijing is only equal to 2%. A result that is far lower than the weight held by the European Union (approximately 13.6% in 2021) and the United States (approximately 12.3% in 2021), as reported in Fig.3.

Source: Elaborations ExportPlanning.

If the prospect of a European Union enlarged to include the large Eurasian country could become a reality in the next decades, at the same time the conditions would be created so that the project of a Eurasian union could be emulated in the Pacific area, where most of the countries bathed from the great ocean, they already have an evolving form of collaboration in place. The same considerations can concern the progress of the Organization of American States, an international organization of a regional nature which includes the thirty-five independent states of the Americas.

The organization's purpose is to maintain peace, strengthen democracy and human rights, and improve the social and economic conditions of America's countries. It should also be remembered that the new partnership agreement between the European Union and the members of the Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS, previously known as the ACP group of states). It was signed on 15 April 2021 and establishes the framework for political, economic, and sectoral cooperation for the next twenty years [13].

In this regard, I would like to remind you that the tension towards the unification of territories and continents has always been a formidable force of attraction for humanity. In this regard, we can recall the adventures of the great conquerors and the history of empires that followed one another over time. Always with a following of peoples and communities who have embraced the cause. There is no other way to explain popular availability for these large enterprises, if we do not admit that the tension towards large territories is part of human DNA.

On the other hand, the process of spontaneous aggregations of territories and states is part of the model of constitution of the American nation after the fight against the colonizers [16]. According to the thoughts of Jedidiah Morse [17]. A pastor and geographer who in 1792, in Massachusetts, preached "that the new country would expand westward, would propagate principles of freedom throughout the Americas and would become the supreme crowning achievement of human civilization throughout that period and beyond" "In that period America passionately argued that the challenge was not territorial expansion in the traditional sense, but the divinity-preordained diffusion of the principles of freedom." (Kissinger, 2015)

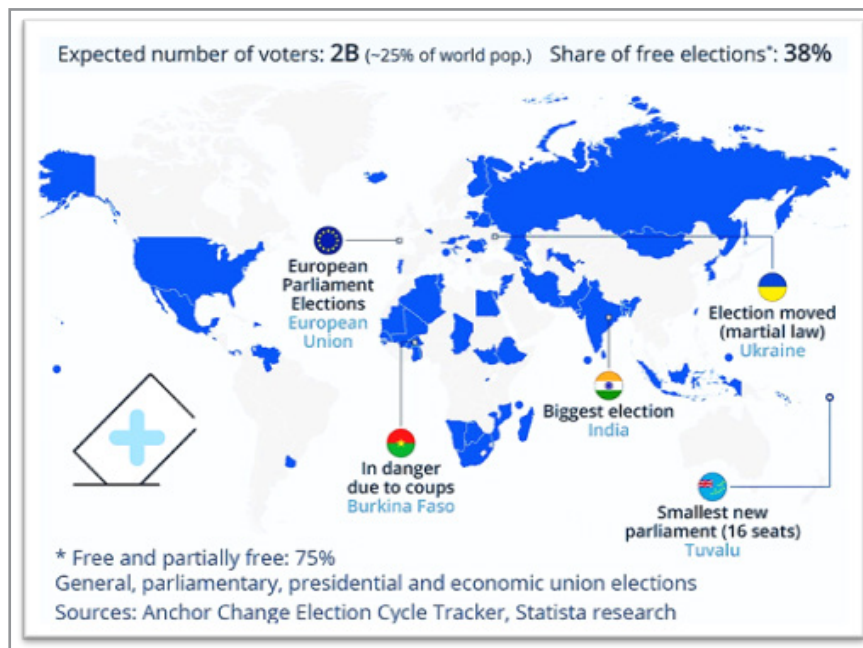


Figure 5: Countries where a national election was held in 2024.

The year 2024 (see Figure 5) will be "the biggest election year in history", as the British weekly Economist defined it. Record numbers also for what concerns voters called to express their preference: more than 4 billion people, therefore more than half of the world population. An important opportunity to understand the merits and vices of democracy.

There is no doubt that a look at the enormous picture of the countries that will be involved in the electoral rite in 2024 offers a dimension on the global diffusion of democratic thought, in opposition to illiberal regimes. However, the myth of democracy is shattered when faced with realities such as the Russian Federation, where elections are little more than a formality. Or

in India, a large country, the most populous, in which democratic freedoms are reduced. According to ISPI, "The retreat of democracy is the reality of this phase of global politics. After its great expansion at the end of the Cold War, freedoms have declined. However, Freedom House maintains that a turning point in favor of democracy has begun. According to the Economist Intelligent Unit's annual Democracy Index, this is just a stasis in a seemingly unstoppable decline.

The risk of increasing fatigue among voters around the world could be positive, in the sense that voters feel the need to count but voting does not guarantee it. Let's not forget what Churchill said about democracy: "It has been said that democracy is the

worst form of government, except all those other forms that have been tried so far.” “Democracy works when two people decide and one is sick”.

The phase of democracy, still incomplete, is based on the transmission of messages (programs) from voters to elected officials. The voters, that is, the community, are the masters over the behavior of the macroeconomy, that is, the decision makers of the direction of the economy. They are those who by majority decide the fate of economic development on the main problematic issues (inflation, deflation, and economic cycles). Monetary and cyclical anomalies, interpreted as catastrophes, are instead the cure for the unbalanced economy. These healing and non-cursing prescriptions force decisions in line with natural tendency.

We are talking about natural trends such as inflation or deflation which are events whose paternity, we do not know but are induced by natural laws that regulate matter. The result is often unlikely because one reacts with clear opposition to the natural trend as well as with the usual recipe for interventions to support the unstable economy. We recall in this regard that the basic orientation of the majority of the community is "the future of the economy similar to the current one", that is, the scenario of the economy, which according to nature follows constant and lasting development [18]. A balance for now ideal because the management of the economy entrusted to governments cannot achieve.

This ideal will be possible to materialize when the objective of full neutrality with nature is achieved. In the meantime, to maintain an economy in good condition, it is better to follow the choices, however synthetic, postulated by the majorities that act as spokespersons for universal laws on the key issues of the economy and life [3].

Well, today the management of the great issues of the economy and of the questions of the survival of generations (prohibition of war) is not a question that, even in a democratic context, can be delegated; not only due to the indeterminacy of the leadership programs that emerge when considering the vote. Above all because today technology allows the message that prevails in most communities on major issues to be transmitted without delay [20-25].

The same technology helps so that the community majority can find themselves united on essential issues and give substance to the majority position. The current technological and social scenario makes it possible for the essential issues of managing the economy, life and survival to be discussed, as an essential manager, by the majority in the community. Power must return to the direct decision of communities on the great issues that affect peoples, such as war and the lives of future generations.

In the wake of this reflection, it can be stated that the government function in the states should be rethought, without prejudice to the fact that a few changes could affect parliaments and the legislative function. We have already had the opportunity to underline that the fight against global warming concerns all of humanity and not just states or continents. Just to say that a nationalistic or political vision on the topic would not make sense.

Therefore, humanity's expectations must be met in accordance with united interest of all citizens at a global level and with the passionate help of research centers and universities to lighten the plague that is pressing us. For this reason, it seems appropriate that government management is on the one hand directed towards supporting the common commitment to avoid the damage that looms on a natural level. On the other hand, the government accepts the burden of consult and implementing, on the basic issues of the economy and survival of future generations, the general indications that come from the majority of the community. It follows that any attempt to strengthen the political power of governments should be set aside. To replace the status quo, a technical government composed of personalities who have distinguished themselves in the main scientific fields should be proposed [26-30].

A technical, non-political government, which therefore does not pursue the lines of debates, aimed at arousing consensus. But on the contrary, it follows the prescriptions of science and research in the scientific and economic fields and is consistent with the perspectives indicated by the majority in the communities, in the essential themes of life and economic direction [6].

It is not a question of downgrading the political management of society but essentially of integrating it with government personages of great expertise who follow "urbis et orbis" the prescriptions that science and research can offer to alleviate the natural discomfort that weighs heavily on humanity. Therefore, an attenuation of the political powers attributed by delegation and an expansion of the powers entrusted to the direct management of the community, concluded this topic, pointing out that the proposals for the appointment of ministers should come from an independent body, made up of university rectors and heads of centers of research and study. In any case, the appointment of governments should be the responsibility of Parliament to proceed on the basis of the proposals reported by the independent body.

A procedure for appointing technical governments extended to all countries in the democratic area would have the clear objective of inevitable cooperation on issues that concern all humanity. Likewise, there would be ideal conditions to definitively banish the specter of war from humanity's horizon. Countries still outside this broad group, primarily China, may have no choice but to join eventually.

Conclusion

The hypothesis that Russia could be a sort of wandering galaxy in the universe of global society certainly does not seem like an impossible projection. On the other hand, the hypothesis recently launched by the president of NATO that a war between the West and Russia is possible in the next twenty years confirms that this is truly a galaxy that casts the shadow of the past on the future [30-35].

Nor does it seem unlikely that the Eurasian country's warrior moves are dictated by a boutade in view of the next elections in Russia. A perhaps unlikely attempt to extend the invasion area in the war in Ukraine, which also expresses some of the Kremlin's concerns regarding the upcoming consultations. In any case, a

sign of weakness that would be confirmed not so much by the mass of consensus but by the increase in abstentions from voting.

The global framework on the war also seems to be aggravated by the warmongering position taken by North Korea, which intends to modify the Constitution, to state that "«South Korea is irremediably hostile, our first enemy»" Once again the difference between the democracy area and dictatorship. War as a bogeyman to maintain power. A power that becomes weaker and appeals to the enemies, like the Russian autocrat, to confirm its authority [36-40].

Well, the idea that war can be a bridge built between the two worlds, democracy and dictatorship, remains possible even if unlikely. The only practicable way is the corrosion of the power of the autocrats and their exit from the scene due to the progressive economic and social degradation of illiberal countries. The catastrophic reaction of the use of nuclear weapons advises against its use, while the battle with the use of conventional weapons would not be on the side of the attackers. Russia and other non-liberal countries are also financially exposed to the expected decline in demand and prices of oil and fossil energy. The call for war in many areas of the world is always closely linked to the prospect of declining consumption of fossil fuels and the lack of alternatives. This latter eventuality motivates the tightening of the ongoing tensions [19].

In conclusion, it is time to stall and not fall into the trap of declining dictators. It seems more like a time for demonstrations of force than for the effective use of threats of war. The deployment of force by Western countries, as a warning to warmongering countries, can be a useful means of dissuading bellicose will. The role of the UN seems important in supporting the desire for peace in the Middle East and Gaza. Likewise, giving support to Ukraine which is not the West's opposition to Russia but on the contrary aid to an invaded country, without any widening of the conflict [41-44].

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