A New Enquiry Into the Nature and Origins of the Wealth of Nations and The Societal Learning Arrangements Needed for a Sustainable Society

John Raven
Many people instinctively feel that there is something seriously wrong with privatization and the market mechanism more generally. However, they also acknowledge that there are acute problems with public management.

This book assembles, often alarming, evidence supporting these views. Things are very much worse than most of us suspected.

But the book's main contribution is its discussion of the way forward.

**Problems with current definitions of wealth and the market mechanism**

The first third of the book deals with the nature and production of wealth. It emerges that market processes - which were proposed as the information-handling mechanism *par excellence* - do not engage with, and cannot engage with, a great deal of important information - such as that relating to sustainability. Nor can one, through the market, purchase the things which most importantly determine quality of life and happiness, for these include high quality *working* life and security for the future. Nor does GNP provide a meaningful index of quality of life - i.e. genuine societal wealth.

**Problems with public provision**

The second third of the book documents the ineffectiveness of public management, in the process revealing unsuspected reasons for its failure. One example is the way in which the educational system generally fails to identify or develop people's most important talents or those required to function effectively at work and in society more generally. Another is that our present health care system rarely promotes the reforms of living and working arrangements that are most needed if the health of the nation is to be improved. Environmental policy does little to stop the destruction of the seas, the soils, the atmosphere, or biodiversity.

**Reasons for the failure of public provision**

The problem is not simply that current forms of public management *do not* work well. They *cannot* work well.

Their form has changed little as government has come to play an ever-increasing role in the management of society. Currently, governments, directly or indirectly, control the spending of some 75% of GNP. It is impossible for any small group of elected representatives to supervise such a huge volume of activity effectively. Equally inappropriate in such a context are most people's beliefs about the role of public servants and how the public service should be run.
The way forward: Creation of a genuine learning society

The need is for free-flowing, organic, experimentation in the context of proper arrangements for learning from the effects of action and modifying behavior accordingly. It will therefore be necessary to find better ways of inducing public servants to create a ferment of innovation designed to find ways of tackling the multiply-determined and interlinked problems which confront us. We need arrangements which will lead them to seek out, and act on, information in an innovative way in the long-term public interest. We need much more experimentation, the deliberate creation of variety and choice, and evaluation of, and information about, the consequences of the options.

The implication is that there is a need for much more network working within the public service itself and a need to make network-based, rather than hierarchical, arrangements for supervising their work.

New societal management arrangements of central importance

From time to time over the past 50 years, writers and thinkers have stumbled on the importance of such things as open government, participative democracy, and the need to radically change our way of life - including our arrangements for production, distribution, banking, social security, and trade with the Third World.

But these concerns have remained on the periphery.

This book demonstrates that they should have been at the centre of attention.

Its author makes a series of individually realistic recommendations which, if implemented in a step-wise manner, would result in the transformations of society which are so deeply and widely desired.

... gets me up early to read more
... a great text – really inspirational.

A fascinating read!

So shocking I decided to base a seminar on it.

Jack Whitehead
Caroline Sheard
Josef Zelger

Website: http://www.npsnet.com/cdd/nwn.htm
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The Wealth of Nations argues three basic principles and, by plain thinking and plentiful examples, proves them. Even intellectuals should have no trouble understanding Smith's ideas. Economic progress depends upon a trinity of individual prerogatives: pursuit of self-interest, division of labor, and freedom of trade. There is nothing inherently wrong with the pursuit of self-interest. That was Smith's best insight. To a twenty-first-century reader this hardly sounds like news. Or, rather, it sounds like everything that's in the news. The mutuality may be lopsided. A starving artist gorges himself for months while a courageous oaf of a new art patron stands bemused in the Grotte de Lascaux. And what about that wily spear point chipper? He doubtless took his mammoth slice.