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Rotation of State leaders as a necessity to ensure democracy in conditions of phenotypic adaptation

Abstract

The position and role of state leaders during significant periods of being in power changes significantly as a result of natural processes of phenotypic adaptation, as a result of which progressive processes in the initial period are gradually transformed into regressive ones. Since the processes of phenotypic adaptation of leaders cannot be stopped in accordance with the laws of biology, they can only be interrupted by periodic rotation.

Keywords: leader, president, head, head, adaptation, democracy

The concept of democracy is usually understood as a political system based on a method of collective decision-making with equal influence of participants on the outcome of the process or on its essential stages. At the same time, the appointment of leaders should take place through fair competitive elections.

However, in reality, leadership elections always take place under the pressure of appropriate administrative resources, the use of various technologies to influence voters: psychological, economic, social and many others.

This is due to the fact that, in accordance with the laws of biology (thermodynamics of biological systems), any living organism strives for maximum well-being.

These are considered normal processes if they do not violate the relevant laws. At the same time, the laws allow the amount of money invested, the authority and literacy of campaigners, etc. to influence the election results.

Thus, the principles of democracy outlined above are far from being fully implemented, and the chosen leader does not always meet the requirements that the majority of voters want from him.

The shortcomings of leaders manifest themselves in the course of their activities, as the chosen leader begins to be responsible for his words and decisions. In the case of poorly chosen leaders with a limited term of cadence, there is always the possibility of replacing them.

Each new leader usually comes with his own team, with new thoughts, ideas and promises that he wants to bring to life.

When a new leader comes to power, he begins a phenotypic adaptation to a new position. At the same time, the personnel with whom they work directly, other government structures and, to a certain extent, the entire population of the country are being adapted. With a cadence period of 4 to 8 years, the activity of leaders goes through stages from progressive to stable. If these deadlines are exceeded, a recession begins.

Thus, even when choosing a successful leader, their periodic replacement is still necessary.

This approach has been used in the United States for many years, as a result of which this country differs from many others in its political stability and economic prosperity.

A completely different situation arises when a leader can be elected an unlimited number of times, for an indefinite period, or when this indefinite period can be created for the leader, for example, by changing the constitution.

In this situation, in accordance with the laws of biology, the adaptation of a leader to power always leads to its continuous and consistent usurpation, which is expressed in the fact that those close to the leader strive to preserve his power and, thereby, their position and their well-being.

Thus, leaders who have been in power for many years become victims of adaptation to it, and this leads to economic stagnation and political repression. This situation ends either with the death of the leader or his overthrow as a result of the victory of the opposition.

It is not difficult to see this in numerous well-known examples in Syria, Belarus, Russia and others.

Thus, to ensure the successful development of any country, periodic rotation of its leaders is necessary. To do this, this issue should be resolved not only by the leaders themselves on a voluntary basis, but by major international organizations such as the UN, the European Union, NATO and others. Otherwise, these countries will not be recognized as democratic with the corresponding consequences.

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