

Topic-1

The Five Principles of Time for Human Survival.

Survival is an essential biological process that all living beings, bound by the framework of time, must inevitably fulfil. To achieve this, they allocate a portion of their total available time to work upon the Earth's resources, consume the elements generated from this process, and thereby meet their daily bodily needs.

All living beings are naturally structured to produce and consume the necessary elements throughout their lives utilizing their own working time. However, unlike other living beings, humans do not produce or consume these elements solely using their own time. Nor are we capable of producing and consuming them entirely on our own. These elements are called products and services (P&S) and will hereinafter be referred to as P&S.

The biological distinction between other living beings and humans, as well as how we sustain ourselves under these conditions, is now being examined.

Due to limited physical capability in childhood and its decline in old age, no individual can produce all the necessary P&S using only their own time. To meet these needs, the working time of the working-age population at that period becomes essential. During youth or the working-age phase, an individual can produce only a limited range of P&S within their specific field but cannot fulfil all their needs independently. Therefore, the working time of other members of the working-age population is also necessary.

Even if we fully utilize the total working time of the current working-age population, it remains impossible to produce all the essential P&S required daily for everyone on Earth. The information and resources necessary for this depend on the working time of those who lived before us.

Since no individual can produce everything they need at any stage of life, each person depends daily on the working time of others. The only solution is to continuously determine and maintain a sufficient total amount of working time to meet these needs.

To achieve this, the working-age population of each period ensures a total amount of working time daily [A Total Amount of Working Time on Every Day, TAWT on ED] by investing specific working time in their respective fields. This enables the production, storage, and distribution of various P&S for themselves, children, elderly, and future generations. Simultaneously, their elder generations continuously maintain and regulate this system.

This system, the primary and foremost activity since our emergence in every land we inhabit, and one that each generation voluntarily undertakes during their working years, is what we today call nation-building. Hereinafter, this will be referred to as TAWT on ED.

From this TAWT on ED, every individual receives all necessary P&S throughout their childhood, youth, and old age.

To ensure the equitable availability of P&S for all and to eliminate unjust reliance on others—who, like us, cannot produce every P&S independently—we adhere to the following five fundamental Time Principles of Survival.

1. **Co-Habitation:** The various P&S produced by the working age population through the investment of their working time with the TAWT on ED are needed by members of all age groups on a daily basis. Therefore, the elderly and children coexist with the working age population in the same area or country.
2. **Integral Contribution:** To empower children born in a country to produce and distribute various P&S or to maintain the TAWT on ED during their working age, they need access to P&S and education until they reach adulthood. Therefore, the elder generation provide these essential items to the younger generations as their **integral contribution**.
3. **Governance for Sustainability:** Every country must ensure that the working time of the working age population, across various fields, is consistently required to produce, store, and distribute the necessary P&S for all citizens on a daily basis. It must also ensure that individuals receive the P&S throughout their lives, proportional to the working time they contributed during their working age. Therefore, each country formulate a constitution with clear guidelines to meet these needs. Suitable individuals from the community should be chosen to implement these guidelines regularly as the government.
4. **Standardized Contribution:** Every country consistently requires a specific amount of working time from its citizens to maintain the TAWT on ED. Therefore, each country mandates that through its constitution according to the demand for P&S for its citizens.
 - Based on the current global average, most countries require their citizens to work approximately 6 to 7 hour per day, 35 to 40 hours per week, totalling around 1,800 to 2,000 hours annually during their working years, though this figure varies by country.
5. **Working-Time as the Medium of Exchange:** All members of a country, regardless of age, receives the necessary P&S on time from the ongoing TAWT on ED in that country. This system remains functional because each individual contributes their required working time to TAWT on ED during their working-age period. Therefore, each country officially recognize the working time of its citizens as a common medium of exchange for obtaining P&S: credited during childhood, directly during working age, and debited during elder age.

[A mathematical time based formula is there to facilitate this exchange of working time uniformly to obtain the P&S for all, which is detailed in the designated chapter.]

Although we adhere to most of the principles outlined here, the provision in Principle No. 5—which states that the amount of working time should be recognized as the common medium of exchange—has not been implemented. Instead, numerical units, determined as wages during the expenditure of this time, have been legitimately accepted as the medium of exchange.

This is why sustainable survival for humanity on Earth has, so far, remained unattainable.

To understand how humanity came to rely on money—a numerical abstraction—rather than working time itself as the medium of exchange, we must look back at the livelihood systems established since the agricultural era, around 10,000 years ago, which laid the foundation for this shift of our survival practises.