

Sustainability and Community: An Alliance to Reach Complete Neutrality with Nature

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ABSTRACT

After the Covid epidemic, the conditions were created for a change in the geopolitical framework. But as Gramsci said “The new one is slow to arrive,” Maybe. But some important innovations on which the changes will be based are there for all to see. The widespread and rapid sentiment regarding global warming among communities globally, even before the serious evolution of the world under stress was announced and disseminated by the press and science. Because communities are forerunners of the sentiment spread by the universal laws that affect matter but also the laws of the human economy and therefore of life itself on the planet. There is nothing new in the fact that the communities were the first to incorporate concern for the planet's anomalies and that they give prevalence to the theme of the disease of the planet for anthropometric reasons compared to the social issues that usually absorb the debate between the parties. There is therefore a discontinuity between the communities attracted by the danger for future generations and the management of the political parties agitated by the conflict of positions due to the hunger for consensus. Now this hunger for consensus not only does not have a meeting point with the communities but is creating a discontinuity between the unitary tendency of the communities and the contentiousness index of the parties. It could be deduced that we have reached a turning point that puts the problem of the disease of the planet back at the highest point of interests and therefore the unitary tendency of the communities must prevail over the scattering of consensus among the politic parties. As if to say that we must move from the representative democracy of the parties to the direct democracy of the communities. In other words, moving from political governments to technical governments composed of experts and scientists given the growing and decisive importance on the lives of future generations of intervening to correct global warming of the planet.

Keywords: Communities, direct democracy, planet warming, transition.

INTRODUCTION

We are witnessing growing unease about the feared and widespread effects of global warming. Over the course of thousands of years, the presence of living beings has had no appreciable consequences on the fate of our world, or at least they are not aware of it. Now awareness for everyone comes from changing from adverse events. from the fires that shake all the continents from Canada to Hawaii from Greece to Spain, and so on. Atmospheric science is sounding the alarm, but even before the scientific concerns, the orientation of people has changed, and they instinctively focus on products that have fewer consequences on the disease of the overheating planet.

The turning point of the change in world public opinion was not initiated by scientific news nor by the adverse events that are having repercussions around the world, but by a widespread sentiment which in the space of a few years has expanded the concern of public opinion on the issue of environmental change. And above all on the responsibility of men and their search for well-being without attention to the planet's ability to withstand the consequences of industrial development based on fossil energy and environmental degradation.

It is certainly intriguing that in the space of a few years the sensitivity of public opinion on the environmental issue has become so heightened that Gramsci's phrase "The old world is dying". The new one is slow to arrive..." A phrase probably referring to the geopolitical situation on the eve of the Second World War, but which now sounds rather like the announcement that the old, distracted world is over and a new era in relations with nature is beginning.

The sentiment that spreads on the topic of global warming is a sort of symptom, an alarm bell that the danger is growing over time and that it is necessary to accentuate the efforts and tensions in the world of research and science to absorb the fever of the planet- To avoid a new mass extinction, after the one that affected Homo 900 thousand years ago due to a cycle of glaciations. The growing sensitivity of communities in the face of looming adverse weather conditions perhaps signals that the attention of the political world in general at a global level does not seem adequate to the looming threat. Or rather, that the matter of the relationship with nature is in fact left too much in the hands of companies which nevertheless make an economic calculation on the changes and not a global defense project. A defense project that can only be based on concertation at the level of the UN, the G20, the Brics etc... ¹Except that the objectives underlying these organizations and especially the UN move rather in the geopolitical field and mutual relations between continents, much less as a concertation of common actions and research to ward off the fear of an adverse and dangerously increasing climate, which a few decades ago was not a danger considered imminent. The UN was founded in the aftermath of the Second World War with the primary objective of avoiding wars in the future. A fundamental and partly evaded objective, this does not mean that the organization cannot have a role in controlling temperatures on the planet. The EU has intervened firmly on the issue of global warming, indicating to the member countries objectives for the reduction of greenhouse gases. Multi-year objectives that meet different sensitivities in local governments.

These observations on the degree of danger of the adverse climate and the relative institutional inadequacy of these supranational organism can also be extended to national institutions and in particular to the political parties that shape the democracy of states. It can be added that the problem is exacerbated for authoritarian states, particularly in the communist-inspired South Asian area, which are grappling with the problem of popular acceptance of the regime. In particular, China,² which acts as the "factory of the world" and records strong air pollution in

¹ The UN Charter is composed of a preamble and 19 other chapters, for a total of 111 articles. The treaty began with these words: "We the people of the United Nations, determined to save future generations from the scourge of war, which twice in this generation has brought untold affliction to mankind."

² China's race towards peak carbon and climate neutrality does not pass-through air quality. At least for 2021. The Ministry of Ecology and Environment in Beijing has just revised the maximum values for fine particles. Last year, PM2.5 air pollution could not exceed 35 µg/m³ by law. During this year, however, the breach will only occur beyond the threshold of 34.5 µg/m³

the main cities. Despite this, a report from the University of Chicago's Energy Policy Institute states that China has reduced air pollution as much as the US in 30 years. Which is to say that even the United States does not escape the theorem that sees nations having difficulty directing their attention and greater volumes of resources towards a better relationship with the planet. At the level of each community, the tensions that drive individual parties rarely inform the public about the delays and actions underway to mitigate harmful gases in the atmosphere. On the other hand, the topic concerns above all the search for alternatives to the use of fossil energy; but it does not appear that the research sector and universities have been provided with new and more substantial resources to accentuate the training and recruitment of scholars and scientists in the field. On the other hand, it escapes the common attention of people how and to what extent the commitment of governments and institutions to promoting the fight against natural adversities manifests itself.

So, it seems easy to deduce that tensions on the oil and gas price front are a basic factor that pushes the private market to invest in research and in solar, wind and marine energy. It is strange that public administrations seem to play a role of brake and not of incentive of private initiatives in the field of renewable energy with assessments and requests for documentation, often superfluous or excessive, given the threat environment that affects us.

Which is to say that a comprehensive alliance is being created between the community or at least magna pars of it and the market economy (businesses, commerce, financial activities, the press, etc.). An alliance that is the driving force for greenhouse gas reduction programs, which above all is driven by the primary impulse of the community, which selects food and non-food production in family consumption that respects the relationship with nature, A behavior that at some time urges industrial and commercial activities to invest in the production of renewable energy and to promote greener products on the market which has become demanding.

THE COMMUNITY PERCEIVED IN ADVANCE THE DANGER THAT LOOMS OVER HUMANITY

The sensitivity of communities that show a preference for green products and activities should not be surprising, although the relationship between the product market and the community's tastes move on distinct levels. The community is invested with responsibility for the life of future generations and therefore we can believe that the acceleration of general sentiment towards nature falls within the context of the fundamental duties of groups. It has therefore spread without governments raising alarms regarding the planet's disease. Perhaps even the press information itself and the push to search for methods to contain the phenomenon of overheating are the result of the sudden and rapid awakening on the topic of communities.

As if to say that the topic of atmospheric anomalies has become central in coincidence with the attention of communities to the issue of the spread of the great COVID epidemic. Having turned the page on the epidemic, the monster to be fought now seems to depend, in terms of looming danger, on the sentiment of the population. A sentiment that feeds itself, but which does not yet

A slight improvement, at first glance. But things are different, given that in 2020 China officially monitored the air quality in more than 330 cities across the country and the overall average was 33 µg/m³. The capital Beijing recorded higher average values, equal to 38 micrograms. In any case, these are decidedly higher levels than those considered safe by the World Health Organization (WHO), which sets the threshold at no more than 10 µg/m³ for PM_{2.5} particulate matter.

find space in the normal discussion and antithesis between the main parties. It is not said, but it is taken for granted that governments are doing their part to mitigate the risks of overheating. On the other hand, the fight to reduce greenhouse gases is a topic shared by the majority of the community and as such it should be shared and a field of action for all politic parties. Instead, precisely for this reason, due to the agreement on the topic in society, there is no reason for conflict, controversy and discussion between the parties that take the matter for granted and therefore omit the discussion.

This certainly does not mean that the topic is outside of government programs but certainly the tension that must concern the issue of the planet and the protection of future generations remains in the shadows and less followed. In other words, concern for the state of the planet is growing in community sentiment, particularly in the Western area, while it is stale in public concern, especially among political parties. The cause lies precisely in the inspiration that guides popular attention on the topic, which essentially concerns the delicate task of guardian of the survival of future generations. The community perceived in advance the danger that looms over humanity because it is the living counterpart of universal laws. Which, as we have said, do not only involve the matter within us but also govern the economy of humanity and therefore the very life of the human race.

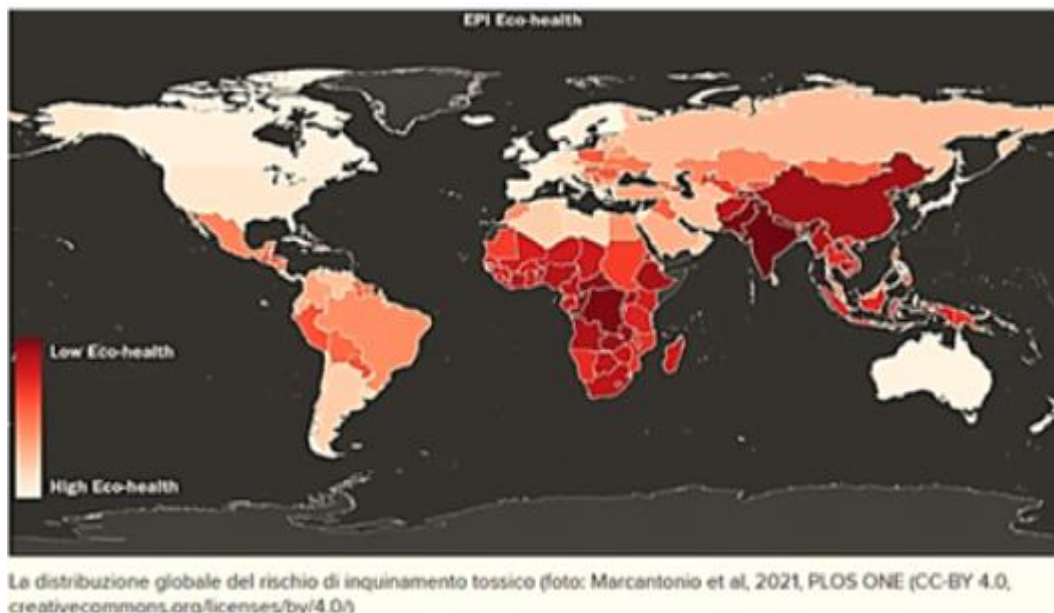


Figure 1: the overall and local situation of climate change and toxic pollution (brighter colour, greater pollution)³

Source: Wired

Unlike in the times of Covid, with governments in the foreground in managing vaccines and population control, it is likely that this will not happen in defense against the damage of global warming. For the simple reason that in the case of the epidemic, a government debacle would have had grave consequences on citizen consensus. Now the situation is different. There is no

³ The research, published in Plos One, presents a world map divided by colors based on the intensity of each problem. As can be seen from the images, the most affected areas are located in Africa and south-eastern Asia and are also those that in the future will have an increasingly central role in determining the human impact on climate and pollution.

adequate understanding of the damage due to the perverse effects of the planet's disease (fires, floods, landslides, damage to agriculture, etc.), which have repercussions on the public budget in a crescendo of relief interventions, compensation for damages and so on. With cuts to public interventions planned to support the economy. So that the cut in spending programs becomes a matter of political conflict between the government leadership and the opposition; while it is accentuated the gap between the concerns of public opinion on the issue of global warming and the political language that is alienated to dealing with the issue of reduction in public discussions of greenhouse gases. The example given by the German government which decided to use coal to fuel power plants when the gas supply from Russia was cut off, or the Japanese government's decision to release radioactive water into the ocean to cool the Fukushima power plant.

We do not want to underestimate the activity that the governments of the main countries carry out in the research sector and to reduce greenhouse gases, responsible for global warming. Rather, we want to underline that a discrepancy is being created between communities, which are the main expression of the sentiment that guides humanity for the survival and activities of supranational and national institutions in the specific matter. As I was saying, both national and international institutions are guided by guidelines that do not include the anomaly of the earth's atmosphere. Also, because the issue of global warming does not depend on a single territory but is the sum and result of interventions for development in world level. Now there is no doubt that the level of work to address the issue of the Earth's anthropic anomaly requires a global discussion of a new or renewed organism (see UN), capable of establishing priorities and actions to clean up the atmosphere. And everyone the countries of the earth be forced to follow, with substitute intervention powers. Now given that at a supranational level we must complain about the delay not only on the traumatic issue of the epochal change in temperatures but also on the very current problem of the rejection of war as a means of resolving conflicts between countries. In this regard, we can have no illusions. If the topic of the serious warming of our world for anthropic reasons does not find the necessary primacy at the level of individual nations, it is clear that we cannot hope that the need for primacy will develop at a supranational level.

THE UNITARY TENDENCY OF THE COMMUNITIES AND THE DISPERSION ON TOPICS THAT IN ALL COUNTRIES ARE TYPICAL OF DEMOCRATIC GROUPS

This leads us in the meantime to deal with the topic under examination in the angle of the individual nations, to try to find some hypothesis of solution. With the aim of bringing together the innate sentiment of communities, which proposes the primacy of caring for the planet and the orientation of democratic countries on the topic of safeguarding future generations from the damage that anthropic activity has caused. I have already had the opportunity to observe in a previous work (Cossiga 2023) that the issues that torment the main parties of the political spectrum are substantially the same as those that justify the foundations of social classes. Starting with:

- the unequal but increasingly unbalanced distribution of wealth and income.
- the rights of young people which are also shaped by the unequal distribution of wealth and income, but the right to education owes no regard to the underlying issue of family assets.

- the right of women to work, raise their children, not suffer abuse in the social and intellectual field, guarantee gender equality⁴.
- the right of the elderly to decide whether to stay at work, when the so-called retirement age comes, without the will of the interested parties being heard in any way.

Ultimately, the political spectrum torments itself by taking a position in favor of the principles of freedom and protection of the dignity of men and women; therefore, on the fate of children and grandchildren which must rely on intellectual qualities rather than on available assets and on the right to work as a means to lead a dignified life. Without any distinction between men and women but keeping in mind the protections to ensure gender equality. It is useless to delve into these issues because it is not the objective of the work. Rather, we must consider whether the current tools of representative democracy are adequate not only and not so much to achieve these essential problems, but rather to define the issues of the planet's altered climate as priorities. They have been adequate for a long time and represent a point of reference for many regimes that are still relics of a past empires and kingdoms. Now, however, the great hunger for consensus that binds the groups of parties in power often becomes a reason for different visions and fragmentation of the social interests. It shows the rope of growing difficulties, for survival itself, because it is linked to the search for contrasts between political contenders and certainly not the search for the univocity of the community. Diversity and opposition between the parties involved are therefore the rule, so that arguments that arise as instinctive feelings in the community cannot find space in the political arena, which seeks differences and non-uniformity. And the theme of uniformity emerges as a concern in the community itself, instilled by universal forces that protect the economy and the life of human beings.

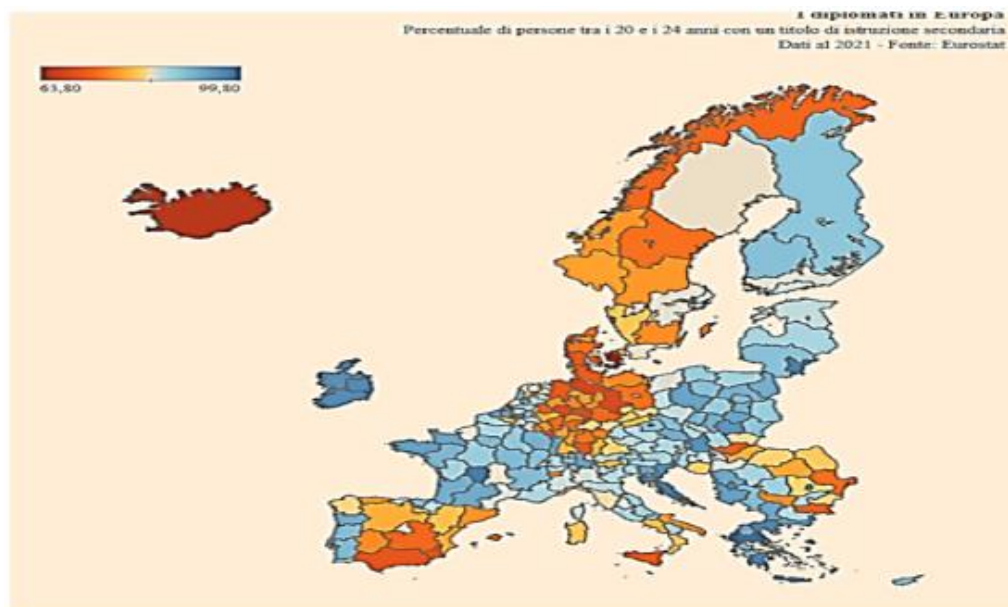


Figure 2: Graduates in Europe - the-rate-of-graduates-among-under-24s-in-europe-is-increasing.

Source : <https://www.infodata.ilsole24ore.com/2022/11/03/>

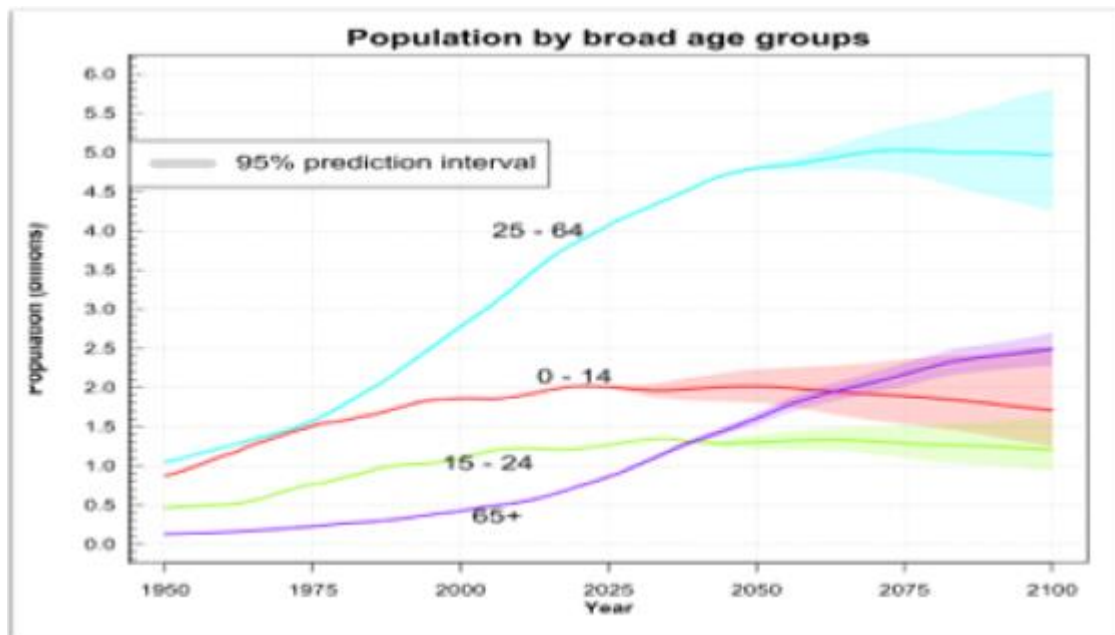


Figure 2: World population by age groups
Source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

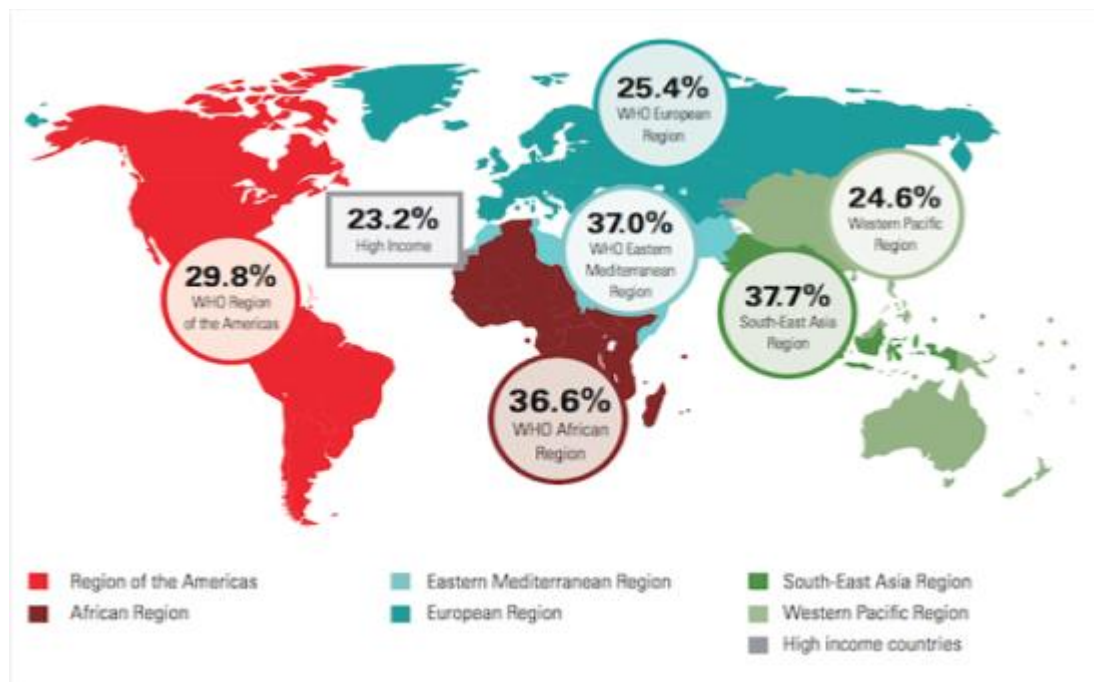


Figure 3: Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in World Region
Source: WHO Global and regional estimates of violence against women

To this certainly not minimal observation one could respond that the issues that we have described as the community's own concern can be objectively cataloged as scientific problems. Problems that government leadership faces not on the political level, but rather on that of science and research; that is, on a technical level which naturally does not mean disinterest or apathy. Obviously, the doubt remains that, in the choice between topics that can have important political implications (such as tax reform) and those with a scientific and non-competitive color,

the former tends to prevail. Especially when public resources are few and the destination is dictated more by political opportunity than by the issues of the anthropic environment which heats up and creates indeterminate damage.

A comparison between the subject that directly affects the economy and the scientific topics - the first concerns the development of the country and, the other, scientific research has an eye to the future - concerns both the countries of advanced democracy and those subjected to dictatorship. First of all, because the dictatorship survives on condition that development allows for an average improvement in living conditions. Which is to say that everywhere the logic of everyday economics ends up prevailing over issues involving science. And caring for the planet that is suffering from overheating requires not only increasing resources for universities and research centers, but also investments in the sector of alternatives to fossil energy. We have reached the point where a long-term conflict could be ascertained between the tension involving the communities, which were the first to give the signal of conformity and unity of direction for the care of the sick planet, and the political leaderships which instead activate tensions and differences in society. Not by choice in favor of confusion, but rather to follow the hunger for consensus that is based on differences in programs and projects of the competing teams.⁵ On the other hand, the leaderships in power and in competition also make a subtle nationalist resistance to the supranational unities, which are now a necessity, starting from the United States which is a federal Union which was aggregated, after the wars of independence and the civil war, through voluntary acts and acquisitions of territories. In the EU, promoted after the Second World War, exclusive competences are still limited, while competing competences with the States and coordination are expanding.⁶ Attempts at policy

⁵ In 1792, a Massachusetts pastor and geographer, Judidiah Morse, preached "that the new country would expand westward, propagate principles of liberty throughout the Americas, and be the supreme crowning achievement of human civilization throughout that period and beyond, "At that time, America passionately argued that the challenge was not territorial expansion in the traditional sense, but the divinely preordained spread of the principles of freedom" (Kissinger, 2015)

In the Treaty of San Ildefonso, Napoleon had promised Spain not to sell Louisiana to third parties, but now he decided to ignore that commitment. On the same day Whitworth applied for his passports in Paris, across the Atlantic President Thomas Jefferson signed the Louisiana Purchase, doubling the size of the United States with the stroke of a pen. The Americans paid France, at a cost of about four cents an acre, 80 million francs for 2,266,000 square kilometers of territory that today includes all or part of 13 states, from the Gulf of Mexico through the Midwest to the Canadian border .93 "Irresoluteness and reflection are no longer in fashion," Napoleon wrote to Talleyrand. «I give up on Louisiana. I am not only surrendering New Orleans, but the whole colony, without reservation; I know the value of what I abandon [...] I renounce it with the utmost regret: to stubbornly try to keep it would be madness. »

⁶ With the adoption by the thirteen colonies of the Articles of Confederation and Eternal Union, the States became a confederation, a single political entity, as defined by international law, so that they could strengthen international relations. Admission into the union.

The original 13 states ratified the Constitution, in which the other states were admitted into the union. The Constitution of the United States of America does not describe the process by which new States may be admitted, but specifies only that "new States may be admitted by Congress into this Union", and prohibits the creation of new States from pre-existing ones without the consent of the State Legislature and Congress. In practice, almost all the states admitted to the union after the first thirteen were formed from organized territories of the United States of America, that is, areas under the sovereignty of the US federal government but not part of any state with any degree of autonomy from Congress.

Some states in addition to the 13 founding states were admitted without first having had the status of organized territories of the federal government:

Vermont was a de facto independent republic, although not internationally recognized, until its admission in 1791

coordination are weakening as the number of participating states expands or are only in the making.⁷

As if to say that politics at a national level places a premium on forms of aggregation and coordination between states and continents, while unitary tensions develop in communities, in the specific case, due to the presence of a common objective, which is the control of the sick planet. Obviously, the aggregating tendencies of communities contrast even more in the case of authoritarian regimes, which have a single tension for maintaining power. A panorama that confirms the unifying tendency of communities which clashes with the closures of centralizing states. There remains no doubt that the common objective of the communities must tend towards the diffusion of democratic regimes which certainly offer greater chances of evolution compatible with the needs of common direction of the communities, not only in the field of the reduction of greenhouse gases.

How can we reduce the gap that separates the unitary tendency of the communities and the dispersion on topics that in all countries are typical of democratic groups to attract votes and thus try to maintain or regain power. Let's start by saying that the main characteristics of the issues that separate the sides of the democratic groups are essentially those that we have already briefly stated: - from the unsolved problem of the unequal distribution of incomes and wealth; - to the rights announced but not realized for the education of young people: - to the issue of violence against women and gender equality; - finally, not the least, the issue of the elderly who see age approaching and are forced to leave their jobs without their approval being asked. Well, leaving these political prejudices and great social sensitivity in the tangle of battles of the political groups now seems to have gone out of fashion. Also, because, if we manage to give a general approach to these basic social needs, we will have as a result a social panorama less attracted by ideologies and needs. In other words, a simplification of society that could converge without excuses on the basic guidelines indicated by the community majority.

According to the concepts exposed, we will have as a result the emergence of the unitary character of society and the prevalence of the primary interest that today emerges from communities, inspired by the sentiment of safeguarding future generations. Therefore, from the prevalence to be given, not fragmented and unequal, to the theme of the anthropological damage caused to nature and the rules to follow to absorb greenhouse gases. In other words, if at the broadest possible level, it is decided that these fundamental issues for social life are not

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- Kentucky was part of Virginia before becoming a state in 1792
 - Maine was part of Massachusetts before becoming a state in 1820 following the Missouri Compromise
 - Texas was an independent and recognized republic until it entered the Union in 1845
 - California was created as a state (as provided for in the Compromise of 1850) from the unorganized territory ceded by Mexico under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1850
 - West Virginia was created from the parts of Virginia that returned to the union in 1863, after Virginia seceded and joined the Confederate States of America

⁷ The rise of parties in European countries is a dynamic and multifaceted phenomenon, reflecting the diverse challenges and opportunities facing the European Union in the 21st century. European political parties contribute to forming a European political conscience and expressing the will of the citizens of the Union¹, but they must also deal with the differences and specificities of each country. The evolution of the European political landscape will also depend on the ability of parties to respond to citizens' expectations and needs, to offer a clear and credible vision of the future of Europe and to cooperate with each other to achieve common objectives.

the subject of political struggle between adversaries hungry for consensus, but it becomes a function of the States to take decisions to alleviate or resolve the hardships of the poor, of students without resources, of women who ask for gender equality, of the elderly who must contribute to the community and not be set aside and almost rejected. One could argue that the problems facing elected structures certainly do not stop at these contentious walls. But they concern a wide series of issues ranging from research to justice, to the general directions of economic development, to relations with the environment, starting with the fight against global warming. There is no doubt. The problem today as tomorrow lies in the eminently technical, technological, and non-political character of these anthropological disciplines for the control of surheating of planet; while the themes presented that deserve special mention are more human and have a social character. I would also say – special legislative treatment. It is admitted, that is, that these motivations of a social nature must be the subject of special legislation so that they are thus removed from the arbitrariness of political action and from the variable and inconsistent game of consensus.

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⁸ WEPs were established in 2015 by UN Women and the United Nations Global Compact. They represent the first global initiative to address the issue of promoting and strengthening the role of women in companies.

The following seven principles aim to offer guidance to businesses in promoting gender equality:

1. Establish an equitable corporate leadership culture
2. Treat all women and men equally at work, in accordance with international human rights and the principle of non-discrimination
3. Ensure the health, well-being and safety of all employees
4. Promote the education, training and development of women
5. Promote female entrepreneurship, strengthen women's entry into the market, respect the dignity of women in all marketing measures
6. Promote gender equality through community and advocacy initiatives
7. Measure and report all progress in the field of gender equality. (WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT PRINCIPLES UN)

of the political groups now seems to have gone out of fashion. Also, because, if we manage to give a general approach to these basic social needs, we will have as a result a social panorama less attracted by ideologies and needs. In other words, a simplification of society that could converge without excuses on the basic guidelines indicated by the community majority.

There would therefore be a simplification that focuses on the unifying character of the opinions of the communities on economic matters, which should always be listened to, because they are the living intermediaries of the universal laws. Having shaped the universe and also influenced on the topic of economics, i.e., on the very life of humanity. To simplify, therefore, the four themes concerning wealth, children, women, and the elderly should be removed from the social arena, all themes that would be the subject of a constitutional law. Not designed on increasing penalties for those who commit crimes but rather on rules of social behavior (women, children, and the elderly) and rules for the distribution of wealth and income which ultimately prevent poverty and social exclusion in the name of dignity and freedom of individuals. The issue of poverty - to be rejected as a form of exclusion and social alienation - cannot be addressed at the level of a single State or area but must concern at least the most influential Western and Asian countries. A crucial group of countries that agree that excess wealth is an abuse if it is not donated spontaneously to the State which will coordinate the distribution of social incomes to the poorest. Obviously, it is not a question of creating an egalitarian society, according to the unlikely communist dream. Rather, it is a question of creating social tranquility on an economic and social level which is based on decently paid work, then helping those who for some reason have no work; that is, allowing families to live with dignity. Just to say that the less privileged do not need luxury or competition but it is essential that families can live without deprivation and give their children an education suited to their intellectual abilities, with public intervention where necessary.

DEFINING AN INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK THAT IS AT THE SAME TIME SIMPLIFIED AND MORE IN LINE WITH THE PROBLEM OF CONTROLLING GLOBAL WARMING

The issue of children and their education must also be defined in a constitutional bill to decide once and for all that compulsory schooling ends with a high school diploma. Furthermore, the transition to university, whether scientific or classical, must become an obligation for the most promising young people to undertake university studies, without any regard to family resources. It is not a question of an inter-class model or of overcoming the advantages of the rich to promote their children or grandchildren. Rather, it is essential that the best minds among young people are directed to studies in every field because the definitive abandonment of fossil energy and the control of poisonous gases that poison the world also depend on their contribution in terms of studies, research, and mutual collaboration. atmosphere and contribute to global warming.

It should therefore not be surprising if we have reached the point where the problems linked to technical or scientific problems now certainly surpass the evaluations entrusted by politics. Also, because the framework of the problems that today are the cause of competition in politics, i.e., the social aspects we have talked about, must today no longer be a reason for conflict but defined in legislative contexts. Which ultimately dictate the social behaviors that the innovations of the future make indispensable. Consider also that the community is the forerunner in terms of economics and its behavior today will design the economic process in the near future. Now, since in economic matters it is necessary to give priority to community

sentiment, which in turn is inspired by universal laws, it must be proposed that governments listen to communities for essential economic decisions. On the other hand, on scientific and technological issues, the decisions that the government must take must be proposed and adopted by highly trained and very educated technicians.

Based on the premises, the formation of the government should not have a political character but be exclusively composed of highly experienced and well-known technicians in the specific ministerial sectors. During the mandate of the Executive, members of the government may be replaced, always with regard to scientific problems that concern the specific sector, without the replacement of one or more members having any impact on the stability of government management. Being a technical organism, it is not subject to the rules that protect democratic governments. On the other hand, the technical government has a direct democratic aspect as it is required to listen to the opinions of the communities on the most delicate issues of economic management. Bear in mind that the community is the living expression of the tendencies expressed by the universal laws that control the economy. Furthermore, the tensions imposed by the economic cycle and by monetary anomalies (inflation and deflation) are not accidental models or harassment for the incorrect management of the economy, but models of care which, if followed, can gradually lead development back towards the path of least damage to nature. That is, the main road that can lead us to the longed-for goal of full neutrality of human presence on the planet.

The topic we are addressing is to define an institutional framework that is at the same time simplified and more in line with the problem of controlling global warming. Now it is clear that the passage in question has a twofold aspect. The current one that pushes communities to converge towards the priority theme of the anthropocentric disease of the planet. A single direction that naturally pushes all communities worldwide to give priority to the issue of fighting global warming. A tension that therefore tends to offer global consensus to the leaderships that are engaged in this complicated side of our common history. From this point of view, we can admit that this ideal tension and common sentiment is equal both in countries with consolidated democracy and in countries that are lagging behind on this democratic goal. With potentially different results depending on the governance scheme in each country. This does not mean that, in general, we will have a clash between the united tension of the community majority on the issue of the fragility of the planet and the general tendency of governments to provide solutions to social problems. Problems which - we have said - should find a legislative form that is as common as possible, so that their management becomes routine and not a clash between political forces.

The second aspect of the human story we are facing should not be forgotten. The control of emissions harmful to the environment offers a great reward when we have achieved full neutrality with nature. At that point, the economic rules that have so far limited human development potentials no longer have any reason to exist. For the simple reason that human activity will be consistent with the development of nature and the rules that have restrained development will thus cease. What are we talking about? Well, of the difficulties encountered in the course of development, starting with the economic cycle and its handmaids: inflation and deflation. In essence, rules to avoid damaging nature with uncontrolled development. Therefore, protections that will no longer be needed when our planet finally reaches the stage of complete neutrality with nature.

In other words, once the stage of neutrality has been reached, we could witness an acceleration of the pace of human activity, also due to the push of research and science, which will have reached record levels in the transition phase we are going through. As if to say that we are in a narrow passage - the transition to the green economy - which nevertheless offers a prospect of change that will be able to transfer humanity from the current economy of scarcity to the new abundance. With the prospect of progressive uniformity in the development of continents and communities and in sequence the gradual disvalue of wealth as a social symbol. And subsequently, the recomposition of social classes according to new values linked to merit, knowledge, and research.

Returning now to the theme of direct democracy, it is evoked to attenuate the conflict between the unitary tendency of the communities and the spirited confrontation of the parties in search of consensus. It is not enough; in fact, it is essential in this phase of approaching complete neutrality that humanity's relationship with nature be less and less aggressive. That is, one that accelerates the ongoing correction over time to mitigate damage to the environment. For this objective, entrusting communities with the direct management (through opinions) of the essential issues in the governance of the economy is to be included among the options that allow for a perhaps less bumpy transition, given the looming danger of global warming. In summary, if we admit that the community is a medium of universal laws that govern matter and the human economy, the interlocutor of the universal laws must assume direct responsibility in this complex passage.

On the other hand, there appears to be no doubt that the government of each region or nation is called upon to undertake increasingly complex tasks due to the technical and scientific implications. The fact that many countries already adopt the criterion of composing the government with scientific personalities alongside political personnel is beyond question. Just as, on the other hand, the management of governments is supported by the presence of organism composed of personalities from the scientific world, always due to the growing complexity of the problems in each ministerial department. Ergo, it is not a somersault to remove the formation of the government from "political management" but an essential evolution to take note of. Rebus sic stantibus, it should not be surprising to acknowledge a weak state of politics to respond to the needs of a way in search of urgent solutions for the drastic reduction of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere produced by human development. Let us not forget that the most urgent aspects on a political level would be partly resolved with a constitutional law that establishes them as priorities for the public budget.

In short, more than an absolute novelty, it is an acknowledgment that the time is ripe to shift the axis of power from elected political representations in favor of forms of technological power. Therefore, to Maintain tasks relating to the elective Assembly of national parliaments, related to approval of laws, supervision of the results of government action, appointment of government members, on the proposal of designed technological organisms and university rectors. In summary, the elective assembly of national parliaments could be made up by half of elective members representing the main political parties. It would be integrated by the other half of the members, in turn, recommended by the major research centers and the rectors of some large public universities and confirmed by the elective representatives.

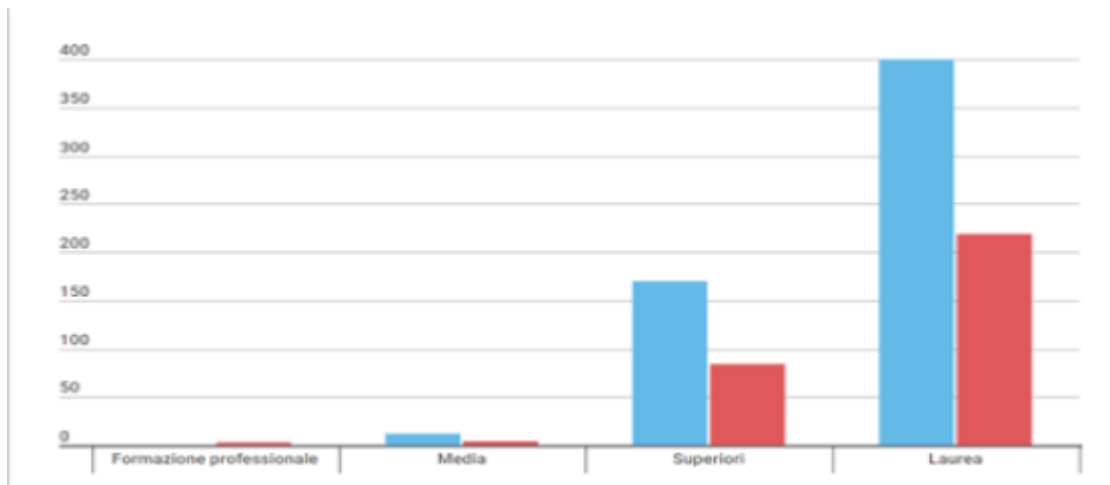


Figure 1: Italian parliamentarians and educational qualifications, 1 in 3 does not have a degree.

This apparent tidal wave of politics is instead a simple adaptation to the innovations that the season of the fight against global warming brings with it. In fact, the primacy that science and the search for new methods to lower the temperature of the planet is assuming means that they assume a necessary primacy in the management of power. Now entrusted to selections democratically chosen on the basis of electoral programs. As is understandable, in this fearful circumstance, the choices of political personnel on purely scientific topics are carried out through the mediation of non-scientific and technological bodies, however leaving the final word to the political decision. Well, this step is not only tiring and difficult but also improper because the final result is often not up to the current tricky situation. Ergo, it is worth easing the bureaucratic transition from scientists to politicians and confronting science and its owners with the issue of the responsibilities of power. Furthermore, as we have already said, the transition is not abrupt but balanced. In the sense that the final decision on the main topics always lies with the parliamentary assemblies which have a composite composition of elective members and components selected at a scientific level. With the further guarantee that these last members coming from the scientific technological sector are definitively approved by the same elective assembly.⁹

⁹ Il Congresso degli Stati Uniti è composto da due camere: la Camera dei rappresentanti e il Senato degli Stati Uniti. Secondo Wikipedia, non esiste un elenco completo dei laureati del Congresso degli Stati Uniti, ma è noto che molti membri del Congresso hanno conseguito un diploma universitario. Ad esempio, nel 2019, il 93% dei membri della Camera dei rappresentanti e il 97% dei membri del Senato avevano conseguito un diploma universitario¹. Tuttavia, non tutti i membri del Congresso hanno conseguito un diploma universitario. Ad esempio, nel 2019, il rappresentante Ralph Abraham della Louisiana e il senatore Rand Paul del Kentucky non avevano conseguito un diploma universitario. In India, Constitution does not contain any proper provisions regarding the qualifications that are needed for the Candidates for standing at the elections. Till now we just have simple qualifications i.e. resident of the country or a particular area/state from where he wants to stand, a particular age of majority and not holding any office of profit. We see that there are no such educational and other moral qualifications mentioned for them. We saw that in other countries there are somehow educational qualifications needed even though it is not mentioned. From France to the USA we have quite educated politicians who represent their country and thus the citizens are quite relaxed there. L'Assemblea Nazionale del Popolo (ANP) è l'organo legislativo supremo della Cina, composto da 2.970 membri eletti per cinque anni dalle province, dalle regioni autonome, dalle municipalità e dalle forze armate. L'ANP si riunisce una volta all'anno per approvare le leggi, il bilancio, il piano quinquennale e le nomine dei principali leader statali. L'ANP ha anche il potere di modificare la Costituzione e di supervisionare gli altri organi di governo. Per essere componente

In general, therefore, there are no specific cultural requirements in wide-ranging elective appointments. However, in the US Congress and Senate there is a clear majority of elective members with university degrees. Now, apart from the historical setting, which does not exclude members of popular extraction from eligibility and that in America the elective choice often falls on personalities in possession of higher education qualifications, in any case the problem of the greater and growing complexity of the topics covered remains unresolved. Therefore, the relative dependence of government organisms from essentially technical activity in times of increasing complexity of the matters dealt with at the decision-making level, seems to confirm the thesis of simplifying the decision-making process at the government level. On the other hand, the main affairs discussed and decided by a professional government should be approved by the assembly body in the form of decrees and laws.

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