

BLESSED ARE THOSE WHO BELIEVE

Split in the society has led to antagonistic contradictions between the wealthy people and the vast majority of the society, which, firstly, is expressed by absence of trust and confidence towards any state and political structure.

In his speech on the issues of implementing changes in the RA Constitution, the RA President mentioned:

“We are to achieve social compliance inside the country. Social problems are closely connected with justice, and we ought to significantly increase the speed of the process of establishing justice in public relations”.

The President's speech was programmatic. He emphasized the achievement of “social justice in the society” as one of the main tasks in the future.

However one may wonder: “Why haven't the former presidents “seen” this task, including Serzh Sargsyan himself?” They saw and knew about this split in the society, but the paradigm of any authority is in the fight for power, and particularly in the supremacy of political ambitions over solution of social problems. The social-political elite, which contribute to strengthening of personal power, is formed and strengthened on this paradigm, and all other problems are only higher derivatives, which are suppressed by such slogans as “we are in the blockade”, “fighting the legacy of the soviet past”, “we are for our independence”, “our deprivation-intrigues of external enemies”, etc.

The absence of “social agreement and justice” is probably one of the causes of the population’s emigration.

Remark: During Levon Ter-Petrosyan's presidency (according to A.Adibekyan's data) about 1.5 million people (officially 585.000) left the country, about 130.000 people during Robert Kocharyan's presidency, while during S. Sargsyan's presidency about 260.000 of our compatriots have emigrated.

While being a Prime-Minister, H. Bagratyan was reproached that by his economic policy which contributed to "brain drain" from the country. H. Bagratyan objected saying that only one academician had emigrated.

The Prime Minister didn't realize that the publicly demanded human potential, which was the main component of the huge scope of the socio-economic, scientific-technical and organizational-management technologies, was leaving the country. That potential of the country, almost lost for the republic, was the bearer of certain knowledge, spirituality and work experience, accumulated by many generations.

During the period of its independence the republic has lost and continues to lose not merely a part of its population, expressed in arithmetic statistics, but it loses its future.

It was the human potential which, to a certain extent, had formed the national elite by its professional and spiritual-moral qualities. It was the part of the society, which brought up and protected the whole society.

At present we have created elite of the society which has no spiritual values, allowed it to be above the law in return for dubious personal loyalty based on corporate, family-clannish mutual protectionism, permissiveness and corruption.

Remark: "We ought to create a society where there will be no privileged, but there will be a united nation-disciplined, respecting rules, loving the world and proud". President S.Sargsyan (a quotation from the above mentioned speech).

Is the implementation of the above mentioned thesis possible, at least during the next decade under the present moral and ethical level of the society and spiritual, as well as professional qualities of the overwhelming majority of the social and political elite?

The answer suggests to be negative as the country is already late for the preparation of a qualitative new human resource potential, and replacement of the old leading cadres at all levels with its corporate and family-clannish ties and slavishly faithful servants is not possible, without resorting to the social and public explosion.

The following dilemma arises: can our society bring up an average citizen (community member) in the current socio-economic, tribal and clannish-corporate relationships, who is able to solve his personal contradictions between consciousness and feelings for finding the truth?

In an abstract approach one can be answer in the affirmative. A good example of this is the various populist statements by "founding fathers" of the Third Republic. However, the life of every person on the lower levels of our strictly structured society suggests the opposite.

The words of the RA Prime Minister Hovik Abrahamyan at the meeting with the residents of several communities of Kotayk region, who blocked the highway in protest against the construction of water intake facility on River Azat can serve as an example.

As it turned out he wasn't aware of the construction of this facility. Even without touching on the moral component of the response, one may wonder about the professionalism of a leader of that level. How can it be: the Prime Minister isn't aware of the conditions of implementing this project?

Remark: The famous explorer Jacques-Yves Cousteau, having no special liking (to put it mildly) of the Communist and the leaders of the socialist countries, had great respect towards the leader of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro. He (Cousteau) was amazed by Castro's awareness of the needs of the Cuban peasants from the most remote provinces, and his involvement in their lives. This love and respect for his people (not to an abstract notion) helped Cuba to confront so many interventions.

In connection with the adoption of the new edition of the RA Constitution, with the public discussion of the Electoral Code, with the preparation for the next election campaign and, above all, because of the April crisis, the state campaign against corruption has become more active.

In support of their well-intentioned, the RA Government has announced his decision to cut government-owned vehicles up to 797 vehicles.

Remark: There is a version, according to which the RA Government has written off, basically, vehicles unsuitable for use. It's unlikely, as our officials don't miss a chance to gain from this action.

It was assumed that native inhabitants would welcome this almost revolutionary step of the authorities. However, another question arises: what was the cost of this bureaucratic luxury for a taxpayer? If we assume that the average cost of a business-class car is 30,000 USD, then we had spent about 24 million USD, excluding the costs of maintenance and fuel. 24 million USD is a trifle compared with government debt of almost 5 billion USD, but because of lack of funds the Government has suspended housing construction in the disaster zone, since 2009 it doesn't provide budget funds to compensate the investments of a number of citizens for housing cooperatives, who at one point paid for their future apartments. The Ministry of

Economy is chronically short of funds to support the development of innovative technologies and so on. One can continue with examples. However, that's not the point.

The point is that every year the executive and legislative branches of the authorities "scrupulously" consider and discuss the country's budget and its implementation, but in practice no one is personally responsible for the quality and performance of the corresponding budget.

Simply in the "right moment" one or another high-ranking official falls back into the shadow (in the Counsellors' Institute), and appears in a new position after a certain period of time.

Another important thesis in President Serzh Sargsyan's speech is the statement that "... Armenian political system will be more open, flexible and internally calm ..." However, the basis on which the future political system of the country should be built is the political field, which is currently represented by the "ruling party" and the parliamentary opposition.

The "ruling party" practically dominates in all the spheres of the political, social and economic life of the country. It is the most powerful, organized, corporately cohesive political power. It's not "afraid" of the speeches of the parliamentary opposition, the activities of which in the Parliament don't represent a constructive constituent. It (the opposition) is faceless, unprincipled and, due to the personal ambitions of their leaders, is not able to be united for any more or less important issue.

Without an institutional (in the legal-procedural and ethical aspects) system of personal responsibility we'll not be able to overcome our difficulties in socio-economic and socio-political spheres.

Besides the above-mentioned, dear officials, it is necessary to change the values of the society, and everyone has to start from himself!

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