Social Operative System (sOS)

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Context

The formal institutional model is made up of a binomial: State and Markets, which, together with Civil Society - which gives legitimacy and dynamics to this binomial - form the strong nucleus; the source of today's progress and wealth. The relationship between the elements of this institutional model is based on the balance of the interests of the institutions through the power of influence. In other words: in a network of hierarchies, the interests of those who have the most capacity to influence, prevail. This balance, inherently, generates three externalities: sustainability, inefficiency, and inequality. That makes up a set of symptoms such as polarization, political malpractice, increased conflicts, or low capacity to control risk. And more visibly such as decreased confidence in democracy (populisms), increased intra-extra-state conflicts (nationalisms), low efficiency, low levels of happiness.

The thesis that supports sOS infers that these manifestations are symptoms of obsolescence of the formal institutional system because they can no longer provide an effective response to the existing complexity. The science and technology of tools have advanced through an exponential axiom (technology over technology), configuring a more complex society and creating non-linear scenarios. But the forms of social organization follow a linear model established in the context of the 18th-19th centuries, and under a scientific and technological knowledge very different from that we have today, which does not allow us to respond to the new complexities.

What is sOS

sOS: It is a form of self-government, a formal institutional model, which allows a much more effective and efficient social management, following democratic principles, and the European socio-liberal trajectory. The model is conceived up of three elements:

1. Data Gathering Module (DGM). It is a module dedicated to data collection, an Artificial Intelligence (AI) of legal application (law boot), which protects and manages the individual's data; and applies the RGDP Law to pseudomize, delete, or transfer the individual data. It has two major components: individual freedom and social empowerment. Since, on the one hand, longitudinal data have an attribute of veracity and legitimacy (identity of the individual), and on the other, it is inferred that thanks to these data, better decisions can be made (policies), both individually and collectively.
2. Social Machine (SM). It is the matrix that computes the DGM data, it is based on a three-dimensional model: 1) Physical dimension or GPS, 2) Virtual dimension, 3) Cognitive dimension. Through these, and comparing the data information of all the individuals (habits), it is allowed:
    - Create regression models or predictive models based on habits changes. It is a phenomenological model.
    - Find multiple consensuses for decision-making and the promotion of social cohesion.
    - Design ad-hoc policies.

- Design pre-distributive policies.
- Define new frontiers in scientific-social knowledge, better understand society and the individual.
- Optimize the execution of common objectives (physical and social ecosystems).

3. Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO). Is the module that controls the DGM and SM modules. Technically, it is a software institution, an asset matrix, on which the P2P form of government between individuals and assets is developed. The relationship of an individual with the DAO is always established as an owner, being at the same time a client, worker (delegating is already working), and investor.

sOS is a hybrid model, it combines a human domain (nodes) and a machine domain (links/connections). The human domain refers to smart contracts or tasks: Delegate, Propose, Validate, Execute, Finance, Compute / save, which stimulate and sustain the institution. The machine domain refers to the relationships between the nodes that perform the tasks. It consists of a label manager (AI) based on DGM data, which controls the relationship between nodes using the labels and the smart contracts. Thus allowing, and in a consensual way, to find the best route to concatenate a chain of tasks, to find those who can better validate a task, execute a task, or control that external interests do not interfere in the tasks.

Characteristics

Among all the characteristics of the model, the following stand out:

- Plasticity, flexibility, its orientation for a correct transition drawn from the institutional trajectory and considering the current context; Attempts to minimize the inherent conflicts of disruptive transitions. The smart contract “delegate” allows decentralization to be applied as a gradient and not in a dichotomous sense. In addition, it allows to establish alliances between top-down and bottom-up.
- The conception of sOS has an output defined as progress: Equality + (Heterogeneity / Consensus) + Freedom.
- It is defined by two characteristics of technological improvement: efficiency and social empowerment. If there are these two characteristics, the disruption is major.
- It allows an organizational and motivational infrastructure (intrinsic-extrinsic) that sustains the institution over time.
- It allows greater efficiency since it establishes P2P relationships, without an intermediary, through labels and smart contracts (match relationships).
- It is compatible with the crypto €, created by the ECB. The task model (bureaucratic model) fits to the gig-economy model.
- Meets the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: 10 (inequality), 16.5 (Corruption), 16.6 (transparent institutions), 16.7 (Representative Decision-Making), and 16.9 (Legal identity).
- It is a scientific venture, and the search for the application of scientific knowledge for the benefit of society.