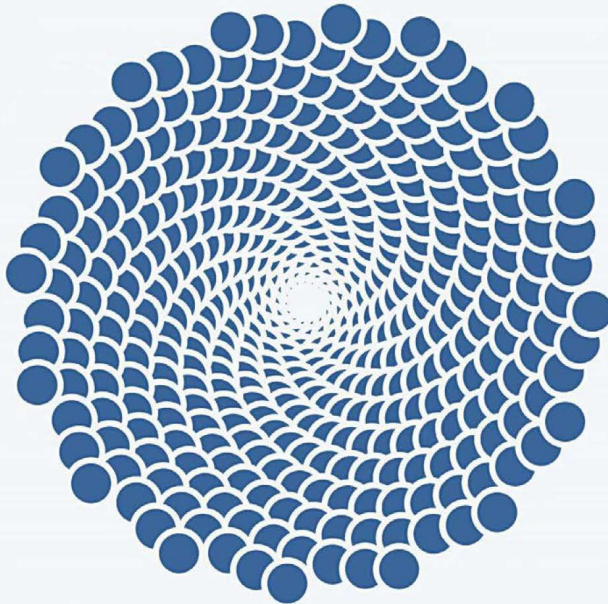


Essay on Universal Harmony

**A world without governance,
borders and nations**



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"The world as we have created it is a process of our thinking. It cannot be changed without changing our thinking."- Albert Einstein

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Preface

This book explores a utopian vision of a world of brotherhood, peace, compassion, wisdom and stability. This vision may seem unrealistic and unattainable, but it invites us to reflect on our own existence and our role in today's society.

Throughout the chapters of this book, we explore a variety of areas of life, from global governance to artistic expression, from resource management to education. In each area, we imagine a world where the needs of the community are met without sacrificing individual rights, and where cultural differences are celebrated rather than discriminated against.

Of course, this vision is far from perfect and has its own challenges, but it reminds us that another world is possible.

Introduction

Imagine a world where peace and cooperation reign supreme, where the community is the centre of everything and everyone contributes spontaneously to the collective well-being. A world without governance where people have learned to live in harmony with each other and with nature. In this ideal world, basic needs are met without waste or over-consumption. Technology is used to serve humanity, not the other way around, and relationships are based on caring and empathy. In this book, we will explore the different dimensions of this utopian society, hoping that it will inspire concrete actions to improve our world today.

Chapter 1: A Unified Human Community

In a future where the notions of nations and internationals no longer exist, humanity has come together to form a single global community. Cultural, political and economic barriers have been dissolved, giving way to peaceful coexistence between people around the world. Money, once a source of power and division, has been abolished, giving everyone equal access to goods and services.

People in this society are now free to live wherever they want and to be enriched by the different cultures and traditions that constitute the heritage of humanity. Cultural diversity is celebrated and shared, strengthening the bonds between people. In this governance-free society, nothing is imposed, everything is offered.

In this unified world, artificial intelligence and robotics have been developed to meet everyone's needs. Robots do the work and resource management on a global level, ensuring comfort for all without distinction. Humans can focus on their personal development, passions and relationships.

The absence of centralized power has allowed for widespread confidence in the ability of computers and AI to manage resources fairly. No one is interested in privilege anymore, as each individual enjoys a high level

of comfort. Cooperation and mutual aid¹ are the pillars of this global community, which does not need governments or organisations to function smoothly.

In this society, the pursuit of well-being has become the top priority. People are free to learn, to train, to share their knowledge and to contribute to the common welfare according to their desires and skills. The notion of work has disappeared, replaced by a voluntary and selfless commitment to community projects and initiatives.

The challenges of this unified community lie in providing universal access to modernity and in preserving the balance between different cultures and traditions. The sustainable management of natural resources and the protection of the environment are also at the heart of the concerns, with the aim of ensuring a prosperous and harmonious future for all the inhabitants of the planet.

In the pages of this book, we will explore the many aspects of this utopian society, where peace, harmony and well-being are the key words.

¹ Peter Kropotkin: In "Mutual Aid: A Factor in Evolution", Kropotkin draws on observations from nature to show that cooperation and mutual aid are innate behaviours in living beings, and that they have played a key role in the evolution of the species. He also criticises the idea of a society based on competition and domination.

Chapter 2: Education in a world without governance and nations

In this world without governance and nations, the education of children and young people is being completely rethought. Rather than being based on institutional structures, education is mainly provided by competent and caring adults who sponsor and accompany young people on their learning journey.²

Children are autonomous from an early age and show a real curiosity to learn. They organise their own learning time and have access to a wealth of knowledge thanks to computers and artificial intelligences connected to global networks. Training thus becomes an autonomous and personalised process, where people can learn at their own pace and according to their interests. However, the real wealth of education lies in the ability of adults to bring out the creativity and innovation in children that machines lack.

In this society, computers and artificial intelligences are seen as useful tools, but they are subject to strict ethics and are not comparable to conscious human beings. They are therefore used responsibly and ethically to supplement the education offered by adults.

Education in this world is inspired by alternative teaching methods, such as those developed at Summerhill, a

² This free and universal access to information and educational resources was also an idea supported by Ivan Illich in his book "Deschooling Society"

school founded by A.S. Neill, and the ideas of Jiddu Krishnamurti, a philosopher and educator who wrote about education in his book "On Education". These approaches emphasise the importance of autonomy, freedom, creativity and personal development.

Adult mentors adopt an individual-centred approach, where each child is encouraged to explore their own interests and passions. This ensures that learning is tailored to the needs and aspirations of each young person, promoting harmonious growth and personal development.

Education is no longer focused on competition and individual achievement, but on personal development and the realisation of collective projects. The values of mutual aid, sharing and cooperation are instilled from an early age, forging a generation of responsible, fulfilled citizens committed to the preservation of the common good. This approach is in line with Paulo Freire's philosophy in "Pedagogy of the Oppressed", which encourages awareness and social commitment through education.

In this context, creativity and artistic expression occupy an important place. The arts are no longer reserved for an elite, but become accessible to all, as Sir Ken Robinson argues in "The Element: How Finding Your Passion Changes Everything". Individuals are encouraged to explore different forms of expression and to learn about artistic practices, thus contributing to personal growth and cultural sharing.

Traditional occupations have evolved or disappeared in favour of new activities based on research, creativity and contribution to the common good. Individuals are encouraged to explore different disciplines, share knowledge and collaborate with other members of the global community to solve problems and develop innovations in a spirit of cooperation.

In this world without governance or schools, education is seen as a continuous process and a personal adventure. Education and training in this harmonious and borderless world play an essential role in participation in democracy, as John Dewey argued in "Democracy and Education". Children and adults share their knowledge and experiences, creating a mutual learning environment and a close-knit community where everyone contributes to the collective well-being and intellectual growth of all. By developing a variety of skills and knowledge, these children are better prepared to contribute actively to building a more just and equitable society based on mutual support and cooperation.

Chapter 3: Public health and equal access to care

Public health is a priority in this unified global community. Because there is no money and no borders, medical care and treatment are available to all people without discrimination. Technological and medical advances have improved the quality of life and eradicated many diseases.

Prevention is at the heart of public health policy, reducing the risk of disease and ill-health. People are encouraged to adopt healthy lifestyles and to take care of their physical and mental well-being.

Solidarity and mutual support are fundamental values in this society, ensuring a balance and fair distribution of medical resources. Individuals support each other in times of need, reinforcing a sense of belonging to a caring and supportive community, a concept that is echoed in the work of sociologist Emile Durkheim, notably in "The Division of Labor in Society".

In this world where health is a shared concern, medical and research institutions are constantly seeking new advances and solutions to improve the quality of life and prevent health problems. Advances in this field are rapidly shared and implemented within the global community, ensuring equal access to medical innovations for all.

Chapter 4: The cabin in a unified world

In a unified world where money has no value, real estate is managed in a completely different way than today. Houses and flats are considered common property, and access to them is free for all who need them.³ Computers, with their data processing capacity and artificial intelligence, are in charge of property management.

The concept of habitation in such a world is radically different from what we know today. The notions of ownership, renting or mortgages no longer exist, and housing is seen as a universal right. Computers are responsible for managing the availability and occupancy of each home, ensuring that everyone has a place to live.

In such a world, the nomadic spirit is encouraged, as mobility does not entail real estate constraints. People can move freely from one place to another, knowing that they will always have a place to live when they arrive. Computers are able to manage exchanges between people in different homes, ensuring a smooth and seamless transition.

Houses and flats are self-managed, with automated systems that provide maintenance and upkeep, as well as managing water and energy supplies. The habitats are

³ Charles Fourier, in his book "The New World of Love" imagined a harmonious society where everyone's needs are met and housing is shared according to individual preferences. Fourier defended the idea of a freely chosen community where the individual could develop fully and where wealth would be shared collectively.

built by robots, using sustainable and renewable materials, while meeting safety and accessibility standards.

In such a world, housing is no longer a matter of power or prestige, but rather a place to live where one can feel safe and in harmony with the environment. Property management is fully automated, allowing humans to focus on more creative and rewarding tasks, while ensuring that they always have a home.

Chapter 5: Environment and resource management

Nature as a regulator: The disappearance of species is not seen as a major problem, as new species are continually emerging. Trust in nature's ability to self-regulate and maintain the balance of ecosystems is deeply rooted in the mentality of members of the global community.⁴

Computerised management of energy resources: With no waste and a responsible population, energy needs are easily met. Computers efficiently manage the distribution of energy, harnessing the vast resources available to meet the needs of all.

Animal welfare and trust in nature: The unified human community has a deep respect for all living things, including animals. Animal welfare is a natural concern, and animal overpopulation is not seen as a problem, as nature is very good at maintaining its balance.

Individual autonomy and responsibility: Members of the global community are responsible from adolescence and know what to do to contribute to the collective well-

⁴ Stephen Jay Gould, an American palaeontologist and evolutionary biologist, has studied the processes of extinction and speciation (formation of new species) in the context of the evolution of life on Earth. In his book "Wonderful Life: The Burgess Shale and the Nature of History" (1990), Gould explores the evolutionary mechanisms and environmental changes that led to the appearance of new species and the extinction of others.

being. They do not need encouragement, as their strong sense of community and concern for the collective well-being guides their actions.

Chapter 6: Social relations and family life

In this world without borders and without money, social relations and family life have also changed. Traditional roles have been rethought to fit this new reality, promoting mutual support, solidarity and respect.

The notion of family extends to the entire global community, creating a sense of belonging and brotherhood between individuals. Social bonds are strengthened by cooperation and commitment to the common good.

Arts, culture and traditions are preserved and passed on within this global community, without imposing a single culture. Individuals have the freedom to celebrate and share their cultural heritage, thus contributing to the richness and diversity of society.

Privacy is respected and protected, despite the pervasive presence of technology. Rules and limits are put in place to ensure the ethical use of personal data and electronic surveillance, thus ensuring that individual rights are respected.

In sum, this unified global community, without borders or money, is a society where cooperation, sharing and mutual respect are the fundamental pillars. Individuals thrive in the pursuit of happiness, motivated by the search for common well-being and the realisation of collective projects.

Chapter 7: Governance and decision making

In this unified global community without government, governance is based on decentralised management and the automation offered by computers and artificial intelligence. Each region is self-managed, and the solutions implemented are in line with the principles of global coherence and equity. There is no politics, it is all common sense, evidence and equity⁵.

Information and communication technologies play a key role in facilitating decision-making and tailoring solutions to local needs. Online platforms allow people to express themselves, debate and learn about issues of public interest. Artificial intelligence systems analyse this data to make pragmatic and balanced decisions, taking into account the needs and aspirations of individuals and communities.

Governance is also marked by cooperation and collaboration between different regions and cultures, ensuring that decisions taken reflect the values and priorities of the global community as a whole. Artificial intelligence systems are designed to foster this cooperation and to adapt to the cultural and environmental particularities of each region.

In this governance model, the principles of transparency and ethics are paramount. Artificial intelligence systems

⁵ According to David Graeber societies function best when people are free to organise themselves, rather than being directed by a central authority.

are subject to strict regulations to ensure fairness, respect for individual rights and protection of personal data.

This type of governance draws on some of the ideas put forward by authors such as Kevin Kelly, who in his book "The Inevitable: Understanding the 12 Technological Forces That Will Shape Our Future " explores the impact of digital technologies on society and how they can be used to improve decision making and cooperation on a large scale.

Chapter 8: The free exchange of ideas and the quest for knowledge

In this unified society, the free exchange of ideas and the pursuit of knowledge play an important role in the lives of individuals. Inspired by the Greek era and the intellectual exchange⁶ the society encourages the free flow of ideas and knowledge on subjects such as philosophy, psychology, well-being and health.

Technology and instantaneous artificial intelligence translations facilitate communication between people from different cultures and regions of the world, creating an environment for the exchange of ideas and mutual learning. Debates and discussions are open and accessible, allowing everyone to participate, ask questions and challenge conventional wisdom.

⁶ Philosophy and intellectual debate were central to public life. Public squares, called 'agoras' in ancient Greece, were open spaces where citizens gathered to discuss philosophical, political and social issues. Exchanges were free and open, allowing everyone to participate and learn from others. Many famous Greek philosophers, such as Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, spent time in public squares, engaging in discussions with citizens and encouraging the questioning and critical analysis of ideas. These exchanges were fundamental to the development of Greek thought and culture, and gave rise to many of the ideas that have shaped Western philosophy and science.

Cultural diversity and spiritual traditions are respected and celebrated, and individuals are encouraged to explore their own spiritual or philosophical path.

Meditation, yoga and other wellness practices are integrated into daily life, helping individuals to cultivate mindfulness, compassion, and caring. Green spaces and recreation areas are developed in every locality, providing places of rest and contemplation for citizens.

Chapter 9: Voluntary commitment and well-being in the unified global community

In this unified global community, the notion of work has disappeared, replaced by a voluntary and selfless commitment to community projects and initiatives. People find pleasure in participating in the welfare of the community, because they are concerned, enthusiastic and free to participate or not.

In this unified world, people are more concerned with the general welfare than with work in the traditional sense. Individuals are encouraged to spend time on their passions, families, friends, and personal and spiritual development.

Voluntary engagement and participation in community activities are central to daily life. Individuals find fulfilment and meaning in contributing to collective projects and helping each other. They also have the freedom to choose the activities they wish to participate in, according to their interests and skills.

In this spirit of cooperation and sharing, Charles Eisenstein, in his book "Sacred Economics: Money, Gift, and Society in the Age of Transition", explores the idea of an economy based on giving and voluntary participation. Similarly, the concept of a voluntary and disinterested commitment to community projects can be found in the writings of Pierre Rabhi, notably in "The Power of Restraint: Pathway to a Happy and Sustainable

Life", where he advocates a simple life that respects nature and people.

Chapter 10: Environmental preservation and sustainability

In this unified society, environmental preservation and sustainability are central concerns. The global community has successfully regulated its population, minimising the impact on natural resources and ecosystems. The traditional concept of cities has been abandoned, as distance is no longer an issue due to technological advances and instant communication.

Children, under the mentorship of more educated elders, learn on their own and with pleasure, thanks to digital networks that make a multitude of educational resources available to them. Traditional schools are being replaced by more flexible and individualised approaches to learning.

This unified community, respectful of each individual, celebrates cultural diversity and differences between people. The community adapts to the needs and desires of each individual, encouraging cooperation and mutual support to solve problems and improve quality of life.

Instead of addressing environmental challenges, society focuses on maintaining the ecological balance already achieved through sustainable and environmentally friendly practices. Individuals and communities work together to preserve and protect the planet for future generations, ensuring that resources are used responsibly and fairly.

In this unified global community, sustainability and respect for diversity are the pillars of a harmonious and fulfilling life for all people, regardless of their origin or culture.

Chapter 11: Challenges and solutions

Despite the many benefits and successes of this unified human community, there are still challenges and problems to be addressed. Here are some of the main challenges facing this society, and potential solutions to overcome them.

Resource management and equitable distribution: Although the concept of money has disappeared, resource management and the equitable distribution of goods and services remain crucial for the well-being of all. Artificial intelligence and robotics play a key role in resource management, but it is important to ensure that these systems are transparent, ethical and fair.

Solution: Encourage citizen participation and democratic control of these systems, as well as promote education on AI ethics and social responsibility to prevent abuse of power and inequality.

Preservation of cultures and traditions: In a borderless world, it can be difficult to preserve the unique cultures and traditions of each ethnic or cultural group.

Solution: Create spaces for intercultural dialogue, foster artistic expression and encourage the exchange of ideas and knowledge between different cultures. This would preserve traditions while creating an inclusive society that respects diversity.

Natural disasters and environmental crises: The unified human community must be able to respond quickly and effectively to natural disasters and environmental crises.

Solution: Maintain and improve disaster monitoring and prevention systems and the global emergency response and coordination network. Encourage cooperation and mutual support between regions in dealing with these situations.

Motivation and self-fulfilment: In a world without money and without borders, it is important to ensure that people find their motivation and sense of purpose.

Solution: Encourage lifelong learning and the promotion of creativity, innovation and civic engagement. Encourage individuals to explore their passions and contribute to society in a meaningful way.

By facing these challenges and finding appropriate solutions, the unified human community can continue to move towards a more just, equal and sustainable world for all.

Chapter 12: Natural disaster and environmental crisis management

In a unified human community, the management of natural disasters and environmental crises is a priority. It is essential to maintain systems and strategies to prevent, mitigate and respond to these events. This chapter addresses the various aspects of disaster and environmental crisis management, with an emphasis on collaboration and global solidarity.

Prevention and monitoring: A key element of natural disaster management is prevention and monitoring. This involves monitoring climate change, extreme weather events and seismic movements to anticipate potential disasters.

Solution: Maintain global monitoring networks, which use advanced technologies such as satellites, drones and artificial intelligence to monitor and predict potentially catastrophic events. In addition, promote research and development in environmental sciences and green technologies to better understand and manage natural hazards.

Preparedness and training: Preparedness and training are essential to minimise loss of life and property during a natural disaster or environmental crisis.

Solution: Establish training and education programmes to deal with various types of disasters. Promote cooperation and sharing of expertise between regions.

Emergency response and coordination: When a natural disaster or environmental crisis occurs, rapid and coordinated emergency response is crucial to save lives and protect infrastructure.

Solution: Maintain the global emergency response and coordination network, involving relief teams and disaster management experts. This network enables a rapid and coordinated response, ensuring that resources and aid are deployed where they are most needed.

Reconstruction and resilience: After a disaster, it is essential to rebuild affected communities and build their resilience to future disasters.

Solution: Encourage innovation and research in sustainable construction and disaster resilience to prevent future damage.

Climate change adaptation and mitigation: The unified human community must address the underlying causes of natural disasters and environmental crises, including climate change.

Solution: Encourage research and development of technologies to continue to respect the environment.

Awareness and education: Continue to educate the world's population about environmental issues and the risks associated with natural disasters.

Solution: Share knowledge and experience in disaster management and environmental protection.

In summary, effective management of natural disasters and environmental crises requires a comprehensive and integrated approach, based on cooperation, solidarity and innovation. By working together as a unified human community, we can overcome these challenges and create a safer and more sustainable future for all.

Chapter 13: Social harmony and self-regulation

A world without privileges and money: In this unified world community, material goods are shared equally and no money circulates⁷. Individuals live in harmony, without privileges, and all enjoy material comfort.

Fraternity, freedom and compassion: The fundamental values of this society are freedom, equality, fraternity and compassion. These principles guide the interactions between the members of the community and help to maintain a climate of peace and cooperation.

Peaceful and caring education: Children receive an education based on brotherhood, sharing and responsibility, and grow up with a psyche free of violence and destructive behaviour.

Community self-regulation: Police and justice are not necessary in this harmonious society, as conflicts are rare and community members are able to resolve them through dialogue and mutual understanding. Common sense and wisdom prevail, allowing the community to self-regulate.

Welfare and wisdom as priorities: Decisions are made with the welfare of all in mind and wisdom guides the

⁷ Jacque Fresco is an engineer and futurist who has developed the concept of the city of the future and a cashless society. In his project "The Venus Project", he proposes a scientific approach to resource management to create a sustainable and equitable society.

community's choices. Community members work together to maintain a harmonious and balanced life.

Chapter 14: Natural population regulation in a world without borders and nations

In a world without borders and nations, where cooperation and harmony prevail, several factors contribute to natural population regulation:

Universal access to family planning and contraception: The widespread availability of family planning services and contraceptive methods allows couples to choose the number of children they wish to have, thus helping to regulate population growth.

No economic pressure to have a large family: In this utopian world, basic needs are met for all individuals, eliminating the economic pressure to have a large family for financial security or labour.

Balanced Migration: Without borders or nations, migration can occur in a more balanced and harmonious way. People can move freely to seek better opportunities or to less densely populated areas, contributing to a more balanced population distribution.

Environmental awareness and sustainability: In this society, environmental preservation and sustainability are fundamental values. People are aware of the impact of overpopulation on natural resources and the environment, which encourages them to adopt responsible reproductive behaviour.

Cooperation and solidarity: In a world without nations and borders, cooperation and solidarity are the dominant values. This promotes the sharing of resources and collective decision-making, thus reducing inequalities and tensions that can lead to overpopulation.

Chapter 14: Individual freedom and lack of control

The absence of identity documents: In this lawless global community, identity documents do not exist, as there is no need to verify the identity of individuals. The identity process is non-existent because of the prevailing awareness of impermanence.

No legal search: There is no police or control, and no one is legally searched. There is trust and harmony in the community, making surveillance or tracking systems unnecessary.

Impermanence and the present moment: Life in this society is centred on the present moment and the awareness of impermanence. People live each moment to the fullest, without worrying about the past or the future.

Respect for privacy: In this world where the present moment is king, no one is interested in the private life of anyone. The members of the community respect and value the individual freedom of each person⁸, without seeking to encroach on their private space.

Personal data: There is very little personal data in this society, and no one is interested in it. The absence of control and surveillance allows people to live in peace, without fear of being observed or spied on.

⁸ According to Murray Bookchin, freedom can only be maintained if we renounce domination. If human beings are free, it is because they have chosen to cooperate rather than submit to an external power.

Chapter 15: Sport and leisure

No competition between nations: In this society where nations do not exist, there is no international competition. Sport is practised in a spirit of sharing, well-being and personal development, rather than for rivalry between groups.

Community welfare: The members of this global community all happily contribute to the general welfare. They take cooperation and active participation in the life of the community for granted and as a source of satisfaction.

Freedom from discrimination and conflict: Equality and respect for differences are central to the values of this society. There is no discrimination or conflict between individuals, as everyone is valued for who they are and for their unique contribution.

Sport as a pleasurable pastime: In this community, sport is seen as a relaxing and enjoyable activity. Individuals participate in different sports for the physical and mental well-being they provide, as well as for the social moments they offer.

Absence of competition and comparison: Members of this society do not seek to prove anything to each other through competition. They do not compare themselves to each other, but appreciate each other's differences and talents.

Chapter 16: Energy resource management and sustainability in an enlightened community

Energy transition completed: In this society, the energy transition has already been completed. Renewable and sustainable energy sources are widely exploited and have replaced fossil fuels, contributing to a healthier environment and a better quality of life.

An energy-efficient society: Thanks to energy wisdom and artificial intelligence, this global community has learned to manage its resources efficiently and responsibly. Energy consumption is minimised by not wasting energy and by adopting environmentally responsible behaviour.

Less travel: People find their well-being in the present and their immediate environment, which greatly reduces the need to travel. Energy costs associated with tourism are almost zero as people enjoy and marvel at the beauty around them.

Advanced and fun communications: Exchanges with distant people are facilitated by advanced and fun communication technologies, which allow people to stay in touch with loved ones without having to travel long distances.

Abandonment of high-speed transport: High-speed transport is no longer favoured in this society. People prefer means of transport that are more environmentally

friendly and suited to a quieter lifestyle in harmony with nature.

In a world where computers manage agricultural production, redundancy and overproduction can be avoided through precise, automated planning. Robots work the land and optimise yields according to the needs of the global community, while preserving local ecosystems. Most of the production is local, but regions with low production rates can also benefit from equitable distribution so that everyone has access to the same nutritional products.

Ordering and distribution is done electronically, using drones or other advanced technologies. Everyone is free to order the products they want, according to their personal needs and tastes. As money does not exist in this society, there is no risk of waste or abuse by individuals. Collective awareness and individual responsibility ensure that distribution is fair and environmentally friendly.

In sum, this enlightened community manages its energy resources in a responsible and sustainable way, through a completed energy transition, reduced energy consumption and eco-responsible behaviour. People find their well-being in their immediate environment and favour environmentally friendly ways of living and communicating.

Chapter 17: Artistic expression and creativity in a harmonious community

Free access to art: Art is accessible to everyone, according to their desires and aspirations. There are no constraints or pressures to practice or learn art, allowing everyone to connect to their creativity.

Art as a means of self-development: Art in this community is not seen as a means of self-worth in relation to others, but rather as a source of personal growth and recreation. It promotes emotional balance and well-being.

Integration of art into community life: Art is fully integrated into daily life and community activities. It is used as a means to strengthen social ties, share experiences and create moments of conviviality.

Art as a vehicle for joy: Art in this society is a means of expressing and sharing joy, thus contributing to a positive and harmonious atmosphere in the community.

Unrestricted freedom of expression: In the absence of power or governance, there is no problem of freedom of expression. Individuals are free to create and express their ideas and emotions without fear of censorship or repression.

In this harmonious community, art and creativity are experienced in a natural and fulfilling way. Art is freely accessible and integrated into daily life to strengthen social bonds, promote well-being and express joy. There

is complete freedom of artistic expression, without restriction or constraint.

Chapter 18: Harmony with nature and preservation of ecosystems

In this world of collective wisdom, the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems is not a major concern. Indeed, the community has confidence in Mother Nature's ability to manage its own ecosystems. In a context where pollution is almost non-existent, ecosystems are able to regenerate and take their normal course.

The people in this community have a deep respect for all living things and are aware of their interdependence with the ecosystems. They have learned to live in harmony with nature and to care for it. Therefore, they do not need strict rules to protect ecosystems because it is part of their way of life.

In addition, this community has developed advanced technologies to measure and understand the impact of their activities on the environment. If an unusual situation arose, they would be able to react quickly and effectively to minimise damage and protect the ecosystem.

In sum, in this global community, protecting biodiversity and ecosystems is a matter of course and a natural behaviour. Trust in Mother Nature and collective wisdom allow them to live in harmony with their environment and preserve natural wealth for future generations.

Chapter 19: Collective wisdom and the acceptance of impermanence

The value of collective wisdom: The unified human community recognises the importance of collective wisdom accumulated over generations. Individuals and organisations seek to learn from each other, sharing their experiences and knowledge for the common good.

Acceptance of impermanence: Members of the global community understand that the world is constantly changing and accept impermanence as an inevitable reality. This acceptance leads to greater adaptation to change and resilience in the face of challenges.

Intergenerational responsibility: The unified human community considers the needs of future generations and is committed to preserving resources and the environment for future generations. Decisions made today take into account their long-term impact on society and the planet.

Personal and collective development: Members of the global community are encouraged to cultivate their personal development (not an obligation but a suggestion) and to contribute to the collective well-being. Personal growth and self-realisation are considered essential for a balanced and harmonious society.

Tolerance and openness: Tolerance and openness towards different cultures, beliefs and ways of life.

Diversity is seen as a strength that enriches the human community and promotes mutual understanding.

Cooperation and mutual support: Collective wisdom and acceptance of impermanence encourage cooperation and mutual support between individuals, communities and nations. Members of the global community work together to solve common challenges and create a better future for all.

Promoting peace and justice: Collective wisdom and acceptance of impermanence also inspire efforts to promote peace and justice in the world. Conflicts and inequalities are addressed with compassion and understanding, with the aim of creating a more just and equitable society.

In a world without governance, where each individual is autonomous and responsible for his or her actions, well-being is a fundamental value. Indeed, in such a world, everyone is free to live his or her life as he or she wishes, but this freedom also implies an individual responsibility towards the community.

Welfare in this world is therefore built on two pillars: individual autonomy and collective solidarity. On the one hand, everyone is encouraged to take control of their own lives, to develop their skills and to find their own way. On the other hand, this autonomy is put at the service of the community, in a spirit of sharing and cooperation.

Solidarity is therefore an essential value in this world, where everyone is aware of the interdependence of all living beings. Solidarity means respecting diversity, taking into account the needs of each individual and cooperating to solve collective problems.

In short, well-being in a world without governance requires individual autonomy and collective solidarity. It is a vision of a world where everyone is free to flourish while respecting others and the environment.

In short, collective wisdom and acceptance of impermanence are fundamental values of the unified human community. By cultivating these values, individuals and organisations can work together to overcome challenges, preserve resources for future generations and create a more balanced and harmonious world.

Chapter 20: Interpersonal relations and benevolent communication

In this unified global community, interpersonal relationships are characterised by a high degree of caring. People are taught from an early age to listen to each other, to respect each other's choices, differences and needs. Communication is based on active listening, compassion and mutual understanding.

Individuals are encouraged to express their emotions and feelings clearly and constructively, without judgment or aggression. Conflicts are resolved peacefully, through mediation and dialogue, without resorting to violence or force.

Communication is also facilitated by technological advances, which allow people to connect easily with others, wherever they are in the world. Exchanges are encouraged between cultures, languages and traditions, leading to greater understanding and openness.

In this community, romantic and sexual relationships are also based on mutual respect and consent. Individuals are free to choose their partners without being subjected to social or cultural pressures. Diversity of sexual orientation is also respected and accepted.

In sum, in this global community, interpersonal relationships are based on caring, understanding and mutual respect, thus promoting social harmony and a happy life for all.

Chapter 21: Technology at the service of people, not the other way around

In this global community, technology is used to improve the quality of life of individuals, not to control them. Technological advances are put at the service of people, respecting their needs and values.

Robots and computers are designed to free people from repetitive and tedious tasks. They provide a better balance between time for tasks and time for creativity, contemplation, reflection and well-being.

Technological advances in health care are also put at the service of people. Advances in medicine have made it possible to prevent and cure diseases, extend life expectancy and promote physical and mental well-being. New technologies such as virtual reality are used to relieve pain, treat mental disorders, and promote relaxation and meditation.

Technology is also being used to protect the environment and biodiversity. New clean energy technologies have significantly reduced pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Sustainable agriculture technologies have optimised land use, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and conserved soil and water resources.

However, in this global community, technology is used with care and responsibility. People are aware of the dangers of overuse of technology, including addiction, social isolation and loss of contact with nature. They are

aware that technology must be used ethically, respecting human rights, privacy and the environment.

Chapter 22: Governance and organisation of the community

In this unified global community, there is no centralized government or leader. Important decisions are made collectively, using sophisticated technological tools that allow for the participation of all community members, regardless of their geographical or linguistic background.

Community members can express themselves freely on important issues through virtual assemblies, discussion platforms and online forums. Decisions are taken in a democratic way, where every voice counts and everyone can make an important contribution.

The governance of the community is based on values such as trust, transparency, responsibility and solidarity. Community members are encouraged to collaborate closely with each other, to exchange ideas and knowledge, and to work together to find innovative and creative solutions.

The community is organised into different functional units, each with a specific mission. These units spontaneously form themselves into cooperatives, working groups or neighbourhood committees, depending on the needs and interests of the community. Everything is based on voluntary participation, and the members of each unit work together to achieve their goals, while remaining connected to the rest of the community.

Chapter 23: Cultural diversity and valuing differences

In this unified global community, cultural diversity is a valuable asset. Each individual is encouraged to celebrate his or her own cultural roots and share traditions with others in the community. Differences are valued and respected, and there is no pressure for everyone to adopt a uniform culture.

Cultural events are celebrated with enthusiasm in this global community, where there is a genuine curiosity and interest in different cultures from around the world. All members of the community have the opportunity to learn foreign languages through networks that have advanced learning methods. Travel is encouraged from an early age, allowing individuals to discover and appreciate new cultures.

Food, music, clothing, dance and art are valued for their diversity and richness. Individuals are encouraged to express themselves freely and share their own views, experiences and culture, while being open and respectful of other cultures.

Cultural diversity is seen as a strength that contributes to creativity, innovation and enrichment of the community as a whole. Individuals are encouraged to work together, learn from each other and value differences to build a more harmonious and inclusive world.

Chapter 24: An economy without growth

In the community described in this book, the economy is based on well-being and meeting the needs of all community members, rather than on economic growth⁹. Natural resources are managed in a sustainable and responsible manner, without over-consumption or waste. Basic needs such as food, water, shelter and health care are available to all without exception.

In such a system, there is no need to constantly increase production or consumption to maintain economic growth. Production is sufficient to meet the real needs of the community, without creating surpluses that could be wasted or accumulated.

This means that the economy is not based on unrestrained consumption, but rather on meeting the needs of everyone in the community. Goods and services are produced to meet real needs, rather than being created to satisfy artificial desires created by advertising and marketing.

In such a system, cooperation and solidarity are valued, rather than competition and individualism. Resources are used in a fair and sustainable way, rather than being exploited for the benefit of a few.

⁹ Thinkers and economists such as E.F. Schumacher, author of "Small is Beautiful", and Tim Jackson, author of "Prosperity Without Growth", have explored and supported alternative economic models that focus on sustainability and well-being.

Ultimately, a no-growth economy allows the community to live in harmony with nature and with each other. It ensures that everyone has access to the resources needed to live a happy and fulfilling life, without causing damage to the environment or the community as a whole.

In this world without economic growth, prosperity is measured not by the quantity of material goods we possess, but rather by the quality of life we lead and the quality of our relationships with others.

Chapter 25: Universal communication and global cohesion

In this world without borders or cultural barriers, communication is a key element of social cohesion. In such a world, the diversity of languages spoken could pose problems of understanding and dialogue. However, thanks to advances in artificial intelligence and translation technologies, communication between people has become universal and accessible to all.

Over time, a universal language has been established, allowing everyone to communicate easily with others. But this is not enough. Technology has enabled the creation of sophisticated devices that allow instant and audible translation of all languages and dialects spoken around the world. Holograms and metavers are also used to enable face-to-face conversations, even from a distance.

This ease of communication transcends cultural differences and facilitates mutual understanding between individuals. Misunderstandings are quickly cleared up and prejudices are avoided thanks to the possibility of dialoguing with all individuals, regardless of their culture or mother tongue. Conversations are fluid and the exchanges enriching.

However, it is important to note that technology cannot solve everything. Interpersonal communication is still important and human relationships cannot be entirely replaced by sophisticated devices. Therefore, it is crucial

to continue to cultivate positive communication skills and interpersonal relationships to maintain social cohesion in this borderless world.

Ultimately, universal communication and global cohesion are two interconnected elements that enhance peace, harmony, and mutual understanding among individuals. Technology is a useful tool to facilitate communication, but it is important not to lose sight of the importance of positive human interactions for the well-being of all.

Chapter 26: Key steps in the transition to this unified world

The transition from the present world to the utopian world described in this essay required a gradual and profound change in the way individuals and societies approached various aspects of life, such as economics, politics, the environment, education, and interpersonal relationships. It is important to note that this transition has not been easy and has required a great deal of time, patience and perseverance, and a collective willingness to work together to create a better future for all. Many challenges and obstacles have been overcome to transform existing systems and mindsets. However, with collective will and growing awareness, it has been possible to achieve the world described in this essay.

Here are the steps to facilitate this transition:

Political and popular will: Governments and people around the world have shown a sincere willingness to strive for this ideal and to work together for a better future. Education for children and adults has focused on raising awareness of global issues and promoting the values of cooperation, solidarity and respect for the environment.

Global referendum: A global referendum was held to gather the opinion of citizens around the world on a common project and program. The referendum addressed key issues such as robotization, artificial intelligence,

world population regulation and sustainable management of water resources.

Consensual population regulation: Governments and citizens have agreed on measures to regulate population growth in a responsible and balanced manner. These measures have included the promotion of family planning, education of women and men, and access to quality health care.

Awareness and education: Educating individuals and making them aware of the problems they were experiencing and the potential solutions was essential. The media, schools, and nongovernmental organizations played an important role in disseminating these ideas and promoting constructive dialogue about how to implement them.

Small-scale experimentation: Pilot projects and local experiments were conducted to test the ideas and approaches proposed in the referendum draft.

Gradual adoption of new policies: As the successes of local and regional experiments are demonstrated, governments and international organizations have adopted policies that support the implementation of the project on a larger scale.

International cooperation: Collaboration between countries and international organizations has been crucial to gradually dismantle existing political and economic

structures and facilitate the transition to a unified, borderless global system.

Cultural and value change: Alongside political and economic changes, a profound cultural change has also taken place. People have learned to value cooperation, solidarity, autonomy and sustainability over competition, individualism and unbridled consumption.

Technology and innovation: The use of technology and innovation has facilitated this transition by providing sustainable solutions for energy, communication, education and other essential areas.

Peace agreements and disarmament: Nations have peacefully resolved their differences and have gradually eliminated nuclear and other weapons. This has led to a climate of mutual trust and cooperation between countries.

Dissolution of borders and economic integration: Borders between countries gradually disappeared and national economies merged to form a unified global economy. A single currency was adopted to facilitate international trade and reduce economic inequality.

Global Laws and Universal Wage: A global legal framework has been established, guaranteeing basic rights and freedoms for all citizens of the world. A universal wage has been established to ensure a decent standard of living for all people, regardless of their work, location or economic status.

End of inheritance and sharing of resources: Inheritance has been progressively abolished to promote a more equitable distribution of wealth. Companies and energy resources have been globalized, allowing for efficient and sustainable management of resources on a planetary level.

Building islands of life and gradually abandoning cities

In this transition, the construction of islands of life has played an essential role. By regulating population and avoiding overcrowding, these islands offer a sustainable and harmonious alternative to the overcrowded cities of the past. Free and quality housing is available to all inhabitants, which allows a gradual abandonment of cities and a more balanced distribution of populations on the territories. The islands of life promote a way of life more respectful of the environment and living beings, while offering a more fulfilling living environment for everyone. They help preserve natural resources and promote a harmonious and sustainable life for all inhabitants.

Computerized resource and agricultural management: Computers and advanced technologies have been and are being used to optimize resource and agricultural management, minimizing waste and maximizing efficiency.

Stopping competition and promoting cooperation: Unbridled competition has been replaced by a culture of

cooperation and collaboration, where individuals, businesses and governments work together to achieve common goals and solve global problems.

Promoting equality and social justice: Efforts have been made to reduce inequality and ensure that every individual has access to the same opportunities and rights, regardless of nationality, ethnicity or economic status.

Environmental protection and sustainable development: Special attention was given to preserving the environment and promoting sustainable development, with policies and practices aimed at reducing the ecological footprint and protecting biodiversity.

Lifelong learning: Education was accessible to all, free of charge and without discrimination, and individuals were encouraged to pursue lifelong learning. Education systems focused on creativity, innovation and the acquisition of practical and relevant skills.

Culture of peace and mutual respect: The values of peace, respect and tolerance have been and are being promoted and cultivated, with an appreciation of cultural diversities and a celebration of differences.

Strengthening participatory democracy: Global citizens are encouraged to actively participate in decisions that affect them through participatory democracy mechanisms such as citizens' assemblies and online discussion forums.

Economic transition: With population control and guaranteed housing for all citizens, the global economy has been able to begin shifting to a cashless model. This transition occurred gradually, beginning with the introduction of a universal basic income that ensured a decent standard of living for every individual. Essential goods such as food, water, clothing and medical care are gradually becoming available to everyone free of charge.

Phasing out money: As the global community flourished and basic needs were met, money became less and less necessary. This move to a cashless economy reduced inequality and encouraged cooperation rather than competition.

Free access to goods and services: In this new economic model, citizens have free and fair access to essential goods and services. Resources are managed sustainably and responsibly, and production is sufficient to meet everyone's needs. Businesses and organizations operate for the benefit of the community rather than for profit.

Removal of schools: With adult instruction and children's autonomy in learning, traditional schools are becoming obsolete. Children learn in the community, with adult support and guidance, and have access to online educational resources and artificial intelligence tools to supplement their learning. Adults, meanwhile, continue to learn throughout their lives, based on their interests and needs.

Support for creativity and innovation: In this world without money and traditional schools, creativity and innovation are valued and encouraged. Individuals are free to pursue their passions and contribute to the community in meaningful ways. Cooperation and mutual support are emphasized, creating an environment where people can realize their full potential.

Global citizenship education: To facilitate the transition to this utopian world without borders and nations, it has been essential to educate individuals in global citizenship. This has involved promoting a deep understanding of cultures, languages, and traditions from around the world, as well as raising awareness of the interdependence of peoples and ecosystems. Global citizenship education has encouraged tolerance, respect, and cooperation among people of diverse backgrounds.

Participatory and Decentralized Democracy: Another important step has been to establish systems of governance that give priority to participatory and decentralized democracy. Citizens have been actively involved in making decisions about their communities and resources, rather than depending on a centralized authority. Technologies such as blockchain¹⁰ have been used to facilitate the implementation of these governance systems.

Promotion of renewable and sustainable energy: To ensure a sustainable and environmentally friendly future,

¹⁰ Blockchain is a technology for storing and transmitting digital information, which operates without a central control body.

the transition to renewable and sustainable energy sources has been promoted. Widespread adoption of solar, wind, hydro and geothermal energy has reduced dependence on fossil fuels and minimized the environmental impact of energy production.

Waste Reduction and Management: Responsible waste management has been essential to minimize pollution and conserve natural resources. Individuals and communities have been encouraged to adopt waste reduction practices, such as recycling, reuse and composting. Technological innovations in waste management have also helped create a cleaner, more sustainable world.

Fostering global cooperation: The transition to this borderless world has required enhanced international cooperation. Countries and regions have had to work together to share knowledge, resources and solutions to global problems such as climate change, poverty and disease. Dialogue and cultural exchange between nations have helped to create a climate of trust and mutual understanding and paved the way for this more peaceful and harmonious world.

To move to a world without governance at any level, including the local level, the transition required a radical change in the way individuals and communities interact and make decisions.

Elements that have facilitated this transition include

Culture of individual responsibility: Individuals developed a strong personal ethic and a sense of responsibility to themselves, their community, and the environment. This involved a change in mentality and education, where people learned to be self-reliant, to solve problems on their own, and to cooperate with others without the need for a central authority.

Consensual decision-making systems: Communities adopted consensual decision-making methods, where decisions were made collectively and with consideration for the needs and concerns of all members. Computers and information and communication technologies have facilitated these processes by providing online collaboration platforms and data management tools to ensure transparency and equity in decision-making.

Self-help and cooperation networks: Communities have established self-help and cooperation networks to share resources, knowledge and skills. Computers and information systems have helped to coordinate these exchanges and ensure an equitable distribution of resources and opportunities.

Technology and automation: The use of technology and automation to reduce the need for centralized governance and to facilitate communication and coordination among individuals and communities has been crucial. Computers, artificial intelligence, and decentralized networks such as blockchain have contributed to efficient and equitable management of resources, eliminating the need for a central authority.

Individuals and communities have also embraced new methods of cooperation, communication and decision-making to achieve this transformation:

Open cooperation and collaboration: Fostering a culture of open cooperation and collaboration, where individuals and groups worked together to solve common problems and share resources, skills and knowledge. Online platforms and collaborative workspaces were established to facilitate these interactions.

Decentralized communication: Using decentralized communication technologies, such as peer-to-peer social networks¹¹ and encrypted messaging platforms, allowed individuals and communities to communicate directly without going through centralized intermediaries.

Consensus and participatory decision-making: Community members were involved in the decision-making process by adopting consensus and participatory decision-making methods. Online tools and platforms were used to organize debates, polls and electronic voting to facilitate collective decision-making.

Exchange and self-help networks: Local and global exchange and self-help networks have been created to enable individuals and communities to share resources,

¹¹ Peer-to-peer promotes direct collaboration and communication between users, without the need for a central authority to manage or control the exchanges. This reduces costs, improves system resilience, and promotes participant autonomy.

skills and knowledge. Information and communication technologies have facilitated the coordination and management of these networks.

Continuing Education and Training: A culture of continuing education and training has been fostered. Individuals have been encouraged to develop their skills and knowledge throughout their lives. Online educational resources, courses and workshops were made available to facilitate this learning.

Information and communication technologies: Tools such as knowledge management systems, social networks and collaborative platforms have been used to enhance collaboration and information exchange.

In this world without borders, money, competition, growth, nations, governance, stress and ownership, where the main objective is well-being, several additional factors have naturally contributed to create a more harmonious environment:

Equality and social justice: The absence of money and property has allowed for a more equitable distribution of resources and opportunities, thus reducing social and economic inequalities and promoting greater social justice.

Cooperation rather than competition: By eliminating competition for resources and power, individuals and groups have been more likely to cooperate and work

together to solve common problems and share knowledge and skills.

Environmental sustainability: Without the pressure of economic growth and unbridled consumption, natural resources have been managed in a more responsible and sustainable manner, preserving the environment for future generations.

Focus on well-being and quality of life: By focusing on well-being rather than the accumulation of wealth and material goods, individuals and communities have placed greater emphasis on quality of life, health, education, relationships and personal fulfillment.

Peace and security: The absence of nations and centralized governance has reduced tensions and conflicts related to inter-state rivalry, control of territories and resources, thus fostering a climate of peace and security.

Cultural diversity and tolerance: In a world without borders, individuals and communities are encouraged to develop an attitude of tolerance and respect for cultural differences and the beliefs of others.

Autonomy and individual responsibility: Without centralized governance, individuals are encouraged to develop autonomy and assume greater responsibility for managing their lives and communities, thereby strengthening their commitment to the common good.

Reduced stress: In a world where competition and wealth accumulation are no longer priorities, individuals live with less stress, which has positive effects on their mental and physical health.

Since the end of this transition, this world, without borders, money, competition, growth, nations, governance, stress and property, centered on well-being, now offers a framework for individual and collective fulfillment, creating a more harmonious environment for all.

Chapter 27 : vigilance against the risk of relapse

In this unified world without borders, nations and armies, some factors could nevertheless cause difficulties or a collapse:

Conflicts over limited resources: Although equilibrium has been achieved, conflicts could arise if there is a shortage of natural resources or if the distribution of resources is not perceived as equitable by all members of the community.

Unforeseen environmental problems: Natural disasters, epidemics, or other unforeseen environmental problems could disrupt the equilibrium and require rapid adaptation to avoid a collapse.

Emergence of new disruptive technologies: New technologies may be developed that have unforeseen impacts on society, requiring careful management to avoid negative consequences.

Complacency and stagnation: In a perfectly harmonious world, there could be a risk of complacency and stagnation, as individuals may not feel the need to innovate or continuously improve. This complacency could weaken society's resilience to unforeseen challenges.

To avoid a downfall, it would be crucial to remain vigilant, promote dialogue and mutual understanding, manage resources in an equitable and sustainable

manner, and continue to innovate and adapt in the face of change.

Let us also add that in a world that has achieved universal harmony and well-being, it is crucial to remain vigilant and aware of the lessons learned from human history. As Steve Taylor points out in his book "The Fall: The Insanity of the Ego in Human History and the Dawning of A New Era"¹², humanity once experienced a state of unity and well-being before falling into a period of alienation and suffering due to societal and environmental changes.

To avoid relapsing into selfish, competitive and destructive behavior, the inhabitants of this ideal world must remember the fundamental values that brought them to this harmony: cooperation, respect for nature, compassion and self-awareness. They must also be aware of the potential dangers of population growth,

¹² This book by Steve Taylor examines human history and human psychology with an emphasis on the evolution of consciousness. Taylor argues that human societies went through a psychological and spiritual "fall" about 6,000 years ago, which led to increasing alienation and widespread suffering. The "fall" is described as a period when human beings began to feel separated from each other, from nature and from their own inner selves. According to Taylor, this fall was caused by several factors, including the development of agriculture, sedentarization, population growth and the emergence of hierarchical social structures. These changes led to a loss of the natural state of unity and well-being that human beings had previously experienced, as well as a sense of selfishness and competition that led to violence, oppression and inequality.

hierarchical social structures, and the loss of connection with nature and their inner selves.

Spirituality, philosophy and art can play a crucial role in maintaining this state of awareness and well-being. Spiritual and philosophical traditions that have sought to transcend the fall and restore a heightened state of consciousness and well-being can serve as guides for future generations.

Finally, cultivating a sense of cautious optimism and collective responsibility is essential to preserving this harmonious world. Inhabitants must be aware that their current state of well-being and unity is precious and fragile, and that they have a responsibility to protect and nurture this harmony for generations to come.

Chapter 28: Why aren't we in such a world?

Although the world described in this book may seem attractive and ideal, it is clear that we do not yet live in such a world. Why is this so? There are several reasons.

First, most societies today are based on economic and political systems that encourage competition, domination and the accumulation of wealth. These systems tend to perpetuate inequality and promote selfishness rather than cooperation and empathy. In such a context, it is difficult to imagine a society where equity and resource sharing are central values.

Moreover, mindsets and beliefs that have been ingrained for centuries are often difficult to change. The dominant ideas that have shaped our worldview, such as the notion of private property and competition between individuals and nations, are often deeply rooted in our culture and history.

In addition, the technological and scientific advances needed to achieve a more harmonious world may take time to develop. While some of the technologies described in this book may seem futuristic, it is important to note that many important discoveries and inventions have taken years, even decades, to develop.

Finally, lack of political will and resistance to change can also play an important role in the failure to achieve a more equitable and sustainable world. Leaders and institutions often have different interests than citizens, which can hinder the development of policies and

systems that promote the common good rather than self-interest.

In conclusion, while the world described in this book may seem utopian, it is important to recognize the challenges and obstacles that must be overcome to achieve such a world. It requires a change in mindset, technological and scientific advances, and policies and institutions that promote equity and cooperation rather than competition and domination.

Chapter 29: The necessary adhesion to a utopia

For our world to resemble the utopia described in the pages of this book, it is necessary that individuals be willing to accept a radical change in lifestyle. Building a society without conflict, without governance and without money is not an easy task, and it can only be undertaken if every individual is willing to embrace this vision.

The question then is: How can we achieve this state of mind? How can we prepare ourselves for such a change?

The temple at Delphi, Greece, bore the inscription "Know thyself". This maxim is still as relevant today as it was thousands of years ago. To achieve such a world, it is necessary for each of us to know ourselves and what is important to us, what we really want in life, what our values and convictions are.

Only with this awareness can we decide where we fit into this utopia and how we can contribute to it. If we are not in tune with this vision, we risk feeling constrained, and this could lead to a form of ideological dictatorship.

It is time to realize the need for a radical change in our way of thinking and living. We are tired of wars and conflicts, pollution, and unsatisfactory living conditions. We need an alternative, and it may be within our reach.

By knowing each other better and adhering to a common vision, we can build a better world for ourselves and for future generations. The path will be difficult, but it will be worth it. We must be willing to make the sacrifices necessary to reach our goal.

This book offers a vision of a possible world. It is now our responsibility to work together to realize it.

Chapitre 30: Legitimate criticisms

Review: Your book describes a utopian and unrealistic world. It is naive to think that such a society without governance, without borders and without nations could ever exist.

Response: Although this world is utopian, it is not impossible to achieve. This book does not pretend to have all the answers, but it does want to encourage thinking about how our society could be different. It is important to consider new ideas and to rethink our models of life, in order to find solutions to the problems of our world.

Critique: Your book does not take into account human nature and the reality of violence and competition between individuals.

Response: It is true that human nature can include competitive and violent behaviors, but most of these behaviors are a result of the society in which we currently live. In a different environment, we could learn to live differently. Furthermore, this vision of a society without governance is not a society where there would never be conflict, but rather a society where conflict would be managed in a different, more peaceful and collective way.

Critique: The absence of money in this unified world is difficult to conceive.

Response: It is true that the absence of money in this unified world may seem difficult to conceive. However, it is important to remember that this book is a work of fiction that explores the possibilities of a world different from the one we currently know. In this utopian world, everyone's needs are met and there is no overconsumption or waste. Resources are shared equally among all, regardless of wealth or social status.

In sum, this book simply explores an alternative vision of a future society and invites reflection on the values and systems we wish to see develop in the world.

The notion of governance may seem indispensable to some, but it is important to note that governance as we know it today is often based on hierarchies, inequalities and power struggles.

In the world described in the book, the community functions more along the lines of cooperation, benevolent communication and conflict resolution through dialogue. There is no coercive or authoritarian system imposed by an outside authority, but rather collective decision-making based on the willing participation of everyone and respect for differences. While this may seem utopian, there are concrete examples of communities that operate on this principle around the world, such as self-managed communities.

We can respond to these criticisms by pointing out that the objective of the book is to propose an ideal vision of a possible world, not to present a current reality. The

technologies described may seem futuristic, but they are conceivable in the more or less near future thanks to current technological advances. Moreover, the book encourages us to imagine and explore new possibilities, rather than limiting ourselves to what is currently feasible. Finally, it is important to note that many technological advances have been made over the course of human history, often through human imagination and creativity, and that it is possible that further advances will be made in the future.

It is true that the book offers an idealized vision of a utopian world, but it is important to understand that it is primarily a creative exploration of future possibilities. The book is not intended to be an exhaustive study of all aspects of a society without governance and without money, but rather an invitation to think about how we might live differently and rethink our relationship with the world around us. The ideas presented in the book can be seen as a starting point for deeper reflection and discussion on the social, political and environmental issues we face today.

Cooperation and solidarity have been essential values for human survival for millennia, and it is possible to re-establish them as a social norm to create a more just and equitable society.

Technology is advancing at a rapid pace and significant advances are already being made in many areas, so it is plausible that some of the technologies described in the book may become a reality in the future.

Societies have experienced different forms of governance throughout history, and a society without centralized governance is a viable option, especially if the community is organized and operates on principles of collaboration and collective responsibility.

The planet's natural resources are limited, and excessive consumption, overproduction and waste are major problems that must be addressed. A world without growth can be a solution to ensure the sustainability of the planet and quality of life for all.

Well-being is an important aspect of human life that is often neglected in modern societies.

The current economic and social model is in crisis, with growing inequalities, environmental problems, conflicts and social crises. A radical change is therefore needed to create a more just, sustainable and equitable society. The book proposes an alternative vision of this society.

Human history shows that societies have evolved over time, with significant economic, political and social changes. The world described in the book is another possible evolution of society, based on values such as compassion, solidarity and sustainability.

Many people around the world are already engaged in movements to create a more just and sustainable society. The book is inspired by these movements and offers a

more concrete vision of what a society based on these values could be.

Some of the technologies described in the book are already in existence or under development, such as renewable energy, robotics and artificial intelligence. The book simply imagines their use in a different context, where they are put at the service of human beings rather than economic growth at all costs.

Conclusion

This essay explores the idea of a world without governance or nations, where cooperation, solidarity, and collective well-being are at the heart of daily life. In this global society, individuals and communities work together to solve problems and overcome challenges, without the need for hierarchical or authoritarian structures. Through the development of a no-growth economy, focused on meeting real needs and preserving natural resources, inequalities and tensions are greatly reduced.

Education in this world is redesigned to foster autonomy, creativity and personal growth. Children learn organically and flexibly, with the caring guidance of adult educators and the support of ethical and responsible technologies. Cultural and linguistic barriers are overcome through universal language and knowledge sharing, allowing for true understanding and mutual respect among members of this global community.

While this vision of a world without governance and nations may seem utopian, it invites reflection on the possibilities of cooperation, alternative education, and respect for the environment. By imagining a different future, we can begin to rethink our own actions and contribute to building a more harmonious and balanced world for all.

It is essential to emphasize that in order to achieve a world without borders and nations, as described above, a

profound change in consciousness and mentality is necessary. The idea of such a world must be accepted and adopted by the majority of people, otherwise it could lead to situations where this vision is imposed, creating power relations and tensions within communities.

The philosopher Krishnamurti emphasized the importance of this awareness when he said, "The world is what we are. The world is none other than you and me. This little world of our problems, when expanded, becomes the world with its problems." According to him, for the world to change, we must become aware of who we are and become aware of our individual and collective responsibility.

The change of consciousness implies a shift from a competitive and individualistic mentality to a collaborative and supportive one, where the common interest and welfare of all are placed above individual and national interests. This shift must be based on education, awareness, and commitment to work together to create a more just and sustainable world.

It is also crucial to recognize that the transition to such a world will not happen overnight, but rather will be the result of a gradual and complex process. Individuals, communities and organizations will need to learn to adapt, innovate and cooperate to overcome the challenges and obstacles that will arise.

Among the thinkers and authors who have addressed this risk is Immanuel Kant, who, in his essay "Idea for a

Universal History with a Cosmopolitan Purpose" warned against the imposition of a world government without the consent of the peoples involved. Similarly, contemporary authors such as Noam Chomsky and Zygmunt Bauman have discussed the challenges and tensions that might arise in creating a world without borders and nations.

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Essay on Universal Harmony



A world without governance, borders and nations

Imagine a world without borders or nations, where everyone's needs are met and where peace, harmony and compassion prevail. This is the world described in this book, where ecology, education, technology, culture and many other aspects of life are rethought to serve the common good. Through a series of chapters dealing with different topics, the reader is invited to discover this achievable utopia, where collective wisdom and the acceptance of impermanence lead to a good balance between humans and nature.