

HUMAN SOCIETY
Requirements

1. Humans (1.1.) * establish families by means of basic agreement (1.2.) concluded between man and woman.

2. Human families establish society (2.1.) by means of agreements (2.2.) concluded between them.

3. Each human individual has following obligatory commitments to their family and/ or the society.
 - 3.1. Behave, act, plan for the future and relate to other humans according to good will.
 - 3.2. Act with an aim of creation and benefit.
 - 3.3. Interact with other individuals and environment with an aim for mutual benefit.

4. Each active member of human society (see also point 9. below) shall
 - 4.1. have family, established in accordance with basic agreement, where he/ she lives constantly practising love, respect and responsibility;
 - 4.2. be working productively and beneficially for the family, to the extent of his/ her ability;
 - 4.3. belong to a religion (4.1.), declaring and practising their affiliation openly.

5. Forces

Each man, subject to his ability, shall take part in defence force or police force/ service. The basics of these forces are following.

- 5.1. They shall be able to create dominant superiority in the problem location (of aggression or anti-social activity) during short period of time, followed by attempt to resolve the problem by means of negotiation with the opposition, but if not possible, eliminate the problem by application of reasonable force.

- 5.2. Personnel shall be trained and provide service on "when needed" basis; few permanent officers, where necessary.

- 5.3. The basis of operations shall be a system of notification and interaction.

* Numbers in parentheses () correspond to the number of article in RB-02 Human Society. Terms and Explanations

5.4. Each member of personnel shall have personal hardware and knowledge for defence/ police operations in his own possession.

6. Money

Each human and family has right to issue money, provided that the money is covered by declared amount of value. The money is valued in goods, materials, consumables, gold, work etc. Anybody has right to accept or reject any kind of money. The money can be issued also by the leader of large aggregates of families (city, state, country), if so agreed by the families, forming the aggregate.

The issuer of the money shall be fully responsible for declared obligations or value of the money. Any body of limited liability shall not issue the money. Usury is prohibited.

There are two kinds of money:

6.1. Gold (and silver) money, normally issued by large aggregates of families (state, country).

6.2. Obligations, normally in a form of written (printed / electronic) and signed document. The document has following attributes and attachments.

6.2.1. The title of the money, permitting to trace the issuer.

6.2.2. Proof of ownership, consisting of location address of (physical or electronic) wallet/ vault; and key(s) for that wallet/ vault as an attachment. *

6.2.3. Nominal value.

7. Budget and provision of essential elements for life

There is a separate position in public finance for each social need.

There is a separate budget account for each public finance position. This is where the members of the society make their payments. Payments are made from this account to meet the corresponding social need.

Information on each account, including payments made and the balance of payments, is always available to every member of society who participates in ensuring this social need, and makes payments to this account.

The totality of all budget accounts of a society (group, community, state) form the budget. During the transition period, the tax system is (gradually) replaced by a system of budget accounts.

Humans and families control supply of basic elements for life and related infrastructure. These include, but are not limited by the following: housing and land, food, water, medical assistance, energy (like electricity and fuel), roads and communications. The control is established by relevant agreements, starting locally and then extending.

* This requirement may be formal, however, it should be fulfilled, if so required. For instance, consider "ordinary" paper notes in the pocket of an owner.

The control includes making sure that the elements are available now and during long time period in the future, in sufficient amount and good quality.

During transition, emerging lower tier structures of human society make agreements with existing suppliers.

8. Delegation of power and organisation

Families and their aggregates (groups, communities, states) delegate decision making and management powers to a single person. This person shall be responsible for implementation of the requirements 5. to 7.

There can be multiple levels of delegation and corresponding leadership (hierarchy), having internal organisation structure, like in following example.

8.1. Head of a family at basic level implements requirements 5. to 7. with relation to his/ her family, and it's agreements and obligations. Head of a family makes agreements about delegation of powers.

8.2. Leader (senior, chief, commander) of a group of people created to perform some task. Groups can be created, for example, to do work related to point 7; in connection with defence or police functions, paragraph 5., etc. The group consists of at least 2 people, the group can be temporary or permanent. A group can be formed with the aim of growing into local community. The group is like a pre-social incubator where relationships between group members are tested and matured. Successful groups can also become commercial companies, schools, medical institutions, defence or police units.

8.3. Head of local community, where interests of the families regarding requirements of the points 5. and 7. are common. This may be multi-flat building, block, street, small village. Agreements in community level may be complex, and different for groups of families. Community may need an administrative assistant.

8.4. Head (major) of self-government or municipality, town, city or region, where interests of communities regarding large infrastructure objects of the point 7. are common. Main area of responsibility for the head (major) should be related with implementation and maintenance of infrastructure objects. A person in this position shall possess broad practical knowledge of related technologies and industry. A municipality should have defence officer(s), as part of sate/ country's military command, police officer(s) and administration.

8.5. President (king/ queen or religious/ spiritual leader) of a state/ country, where the population has common habitat/ nationality/ religion. President is chief military commander, president issues (gold) money, president makes external agreements and solves problems at highest level. President decides about main infrastructure objects.

Each family, community and municipality has right to leave higher tier social structure, and join another, if so decided by it's members. This transition shall be conditional with regard to fulfilment of their existing agreements and obligations.

9. Involvement in the society

Individual humans (also families and communities) may have different attitude towards their involvement in the society.

9.1. Non-active attitude, when they are not looking for expanding their influence in the society. They would look for running individual/ small business or making professional career. In this case requirements from the society towards them shall be minimal, and for example, limited to requirements 3. and 5.

9.2. Active attitude, when they are looking to expand their influence and relations, grow their business, increase their wealth and become leaders. In this case requirements from the society towards them shall be maximal. To become a head of community, for example, a person shall have not only good standing towards the requirements 3. and 4., but also have outstanding qualities, known to the members of the community. Leaders shall gain benefit for successful leadership to agreed extent.

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Transition to human society shall be done without application of force.

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