

THE EFFECT OF DEMOCRATIC HAOS REGARDING THE SOCIO-PROFESSIONAL CATEGORIES

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Abstract

The democratic social framework has the role of ensuring stability, social protection, equal opportunities, and above all ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens. The right to freedom of expression leaves a less prepared, unprotected population of information on the selection of information. This category of population is representative in the population of a country and is exposed to unqualified opinion. The issue raised in this article is based on the fact that, following the formation of an unqualified opinion, the individual goes to action. This action will give rise to anti-social effects that the author will consider viable. Hence, manipulation and social chaos are born, leading directly to antagonisms between socio-professional categories. That is why we can talk about the wrong attitudes towards the workers in any field of activity. There is a general strife of all against all. No one is considered competent, a negative label is placed on each profession, because professionals in any field are discredited, accused without necessarily being guilty. All these are directed and serve interests of social destabilization.

The general chaos installed in Romanian society is also an effect of the non-elites' action at the level of the government's leadership. Above all, a strong footprint puts it the promotion of new values, non-values, affecting the future of the young.

Keywords: *socio-professional categories, the chaos of democracy, participatory democracy, representative democracy, anarchy through manipulation.*

1. Introduction

In approach of the new attitudinal manifestations that have arisen at the democracy level in Romania, it is necessary to analyze the relations between the categories of the population, both from a socially and professionally point of view.

The idea of the socio-professional category is based on the way of classifying the active population of a nation in significant categories in terms of the number of individuals, with essential condition that each of them to present a certain degree of homogeneity. This degree of homogeneity he refers to the fact that the individuals belonging to the same social or professional category are fit to maintain social or professional relationships between they. This involves behavioral manifestations, attitudes, opinions, sufficiently value close. This is how a socio-professional category identifies itself in relation to the others, and at the same time expects recognition from them.

In relation to these categories, there is a proper nomenclature, which must contain certain dimensions: job classification, skill grid, skills hierarchy, social status scale, etc.

The first nomenclature of the socio-professional categories was made in 1954 by the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of France. In 1982 there was a massive reform, which led to a new code of "professions and socio-professional categories". In Romania, in 1995, under the aegis of the Ministry of

Labor and Social Protection and of the National Commission for Statistics, the "Classification of Occupations in Romania" (COR) was elaborated, the first work of systematization (by codes and alphabetical) of the occupations in Romania and their description on four levels of aggregation, by harmonizing with occupational classifications in the European Union¹.

The social and especially the professional categories evolve on the background of the social matrix. In Romania, after 1989, we have a form of democratic society. At the beginning of the period, after 1989, the idea of authentic democracy was circulated. The lack of information and the sequelae of communism have pushed the population into accepting the new as the authentic expression of democracy.

2. Content

2.1. The representative and participative democracy in society

On the one hand, is acting the idea of **representative democracy**. According to this, the power of the people is delegated by himself to elected representatives of its ranks. The purpose of such detachment is represented by the need of the people to be organized and led to their own happiness and well-being. This is done through free elections, which gives legitimacy to the group selected and promoted at the government. It is true that the elected persons have the

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¹ <http://cursdeguvernare.ro/dictionar-economic/categorii-socio-profesionale>

right and duty to decide on behalf of the people without consulting him for a certain period of time. But it should be noted that decisions refer to the social needs of citizens. Until now, the form of representative democracy seems to be the ideal political regime, citizens are preoccupied with their private life, and those whom they have chosen to represent they get involved with maximum conscientiousness at public life, in social needs, and never to their private life, hidden interests, personal advantages, etc.

Apparently no social conflicts could arise. But for this it should be respected, "**the social contract**", explained and analyzed by J.J. Rousseau: the man develops naturally, based on a contract between the community and the sovereign chosen by the community itself. From this perspective of androcentric contractualist theory, we can speak of perfect society, provided the commitment is respected².

At the same time, it must be said that representative democracy has **limits and acts indirectly**. The limit lies in the fact that the popular participation at the government is periodical and short-time, being conditioned by the electoral ballot. The indirect action is manifested by the fact that citizens do not exercise their own power. This form of government is democratic only if there are real and affective ties between the governors and those who are governed during an electoral mandate. This is difficult to put into practice because selection requires separation between the ruling elite and the masses. Thus, discrepancies appear from the need for the superiority on the part of the governors. They feel superior on the basis of power that does not actually belong to them, but is in their custody with the guise of the population, the community. This social segment amounts to a value that does not really belong to it. That is why the government elite tries and most of the time succeeds in seizing the political power, to acquire it. We are in a situation of social conflict, where the agreement from the social contract is no longer respected by the ruling group. How can the group do that? By manipulation, the perfect instrument to create chaos.

The state of chaos brings about social anomie, which is the perfect recipe for divide for the purpose of illegitimate rule.

Another instrument used in this regard refers to the multitude of decision-makers, which leads to a lot of power centers and implicitly to the diffuse responsibility. But this is just an appearance. In reality, chaos is triggered by control. This control can not be localized by civil society, citizens.

We speak of a parallel structure that uses democratic values, such as freedom of expression, creativity, fundamental rights, but all directed towards obscure interests.

If by now we have talked about **the indirect (representative) form of democracy** here, it is time to

also mention its **direct (participative) form**³. The basis of direct democracy is represented by the direct and continuous participation of citizens in the act of government. This requires, on the one hand, the elimination of the separation between the governors and the governed, and on the other hand the one between the state and the civil society, which leads to the self-government of the people by the people themselves. It is an ideatic model, which exists only in theory. In Romania it is considered real only if we are referring to referendum or free and direct elections. But the direct participation in the act of government stops here because at the next stage, the oligarchy already formed during the promotion of candidates will lead to the segregation of society into the ruling elite and the popular masses. We can say that from a direct democracy we arrive compulsory to the delegation of power, so again to representativeness.

To be possible, the participatory democracy requires the existence of certain conditions. In the absence of imposed conditions, the only possible democracy is the representative one. In practice, "the representation or the representative governance is a democracy that has become practicable for a long time and on vast territorial areas⁴."

2.2. The common methods of manipulation of the masses and their action on socio-professional categories

Because the representative democratic governance always enters into a crisis of legitimacy, is needed the manipulation of the popular masses. Noam Chomsky sets a number of ten basic rules that he calls diversion strategies. We will mention them one by one, showing the effect of the action of these strategies on the socio-professional categories in the Romanian society.

2.2.1. The people must always have their minds busy with something other than his real problems

The real problems of the people can create conflicting states. These states do not give comfort to those in government, so the collective mentality must be oriented towards anything different from the respective problems. In this sense, the population can be divided into age or occupational categories. The problems of each category can draw the attention of others to the specific shortcomings. That's why it's throwing into the public space an aspect that belongs to a category but affects also the other.

For example, the lack of equipment in hospitals leads false to the idea that physicians are unable to carry out complete investigations that would save children from dying, but the cause would be the incompetent of the doctors and not the mentioned lack. From here until the blame on the whole category of healthcare personnel there is no difference. There is a feeling of contempt for the medical staff, this feeling is amplified

² J.J. Rousseau, 2013, *Contractul social*, Ed. Antet XX, București, p. 56

³ Horia Irimia, 2005, *Consultarea cetățenilor și democrația locală*, Ed. Mirton, Timoșoara, p.123

⁴ Robert A.Dahl, 2003, *Despre democrație*, Ed. Institutul European, Iași, p. 90.

over time, is constantly fueled by similar incidents and leads to hatred. Collective hatred directed of each against all, leads easily to disunity for the purpose of mastery, manipulation, etc. Conversely, if the people did not have their minds occupied forced with false problems, the real problem of an age or occupational category would trigger the other categories' attention to their true problems. In this way, they would create a state of empathy among different categories of population, which would lead to a sense of solidarity. Against the backdrop of popular solidarity, it is difficult to implantation the hatred and to obtaining of the disunion.

In short, we talk about distracting attention from real social issues and orientation it to seemingly minor issues compared to real issues, but with emotional impact.

2.2.1. The people must perceive the ruling elite as the unique rescuer of the nation

In this regard are invented false threats such as avian flu. Of course, such a situation is really worrying, it creates panic among public opinion. Bird breeders are perceived as the true responsible for negligence. As such, the state offers as a solution the slaughter of mass birds. For this, the public opinion will welcome the decision because it will strongly believe that the state takes care of the population health. Bird breeders are directly harmed, and if they resist, because they know that the outbreak of the flu and the disease are not related to the birds, they suddenly become the enemies of the whole people. But the people will be also harmed because the birds, healthy ones, feed the people. The people are not aware of this, but they are convinced that those in leadership saved him from influenza virus infection. In parallel, however, those in leadership take unfavorable measures for the population, but this one is busy with the fake issue avian influenza problem and does not notice the real issue.

In other words, here we have false threats or serious problems created intentionally, which have the role of triggering panic and concern in the public opinion. This is the moment when the representative democratic government comes up with solutions.

2.2.2. The people must be constantly prepared for the worse

The people prepared for a much tougher and worse situation than they is in reality, will more easily support the difficult situations in which they are put by the governors. So the people will endure a lesser evil than the evil for which they have been prepared (unrealistically) and this because of a government permanently concerned with the well-being of the citizens. Now, the people appear who detect the fake and bring it to the attention of the public, but the audience will turn against the right ones, reasonable, positioning themselves on the side of the liar government, without detecting the false, the manipulation. At the same time, the antipopular political measures will be applied gradually, and the population will be convinced that it is for its sake, in

order not to get worse. Social weights will be easier to bear.

2.2.3. The people must believe that what governments preparing him to live worse, is also for its own good

When the government puts higher taxes on the population, it has already a legal measure who is prepared for which the population has given its consent long ago. So the people were aware of the necessity of unfavorable measures for himself, but in the meantime it was used to the idea, and the shock was greatly diminished, so that no conflict would arise. This situation leads to intergenerational social conflict, because the unpopular measures decided by parents come to be applied to the descendants. It appears a feeling of hatred between generations.

2.2.4. The collective mentality should be at a mediocre level, which does not give it the ability to analyze and forecast

The public communication is realised at a minimum level of training, as if the entire population were at a level of mediocre education. This leads to superficiality, naivety and implicitly to conflicts. Through poor communication is reaching to the manipulation of information, to the informational poisoning through rumor and lying. Thus appear on the public stage the dilettantes, who have no respect for education and authentic values. They choose to impose their point of view without respecting the opinions of others. In most of them, popular masses its identified in this category and think superficially, without looking for a link between cause and effect.

2.2.5. Is annihilated the capacity of the masses to notify the real social issues and the accentuated tendency of action based on collective emotion

It is known that reason is based on logic, and logic in turn is born on the basis of reality. This is the reason why governors choose to they used by the feelings of individuals by appealing to emotions. The emotions are encouraged, because under exaggerated, forced form, the emotivity leads to disorientation, illogical thinking, chaos. In the case in which is arriving at a period of social chaos, the collective thinking of the masses is much easier to manipulating compare with the situation in which she, this thinking, lies on a territory of logic, anchored in the social reality. Then, the collective thinking would have the ability to problematize the reality. In this case, there would be danger of direct democracy, which would annihilate the manipulation.

2.2.6. The small achievements, without long-term impact, without significant value, take time, consume energy and tired the individual enough that is no longer tempted to gain remarkable achievements, he no longer hopes great ambitions in professional, material, personal, no longer is motivated to achieve superior ideals

For this is need an attack on the educational dimension. To the basis of institutional education stand

the educational system.⁵ The introduction of corruption and her deficiencies of functioning inside it has the effect of increasing the ignorance among the masses. Ignorance inevitably leads to manipulation. Lack of information or thereof deformation can lead to incorrect information of one professional category vis versus another. An example of this can be the expectations of society towards licensees that does not rise to the required level by society after it goes in production. They are happy with the small jobs that do not give them noticeable satisfactions, because they are not and are not prepared enough to perform in the profession they have chosen and for which they hold a diploma. Society condemns them, it is disappointed with them, but it does not take attitude, because she also it is totally, satisfied with small and unsatisfying achievements to the social needs it has. Lack of professional training, lack of culture, lead to an increase in ignorance, which represented the most suitable ground for manipulating public opinion, to serving at the same time certain obscure interests.

2.2.7. It is necessary to limit the access of popular masses to complete and correct information

Because the citizens need and seek information, the solution is that they to have many, but inaccurate, rather false, information. To accomplish this, we have to deal with financial groups that directing the information they want, through mass media controlled also by them. For this, of course, financial support is needed.⁶ An example is represented by the removal of the public from the traditional culture, by sponsoring television shows that promote the vulgarity or behavioral deviance. Lately, emphasis is placed on the sexual deviance, cosmeticised under manifestations who is centrated to open mind, applied by fashion, film, parade, etc. This divides the masses into two categories. The first is that of traditional values and will never engage in homosexual manifestations. The second is the one oriented towards the new, without filtering the new through the point of view of quality of the values it promotes. Between these two social categories will be born contempt, hatred, disapproval in any form, sometimes reaching the conflict. It is intended the creation of the same state of chaos, because it is trying and sometimes it is also succeeds the stupidity of the public, by keeping intelligence at a lower level.

2.2.8. The gregarious spirit induced to the popular masses, leads to the loss of identity and will of human development

We have here as an example the obligativity of vaccination, a controversial issue that carries with himself a large deficit of information. By spreading certain viruses among the popular masses, the young population that does not yet have sufficient immunity, is getting sick. The parents who have resisted children's

vaccinations, are manipulated to feel responsible, in an individual and common guilt at the same time for the decision they have made. In despair, unable to revolt and being social sanctioned by the category of those who accepting any pharmaceutical product without an analysis, prior information, they are pushed to desperate actions, gregarious, abandoning a lucid way of action. They will accept the vaccination, which serves group interests, following the manipulation they have been subjected to. They became part of the flock, being easily controlled.

So, we witnessing in stimulating individual sense of guilt, fatality, helplessness. People who do not have the impulse to revolt, become a flock and are easy to control⁷.

2.2.9. The people should not believe in existence of the official strategies and means of manipulation

In order to control the crowd and, implicitly, to govern it at will, information about the psychology of the individual and the crowd is used. By using exactly by these, those interested discredit these with the help of the media (which is on the first place in terms of state power), so that the people have doubts about the state manipulation strategies. Also these creates chaos to, by dedintegration of the order between the social relationships between the legal representatives of various professions and occupations.

Generally speaking, we are dealing with a giddy society in which everything is questioned. All of this is manifested on the background of a hate-borne conflict, in the sense that for each individual or common problem of the socio-professional segment to which each belongs, guilty is the other one. Also is with the socio-professional category to. There is an idea that every professional is unprepared in conform to the social expectations, he is immoral, so he is guilty of everything that is happening or maybe it possible to happen.

All this time, non-elites are in government and seized the highest dignitaries. They have affected the most deserving social status, which they occupy otherwise than on the meritocratic criterion. In the society where everyone doubts everything, the values are overturned and dictate the non-values, the whole society is based on hatred. This leads to the total imbalance of a society that is left to drift and functioned only out of inertia.

3.4. Conclusions

We see easily that the machiavellian principle of „divide et impera“⁸ has been applied successfully in our society.

⁵ Gabriel A. Almond, Sidney Verba, 1996, *Cultura civică*, Ed. DuStyle, București, p. 108

⁶ Noam Chomsky, *How the world works*, 2011, <https://1motorcyclist.files.wordpress.com/2016/03/noam-chomsky-2011-how-the-world-works.pdf>, p. 240

⁷ <http://3dots.ro/externe/noam-chomsky-principii-manipularea-maselor-5485.html>

⁸ Machiavelli N., 2017, *Principiele*, Ed. Humanitas, București, p. 67

A party itself, as an organization, is part of a society. Speaking of multiparty system, we are talking about many parts. In the political fight for power, each of these parties positions themselves against the others. „ The fragmentation creates competition between powers and ends up creating a conflict ...)⁹ The purpose of the struggle between political parties is to seizure of the power, but what is more important is that this goal is achieved by creating a general state of divergence. This is often reflected in the negative label and blames on every professional category.

Divergence is precisely the matrix on which social chaos is installed. It hosts conflicting relationships between populational age groups, or professional categories. This division of society between age groups or socio-professional categories served very well to the mass manipulation in order to monopolized power in the state. We can even say that

this categorization, both mandatory and normal, was a matched like a glove in the power struggle: it was a gratis win, a step ticked without any special effort, because the base it already existed.

In conclusion, the effect of social chaos determined by representative democracy on socio-professional categories is based on hate, doubt and despair. We are talking about the leadership of a minority called the oligarchy, in parallel with the so-called leadership of the majority, of the people, called democracy, in which we find a multitude of power centers polyarchy and a diffuse responsibility, that is, the leadership and responsibility of anyone, what what is called anarchy.

This is how the tyranny of democracy shows: the effect and the cause of alike of the ungovernance of democratic regimes.

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⁹ Norberto Bobbio, 2007, *Liberalism și democrație*, Ed. Nemira, București, p.110