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Function of Government

A healthy parent knows she or he is highly responsible for the upkeep of her or his child to a certain stage in life (has strategic plans for profitable reward in the future). Only in a severe psychosomatic condition is it possible for a parent to say to a neonate, "ask not what your 'parent' can do for you; ask what you can do for your 'parent'" meanwhile, everything is still under the control of the parent. The role of a government is only slightly different from the role of a parent. A government is like a healthy and trustworthy child who assumes the responsibility for managing the varying businesses and estates of her parents and also taking care of her elder and younger siblings, who are still recuperating from mild forms of psychosis when both parents have been diagnosed with atrophy conditions. A government is an example of an employee who multitask as: a caretaker, nanny, a teacher, a mediator, and a protector.

And like the healthy and trustworthy sibling, a government should consistently provide the basic necessities and should inspire and support excessive aspirations of the people from which the government will further derive more revenues to continue managing the state.

In a sovereign state, the have-nots should be people who find it slightly difficult to achieve excessive dreams, not the basic life necessities.

Although certain level of enlightenment may give some people the power to endure, there's a breaking point, a moment of a deep sense of despair, when the instinct for survival may beckon on chaos. One who is already down, in a pit, cannot be threatened with a fall. A rational and technical security system is grounded on effective management of limited state resources: consistent provision and equitable distribution of basic life necessities to all members of a state.

Although time is the major causative factor of confusion which precipitates a state into crisis situations, not really the ineptitude and incompetence of representatives, who are highly vulnerable to time oscillation, a state may still be relatively stable, even in serious crisis situations, when basic necessities of life are statutory mandatory for all people.

Everything cannot be made easy to get. A life that is lived without labour is unfulfilling. Vermin demons easily thrive on an idle mind to stir up beastly traits.

Moreover, each individual sense of distinctness is configured for the discernment of varying senses that are performing complementary and symbiotic functions: the primary purpose of any person is to explore: analyze, modify, create, re-create, define and re-define. Therefore, when a person overcomes a challenge, life set new challenges for her or him in order that everyone can be continually engaged in constructive thinking.

However, although the purpose of our senses of existence is only fulfilled through constructive thinking and positive engagement with nature, and a challenge is an inspiring experience that easily helps to ignite creative spirit, which makes our existence more fulfilling, challenges are not requisite for wealth acquisition nor a bridge to power; and work with little or no leisure isn't directly proportional to a reward (but definitely, more effort into a work is a key to high level proficiency).

Because a place dilates or limits specific characteristics, thus resonating or attenuating general perceptions of persons within its ring. Influence and fame are the result of harmony with the position a person occupies; and wealth is an accompaniment. While the degree of wealth is determined by a person's attributive configuration and other measurably complementary variables.

A society persistently reveres or acclaims a person, when she or he is in harmony with her or his position. It isn't really because of her/his ability nor capability. The inability to attract and the resultant persistent mockery by one's society: the lack of fame and wealth, which are often termed as failure, are fundamentally caused by being out of sync with position and occasionally, by being out of sync with time. Therefore, it may be difficult for some people: who may be creative but who are not in harmony with their local territory, to get the basic needs when consistent and equitable distribution of basic life needs to all members of a state isn't statutorily mandatory..

Position of Society, Government And Law

The word leader is a misnomer in relation to government. If a law is a compromise, we all are partners and everyone is equal and absolutely complementary. A leader isn't someone whose influence is determined by statutory status nor position. A leader is a mentor. A person who exhibits qualities that ignite ingenuity in others. A leader has the ability to listen, to understand, to compare, to derive, to link, to ignite and to inspire. But in government, the law leads everyone else follows.

Law is a compromise of which set limit to society extreme aspiration that can presumably impede a harmonious society. Without law, no one can describe virtue and one cannot call anyone a criminal. Morality and crime are defined by law. We are only able to describe some actions and responses as moral or immoral because of the subjectivity of human laws and the consistent indoctrination.

Government is established by law, runs on law and with law (without the law, there's no government) of which the society has the right to change at will. Because the society is supreme in relation to the law, whereas the law is supreme in relation to any person or any group of persons. And because a law is the collective and documented agreements of the people and it is the pivot of any government, a state is only led by law, not the people that have been appointed to work in the government. Government isn't an institution to lead people. The only function or duty of any person who has the opportunity to be part of government in any nation is to serve those who have given her or him the brief. Hence being in a statutory position doesn't make anybody a leader.

Authoritative Privilege

Society must give specific representatives in government at some level certain expedient right that must not be subjected to consultation. But the government has no right to make any reformation policy that isn't subsequent to consultation with, and agreement of the people who have given the government legitimacy. A few selected or elected representatives shouldn't be allowed to arrogate to themselves the power to dictate. The core function of any government is to manage national resources and all that are members of any government are mere managers who must be absolutely accountable to their people. Those who have the privilege to head a state can try to convince, or give advice to the people, they must not be allowed to dictate but be made to serve the people.

In addition, the susceptible law states that an observer perception of an entity is determined by the subliminal relation between the observer and the entity and, the configuration of the entity in relation to position and time. Therefore, any judgement that is grounded on discretion is determined by a latent and symbiotic relation between the judge, the accused and the defender or the prosecutor. And thus making discretion in justice dispensation absolutely irrational and dangerous. Because time alternates a person's modulated and modified perceptions by regulating her or his disposition in relation to varying attractions and positions, the statutory duty of the court should be to classify a crime and to pronounce sentence, that is grounded on pre-written judgement only, after a well verified evidence. It should not be to interpret a law.

Security system

Intelligence is a spontaneously technical, physical and effective approach in solving non-physical and physical challenges: the average level of spontaneity in dealing with random flux of physical challenges.

Thus effective policing is the ability to preempt crisis at the pre-incipient stage, it's not a post crisis activity.

A police isn't just an officer that arrests criminals. Policing requires high level of intelligence than any act of defending an innocent person, prosecuting an offender or pronouncing sentence in a court. To easily detect and prevent crime a police officer should be absolutely conversant with the law. Thus, the ability to dissect the law must be a core requisite for anyone to serve as a police officer.

Anyone who wants to be a law practitioner must also receive training in policing first. The law practitioners and police officers should be involved in policing, although the statutory duties of the police and the law practitioners remain the same.

In addition, a difficult exoglossic clause or terminology in a local law, outrightly makes a law irrational and unjust. Morality is defined by law. It is outrightly irrational to wait on the court to interpret a law. A law must be stated in plain language: the language that everyone who must abide by it understands clearly.

A civilized society isn't described by technological advancement. It is definitely not a place where everyone exercise absolute right but it's a society with equitably rational law. A society where everyone is aware of, and understand the law.

There is no crime without the law. One needs to be aware of a law to be charge with a crime. Therefore, basic learning process in a society or state should be structured around constant enlightenment of the people about the laws. The constitution should be a fundamental subject of study in schools from Cognitary (primary) school to tertiary. It should be an everyday subject of study. It is totally irrational to say ignorance of the law is not an excuse. It is definitely an excuse, if a person hasn't killed **anyone**. In addition, it is easy to commit a crime when only a few people are aware of the law. A society is more secured when everyone is aware of, and understand the law.

Note: For a law to be outrightly equitable, no specific amount of money should be stated for any crime that requires a fine to be paid.

Some people commit crime because they can easily pay the fine but a fine called **Assessitic fine** will make it slightly difficult to break the law.

Assessitic Fine (Have-set Punishment) *is a sum of money that must be paid for breaking a law that is set on a fix percentage of the net-earning or net-worth of a person.*

When a person commits a crime that requires a fine to be payed, for a law to be outrightly fair and just, the fine must be a certain percentage of a person's worth after an assessment has been done on the wealth of one who has committed a crime of which a fine must be payed.

When one who has committed a crime that requires a fine to be payed is in the group of have-nots, he or she must provide a free mandatory service for the community, state or government for at least one month however small the percentage of fine.