Ideal Society

Institutional Affiliation

Date

10th December 2018

An ideal society is viewed as a society where problems do not exist or are very minimalistic. This notion of a perfect society follows a utopian kind of approach. One of the characteristics of an ideal society is a society that is well ordered. A well-ordered society, therefore, refers to a community whereby people accept similar principles of justice as well as allow their basic institutions to be regulated by these principles. The idea of an ideal society may seem futuristic but is a concept that is readily accepted by political philosophers and business people alike (Manuel et al., 2009).

One of the features of a perfect society is that everyone is able to get whatever they want. This may seem almost impossible to achieve considering the fact that people have different opinions and preferences in many areas. The near perfection of this concept, however, can be achieved where people can get the most of what they want from society. This can be achieved by having basic guiding principles that guide society. To be able to develop basic guiding principles would require putting in a lot of work and research into the different parameters that guide what people want in life. We can, therefore, establish that in a perfect society, all the parameters considered must be set in an average of what all people agree on in order to form basic guiding principles. While this average setting may not be the most fulfilling for all people, it would not bad and even though it isn’t the best it favors everyone else in the society. To be able to establish parameters that define people’s needs there would be a focus on research on the consumption of needs (Schaer et al., 2000).

The other feature of an ideal society is the type of government. The ideal government operates on the basis of peace and justice at all times. One of the institutions that have proven to be a complete failure is the government. While the government has been the institution mandated with the right to develop and enforce laws we have realized many situations in which the same institution has been in the front line at breaking these laws. While government institutions are in the front line making policies and laws that support freedom of speech, thoughts, expression, and conscience we also realize that they are in the front to endorse contradicting and conflicting demands that go against what the justice systems require. When a society cannot agree on the terms of justice, it brings confusion and increases the level of conflict hence killing a utopian dream. This is the main reason why the government system cannot work in an ideal society. An ideal society is a society that follows social unity whereby everyone is responsible for the justice system. In this event, therefore, it is important to establish a better system that focuses and revolves around justice. Before developing this system, it is important that the people in a society have all established and agreed on the concepts that define justice (Fairburn, 2013).

The other reason why governments fail is when people do not have a similar vision and approach to the matter of justice and politics. When people have different approaches and beliefs in what justice is, politics cannot feel like a common goal that people seek to achieve. This division of ideas ensures that politics feel like a competition where each team is pushing for certain standards that support their ideas of justice and the other team pushes for other ideas as well. When a society is divided, there is no social unity, and people are not united in implementing justice. This is the main reason why during elections there is so much tension in regards to which candidate will win. When one team wins they feel that they have gotten a chance to implement policies that favor their preferences. The team that loses feel devastated and they feel that justice has not been served especially because their policies and conditions will not be considered in the overall government decisions for lack of representation (Schaer et al., 2000).

Ideal societies are seen to be achieved where there is no singular government unit regulating the justice in a society. Instead, the idea of perfect societies requires that there are small units of self-governance throughout the system. These small units will ensure the decentralization of institutions and systems giving people more control of things including policies, resources, laws, and regulations. The main reason why centralized systems fail is that they constitute functions that are duplicated as well as overlapping authorities. There is also a lot of bureaucracy when it comes to decision making which slows thing down and delays justice. The decentralized systems are therefore efficient in decision making and faster in delivering resources and its functions as well. This polycentric order in an ideal society is believed to work in a utopian way. The expectations, therefore, are that they will function in an orderly manner (Davis, 1983).

One of the policies that can be used to enhance the vision of the ideal society would be the abolition of the centralized government. There are several effects that such a policy would do to the US. One of the effects of this policy would be that state governments would be in charge of smaller units that voluntarily accept to contribute to enforcing justice. These small units would have common ideals they agree on, and that would be used as standards for the overall ideal community. With the dissemination of the central government, each small unit would have to be self-reliant hence the people in the small unit will be responsible for the production of whatever they need including things like food and money. This would therefore completely change the economic system where each group will define its economy instead of the country as a large having one GDP.

The other changes in the US would be that with the decentralized government the constitutional would no longer act as the central guiding principle for all. This would come as a challenge for the US due to the large diversity of people in its population. Finding all the parameters that define the needs of all these people would be a time-consuming process involving a lot of research. There would also be a great challenge in finding common ground for all the diverse groups in the US. While this process might be tedious and time-consuming, it would eventually pay up. After establishing common ground by averaging all parameters of needs, the community will have each, and every person's needs met at an average level. Achieving this equilibrium would bring about a lot of changes to society. One of the changes in society would be the issue of discrimination which is a very predominant social issue. Most of the minority groups in the US are faced with the issue of discrimination where most of their needs are not met due to the lack of justice in the societal construct. Without the government which is the institution that has failed at establishing justice for all groups including minorities, the needs of these groups would be met equally to the needs of all the other people. Another issue that would change with this policy would be achieving total inclusivity for all groups in the society. When all groups in a society are able to operate as independent units, they are able to make laws and regulations that govern them in totality without being forced to adapt to laws that constrain them (Schaer et al., 2000).

The idea of ideal communities is, therefore, a very appealing concept that most people feel is unachievable. While the principles that govern this idea revolve around justice we realize that there are many elements that make it hard to implement ideal communities. Due to the different preferences and needs of people, parameters of need cannot be achieved to totality rather to an average in order to make everyone happy. While this is not totally utopian, it is the best way in which an idea community can be achieved. It is therefore important to understand that in totality ideal communities where everyone gets what they want may not be achievable, but a near perfect concept can be achieved. Ideal communities, therefore, require a lot of prior planning, research, time and resources to achieve.

References

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