

Extended Abstract

## eSubsidiarity: An Ethical Approach for living in complexity

## José M. Díaz Nafría<sup>1,\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universidad de León / Facultad de Educación, D.146, Campus de Vegazana 24071 León, Spain | University of Santa Elena (UPSE), Santa Elena, Ecuador | Munich University of Applied Sciences, FK13, Dachauerstr. 100a, 80636 Munich, Germany

E-Mails: jdian@unileon.es

\* Author to whom correspondence should be addressed; Tel.: +34-657 516306

Accepted:

Is needless to insist on the significant increase of the complexity we are living in. Whereas the social order arisen with modernity encompassed –at the level of the nation-states– a reduction of social complexity through cultural normalization, the new social and political order is nowadays to be intercultural, multilingual and even multi-national. National life is more and more entangled with international relations, and cannot be conceived anymore with our backs turned to nature. All this makes that the traditional context of posing ethical questions is rather different. The universality paradigm that pervaded many classical approaches in ethics is not so convincing anymore. Anthropology, ethnography, intercultural ethics has shown the fragility of such pretentious positions.

As in any other cultural change, it is quite clear that at the age of information we need a new way of addressing the issues of the proper behavior, the deep question of the good live in the complexity that is proper to our society. We may encounter a way of diminishing the complexity at the level of the human agency, as it was the case of cultural normalization in modernity, but we have to do it in another way. The subsidiarity principle represents a way to decrease complexity at the level of the agents while preserving the complexity at the global level. Something that is equally performed in the living organism or in the organization of decentralized political systems [1-2]. E-subsidiarity was essayed in Allende's Chile and thereafter in the organization of multinational corporations and successful cooperative organizations, e.g. in the Basque country [3-6]. Could it become a new ethical paradigm at the information age?

The argumentation follows the problems and approach argued in [1]-[3] and [6]. The e-Subsidiarity model is based on the Stafford Beer's Viable System Model, depicted in figure 1 and briefly discussed

in [4]. The context of Basque cooperatives is summarily described and analysed in [5]. These works provide further sources to dig deeper in the subject.

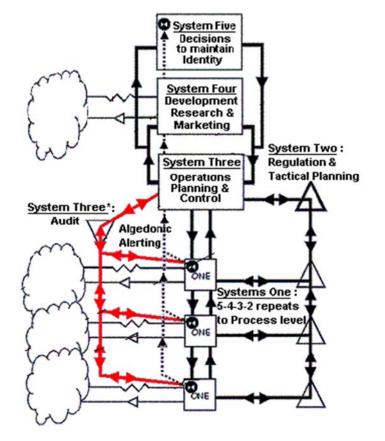


Figure 1. Viable System Model (Source: Nick Green at the English language Wikipedia).

## Acknowledgments

This work has been partially done under support of Senescyt's Postdoc programme Prometeo, linked to a research appointment in Santa Elena University (UPSE), Ecuador. University of León, Spain, has also supported the work.

## **References and Notes**

- 1. Díaz Nafría, J.M.; Alfonso, J; Panizo, L. Building up eParticipatory decision-making from the local to the global scale. Study case at the European Higher Education Area. *Computers in Human Behavior* **2015**, *47*, 26-41.
- 2. Díaz Nafría, J.M. Ethics at the age of information. Systema 2015, (accepted, in press)
- 3. Díaz Nafría, J.M. The Need for an Informational Systems Approach to Security. *TripleC* **2011**, *9*(1), 93-122
- 4. Flood, R. L.; Carson, E. R. Dealing with Complexity. NY, USA: Plenum Press, 1993; pp. 77-96.
- 5. Narvarte Arregui, P.A. The Cooperative Experience of Mondragon: a Study of the Organisational Viability in the Context of the Basque Country. *CIRIEC-España, Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa* **2006**, *54*, 231-255.

6. Ortiz Osorio, H.M.; Díaz Nafría, J.M. Cybersyn project as a paradigm for managing and learning in complexity. *Systema* **2015**, (accepted, in press)

© 2015 by the authors; licensee MDPI and ISIS. This abstract is distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license.