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and prisons**

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5 February 2019

Online at <https://mpra.ub.uni-muenchen.de/92198/>

MPRA Paper No. 92198, posted 20 Feb 2019 17:44 UTC

## **One step forward towards implementing real world communism - Multiple economical system competition within one country & socialism in closed systems and prisons**

As of 2019, real world communism is still not implemented yet, almost all countries on earth beside North Korea with its state-directed economy have adopted the capitalistic system. Even traditional “long-lasting” socialistic countries like P.R. China (old name: Red China) that system-wise even outlived the Sowjetunion (which was by the way the first real socialistic country in the world), has de facto embraced the capitalistic system and experienced rapid economical growth in the recent years. The later system must have its benefits and advantages over socialistic systems otherwise it would not possess such a devastating high adoption rate all over the world. Nevertheless, like every other political or economic system or framework, it has its weaknesses, and for any capitalistic economical system, the main disadvantage is the squandering of lots of maybe useful human capital. For example if we take a look at Southern or South Eastern Europe, countries like Greece, Spain or countries in the Balkans are facing huge problems of youth and senior level unemployment. The unemployment rates in such countries are not only high, but unfortunately, also very stable over the years which causes severe headache for government officers and regime & policy makers. So much, that in recent years more and more people are starting mentally abandon the capitalistic system for a more socialistic economical system because even for employed people in some industries (e.g. IT) their job positions are highly unstable and fluctuative. In order to make a communistic/socialistic system not just an utopian dream system, let's introduce 2 main conditions for successfully implementing a socialistic economical system:

- a. Condition of system competition: multiple economical systems within one single country are more efficient and thus more preferable than single economical systems
- b. Condition of closed environments for altruism dependent systems: Communism/socialism is only implementable in closed, family-like systems and environments

1. System competition resp. coexistence of **multiple economical systems within one single country** which automatically leads to competitive behaviour between regions, provinces, cities and even villages: e.g. A country like P.R. China or the US would have simultaneously implemented both communistic and capitalistic system within their country, e.g. while New York and Florida would have a capitalistic system, Los Angeles and Washington would be implementing a socialistic economical system which could lead to advantageous frictions and competitive behaviour between

those cities and regions. Now let's take a look at a scenario where willing workers of capitalistic New York or Florida (yes, even there!) have searched for employment for a long time but just could not find a job for various reasons: overall labour market demand is too small, workers are not skillful/competitive enough, not service/customer oriented, too old, e.g. near the retirement age, with rusty knowledge or just too young and inexperienced. Now suppose Washington or Los Angeles have set up a socialistic economical system where unemployment were not existing, completely vanished for systemic reasons which means that every man or woman who are willing to provide their workforce to society are able to do that without any restrictions unlike in common capitalistic systems. So those unemployed, but diligent, work-willing people of New York would just move to communistic Washington, where for hard-working people a job with fair, equal paid wage is guaranteed even when they are not that skillful or talented by nature. Whereas really skillful specialists living in communistic regions who are not satisfied with their (equal for everyone) wage level, are free to move to capitalistic governed cities or provinces. But one type of worker is unwanted in both economical systems: the lazy workers, unwilling to put any work effort while doing their job (shirking workers). Those people would be excluded from both capitalistic and especially communistic/socialistic systems. In case of e.g. dual system competition, the old real communistic problem of lazy free-rider employees of working communes would be more or less solved as those group of people could be forcefully sent to capitalistic working environments where laziness would be punished even harder with wage reduction and joblessness.

2. System competition resp. coexistence of multiple economical systems in one country through closed systems and environments like **prisons**: This approach, e.g. competition between the (socialistic) economical system in the inside world (prisons, clubs, families, clans, altruistic oriented organizations etc.) and the capitalistic system of the outside world could be even easier to implement compared to above solution proposal of systematic competition between cities. When well implemented, the prisoners working in prison's internal communes can build up better team spirit (since in clans and smaller families, communistic/socialistic/altruistic behaviour among their members are not uncommon) instead of the old and classic way of competitive and too often even very aggressive behaviour among prisoners in capitalistic regulated prisons (regular fighting and beating up of weaker room mates, rape in shower room, violence against prison guards and in very severe cases even a prison rebellion with a lot of dead and injured prison inmates and prison guards). Triggering cooperative and altruistic behaviour among prisoners could be therefore also very beneficial to prison management. After all, prisoners are still humans with feelings and emotions and if dealt well, the prison community could emerge as a family-like organization with

enhanced productivity and cooperation instead of traditional competitive and aggressive behaviour among each other. In a best case scenario, the socialistic governed prison's break out rate would be lower than the break in rate. In other words, people's willingness of going *into* communistic prisons would be higher than the will of break out for freedom. In such a situation, (communistic) prisons would get a more positive overall image in peoples head and also in the mainstream media and thus prisons could also be physically enhanced and number wise increased by the government. After some time, a country implementing (dual) systemic competition with a communistic government inside closed environments like prisons and a capitalistic government outside would benefit from frictions caused by system competitive behaviour like higher country specific productivity and for sure lower unemployment rate. Now people may ask themselves, whether setting up socialistic governed prisons would lead to a moral hazard problem for prisoners or “prisoner contenders”: e.g. in order to get into such communistic prisons for “breathing new, fresh air” there, some people may deliberately commit bigger or smaller crimes. Then prisons would lose its original deterrent effect. A fast solution to these sort of problems would be that people deliberately committing crimes to be voluntarily put into prison would only be put into classical, capitalistic prisons without much “cooperative” behaviour among prisoners. So all in all, people who want to move into the inside world behind the prison bars do not need resp. are not allowed to commit crimes, but just need to ask the law enforcers and prison management for allowance for voluntary prison entrance and if approved by the authorities they could pursue their dreams in the communistic governed prisons. Lazy, wannabe free-rider prison inmates who do not want to put in any working effort would be send back to the classical, usually non-cooperative capitalistic prisons. In other hand, capitalistic prisoners who have behaved well and want to move to communistic prisons to serve the rest of their sentences are free to do that. And after the prison years, they could even set up communes in the outside world and be role models for cooperative and altruistic behaviour. Multi-level cooperation between (socialistic) prisons, outside-world communes and churches are very welcomed and should even be encouraged by the government. As prisoners of capitalistic governed prisons are allowed to move into socialistic prisons under certain conditions, also normal “free” people in the outside-world who are unsatisfied with their life situation (e.g. unemployed) are allowed to apply for entrance into the communistic/socialistic prisons. And they could stay there as long as they want, they just need to accept the rules and ideology of the communistic system.

So in the end we can conclude that with above 2 methods of system competition (1. system competition between cities and regions within one single country 2. system competition between the closed inside world like e.g. (communistic) prisons and the “free” but also capitalistic outside

world, often with high and almost permanent unemployment rates) those tough economic problems like high and persistent unemployment rates across different demographic levels in our usual (capitalistic) world would be solved to a high degree. In the end, real communism/real socialism would be really successfully implemented (at least partially beside the capitalistic area and regions of the same country) and it would finally lose its current status as an utopian-only system originating from dreams of philosophers and thinkers like Marx, Engels, Lenin and Mao.

What has not yet been discussed in this short paper/essay is the question of which political system, e.g. democracy or dictatorship, would fit best the newly proposed dual-system competition between communism/socialism and capitalism within one country, no matter whether the economical system competition is between regions/cities or between outside world and inside world (e.g. prisons). This could be an interesting topic for further analysis and research. In my current view, the choice of the political system (dictatorship or democracy) should be made more or less independently from the choice of the economical system (communism/socialism or capitalism or another new-to-the-world economical system) because the success of a political system is mainly dependent on other factors (social-cultural structures and conventions, size of the population etc.) than the economical ones. Another important question is whether cross system labour force movements should be also unconditionally allowed cross country wise (e.g. Moving from capitalistic New York, USA to communistic Beijing, P.R. China). In my opinion, the freedom of cross country movements should not be affected by the immigrant's political economical view and ideology. Especially when in a multi resp. dual system competitive country, the population's living standards and overall satisfaction could be much higher than in any of our current single - mostly capitalistic - economical system countries all over the world.