

A Short History of Desperation



Dominic Walubengo

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First published in Kenya in 2023 by Dominic Walubengo

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Printed in Kenya by: Master Print Limited Nairobi, Kenya.

Illustrations concept: Dr. Dominic Walubengo and Timothy Ong'ondo

Illustrations drawing: Oliver Karenga

Graphic design: Liana Images Company, Nairobi - Kenya.

Printed in Kenya by: Master Print Limited, Nairobi - Kenya.

Back cover photograph by Kenya Photo Studio, Kenyatta Avenue, Nakuru City - Kenya. Camera: Nikon 5300. Date 6 June 2023. Location: Nakuru City - Kenya.

ISBN: 978-9914-49-643-7

Cataloguing-in-publication data: A Short History of Desperation: Dominic Walubengo, Nairobi, Kenya: 2023

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DEDICATION

Dedicated to my beloved grandchildren, Mia Sitawa, Imora Nabalayo, Trinity Nabalayo, Luther Wekesa, Lavender Maria, Roman Paul, Abby Nakhone, Tess Khakasa, Neo Leevi Walubengo, Mukwana Sika, Mulongo Wati, and to all the other grandchildren I have yet to meet and have the pleasure of knowing.

These grandchildren are the beautiful result of the lives of my sons Tim, Stephen, Paul, and Philip, and the bonds they share with their partners. My dear wife Lenah played an instrumental role in nurturing these sons, and together, we continue to bask in the joy of being grandparents.

This book stands as a lasting testament to the profound love, timeless wisdom, and cherished experiences that unite us as a family. My hope is that it serves as a wellspring of inspiration, encouraging you all to wholeheartedly embrace life's exquisite beauty and the transformative power of storytelling.

With boundless affection,

Dominic Walubengo.

Prologue

This book offers the reader a short history of desperation. It invites you to think deeply about what it means to be desperate and how a person becomes desperate. Desperation is the feeling that arises when one is in a bad situation and is willing to try anything to change it. It is characterized by impetuosity, recklessness, torture, and unhappiness.

Desperation has driven people to travel to faraway lands, abandon their ships, and venture into unknown deserts or forests. They become trapped in their new locations, unable to return to where they came from. Desperation is also exemplified by the story of children climbing a tree for fruits despite being warned that the branch was not strong enough to support them all. Their disregard for the warning led to their falling into the river below.

The list of essential needs for human beings includes care, clothing, education, food, good health, happiness, love, satisfaction, shelter, social acceptance, social bonding, warmth, and water. Without these, people can quickly become desperate. Natural disasters, such as unfavorable weather, fires, floods, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tornadoes, landslides, and tsunamis, can also push happy individuals into desperation.

While societal progress has changed the nature of desperation for different needs, it still persists. High societal expectations and the desire to outdo others contribute to people's desperation and even lead to depression. In professional sports, desperation is more common due to the link between performance and increased earnings. Desperation is not

limited to humans; animals, such as dik-diks, albatrosses, and fish, also exhibit desperate behavior.

Desperation extends to various aspects of life, including appearance, youthfulness, wealth, fame, power, exotic travel, influence, recognition, and the afterlife. Some individuals exploit this desperation for personal gain, perpetuating a cycle of desperation. Comparisons with others and negative thoughts can also drive people to desperation.

Desperation is not always recognized by those closest to us. A person gradually losing eyesight, and being unable to read, without anyone raising a concern, illustrates how family members failed to notice the desperation their loved one was experiencing. Pressure to conform to societal norms can lead to desperation, often manifesting as depression and mental illness. Some people turn to substances like alcohol and drugs in an attempt to alleviate their desperation, but find that it only provides temporary relief.

Governments also contribute to desperation by attempting to control citizens. The desire for freedom and individuality clashes with government regulations, leading some individuals into desperate situations. Enclosure and confinement have historically been used as tools of punishment, exploiting people's fear of being trapped.

In countries with regular elections, an unpopular candidate's victory can create widespread unease and desperation among citizens, as they are uncertain about the future. The book is written for all the people the author encountered during their education and travels across different countries, appreciating the wonders of nature and the diverse landscapes.

In conclusion, this book provides a glimpse into the history of desperation, exploring its various manifestations and the impact it has on individuals and societies.

Part I: **Desperation in Ancient Times**



Part I:

Desperation in Ancient Times

In ancient times, desperation drove early human beings to develop survival techniques and strategies. They lived in small groups and relied on hunting and gathering for sustenance. The older members of the group hunted large animals for meat, while the younger ones gathered fruits, berries, leaves, and small mammals and insects. To ensure the survival of their community, these groups cared for the young and taught them essential skills for providing food. Settlements were often located near sources of fresh water, such as streams, rivers, and lakes, as water was a vital resource for humans and terrestrial animals.

In their desperate struggle to survive and increase their numbers, early humans began domesticating animals and plants to improve food availability. The domestication process started with small ruminants like goats and sheep, followed by bovine mammals such as cattle and water buffaloes. These animals felt safer being with humans than in the wild with predators, as humans protected and provided for them. Domesticating animals allowed communities to have a more reliable source of meat than relying solely on hunting.

Certain animals, although not intended as a food source, began living close to human settlements. Rats, for example, were attracted to human settlements because they could feed on leftover food. Cats followed to

prey on the rats, and dogs also joined human communities for the same reason. Over time, monkeys also found benefits in living near humans. These animals, including rats, cats, dogs, and monkeys, are commonly found in human-inhabited areas even today.

Dogs played various roles in human communities. Some were trained to hunt animals for meat, while others were trained to hunt foxes for sport. Unfortunately, some dogs were even trained to attack other human beings, which posed a significant threat. Humans developed an instinct to turn around and face a potentially dangerous dog, a survival instinct inherited from ancient times when it helped them detect predators. This instinct is still used today to identify potential threats or admirers.

The gatherers in these early communities played a crucial role in domesticating plants for food. They were desperate to obtain fruits, leaves, and roots, and as the human population grew, they had to cover longer distances to gather enough food. The first plants to be domesticated were likely fruit trees with large seeds, such as mangoes and avocados. They were followed by beans, peas, tubers like potatoes, and roots like cassava. Grains such as maize, rice, wheat, barley, and teff were domesticated later. The domestication of smaller grains was more challenging, and the processing of grains into food required complex technology for that period.

Initially, early humans lived in caves or simple structures for shelter. Over time, they improved their accommodations to protect themselves from rain, cold, the hot sun, and unwanted visitors, including both predators and humans from rival groups. To ensure safety, groups designated certain members as protectors responsible for keeping a lookout for danger. They would raise an alarm if intruders were spotted and defend the community against unwanted groups. Survival was a constant concern, and rules were introduced to ensure safety from attacks, efficiency in food gathering, care of domesticated animals and plants, and water conservation.

Rules were established to guide various aspects of community life. For example, some groups had rules regarding the slaughter of domesticated animals, prohibiting the killing of pregnant females or young calves. Another rule might require all group members to be back

in their enclosures before sunset. Common rules included the careful management of fires to prevent them from getting out of control and destroying settlements. Fires at night could also signal the location of a settlement to hostile groups, making them vulnerable to attacks. These rules were designed to ensure survival, but they could also lead to feelings of despondency and desperation. Non-conformists who were expelled from their societies became easy prey for predators, emphasizing the power held by the leaders who enforced these rules.

Language and naming played important roles in the early human communities. Language enabled communication within a group while excluding outsiders. Naming individuals provided them with an identity and was associated with the tasks they carried out in the community. Common names described characteristics or roles, such as “the strong one,” “the fast runner,” “the wood cutter,” or “the water carrier.” Later, names would be shortened, such as “Wood” for a woodcutter or “Stone” for a stonemason. Having a name was essential as it signified usefulness within the community, and eventually, it became mandatory for everyone.

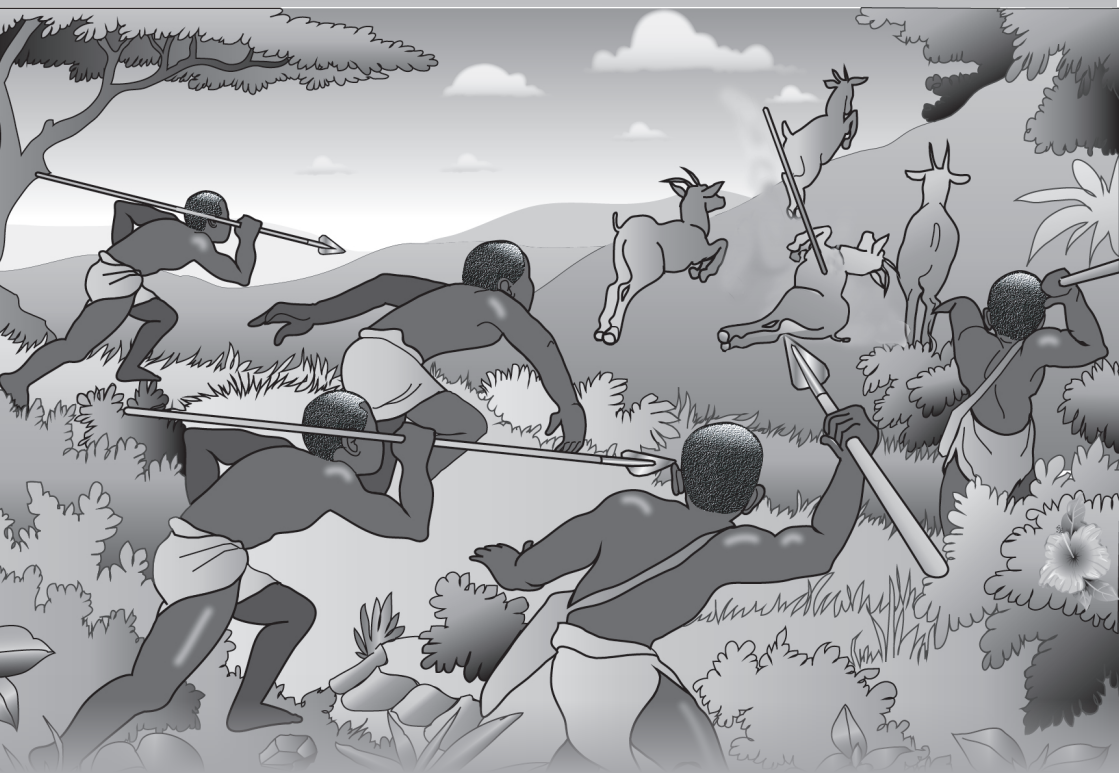
Naming animals was also significant, as it indicated whether they could be eaten or posed a danger to humans. By shouting out the name of an animal, people could react accordingly. If it was a food source, hunters would come out to catch it, while precautions would be taken if it was a dangerous animal.

Plants were named based on their uses. Some provided food, while others offered materials for construction and fiber. Location names were also crucial as they indicated where certain goods could be found or where danger was present. Places could be named “the area of salt,” “the source of fish,” or even “enemy territory.”

The discovery of fire was a monumental milestone in human civilization. Fire served as a defensive weapon, keeping predators away from cave entrances and aiding in hunting animals for food. It was also used to confuse grazing animals, making them easier to catch. In conflicts with other groups, fire was employed to destroy crops and shelters. Later, fire became instrumental in metalworking, allowing the shaping of metal into tools and weapons. Fire’s applications expanded further, generating steam

for powering locomotives, ships, and electricity generation. In modern times, fire remains essential for cooking, heating, and food processing.

In ancient times, the need for labor drove people to have larger families, ensuring a sufficient workforce for hunting, gathering, and defense against neighboring communities. However, advances in science, technology, and food production have reduced the necessity for labor. Farm machinery can accomplish in a day what would have taken a hundred people a hundred days. Additionally, changes in warfare, with the use of advanced weapons like smart missiles and drones, have decreased the reliance on large armies. Many countries no longer enforce mandatory recruitment into the armed forces, and people join the military as a career choice. The population's mobility has also affected family size, as people can easily travel to distant countries for work, and it is more convenient to do so without many children. Moreover, improvements in medical care have significantly reduced child mortality rates, leading to smaller family sizes as couples can be confident that their children are likely to survive into adulthood.



Chapter One:

Desperation for Food

Desperation for food has plagued human beings throughout history, even as advancements were made in technology and methods of food production. Despite improvements, many early human societies still relied on hunting and gathering, leading to a constant state of desperation for sustenance. The consequences of inadequate food were dire, particularly for the young, who would suffer from malnutrition and hindered physical and cognitive development. Without proper nourishment, they lacked the strength and mental acuity necessary for hunting, gathering, or tending to domesticated animals and plants. Weakened individuals were vulnerable to wild animals and other groups, unable to defend themselves or care for the elderly and infirm.

The scarcity of food created opportunities for food-secure groups to exploit and enslave starving communities. The conquerors would subjugate the desperate group, providing them with food and shelter in exchange for labor. The “worker” group would be assigned various duties, such as caring for the young, infirm, and elderly, cultivating crops, tending to domesticated animals, building shelters, fetching water, and gathering firewood. Control over the “worker” group was maintained through the manipulation of food and shelter, isolating and starving those who defied their commands until they submitted. This cycle of desperation perpetuated itself, as the conquerors limited the growth of the “worker” group, separating males from females to maintain their dominance. However, over time, the conquerors realized the need for a steady labor supply and allowed selected couples within the “worker” group to reproduce. Eventually, the “worker” group grew strong enough to overthrow their oppressors, only to repeat the same mistakes and continue the cycle.

As human populations expanded, the carrying capacity of their settlements became strained. Food shortages, limited access to water and pastures, and ensuing conflicts led to the splintering of families and groups. Some families would migrate to areas where hunting and gathering were more

fruitful, and resources were more abundant. These migrations occurred gradually, spanning long periods of time, as migrants stayed within close proximity to their original group for protection. As these groups moved further apart, their behaviors, customs, and languages adapted to their new environments, though remnants of their past relationships remained. Similar words for grains, fruits, or meat in different languages served as indicators of past community connections. These early migrations were primarily driven by the desperation for food.

Desperation for food persists even in modern times, as people continue to migrate to other countries in search of better opportunities. Whether legal or illegal, these migrants, often referred to as “asylum seekers” or “economic migrants,” leave behind their families and cultures to integrate into new societies. While younger individuals tend to adapt more successfully, many struggle with the transition, faced with the same underlying reasons for relocation that have persisted throughout history.

In contemporary times, food shortages can arise due to various factors, such as natural disasters like droughts and floods, or the impacts of wars. Displaced individuals may be unable to cultivate their usual food sources, relying on aid from other regions or countries. In some cases, they may be forced to live in camps for easier distribution of food, medicine, and water. Desperation for food remains one of the most challenging circumstances that humans can endure.

Despite the existence of extensive food distribution networks in the present era, there are still barriers that hinder the quick and efficient delivery of food. Affordability poses a significant challenge, as those in need may not have the means to purchase food. Additionally, poor transport infrastructure and high costs can impede the transportation of food to the areas where it is most needed. Insecurity along food distribution routes due to conflicts or wars further exacerbates the problem. Despite living in modern times, food scarcity and desperation persist for many people.

In contrast to our primordial ancestors, modern humans consume more food and adopt different eating patterns. In some cultures today, people have multiple meals throughout the day, often exceeding the eating habits of previous generations. This shift in consumption patterns has contributed to larger body sizes in certain regions.



Early forms of medical care were intertwined with the struggle for food and protection against predators. Humans frequently raided other groups for sustenance while fending off attacks from predators seeking their own meals. These encounters often resulted in serious injuries, with the wounded individuals being transported back to their communities for care. Special leaves were used to bind wounds, promoting healing over time. Sickness could also arise from contaminated food, snake bites, or insect stings. Community members would attempt to treat the affected individuals using herbs and ointments, eventually establishing permanent care facilities for the sick. These early sanatoriums trained individuals to specialize in treating specific illnesses and injuries. Among the most severe injuries were those that left individuals disabled, unable to engage in essential activities like hunting and gathering. In certain societies, members who were irreversibly injured were placed outside the communal shelter, leaving them vulnerable to predators. This practice was particularly common among pastoralist or warrior communities that relied on mobility for survival, recognizing that the speed of a group was determined by its slowest members. Thus, early sanatoriums focused on managing injuries that allowed individuals to recover and contribute to their communities. Naturally, these individuals in need of medical care still required sustenance and support.



Chapter Two:

Desperation to Improve Transport

Early humans faced limitations when it came to traveling long distances while carrying heavy loads. Initially, strong individuals were responsible for carrying items during migrations, such as grinding stones, chairs for leaders, materials for shelter, and containers for water and cooking equipment. However, these individuals became desperate for a respite from the arduous work and sought ways to lessen their efforts.

They eventually realized that animals like donkeys, horses, and camels could be used to carry heavy loads, including humans. Leaders, eager to rest their legs from long journeys, took control of breeding and training these animals, not only for carrying loads but also for transportation in battles. Later on, cattle were incorporated into transportation after the discovery of wheels and carts.

The invention of the wheel revolutionized transport, with chariots, carts, and later cars and trains relying on this innovation. The construction of roads was spurred by the need for wheeled transport, and some roads built centuries ago are still in use today. The wheel was a significant leap forward in human civilization.

Road construction had two main effects. First, it created a new category of service providers: road builders. Second, it expanded human interaction as communities began to connect with people they couldn't

reach before. Interactions primarily fell into two categories: trade and wars. Communities that mastered the use of animals for transport gained dominance over those relying on human energy, enabling ambitious leaders to conquer more territories and enrich themselves. However, roads had limitations, especially when faced with large rivers and swamps. The need to overcome this obstacle led to the invention of bridges and ships.

The desperation to cross rivers gave rise to the development of boats, starting from simple rafts to boats with hulls. Ambitious leaders, eager to conquer more territory, could now take their armies across rivers and lakes. Some communities converted their boats into ships, enabling travel across oceans. These expeditions were sponsored by leaders desperate to find new lands and sources of food due to increasing populations and food scarcity. Initially, only the most desperate citizens, including prisoners seeking freedom, boarded these ships, facing challenges such as unfamiliar climates, languages, and diseases. Despite the difficulties, these settlers were determined to survive in their new homes, even if they were deserts or thick forests.

Sailing across oceans brought abundant resources to the leaders who sponsored these expeditions, including new foods like avocados, barley, breadfruit, maize, mangoes, potatoes, rice, and wheat. Ships and navigation equipment were continuously improved, making sea travel safer and less adventurous. Modern ships played a significant role in aiding countries to conquer and acquire new territories.

As ships improved, other modes of transport also progressed. Cattle carts were replaced by horse-drawn carriages, leading to the construction of more roads. Bicycles were introduced, followed by motorized vehicles, trains, and airplanes. However, despite these advancements, human desperation persisted. Nowadays, owning cars and being able to travel long distances on good roads has created a new source of desperation: heavy traffic jams. Governments have constructed more and larger roads to alleviate traffic, but this solution has proven temporary as traffic jams return with an increasing number of car owners. Furthermore, the construction of new roads encroaches on land that could be used for food production, exacerbating the desperation caused by population growth.

Governments encourage citizens to use public transport such as buses and trains to reduce traffic congestion. While some have succeeded in convincing their citizens, others have failed due to the perception that public transport users are poorer. The fear of being openly poor is driven by the potential exploitation of the poor by the wealthy.

Transportation has advanced to the point where humans can travel to the moon and construct space stations, regularly commuting between Earth and space.

However, this has not satisfied humans. Their desperation extends beyond Earth, as they strive to develop rockets capable of taking them to Mars and other planets. The dream of interplanetary travel drives scientific and technological advancements, pushing the boundaries of human exploration and pushing against the limits of what is possible. The desire to expand beyond Earth and set foot on other celestial bodies reflects humanity's unyielding curiosity and relentless pursuit of new frontiers. The quest for interplanetary travel is driven by a deep-seated desperation to uncover the mysteries of the universe and establish a presence beyond our home planet.



Chapter Three:

The Origin of Money

This chapter delves into the origins of money and its influence on human society. Early human civilizations did not have a formalized concept of money, but they had intricate systems for making payments. These payments were often made in the form of goods such as beer, clothing, food, livestock, salt, shelter, and labor. Militias were paid with food, clothing, salt, and shelter in exchange for their allegiance, while individuals providing labor could receive payment in the form of beer, food, livestock, or salt.

Over time, various materials were used for payments, including cowrie shells, wooden and limestone carvings, and specially designed pieces of leather. However, these materials were prone to degradation. Metal pieces, particularly gold and silver, eventually replaced them as they did not degrade easily. These metals were fashioned into coins that were easy to carry around. To ensure the authenticity and acceptability of coins, some leaders imprinted their likeness on them. This served as proof of genuineness and allowed subjects to recognize their leader's appearance. Counterfeit money became a significant issue, leading governments to impose heavy penalties on forgers, including death by stoning or burning.

The introduction of portable money made transactions more convenient and facilitated tax collection by militias on behalf of their leaders. Livestock keepers and farmers began valuing their produce in terms of coins. Eventually, beer, clothing, food, salt, shelter, and labor were all measured and exchanged using coins.

As the use of money expanded, coins of different values were minted, typically denoting values of one, two, five, and ten. The highest denomination coin would be assigned a value of ten, while the lowest denomination would bear the figure “one.”

The rise of portable money gave rise to a new group of experts: money counters. These individuals formed their own guild, possessing knowledge of the value of various coins and the ability to count and track money. They were responsible for safeguarding the money in treasuries, often accompanied by dedicated militias. Raiders from other communities frequently targeted treasuries, seeking to loot them.

Territories with substantial wealth became more successful, allowing their leaders to hire more soldiers, organize expeditions, conquer and loot other territories, and accumulate even more wealth.

However, leaders of rich territories faced challenges from internal and external sources. Internally, conflicts arose between leaders and their own militias or their children. Children often desired a role in decision-making regarding the use of money, while some aimed for full control. It was not uncommon for children to kill their parents in these power struggles, and likewise, parents were desperate to maintain control, leading them to eliminate ambitious children to preserve their power and wealth.

Militias posed another internal threat as they recognized their indispensability to the leaders. They began demanding more money and a greater share of war spoils. In some cases, militias assassinated leaders and appointed one of their own as the new leader, immediately gaining control of the treasury to appease their ranks. Having attained power through force, militias were desperate to maintain it and control the money.

Externally, territories that had been conquered and looted sought vengeance. Leaders of these territories regrouped their soldiers and launched counterattacks, often capitalizing on internal conflicts within their adversaries' territories.

To preserve wealth within families, leaders arranged marriages between their children and the children of wealthy leaders in neighboring

territories. This facilitated peaceful coexistence and increased trade between the two territories.

Some leaders chose to store their coins in the treasury of a friendly territory, especially if the leaders of both territories were related through marriage. They could recall the money when needed.

In later human civilization, coins were replaced by paper money, which made it even easier to carry and conduct transactions. In the present era, physical coins and notes are no longer necessary as transactions have shifted to electronic forms.

The desperation to acquire more money has persisted throughout history. Money ensures the security of leaders by allowing them to buy loyalty. However, money is never enough, and even those whose loyalty has been bought will demand more to remain loyal. If another leader offers more money, loyalties can shift rapidly, leading to chaos as former loyal subjects abandon their leader for a new one. The abandoned leader may become desperate and even depressed.

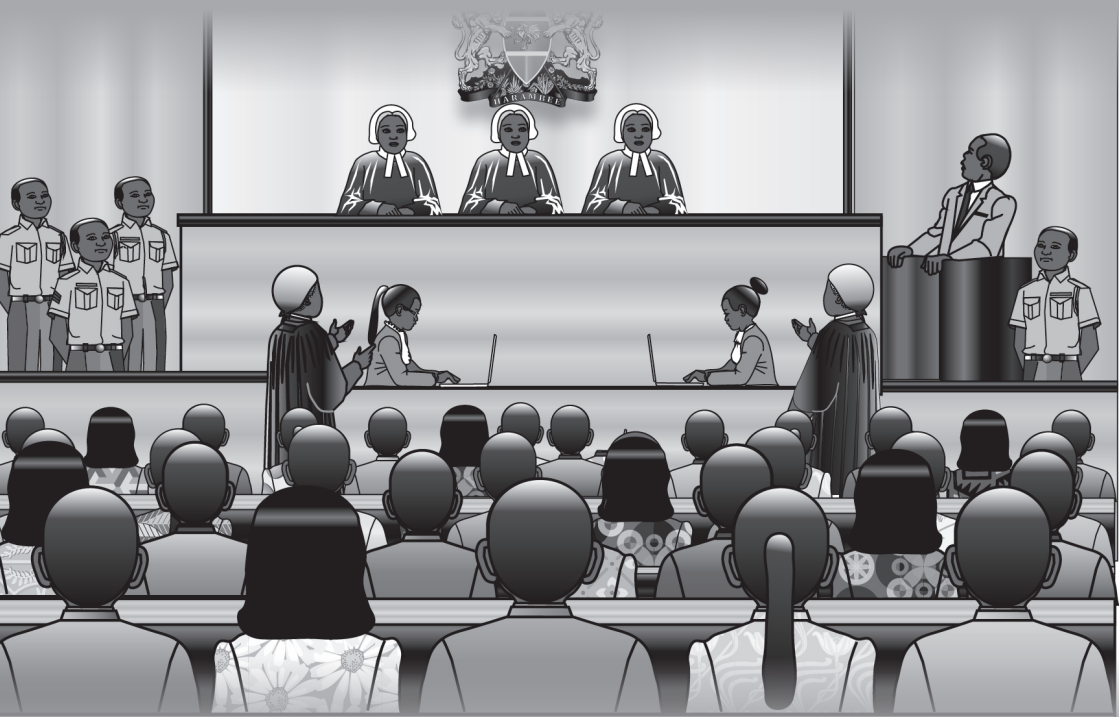
In the modern era, access to money is not limited to leaders. Traders and company owners who possess wealth often use their money to support political leaders during elections. In return, these leaders provide favors such as tax breaks or appointments to influential positions. Traders and company owners are desperate to donate funds to their preferred candidates, while candidates themselves strive to gain the attention of as many benefactors as possible. This creates a circus of desperation. Winning candidates may target enterprises that did not contribute to their campaigns, engaging in actions that harm those businesses, such as initiating tax compliance audits or prohibiting government business with them.

Traders and company owners rely on employees to run their enterprises. These employees, often salaried individuals, also have access to money. In highly profitable enterprises, employees can accumulate more money than some shareholders. Companies may have multiple owners through shares traded on the stock market, but employees run the day-to-day operations.

When individuals have access to more money than they need for basic necessities, the money can drive them to pursue the extraordinary. They may seek out adventurous experiences such as climbing mountains, skiing on dangerous slopes, surfing treacherous waves, driving fast cars, racing across deserts, sailing in deep oceans, gambling, changing partners, hunting dangerous wild animals, participating in horse and camel races, rafting along perilous rivers, plunging into freezing lakes, or diving into deep rivers. The possibilities for adventure become limitless as long as money is available.

The pursuit of money and its possibilities has caused desperation in families as well. Rather than focusing on raising children and nurturing a harmonious relationship, some couples engage in unspoken competitions to determine who can earn more money. This fixation on one-upmanship can lead to secret investments and strain the marital bond. However, not all forms of desperation result in negative outcomes.

One man, tired of competing with his wife for financial superiority, openly declared that he had run out of money, though this was not true. His wife reacted by treating him with contempt and ignoring his presence. He voluntarily moved out of their home and began living in a small apartment that he owned but claimed belonged to a friend. The wife took this as a victory, assuming that she had triumphed in their competition. However, the husband appeared happy and content. He maintained a trim figure and displayed a sense of peace. The wife became desperate to understand the source of his peaceful existence. She sent their daughter, accompanied by her husband, to visit the father in his apartment. They discovered a neat and well-kept space with shelves full of books on various subjects. The daughter realized that her father was genuinely at peace and focused on writing a book. This worried her, as she briefly entertained the notion that her own husband might one day prioritize peace and personal pursuits over material wealth. The daughter urged her father to return home, explaining that his absence was negatively impacting the family. She emphasized that people were talking about the situation, highlighting the desperation to conform to societal expectations. The father agreed to return home on the condition that he could complete writing his book. The title of his book was “How Money Wrecks Families.”



Chapter Four:

The Advent of Courts

As human populations grew and conflicts over resources and other matters escalated, the need for a formal system of resolving disputes became evident. In the early days, leaders were often relied upon to settle conflicts based on customs and witness testimonies. However, this task consumed considerable time, and leaders were preoccupied with other responsibilities such as warfare and ensuring the safety of their communities. Consequently, they delegated the duty of conflict resolution to trusted individuals who became known as arbitrators. These appointees, although not always qualified or adequately prepared, would ask for favors from the disputants when making decisions, leading to desperate situations for those involved.

Recognizing the growing power and wealth of these arbitrators, leaders established standards for their appointment and instituted training programs to ensure their competence. Thus, courts and court officials emerged, tasked with resolving disputes and upholding justice. As conflicts became more complex, a new category of court officials, known as intercessors or lawyers, arose. These individuals possessed knowledge of customary laws and became advocates for the parties involved in disputes. The legal profession was born.

Over time, magistrates and judges replaced arbitrators, handling increasingly intricate cases. These court officials were compensated by the leaders and wore distinct garments to differentiate themselves from the general population. As disputes were settled through court proceedings, penalties were imposed on those found guilty while incentives were

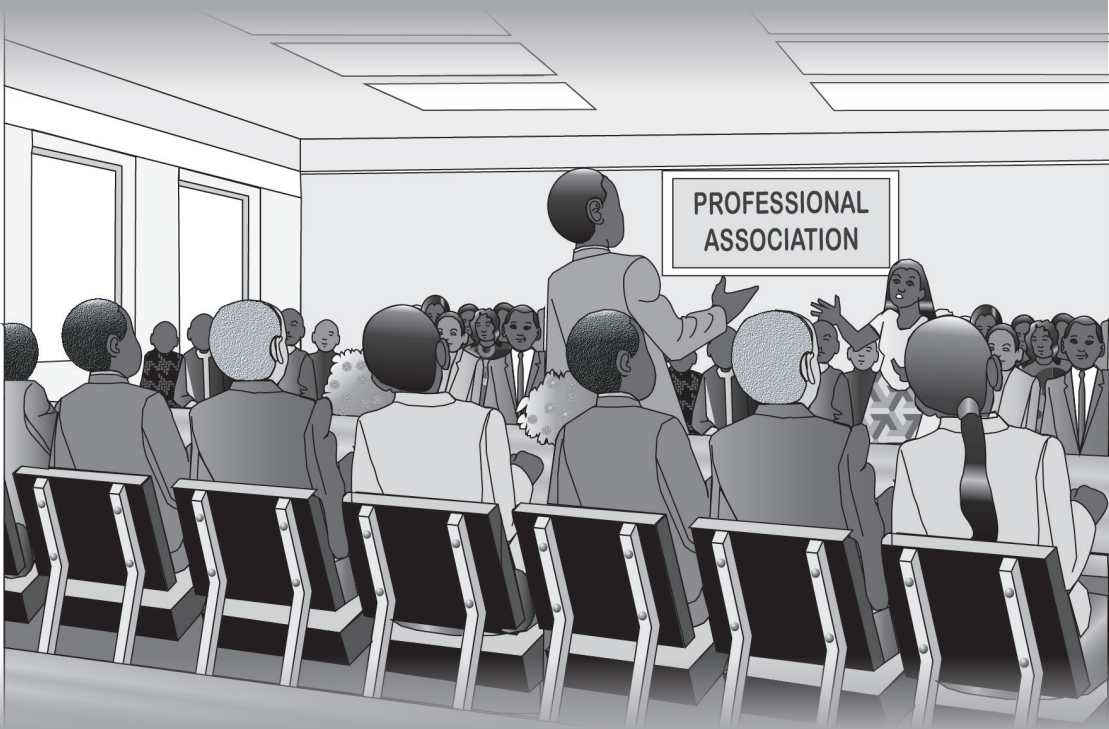
provided to the innocent. The outcomes could include loss of property, loss of rights, or even exile, leaving the losers in desperate circumstances.

Despite the establishment of courts, conflicts continued to arise, some resulting in violence and death. When apprehended, the killers would face court proceedings, initially leading to a simple sentence of death. Eventually, the laws evolved to allow killers to present justifications for their actions, such as self-defense. In the modern era, courts have become sophisticated institutions with qualified magistrates, judges, and well-educated lawyers.

However, the historical complexities and consequences associated with court cases have left many individuals uncomfortable with the idea of being involved in legal proceedings. The potential for complications to arise as new evidence is presented and the clear distinction between winners and losers creates an atmosphere of desperation. Court cases can be time-consuming and resource-intensive.

In an effort to avoid the adversarial nature of court battles, disputants in civil cases may opt for mediation. Mediation is particularly suitable for commercial disputes or conflicts within families over matters like succession. These disputes can breed animosity and hinder business partnerships or family relationships. By involving a neutral third party, mediation allows the disputants to communicate and reach an agreeable settlement that enables them to move forward. Mediation is voluntary, and the two parties involved are empowered to find a solution that addresses their needs and concerns. Each party may need to compromise, but the aim is to satisfy both sides and pave the way for a better future.

In summary, the advent of courts provided a formalized system for conflict resolution, but the complexities and outcomes of court cases have often left people desperate to avoid legal proceedings. Mediation offers an alternative for resolving disputes and finding mutually acceptable solutions, allowing individuals to move forward and leave the past behind.



Chapter Five:

Introduction of Associations

Specialized groups and associations emerged quite early in human history. Each group developed unique methods and technologies to enhance their performance and survival in their respective roles.

The protectors or soldiers progressed from using rudimentary weapons like stones and sticks to more advanced tools such as knives, swords, arrows, and spears. They also crafted shields for self-defense against adversaries' attacks.

Hunters honed their skills by perfecting traps and learning to mimic animal sounds to lure their prey. They adopted weapons from soldiers, using arrows and spears to effectively hunt animals.

Food preparers learned techniques to preserve food for longer durations and introduced herbs, salt, and spices to enhance flavor. Caregivers specialized in feeding and comforting children, the infirm, and the elderly, providing them with suitable nourishment and emotional support.

Builders gained prominence in society as they provided shelter from the elements and protection against wild animals. They constructed structures like walls and moats, developing materials that could withstand the weather. The builders' tasks often required physical strength, and they received ample food to maintain their vigor. Over time, builders developed technologies to cut stones and logs, easing their work.

As these specialized groups grew, they formed guilds or closed shops, admitting only capable individuals into their trades. Initially, children of leaders and guild members received priority, but later, nephews and nieces were also brought into the fold. The groups were desperate to maintain their importance and relevance in society.

As guilds gained strength, they imposed stringent admission requirements, establishing training schools and conducting examinations and tests. This created a sense of desperation among those being examined, especially considering the potential consequences of failure. Some guilds even formed secret societies to safeguard their specialized knowledge.

With the emergence of secret societies, beliefs in supernatural powers gained traction. Some claimed the ability to predict the future through star gazing, cure diseases, or communicate with superior beings. This gave rise to religious practices, with gods assigned various roles such as food production, rain, family well-being, and good health. Religion became an integral part of certain societies, and religious institutions took charge of education and preserving community history.

The guilds and associations sought differentiation, and dressmakers came into play, designing special garments for each group. These uniforms served multiple purposes, including enabling members to recognize each other and distinguishing one guild from another. They also facilitated identification for ordinary citizens dealing with guild members. Dressmakers eventually began creating attire that differentiated between men and women, which was not previously customary in some communities.

The rapid growth of associations posed a threat to overall leaders, who sought to become patrons of these groups and exert control by implementing levies and requesting reports of their activities. Some associations encouraged free thinking, challenging the notion of leaders' immortality and emphasizing their mortality, which clashed with leaders' desires to be regarded as superhuman.

Leaders and free thinkers have historically had conflicting views, with leaders striving to maintain an image of immortality while free thinkers assert the humanity of leaders. Even in modern times, these tensions persist.

Governments often display paranoia and desire submission from citizens, sometimes attempting to restrict independent thinking and imagination. Some governments seek to create extensive databases of citizens and monitor their activities. Associations have recognized these tendencies, leading to discomfort for government leaders.

In the modern era, numerous associations cater to different professions, ensuring adherence to professional ethics and inspiring confidence in society toward their members.



Chapter Six:
**Entrance of Civil Society
Organizations**

This chapter delves into the emergence of civil society organizations and their impact on government and society. These organizations arise when governments fail to provide certain services, leading citizens to establish their own groups to address their needs.

Citizens demanded services such as education, clean environments, access to potable water, and healthcare. Recognizing that many governments were not designed to provide these services, citizens took matters into their own hands. These citizens formed their own organizations. These organizations, commonly referred to as civil society organizations, vary in size and focus, with some formed for temporary purposes and others with long-term objectives.

Temporary organizations may construct community walkways, clean water wells, or organize funerals, disbanding once their tasks are complete. Long-term civil society organizations may manage hospitals for the terminally ill, conserve forests for water catchment, or operate large-scale wildlife conservation projects. Some organizations focus on sustainable land use, elderly care, or educating communities about their rights and obligations as citizens.

Civil society organizations gained supporters who provided financial contributions, goods, facilities, knowledge, and labor. Some supporters lobbied governments on specific issues, such as advocating for free

primary education. Governments often feel uneasy about civil society organizations since they openly highlight government shortcomings and their members are not easily intimidated.

While governments often operate within short-term election cycles, civil society organizations can focus on issues indefinitely. This capacity to prioritize and work on long-term goals can lead to governments feeling threatened, particularly because informed citizens may aspire to take over government leadership.

Complicating matters further, some civil society organizations operate transnationally or globally, providing food relief, medical services, and refugee camps in regions affected by war or severe droughts. Governments attempt to control these organizations by implementing regulations related to governance, management, financing, and the qualifications of those who operate them. Governments fear that civil society organizations may become more popular and influential than the government itself.

However, civil society organizations do not always work in harmony with each other. Competition for limited resources, including funding, can lead to underhanded tactics and rumors. They may also clash based on their areas of operation, expertise, or reputation in specific subjects. Areas of expertise and operation for civil society organizations encompass forest establishment, climate change, conflict management, supporting livelihoods, housing, land tenure systems, water resource management, policy analysis, refugee support, waste recycling, and wildlife management.

Even well-established civil society organizations face the challenge of remaining relevant in a dynamic world. They need to adapt to changing circumstances and opportunities, offering expertise in humanitarian assistance, disease outbreaks, drought relief, and more. Competition for resources can create rivalry and institutional animosity, especially if individuals previously worked together in other sectors. Ultimately, the pursuit of resources drives these dynamics.

Despite challenges, civil society organizations offer valuable services to communities. They support people affected by war, run schools and hospitals, and reduce desperation and despondency among assisted communities. These organizations advocate for education, medical

facilities, environmental cleanliness, forest and wildlife conservation, and sound policies. They remind governments to fulfill their campaign promises and honor their commitments to citizens.

Individuals working in civil society organizations often experience greater fulfillment than those in government or business sectors because they witness tangible results and impact. However, civil society leaders can become weary of donors, referred to as “development partners,” who frequently introduce new development paradigms and slogans without substantial progress. Development in the so-called developing world remains stagnant, awaiting intervention from the developed world, while countries in the developed world fiercely compete for resources and advancements.

In summary, this chapter has explored the rise of civil society organizations as an alternative to government services, their challenges and interactions, and their crucial role in addressing societal needs and advocating for positive change.



Chapter Seven:

Introduction of Taxes

This chapter explores the introduction of taxes and their impact on society throughout history. As the human population grew, leaders found themselves occupied with enforcing rules and regulations, leaving less time for activities such as hunting, gathering, and tending to domesticated plants and animals. Consequently, leaders began extracting food from the families under their jurisdiction with the assistance of militias.

The levies imposed required hunters and those who grew crops to surrender a portion of their meat or harvest. Militias played a crucial role in enforcing these levies and received a commission from them. Intricate systems were developed to estimate the amount of food each family should contribute, often corresponding to the amount of land a family or community possessed.

While many individuals resisted giving up their food to leaders, militias were desperate to ensure compliance. They even enlisted spies among the population to locate those who attempted to evade the levies. However, the spies faced heavy punishment from the community if discovered.

To facilitate tax collection, leaders declared ownership over land, forests, water, and wildlife. Ordinary people were required to seek permission and pay predetermined levies for using these resources or extracting anything from them, such as timber, wild fruits, pottery clay, or fish. This marked the beginning of taxation.

Experts in taxation emerged, equipped with the knowledge to calculate the dues owed to leaders. The taxed commodity or service was inconsequential; these experts knew how to tax it.

Group leaders, aided by militias, started marking their territories, repelling any groups that crossed into their domain. Conflict often arose when intruders sought resources that were scarce in their own territory, such as salt. In some cases, intruders could gain entry by offering gifts to the leader of the territory, often in the form of domesticated animals or food. Eventually, it became customary in many communities to pay a tax before entering a new territory, with the tax ultimately reaching the leader's residence, of course excluding portions taken by the militias.

Through taxes, leaders amassed wealth and power, expanding their militias. However, they realized that taxing their own subjects had limitations due to limited land for domesticated plants and animals, as well as diminishing hunting and gathering areas. Consequently, militias began looting food and animals from other territories, initially returning to their own territories. Later, they decided to stay in the newly conquered territories and collect taxes to transport back home. The militias were desperate to appear successful by bringing food to their home areas, while the subjugated people were desperate to rid themselves of their new masters, resulting in sporadic conflicts.

In some instances, rather than fighting, subjugated people would quietly leave their territory and relocate to a new area, leaving the militias with no choice but to return to their original territory, as they did not possess the knowledge to survive without the host community.

Taxes have historically been unpopular, with many people desperately attempting to avoid paying them since their introduction. Governments, on the other hand, are desperate to collect as much tax as possible, as they require resources to operate their systems, protect their territories, and produce food for their citizens. Some governments impose multiple taxes, including those on accommodation, education materials, food production and preparation, beverages, garments, travel papers, and means of transportation. In some cases, governments allocate more resources to their operations than they can collect in taxes, leading to borrowing from friendly countries. These loans must be repaid, often

resulting in higher taxes imposed on citizens. Such circumstances can trigger restlessness and protests among the populace.

In the modern era, taxes are imposed on goods and services. For example, a company providing bus transport services would pay taxes when purchasing buses, while also paying taxes for running the buses, using fuel, and parking the buses in designated spaces. Virtually everything is subject to taxation. Some governments utilize tax revenues to provide services such as education, medical care, security, and transport infrastructure for their citizens.



Chapter Eight:

Beginning of Writing and Reading

This chapter explores the origins of writing and reading in human civilization. Writing likely started with simple marks on rocks, indicating directions, hidden treasures, or territorial boundaries. It initially served as a secret code understood only by a select few individuals. In some communities, drawings on rocks or in caves expressed feelings and emotions, depicting animals, birds, people, or plants. Only a privileged few were taught to read and write, including leaders, their families, and militias. Religious leaders later learned and mastered the art of writing and reading, spreading this knowledge among their followers.

Early writings were inscribed on cave walls and stones, but people soon discovered that writing on animal hides was more practical. The introduction of paper further propelled the practice of writing and reading, enabling the portability of documents from one place to another.

Leaders regarded writing and reading as crucial tools. They could record their achievements, document the laws of their territories, and pass down knowledge of governance to their successors through written records of events, judgments, and wars. Written documents also facilitated faster and more accurate learning about societies, surpassing reliance on oral history. They were used to issue orders, proclamations, and record agreements between families, communities, and territories. In cases of misunderstanding, written documents served as reliable references.

An important aspect of writing and reading was the documentation of property and succession from parents to their offspring. Through these records, property ownership, often in the form of land or houses, was depicted on drawings or maps, including the name and title of the owner and those of their successors. Maps showcased the extent of the property, featuring landmarks like places of worship or castles. Writing and documentation became instrumental in establishing and transferring property ownership.

Over time, maps of entire territories were created, indicating their boundaries. These maps became increasingly accurate as more people learned the art of drawing and writing. However, debates arose regarding the shape of territories and the limits of travel. Questions about whether territories were flat, how far one could travel before reaching the edge, and where rivers emptied their waters sparked ongoing arguments between religious and secular leaders. Religious leaders gradually took charge of written documents and maps, with their temples being regarded as the most secure premises in every territory. Consequently, they became the custodians of knowledge, attracting many people who were desperate to join religious organizations or movements.

Originally, writing and reading were reserved for secular and religious leaders and their families, and ordinary citizens were prohibited from learning these skills. This served as a means of keeping the lower classes in servitude. Penalties were imposed on anyone who taught reading and writing to common people. However, the movement to promote literacy could not be halted. Consequently, numerous religious movements emerged, all quoting the same books but offering different interpretations.

The widespread ability to read and write led to the exposure of previously hidden knowledge and technology possessed by associations and guilds. Individuals responsible for recording this knowledge often made copies that were sold or shared with others.

The advent of writing and reading revolutionized record-keeping and knowledge acquisition. In the modern era, the ability to read and write is highly valued, and most countries have established comprehensive educational systems from an early age into adulthood. Education encompasses subjects such as culture, history, language, religion, and

technology. The ability to read and write has facilitated cross-cultural learning, allowing people to benefit from each other's knowledge and advancements in technology.

As writing and reading became more prevalent, images of leaders and their families were depicted through drawings and writing. Citizens could recognize their leaders through these depictions. Many leaders were desperate to be portrayed favorably in such paintings, often sponsoring artists and writers who would flatter them. This desire to look good is intrinsic to human nature.

With the increasing availability of writing and reading, some individuals began using their writings to spread their thoughts and philosophies, which were not always aligned with the beliefs of their leaders. Leaders desperately tried to suppress such writings, but their attempts only increased the popularity of these works. Human beings are naturally drawn to conspiracies, real or imagined, and are desperate to take the risk of reading such documents. Leaders appointed censors to examine all writings, ensuring that they aligned with the culture of their territories. The primary role of these censors was to prevent or ban publications critical of the leaders. Writers who insisted on publishing unfavorable stories often faced imprisonment or even death. Those fortunate enough would escape to territories with more tolerant leaders.

Despite censorship and harassment, individuals continued to write masterpieces in various fields, including history, music, philosophy, and sciences. Some of these writings have stood the test of time, remaining relevant to this day. While artists and writers in the past relied on the patronage of leaders, modern-day artists are compensated for their works through sales. This has created intense competition, leading to remarkable works of art and excellent literature. Furthermore, it has sparked revolutionary scientific and technological discoveries and inventions that have profoundly changed people's lives.

In contemporary times, writing includes computer languages used to operate electronic equipment. There are no limits to how far writing and reading can propel human beings. Each new generation is desperate to surpass the achievements of the previous one.



Chapter Nine:

Origin of Government

Government originated from the struggle for resources, where stronger individuals seized resources from weaker ones. These stronger individuals formed militias and used force to establish dominance over others. The leaders of these militias then enforced specialization within the community, compelling individuals to provide specific goods and services.

Specialization emerged early in human society, with individuals becoming expert hunters, gatherers, protectors, caregivers, food preparers, builders, animal keepers, and plant cultivators. Leaders ensured that each specialized group had its designated responsibilities and avoided encroaching on others' domains. Recognizing the limitations of a single individual, leaders took charge of organizing protectors or soldiers to defend against attacks from other groups. The selection of strong and fast individuals for protection duties allowed the rest of society to focus on their respective tasks.

Leaders and protectors, consumed by their responsibilities to safeguard the community, were supported by the rest of society. Over time, tensions arose as leaders became increasingly demanding, desiring the best foods without contributing to their production. They demanded more and more food, forcing producers to work harder and longer hours to meet their demands. Producers often found themselves with inadequate food, feeling desperate and unable to prevent leaders and militias from taking from them. Some producers made the difficult decision to migrate away from their leaders, seeking better opportunities elsewhere. Recognizing the danger of losing disgruntled members, leaders devised special tokens or passes to restrict movement. The acquisition of these passes became a desperate pursuit for many.

In some cases, organized societies collapsed completely when producers realized that their leaders lacked the skills to produce and prepare food, ensure water supply, or care for their young. These disillusioned producers chose to leave their settlements and start anew elsewhere, leading to the eventual demise of their former leaders and militias through starvation.

However, in most groups, leaders maintained control over the population through their militias. These leaders adopted grandiose titles, such as “the invincible one,” “the mighty one,” or “the conqueror.” They attracted hangers-on, including advisors, entertainers, storytellers, magicians, liars, and musicians, who amused them. Rules and regulations were put in place to ensure their continued leadership. Some leaders claimed divine anointment, special bloodlines, or supernatural origins to justify their position. They implemented customs where subjects would kneel or lie flat on the ground in their presence, and militias enforced these practices. In some cases, leaders wore masks to further enhance their mysterious persona.

Leaders arrogated decision-making powers and recruited new members into leadership through marriage or favors. Systems were established to enforce societal norms, which eventually transformed into laws. Individuals became and remained leaders through cunning or viciousness, marking the beginnings of government.

The allure of the privileged life led by leaders inspired others to seek similar positions of power. Plots to replace leaders by force emerged, leading to the formation of rival militias. Success in these power struggles resulted in citizens immediately shifting their allegiance to the new leaders, while failed attempts often led to the lynching of the would-be leaders. Desperation permeated both sides in the struggle for supremacy, as incumbent leaders fought to retain power and rebels were desperate to seize it.

Leaders often showcased their militias in areas where residents were becoming restless. The sight of uniformed militias armed with lethal weapons made it clear to the residents that they couldn’t defeat such a formidable force. Cowed by their presence, residents would stand along the route chosen by the militias, even applauding them. In some cases, militias forcefully recruited young men from the territories they marched

through. These recruits initially served in the carrier corps, responsible for transporting supplies and injured militia members. Those who resisted recruitment were treated harshly, discouraging others from following suit.

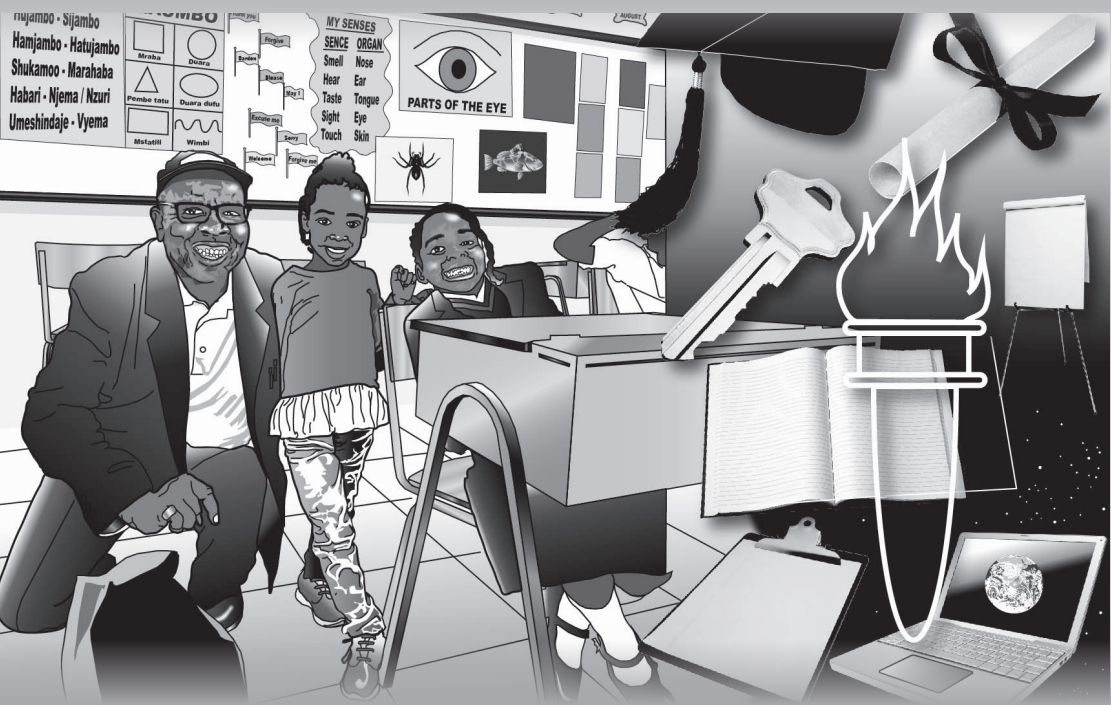
Leaders recognized that militias could become too powerful and get out of control. To maintain their loyalty, leaders allowed militias to operate with a certain degree of lawlessness. This included exemptions from paying taxes, permission to consume prohibited foods, and provision of alcohol to impair their critical thinking.

In the so-called modern era, communities have developed methods to peacefully transfer power without resorting to attrition. New leaders strive to demonstrate their superiority compared to their predecessors, hoping to gain the acceptance of citizens and continue their leadership. However, citizens have a tendency to grow easily bored and eventually demand a change in leadership.

In ancient times, leaders kept citizens engaged through sports and wars. They sponsored sports competitions between different regions, sparking discussions about the skills of competing teams. Popular sports included running, wrestling, stone-throwing, spear-throwing, and archery. Sports festivals provided opportunities for citizens to dance and enjoy various types of food and drinks.

Waging wars against other communities served as an effective means of keeping restless citizens occupied. These wars aimed to acquire resources and enrich the leaders. However, prolonged conflicts, especially, led to desperation and unhappiness among citizens, causing them to turn against their leaders.

In the modern era, sports have largely replaced open warfare, though underlying hostility may remain. Citizens become passionately involved when their countries' sports teams compete against each other, experiencing the same level of enthusiasm as if engaged in real war. Winning a sports match evokes an exhilarating feeling akin to winning a war, while losses lead to desperation and a search for explanations. Coaches and players often face blame for defeats, and they may be harassed or removed from the team. Such actions appease citizens who believe that "something has been done" in response to the loss.



Chapter Ten:

Entry of Educational Institutions

This chapter explores the entry of educational institutions into society. Previously, education was primarily reserved for religious leaders and the children of rulers, who would bring teachers into their households to educate them on customs, laws, religion, and the art of ruling. However, people associated with leaders recognized the value of education and desired it for their own children. Early teachers were content with attracting the patronage of leaders or influential individuals, ensuring their livelihood through accommodation, food, and clothing. They would educate the children of their patrons and, at a fee, also teach the children of influential people. This marked the birth of schools.

The demand for schools grew rapidly as more people sought to learn how to read religious texts and understand the laws of their countries. Some of these schools eventually specialized in training teachers who would establish schools elsewhere. These teacher training schools expanded their curriculum beyond culture, languages, law, religion, and philosophy. They began teaching subjects like astronomy, mathematics, geography, and biological sciences, offering a more comprehensive education. This evolution gave rise to universities.

For schools to become universities, they needed authorization and permission from the leaders of their respective countries, often in the

form of a “charter.” In many cases, the country’s leader became the patron of these universities and provided the necessary resources for their operation. In modern times, almost every country has universities, with most being funded by national treasuries. However, some universities are privately owned and rely on student fees for support. Parents are eager to send their children to prestigious universities, as this often leads to high-paying jobs in both the government and private sector. Some universities have exclusive admissions policies, accepting only students who can afford high fees.

To be fair, many universities have played a significant role in improving people’s lives. They have made discoveries, invented medical processes, developed food production methods, and pioneered various technologies that have increased life expectancy and enhanced comfort. Additionally, universities focusing on arts, economics, and social studies have contributed to human well-being in various ways.

Overall, the entry of educational institutions into society has transformed education from a privilege of the elite to a more widely accessible endeavor. The establishment of schools and universities has provided opportunities for people to acquire knowledge and skills, leading to advancements in various fields and positively impacting human life.

Part II:
**Desperation in Modern
Times**



Part II

Desperation in Modern Times

In these modern times, despite the great progress made in various aspects of human society, desperation still persists. While advancements have been made in the arts, sciences, technology, medicine, food production, transportation, education, and financial management, there are numerous reasons why people continue to experience desperation in this era. These reasons are interconnected and encompass various aspects of human life.

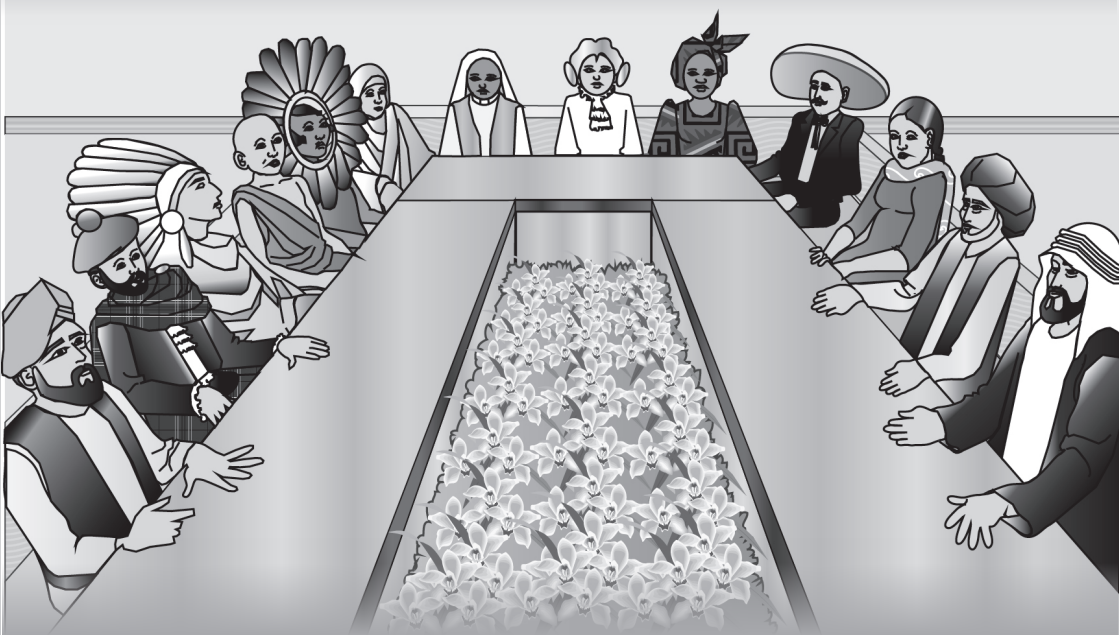
1. **Social Acceptance:** The desire for social acceptance and validation can lead to desperation. Individuals may feel the need to conform to societal norms and expectations, often sacrificing their own well-being and happiness in the process.
2. **High Expectations:** The pressure to meet high expectations, whether self-imposed or imposed by others, can create a sense of desperation. The pursuit of success and achievement can lead to stress, anxiety, and a constant feeling of striving for more.
3. **Family Functionality:** The dynamics within families can contribute to desperation. Issues such as broken relationships, strained communication, financial difficulties, or the inability to meet familial responsibilities can create a sense of despair and hopelessness.

4. **Success or Failure of Marriage:** The success or failure of a marriage can greatly impact an individual's emotional well-being. Divorce or marital problems can lead to feelings of loneliness, heartbreak, and desperation for a stable and fulfilling relationship.
5. **Craving for Power and Influence:** Ambitions for power, influence, and recognition can drive individuals to desperate measures. The pursuit of authority and control may result in unethical behavior, competition, and a constant need to outdo others.
6. **Discrimination:** Discrimination based on factors such as race, gender, ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation can cause feelings of desperation and exclusion. The struggle for equality and the fight against prejudice can create immense frustration and despair.
7. **Wish for Perpetual Happiness:** The expectation of constant happiness and the avoidance of any negative emotions can lead to desperation. Life's inevitable challenges and hardships can leave individuals feeling disillusioned and desperate for a state of eternal contentment.
8. **Infectious Diseases:** The emergence of infectious diseases, such as global pandemics, can trigger widespread desperation. The fear of illness, loss of loved ones, economic instability, and social disruption can all contribute to a sense of despair and uncertainty.
9. **Wars and Conflicts:** Wars and conflicts, both within and between nations, result in human suffering on a large scale. The devastation caused by violence, displacement, and loss can leave individuals and communities in a state of desperate need for peace and stability.
10. **Natural Disasters:** Natural disasters like droughts, flash floods, earthquakes, tsunamis, tornadoes, and hurricanes can wreak havoc on societies. The destruction of homes, infrastructure, and livelihoods can leave people in desperate situations, struggling to recover and rebuild.
11. **Climate Change:** The ongoing climate crisis has profound implications for human life. Rising temperatures, extreme weather events, and environmental degradation can lead to food shortages,

resource scarcity, and displacement, creating desperate circumstances for affected populations.

12. **Lack of Food:** Despite advancements in food production, many people still suffer from hunger and food insecurity. The inability to access nutritious food and meet basic dietary needs can create desperate conditions and contribute to a cycle of poverty and deprivation.

In conclusion, while progress has undoubtedly been made in various aspects of human society, desperation continues to persist in modern times. The reasons for this desperation are multifaceted and interconnected, encompassing social, personal, environmental, and societal factors. Addressing these issues and striving for a more equitable, compassionate, and sustainable world is crucial in alleviating the desperation experienced by many individuals and communities.



Chapter Eleven:

Social Acceptance

Human beings have always been social animals, relying on communities for support, protection, and a sense of belonging. The yearning for social acceptance begins early in life, as children seek care and attention from their parents. However, as individuals grow older, the desire for acceptance extends beyond the family unit and becomes intertwined with societal norms and expectations. Social acceptance plays a crucial role in various aspects of life, including education, careers, relationships, and the well-being of older generations.

1. **Importance of Social Acceptance:** Human beings are desperate to be accepted by their societies. Living and working together in communities offers numerous advantages, such as shared tasks and protection in times of danger. Social acceptance enables individuals to use communal facilities, interact with others, and pursue opportunities in various domains.
2. **Early Experiences and Socialization:** Children learn about social acceptance through socialization. While possessiveness and selfishness are inherent traits, children acquire kindness and empathy through interactions with others. They gradually learn to accept and share with their peers, overcoming tendencies towards rivalry and exclusion.
3. **The Consequences of Social Rejection:** Individuals who do not conform to community norms and beliefs can face rejection, becoming outcasts within society. In the past, such individuals would

be forced to live in isolation, often leading to dire consequences. Social acceptance, on the other hand, allows for inclusion and participation in shared resources and opportunities.

4. **Isolation and Desperation:** Isolation, whether physical or social, leads to desperation. Physical isolation refers to confinement within a limited space, lacking freedom of movement. Social isolation occurs when individuals or small groups are rejected by a larger population, leading to the deprivation of essential goods and services. Isolated individuals experience anger and become dangerous to themselves and others.
5. **Social Acceptance and Older Generations:** Social acceptance holds significant importance for older individuals. In many societies, older people are respected and looked after by their children or close relatives. The abandonment or neglect of elderly family members can lead to shock and desperation. In cases where children are unable to care for their parents due to economic pressures or geographical separation, the emotional toll can be immense.
6. **The Story of an Isolated Man:** There was once a man who was isolated by his biological family but managed to establish new connections and find social acceptance elsewhere. Engaging in community activities, mentoring young people, and joining charitable organizations, he found purpose and happiness outside of his biological family. This story emphasizes that social acceptance can be attained in different circles and is not solely dependent on biological ties.
7. **Order and Rehabilitation:** In primordial times, communities would exile individuals considered “bad elements.” These outcasts would form militias and either attack their former communities or colonize weaker ones. Even those perceived as “bad” desire to live in orderly societies and may seek to establish order in new communities.
8. **Honor in Work and Contribution:** Social acceptance is readily accorded to individuals who contribute positively to their communities through work. Every person, regardless of age, desires the opportunity to carry out suitable tasks and contribute to the well-being of their family, community, or country. Retirement and idleness

are contrary to human instinct, and older individuals can provide valuable advisory roles and knowledge through their experiences.

In conclusion: Social acceptance plays a fundamental role in human society, providing individuals with a sense of belonging, support, and opportunities for growth. It is closely linked to societal norms, expectations, and the ability to contribute positively to communities. The desire for social acceptance extends throughout life, from childhood to old age, and impacts various aspects of individual well-being. Fostering inclusive societies that value the contributions of all individuals is crucial in alleviating desperation and promoting a sense of belonging for everyone.



Chapter Twelve:

High Expectations

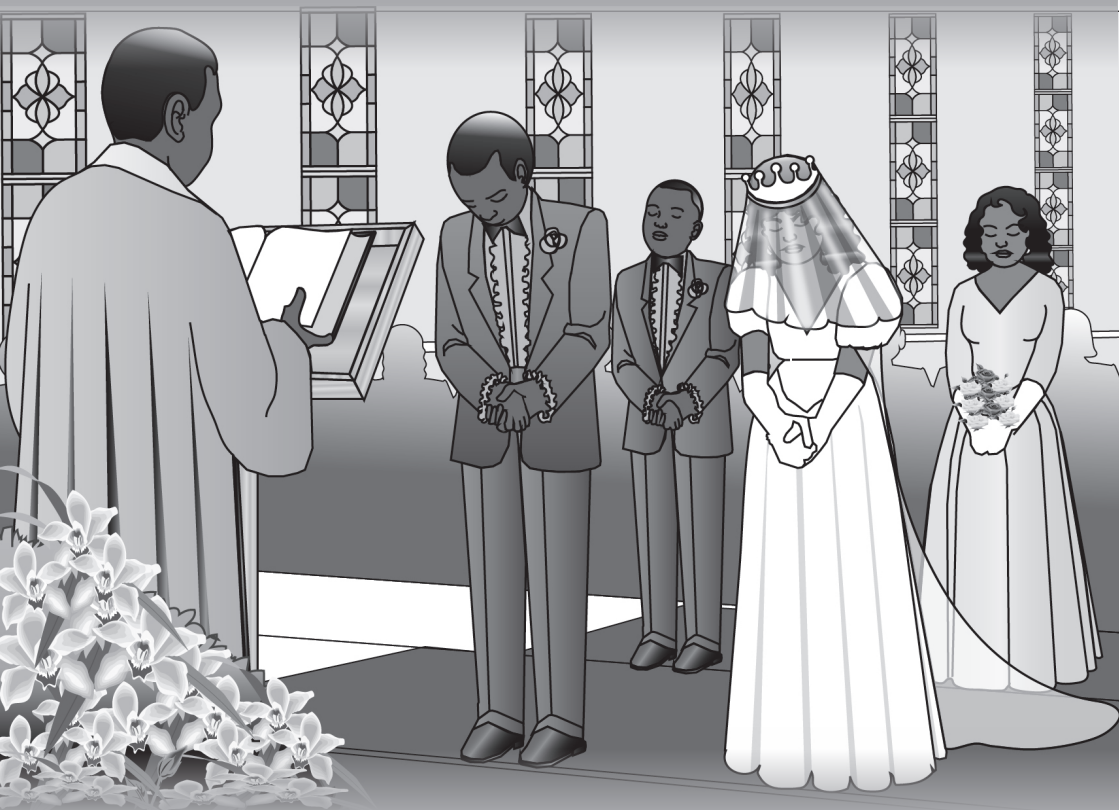
Human beings are driven by ambition and high expectations for themselves and their offspring. Success is often measured in terms of achievements in career, obtaining necessities such as food and shelter, and reaching societal standards. However, the increasing number of people and changing judgments of excellence have made meeting these expectations more challenging. High expectations can lead to desperation and desperate measures as individuals strive to achieve societal standards and personal goals.

1. **The Measure of Success:** Success in primordial times was primarily associated with acquiring food, providing shelter, and ensuring community safety. While technology has reduced physical labor, society still expects individuals to excel in their chosen careers. Meeting these expectations has become more difficult due to increased population and societal judgment.
2. **Parental Expectations:** Parents have high expectations for their children's success, wanting them to lead fulfilling lives and contribute to society. When children do not meet these expectations, parents may feel desperate and perceive themselves as failures. Parental aspirations often revolve around obedience, productivity, and the ability to support the family.
3. **The Quest for Wealth:** The desire for wealth and a luxurious lifestyle is another aspect of high expectations. People dream of living in good houses, traveling to exotic places, and indulging in material

- pleasures. However, achieving such goals requires a significant amount of money. Some individuals resort to unorthodox means, such as fraud or involvement in illegal activities, to fulfill their desires.
4. **Career Choices and Change:** Choosing a career can be influenced by parental expectations, societal pressure, or personal interests. When individuals deviate from the expected path, desperation and despondency can arise. People may feel trapped in careers they no longer find satisfying and seek alternative paths. Additionally, some individuals drop out of the rat race altogether, choosing contentment over high-pressure ambitions.
 5. **Government Employment:** Working for the government is often seen as a prestigious and secure career choice. However, the bureaucratic nature of government offices and complex procedures can lead to frustration and desperation. Government employees may encounter difficulties in helping their own families navigate government systems, highlighting the challenges within such structures.
 6. **The Pursuit of Riches:** The desire to become wealthy can drive individuals to take risks and engage in various endeavors. However, the pursuit of wealth can lead to desperation as people seek quick and unscrupulous means to achieve their goals. Gambling, illegal activities, and trading in illicit goods are some examples of paths chosen in pursuit of riches.
 7. **Challenges and Limitations:** Despite the desire for wealth and success, many individuals face challenges and limitations in achieving their goals. Society's increasing expectations, the limited availability of jobs, and the influence of external factors contribute to desperation among those unable to meet high standards. Some individuals resort to unfulfilling odd jobs or find contentment in a simpler lifestyle.
 8. **Physical and Aesthetic Expectations:** Humans often aspire to possess physical strength and attractiveness. Some individuals resort to substances and treatments to enhance their physical capabilities and alter their appearance. The pursuit of strength and beauty reflects the desperate desire to meet societal standards of attractiveness.

9. The Dislike of Work: Although humans have high expectations, there is a general aversion to work. Work as a concept did not exist in early human history, and tasks were limited to essential needs. In modern times, the necessity of earning money to survive compels individuals to take on jobs they may dislike. Desperation to exist often pushes individuals into dangerous or unsatisfying occupations.

In conclusion, high expectations drive individuals to strive for success in various aspects of life. However, the pressure to meet societal standards and personal aspirations can lead to desperation and unfulfilled desires. The pursuit of wealth, career excellence, physical attractiveness, and societal acceptance can take individuals on unexpected paths and cause emotional turmoil. While some find contentment in simpler lifestyles or adapt their goals, others may succumb to desperate measures in an attempt to meet the ever-increasing expectations of society.



Chapter Thirteen:

Desperation and Marriage

Marriage is an important institution for various reasons. It ensures the continuity of humans and the preservation of property within families through inheritance. In many societies, marriages are formalized through contracts, which often involve financial arrangements between the families involved. While some cultures have no payments but still require contractual agreements, marriages are generally seen as a business institution. Living together without following cultural procedures can be frowned upon, as it may affect the children's social standing and acceptance in society. Societies have long memories and uphold traditional marriage customs.

Marriage is often referred to as an “institution” because it serves as a framework for arranging and securing property inheritance. It also establishes family relationships, with well-defined roles and a rich lexicon to describe the various family members. Successful marriages ensure the continuation of this lexicon and the proper care of children. Many societies have established customs, rules, and laws to regulate marriage, emphasizing the union between a man and a woman and the expectation of producing children. Functional families contribute to societal order and stability, making it easier to manage and ensuring the well-being of family members.

Different cultures have varying marriage traditions, ranging from elaborate ceremonies spanning weeks or months to simplified procedures involving only the couple, two witnesses, and a marriage official. The cost of marriage ceremonies can be significant, often requiring contributions from relatives and friends. However, some communities have simplified their marriage practices to focus on the essential elements.

Societies strive for order and functionality, starting with functional families. Governments have an interest in promoting functional families, as they contribute to functional communities. Well-functioning families are more likely to be orderly, work hard, and ensure the well-being of their members. However, maintaining functionality requires effort, as neglect can result in the suffering and demise of younger members. The concept of succession depends on the continuity of functional families.

Contrary to popular belief promoted by modern media, successful marriages are not solely based on love between a man and a woman. Practical considerations, such as raising children and providing for their well-being, are significant factors in successful marriages. Some communities prefer arranged marriages to ensure compatibility and alignment with their expectations of successful marriages. Young humans have a strong instinct to survive and quickly form attachments to those who provide care and protection. In primordial times, strong males played a crucial role in providing for the family, and as they aged, their roles would be inherited by younger relatives. The transition of power often led to desperate actions, such as pushing the former dominant male down a cliff.

As societies evolved, nuclear families became smaller, consisting of a father, mother, and a few children. The roles within the family changed, with children eventually surpassing their fathers in the ability to gather resources. The mother's focus shifted from her husband to her children, and in some cases, if the children moved to areas with better resources, the mother would move with them, leaving the father behind. Older males who could not carry out all the necessary tasks on their own would become desperate and often face difficult living conditions or even starvation. Modern societies have taken up the role of caring for the elderly through government programs or charitable organizations.

Marriage as an institution can bring out both the best and the worst in human beings. Happy marriages are admired, but when individuals enter into marriage without understanding its complexities and regulations, they may become desperate to escape. There are various reasons why people may become desperate to leave a marriage, such as infatuation, disregard for cultural procedures, or falling in love with someone else. Men, in particular, may feel desperate to marry due to societal pressures

and expectations. The pressure to “settle down” and have children can be overwhelming.

Marriage can take individuals away from their social circles and reduce the time available for male bonding and activities. Male bonding is essential for men, providing an opportunity to share stories and engage in camaraderie. The lack of understanding of the true nature of marriage often leads to unrealistic expectations and emotional tolls. Some families arrange marriages and support their sons in taking on the responsibilities of marriage to ensure they do not remain in an “irresponsible” status.

Women in certain cultures may not remain in their parents’ home beyond a certain age and are given away in marriage. Their motivations for marriage may vary, including companionship, having children, financial security, and caretaking responsibilities for aging parents. However, some women today have financial independence and may choose not to marry, questioning what a man can provide that they do not already have. The pressure on married couples often extends to questions about having children, and delays or difficulties in conceiving can create further desperation.

Mothers-in-law can exert pressure on married couples, often harboring resentment towards their child’s spouse and feeling a sense of competition for attention and love. Disputes over property can also lead to desperation within a marriage, with conflicting views on ownership and inheritance. In some cultures, men are allowed to have multiple wives, which can cause tension and desperation among the wives, particularly if resources are limited. Polyandry, where a woman has multiple husbands, is less common but can also lead to desperate situations.

Instances of abandonment within marriages are not uncommon, leaving one partner to care for the children alone. In societies without community support, such situations can result in desperate circumstances for both the abandoned partner and the children, sometimes leading to homelessness. Governments, religious organizations, and charities often step in to provide support for such individuals. However, the care of the desperate and unfortunate remains a challenge as societies progress.

Desperation can manifest in various ways within marriages. Infidelity, marital dissatisfaction, and conflicts over property can lead to desperate

actions, including separation or divorce. The expectations of society, especially from mothers-in-law, can add to the desperation felt by married couples. Marriages may deteriorate over time as individuals focus more on their careers than on nurturing their relationship. Men and women may take on lovers, leading to further desperation and emotional turmoil.

Many desperate individuals find themselves in situations where they feel trapped or deceived. The pressures of societal norms and expectations can push people to desperate measures. Some individuals resort to suicide, hoping to escape their circumstances, while others may flee from their responsibilities or abandon their families entirely. The repercussions of such actions can have long-lasting effects on the desperate individual, their families, and the wider community.

Modern times have seen a decline in the longevity of marriages compared to the past. Broken marriages pose challenges for the well-being of children, and societies have established rules and regulations to address the care of children from broken homes. Legal systems often get involved in resolving property disputes and determining custody arrangements, but the outcomes may leave one party feeling unsatisfied. Single-parent households, blended families, and complex familial relationships contribute to the desperation experienced by individuals searching for their origins or struggling to maintain stable family structures.

Urbanization has further impacted the dynamics of marriage and family life. People can choose to live in urban areas independently, without the constraints of traditional family structures. Urban dwellers may live in close proximity but remain strangers to each other, leading to a lack of community support. Associations and unions formed in urban settings may replace the roles traditionally fulfilled by family groups. These changes contribute to the complex web of relationships and desperate situations experienced by individuals in urban areas.

In summary, marriage is a complex institution that brings together societal expectations, cultural traditions, and individual desires. While successful marriages are not solely based on love, practical considerations play a significant role in ensuring the well-being of the couple and their children. Desperation can arise from various factors, including infatuation.



Chapter Fourteen:

Discrimination

Discrimination is an instinctive behavior in humans, arising from a sense of wariness towards those who are not close family members. People discriminate based on factors such as family ties, clans, tribes, religions, races, language, and behavior. This primordial discrimination originated from the time when human beings were hunters and gatherers, fighting off others to ensure their survival and safeguard their resources. Discrimination intensifies when resources become scarce, but it may temporarily diminish when more resources are discovered and exploited.

In modern times, people discriminate against those they perceive as potential job competitors, such as more qualified individuals or those willing to take on menial jobs. Discrimination also occurs against those who are perceived as different, including individuals who speak a different language, have different appearances, or exhibit behaviors considered “strange.” Additionally, discrimination may arise in societies where having more children than the norm is viewed negatively.

New settlers in a particular region may discriminate against the local inhabitants, using arguments based on religion or perceived superiority to claim the land as their own. This can lead to conflict and long-lasting feuds between different groups. Discrimination is not limited to physical appearances and can be based on gender and age. Some societies discriminate against young people and females, denying them certain opportunities and responsibilities. Conversely, societies may discriminate

against older individuals, considering them useless or dangerous, which can result in mistreatment or violence against them.

In cultures where women are socialized to believe in their inferiority to men, they are assigned specific tasks such as household chores, while men are expected to provide for the family. If men are unable to fulfill their expected role as providers, they may become desperate and disillusioned. Some societies encourage women to marry men who are financially stable, leading to desperation among men who are considered “unstable.” Poverty and discrimination often go hand in hand, as poor people may be pushed to the periphery of society, allocated less productive land, and denied access to resources.

Discrimination can become institutionalized in societies, leading the marginalized groups to accept their lower status without attempting to change the status quo. Children born into these marginalized groups automatically inherit their lower status, perpetuating the cycle. Discrimination can also be reinforced through force and religion, initially used by those considering themselves superior to subjugate those assigned a lower rank. Over time, discrimination becomes custom, and no efforts are made to uplift these groups.

Lower-class individuals often perform tasks that those of higher standing refuse to do. They may engage in menial labor, waste disposal, or manual work in construction or mining. The wages they receive are often insufficient to escape poverty, leading them to take loans that perpetuate intergenerational debt. This perpetuates a system designed to keep a group at a low level of existence, creating desperation and dependence.

Discrimination extends to various aspects of human life, including roles and responsibilities assigned based on different criteria such as ability, affection, or age. Some roles may be bestowed by leaders, disregarding ability and instead favoring family relationships. Discrimination can also occur in educational institutions, where certain professions may be reserved for children of practitioners within those fields. Discrimination may subtly influence sports teams, favoring the children of coaches or friends.

Overcoming discrimination requires courageous individuals who challenge preconceived notions and break down barriers. Acts of

kindness and understanding can help dispel stereotypes and foster inclusion. However, discrimination can still persist in subtle ways, making it challenging to address. Positive discrimination or affirmative action has been implemented in some countries to compensate for past exclusions, increasing representation for marginalized groups. Yet, such measures can face opposition from those who previously enjoyed preferential treatment.

Discrimination can be a painful experience for individuals who find themselves marginalized or singled out based on factors beyond their control. In some cases, people endure discrimination silently, accepting their lower status. Others may challenge discrimination and seek a more accepting environment where they can be valued unconditionally.



Chapter Fifteen:

Power and Influence

In human societies, the desire for power has been present since early times. Leaders emerged within groups, holding authority and enjoying privileges such as wealth, good food, and accommodation. This led to disputes and fights, as others aspired to obtain power. The desperation for power can cause psychological problems and even mental illness when individuals fail to acquire it. Supporters of leaders hope to benefit from their candidate's power, gaining access to resources and preferential treatment.

In modern times, some countries elect leaders through established rules and regulations. Campaigns are conducted where candidates make promises they may not be able to fulfill. People's desperation leads them to believe these promises, even when they are unrealistic. Politicians seek recognition and approval, fearing a disapproving crowd. Some voters take advantage of this, telling politicians what they want to hear, leading them to overestimate their popularity. When politicians fail to get elected, self-doubt and desperation set in.

Political leaders who have won elections in their own countries may aspire to higher regional positions, seeking to become leaders of federations or unions. The more people a leader controls, the more prestigious they perceive themselves to be. Becoming a global leader is even more prestigious, attracting ambitious leaders. Global campaigns are conducted, often funded by the countries of origin of the competitors.

Power and influence are not limited to politicians but can be observed at all levels of human existence. Humans are desperate to have power over others and influence their behavior, as power means access to resources. This desire for power is universal and transcends education levels. It is prevalent in secular and religious societies, professional associations, religious institutions, civil society organizations, academic institutions, and various other hierarchical organizations.

Committees and organizations also experience power struggles, where members vie for leadership positions. Some members may seek to undermine the committee's functioning if they are not in charge or given special treatment. Even the most incapable members may believe themselves equal to the smartest members simply because they sit at the same table. Humans have a desperate need to feel equal or superior to others, even when it is beyond their capabilities.

The fight for power and influence extends to demonstrating intelligence and superiority over others. However, humans should remember that they are the only species on Earth that pays for their basic needs and often finds themselves desperate to meet them. In societies that have attained self-actualization, respect and influence are not limited to leaders but extend to various professions and roles, such as architects, artists, farmers, engineers, historians, inventors, lawyers, musicians, philosophers, sports personalities, thinkers, and writers.

Power and influence can be used positively. A story is shared about a young lady who suffered from stage fright while delivering an important lecture. A man, sensing her distress, approached her and whispered encouraging words, stating that he was her elder brother and asking her to look at him while speaking. This simple act of kindness and influence helped the young lady regain her confidence and deliver a successful lecture, earning her a standing ovation.

In conclusion, the desire for power and influence is deeply rooted in human nature. It manifests at all levels of society, from politics to organizations and even personal interactions. While power struggles can lead to negative consequences, the ability to use power and influence positively can create meaningful change and uplift others.



Chapter Sixteen:

Perpetual Happiness

In recent times, there has been a cultural obsession with the pursuit of the “good life” and perpetual happiness. People work desperately hard to obtain the resources necessary to live comfortably, surrounded by luxury, beauty, and respect. However, the reality is that perpetual happiness is a myth, as humans face various challenges that can disrupt their happiness.

One reason perpetual happiness is unattainable is the inherent nature of human existence. People fall sick, age, and experience physical changes that limit their abilities and enjoyment of certain activities. Sickness can lead to unhappiness and desperation as individuals grapple with their health conditions. The aging process makes people weaker, preventing them from participating in activities they once enjoyed, such as dancing or engaging in physical exertion. Changes in physical appearance, such as weight gain or extreme thinness, can also lead to feelings of desperation and dissatisfaction.

The pursuit of perpetual happiness requires significant resources, and many individuals may run out of those resources in their pursuit of this ideal. This can result in a metaphorical crash, causing depression and despair as they are abandoned by those who only associate with happy and successful individuals. The competition for perpetual happiness is fierce, and those who fail to keep up are often forgotten and left behind.

When individuals cannot attain perpetual happiness or meet their basic needs for clothing, shelter, food, and water, they may become desperate and search for reasons to blame for their situation. Desperation can lead to outlandish theories, including blaming their ancestors, parents, relatives, neighbors, or leaders. Rarely do these desperate individuals take responsibility for their own circumstances.

In some cases, leaders may emerge among those who have dropped out of the race for perpetual happiness, channeling their desperation into destructive energy. Gangs may form, wreaking havoc in communities, robbing people, and engaging in illicit activities such as drug trafficking. These gangs seek temporary happiness through substances like alcohol and drugs, which can provide a short-lived escape from their desperate realities. Governments often intervene by sending in troops to dismantle these gangs and restore order.

Religious leaders may also exploit the search for perpetual happiness by recruiting desperate individuals into their faith. These leaders understand that desperate people are in need of hope, and they manipulate new believers with promises of a wonderful and lasting life after death. However, these religious leaders themselves do not rush to experience this supposed eternal bliss.

Throughout history, religious leaders have held immense power over citizens, claiming direct communication with powerful deities. They dictate auspicious days for ceremonies and exert control over events like weddings and funerals. Some religious leaders still use intimidation and threats to manipulate people, denying services for those who do not comply with their doctrines. This pressure often leads individuals to remain in religions they may not fervently believe in, due to the consequences of dissent.

In certain religions, the rules surrounding marriage vary, with some allowing multiple wives and others emphasizing monogamy. Some religions permit religious leaders to marry, while others forbid it. Human beings, however, are often desperate to disobey their own rules, and religious leaders may secretly engage in behaviors that contradict their stated beliefs.

In conclusion, perpetual happiness remains an elusive goal. Humans face various challenges and limitations that prevent them from attaining a state of perpetual bliss. The desperate pursuit of perpetual happiness often leads to dissatisfaction, depression, and the abandonment of those who cannot keep up. It is important to recognize the limitations of human existence and find contentment within the realities of life.



Chapter Seventeen:

Wars

Humans, unlike other animals, possess a capacity for extreme aggression towards their own kind. Instead of being satisfied with a simple victory, humans tend to harbor a fear that the defeated individual might seek revenge in the future, prompting a desire for complete decimation.

Human cruelty towards each other is a potent danger, surpassing the threat posed by dangerous animals such as bears, elephants, lions, tigers, pumas, crocodiles, or snakes. Early humans did not possess advanced weapons and therefore had limited capacity to kill each other. However, the discovery of iron enabled the creation of more lethal weapons like spears, swords, knives, and arrows. In the present day, modern humans have perfected weapons designed specifically for killing their fellow humans, each territory striving to possess the most destructive arsenal.

Wars have been a part of human history since ancient times, often fought over resources. Early conflicts centered around disputes over pastures, water, forests, hunting grounds, and salt mines, reflecting the struggle for land and survival. Later on, religious differences became a significant cause of war, with certain communities attempting to impose their beliefs on others, often demanding assimilation into the conquerors' language and customs. With the advent of domesticated animals like camels, cattle, donkeys, elephants, and horses, wars expanded beyond localized areas as people could travel greater distances. The introduction of boats and ships further extended the reach of wars as people sought to conquer distant territories.

Leaders often sponsored and initiated wars to acquire resources from conquered lands. However, citizens in the home countries sometimes grew weary of continuous warfare due to the burdensome taxes and loss of their sons in battle. In some cases, armies sent to conquer a territory would develop camaraderie with the people they intended to conquer, leading them to abandon their mission and settle there instead.

Wars were occasionally instigated by leaders seeking to secure power for their children, eliminating the possibility of their offspring demanding succession. These conflicts also alleviated population pressures as people migrated to newly conquered territories and established new lives. These settlers often encountered unfamiliar foods, which they later introduced to their countries of origin. This is how avocados, beans, maize, potatoes, rice, wheat, and other crops spread far beyond their original habitats.

The inclusion of horses and elephants in warfare heightened its ferocity, allowing warring factions to cover long distances and inflict substantial damage. People who had never encountered these animals before were especially fearful and likely to flee. Donkey and oxen carts were used to transport supplies, enabling armies to sustain themselves during long-distance campaigns.

Invading forces would depopulate areas by capturing able-bodied men and women, seizing food and domesticated animals. Those left behind, including the elderly, young, and infirm, would often perish due to starvation. Survivors who managed to escape the raids would seek refuge in neighboring communities.

Foreign invaders would massacre indigenous populations, imposing new languages, customs, and addictive substances such as alcohol, tobacco, and drugs. These substances tore apart families and led to desperation.

Wars would sometimes arise from power struggles between the sons of supreme leaders, with each side supported by factions vying for influence. Supporters of the victor would gain significant benefits, while the losing side risked losing everything, even facing deportation. Hired soldiers, mercenaries, were frequently employed but could not be completely trusted, as their loyalty was often motivated by self-preservation. Even in modern times, mercenaries remain unreliable.

Conflicts could also arise between neighboring territories due to personal grievances between leaders, despite their shared blood ties. Citizens from both territories would fight and die for causes they often did not fully understand. Once the leaders reconciled, they would resume their normal lives, seemingly unaffected by the devastation caused.

In contemporary times, wars are fought using technology that inflicts devastating damage on targeted areas. Entire towns can be reduced to rubble, water sources and agricultural land rendered unusable, and millions of people displaced, turning their lives upside-down. These displaced individuals often become refugees in foreign lands, relying on charity to start anew with almost nothing. Wars create extreme desperation.

People's sensitivity to insults or devaluation of their values, including culture, religion, or attire, can lead to violent reactions. Cultural and religious superiority complexes often spark conflicts and full-blown wars, as people revert to primal instincts when confronted with different cultures.

In various war strategies, some groups would target neighboring communities by kidnapping women and children, leaving only men behind. The purpose was to disrupt the targeted group's ability to reproduce and thus weaken their capacity to mount a counter-offensive. This practice was not one-sided, as women from certain groups would also abduct men from others, resulting in a dwindling population unable to regain strength, trapped in a position of desperate vulnerability.



Chapter Eighteen:

Natural Disasters

Natural disasters have plagued humanity since ancient times, encompassing cyclones, droughts, earthquakes, extreme rainfall, floods, fast-moving glaciers, hurricanes, landslides, tornadoes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and wildfires. Communities have passed down stories, both written and oral, recounting these calamities. Early humans likely lacked a scientific understanding of natural disasters, attributing them to powerful beings residing in the mountains or the sky. These disasters brought about immense suffering and desperation, resulting in numerous deaths, famine, and rampant illnesses. Families were torn apart, often never to be reunited.

The sight of colossal sea waves racing inland, sweeping away everything in their path, must have been terrifying. Science now explains that tsunamis are triggered by volcanic eruptions beneath the sea. Massive volcanic eruptions spewing rivers of lava down mountains would have been disconcerting, incinerating everything in their wake. Survivors of volcanic eruptions would have been left in a desperate state, their farmlands destroyed and their homes reduced to ruins. Wildfires, likely ignited by lightning strikes, would have been equally terrifying, consuming shelters, forests, and pastures, leaving people desperate. The thunderous sound and rapid movement of glaciers descending from high mountains must have been a frightening spectacle.

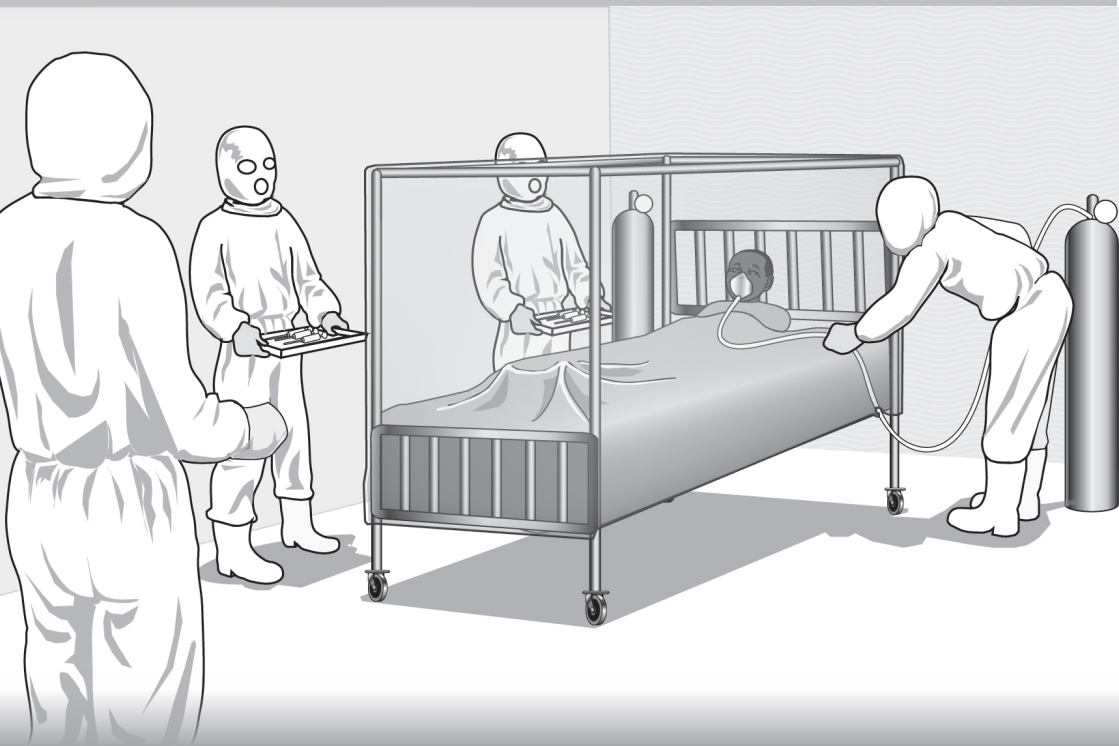
In the aftermath of disasters like droughts and floods, survivors likely sought refuge in safer regions, often leading to conflicts over scarce resources such as pastures and water. Natural disasters frequently provoke desperation.

Volcanic eruptions sometimes resulted in the formation of new mountains, valleys, rivers, and lakes, dividing populations and causing otherwise homogeneous communities to develop distinct characteristics, customs, and languages.

Droughts often precipitated catastrophic consequences. Crops withered away, livestock perished, lives were lost, and entire communities were plunged into impoverishment.

During a severe famine, a desperate man, accompanied by his wife and young daughter, sought assistance from strangers suspected of having food. The man entrusted his daughter to their care for a few days while he and his wife went in search of sustenance. Days turned into weeks, months, and eventually years, yet the child's parents never returned. The hosts, considering her as their own, decided to raise her as part of their family. She grew up regarding her adoptive family as her own, and when the time came for her marriage, they joyfully celebrated the occasion. This exemplifies the empathetic nature of human beings, capable of caring for a young person in desperate circumstances.

Severe winters could push communities to the brink of starvation. In primordial times, people learned to follow the sun, migrating according to weather patterns. They would move away from regions experiencing harsh winters and return when the season subsided. However, as populations grew, this movement became more challenging. People developed solutions to survive harsh winters, constructing suitable houses, stockpiling food and fodder for their animals, and gathering sufficient firewood to keep their homes warm. They also provided proper accommodations for their livestock. Nevertheless, harsh winters continue to evoke desperation and misery among many.



Chapter Nineteen:

Chronic Illnesses and Infectious Diseases

Humans have suffered from many infectious diseases over the past centuries. Some of these diseases were caused by poor hygiene, contaminated water, unsafe food, or climate change. Crowded living conditions and unsanitary practices led to the rapid spread of infections. Water sources could be polluted by human or animal waste, and food could become contaminated due to improper storage. Changes in climate also contributed to the increased transmission of diseases like the common cold.

In the face of widespread illness, people were frightened because they didn't understand the cause or source of these diseases. Desperate for survival, some individuals moved to perceived safer areas, while others isolated the sick to prevent further infections.

In certain communities, infectious diseases were wrongly attributed to outsiders, leading to discrimination and profiling. In the modern era, countries have implemented measures to screen travelers from specific regions for diseases such as cholera, yellow fever, coronaviruses, and sexually transmitted infections.

When an infectious disease becomes an epidemic, desperation ensues. Parents worry about their children, and children worry about their parents. This collective desperation can lead to panic, stigmatization, chaos, and anarchy, especially when the dynamics of the epidemic are not

fully understood. The presence of government medical and enforcement officials only heightens the panic.

In modern times, terminal illnesses appear to be more prevalent. However, this could be due to improved disease surveillance or the fact that people are living longer and eventually succumbing to terminal illnesses.

When a family member is afflicted by a terminal disease, doctors may attempt various treatments, providing hope to the family. In desperation, families may exhaust their resources, hoping for a positive outcome. Eventually, the patient may succumb to the disease, leaving the family in despair.

Contrary to popular belief and religious teachings, terminally ill individuals often prefer solitude rather than frequent visits. They use this time to reflect on their past lives. One thing they dislike is being crowded by relatives and friends who constantly comment on their physical deterioration.

In ancient times, communities did not want to be burdened by terminally ill individuals. Just as a mother bear would eliminate a cub with a broken limb, some societies would kill or abandon those who were terminally ill, as they were seen as hindrances during migration.

Losing eyesight in modern times offers better chances of survival compared to ancient times. Nonetheless, the person affected may experience desperation. Depending on others for simple tasks is challenging, and recognizing people becomes reliant on voices or footsteps. Understanding the surroundings involves touch, and learning braille may be necessary for reading. The lifestyle of a visually impaired person changes completely, leading to desperation.

Losing the ability to walk and relying on a wheelchair can be distressing. The person becomes dependent on others for mobility, and the lack of availability and suitable infrastructure for wheelchairs can exacerbate the situation. However, some wheelchair users have managed to carry out valuable tasks, which helps alleviate their sense of desperation.

Chronic illnesses cause immense desperation for sufferers. Constant pain and debilitating conditions hinder individuals from earning a living or

carrying out basic activities. Migraines can be especially frustrating. In ancient times, chronic illnesses were attributed to mysterious forces or bad luck. Individuals with perceived extraordinary powers were sometimes blamed and attacked, with no resolution to the chronic illnesses.

Young children naturally respect and fear their parents as they rely on them for survival. Parents are seen as heroes, and any sign of their vulnerability can disturb children greatly. When parents fall ill and become incapacitated, children feel disillusioned and struggle to accept their parents' human limitations.



Chapter Twenty:

The Challenge of Managing Waste

In primordial times, managing human waste was not a significant problem due to a small population and the decomposition of waste in bushes. However, with population growth, waste management became problematic. Additionally, the disposal of tools and building materials added to the waste dilemma.

The presence of waste in drinking water and the food chain caused widespread illnesses and high mortality rates. This presented the challenge of disposing of dead bodies without spreading disease. Superstitious beliefs led people to migrate from areas with high death rates, considering them cursed or jinxed. However, these migrations often resulted in the loss of skilled workers and hindered the reestablishment of civilizations.

As populations grew and settlements were established, managing human waste became a major problem. Leaders tasked their skilled subjects with designing systems to transport waste out of urban areas using water channels. However, this only shifted the waste to rural areas or bodies of water, leading to pollution and conflicts between rural and urban populations.

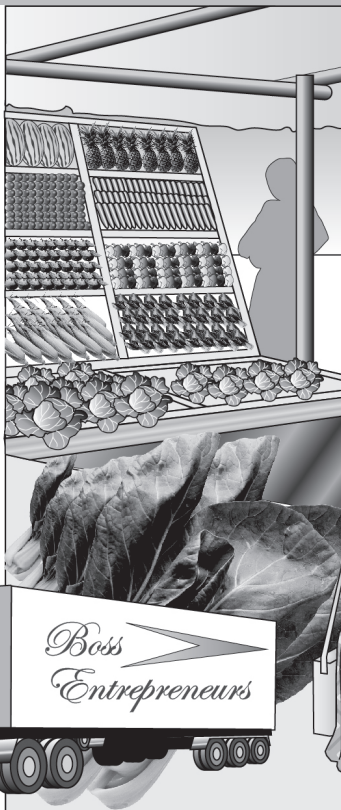
The advent of industries introduced industrial waste, which posed further challenges. Many countries struggle to effectively deal with industrial waste, resulting in pollution of rivers, lakes, and oceans. This pollution enters the food chain and poses long-term health risks to humans.

The discovery of plastic initially seemed promising, but its non-degradable nature became a significant disadvantage. Plastic waste, along with rubber, metal, glass, pottery, ceramics, and effluent from various industries, contributes to the growing waste problem.

Despite advancements, waste management remains a global challenge. Governments often rely on nature to handle waste, but this approach is desperate and ineffective. Urban areas built on slopes towards lakes or seas often discharge waste into these bodies of water through gravity, while areas with rivers redirect wastewater to be transported to larger bodies of water. However, polluted rivers passing through population centers pose a risk of pollutants entering domestic and agricultural water supplies.

Liquid waste is easier to conceal than solid waste, which must be dumped at designated sites. Over time, these sites fill up, prompting the need for alternative locations. Communities near dumping sites often object due to the health risks and the attraction of pests. Desperate measures such as buying rights to dump waste in other countries or establishing waste management institutions have been attempted, but no country or territory has successfully managed liquid and solid waste in a satisfactory manner.

The challenge of waste management persists, and effective solutions are still needed to ensure a clean and safe environment for present and future generations.



Chapter Twenty-One:
**The Growth of Trade and
Towns**

As human populations increased, people recognized that relying solely on hunting, gathering, and producing their own food would be limited. This realization led to the emergence of trade, where goods and services were exchanged between individuals. Farmers, livestock owners, and gatherers began exchanging their products, allowing for a more diverse diet.

Governments recognized the benefits of trade and established markets where these exchanges could take place. Traders paid fees for using these markets, and livestock traders formed groups to control prices. Farmers followed suit, leading to the formation of cartels that required membership for trading in controlled commodities.

A new group of traders, known as brokers, entered the scene. These traders did not produce goods themselves but bought from producers and sold for a profit. Brokers reduced the workload for producers, who could now focus solely on production.

Beyond agricultural products, other types of producers emerged, such as artisans who crafted items for sale. Initially, individual artisans sold their products, but later they formed partnerships and companies to collectively produce and sell goods.

In the modern era, countless companies offer a wide range of goods and services. While many operate ethically, there are also companies that produce and sell counterfeit products, taking advantage of desperate traders seeking quick profits. Nonetheless, trading companies have played a crucial role in the global spread of technology.

Technology has revolutionized various aspects of life, from water and energy supply to transportation and communication. However, it has also created suffering, especially through the development of destructive weapons. Advanced countries often withhold technology from others, leading to incidents of technology theft as nations desperately seek access to the latest advancements. At an individual level, people strive to possess the latest communication and entertainment gadgets, fueled by the desire for faster and more efficient experiences.

Despite the benefits of technology, it is often met with resistance. New technologies can be misunderstood or feared due to concerns about job displacement. As innovative technologies continue to emerge, people may persist in their desperation for relevance.

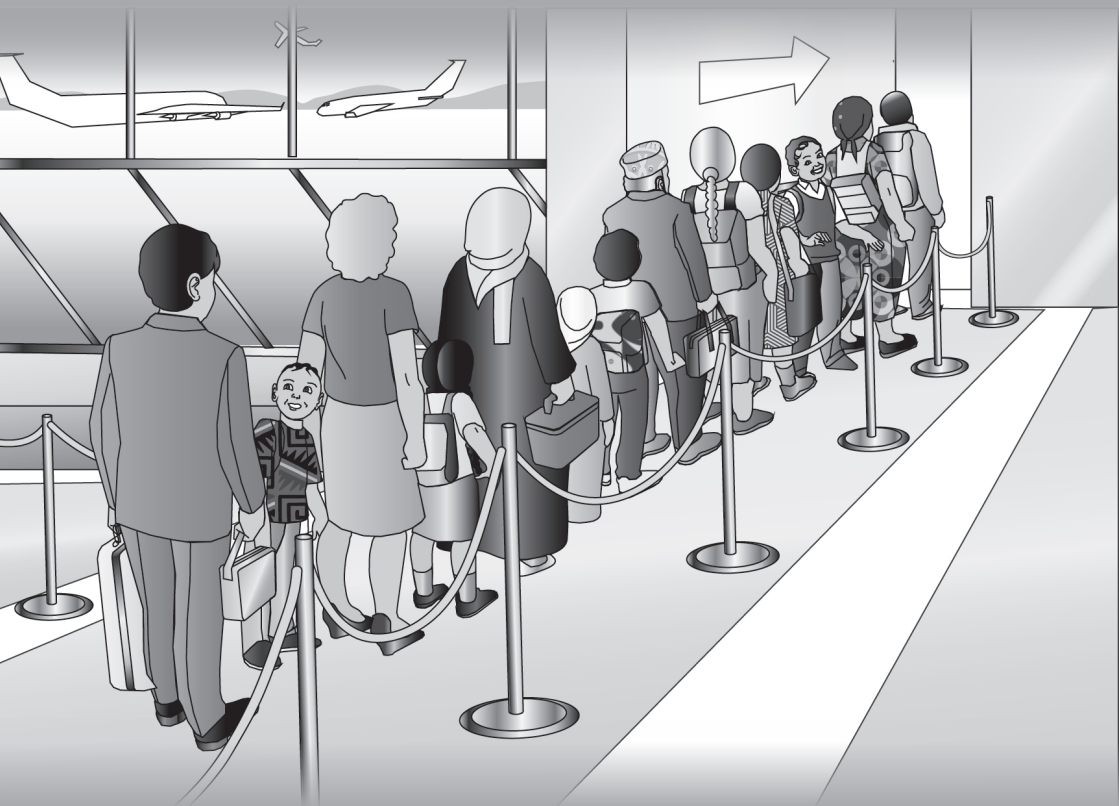
Some fears regarding technology are justified, as it has caused significant disruptions. Motorized vehicles replaced horse-drawn carriages, steamships replaced wind-propelled ships, and paper replaced parchment. More recently, biro pens replaced quills, word processors replaced typewriters, and electric bulbs replaced oil lamps. Nuclear power stations have been challenged by hydro-electric and solar power, while electric vehicles threaten traditional fossil fuel vehicles. The list of new technologies and innovations is endless.

Trading companies primarily cater to urban populations, as they have more collective purchasing power and are easily accessible in concentrated areas. However, the growth of towns, initially seen as a positive development, brought their own challenges. Towns could be protected with walls and controlled access, ensuring security and facilitating the supply of food and water. Yet, towns faced issues such as supply blockades during sieges and difficulties in waste management and housing shortages.

As demand for housing increased in towns, some residents chose to move out and establish settlements nearby. However, these new settlements often

became targets for desperate individuals seeking resources. Interestingly, as towns expanded and rural areas became safer, some urban dwellers intentionally moved out of towns to enjoy a quieter lifestyle and engage in agricultural activities. This contradicts the common belief that rural dwellers are desperate to move into towns.

The growth of trade and towns has shaped societies, economies, and cultures throughout history, with both positive advancements and persistent challenges arising from these developments.



Chapter Twenty-Two:

Desperation Resulting in Migration

In some regions, rapid population growth has led to unexpected consequences. Firstly, the scarcity of food has compelled people to migrate to other regions and even countries in search of sustenance. Often, these migrants encounter resistance in their new lands and must fight to survive. Secondly, the restlessness caused by overpopulation has driven people to engage in discussions about overthrowing their current leaders. In some cases, governments are ousted through elections, while in rare instances, military coups take place.

Certain governments intentionally sign agreements to export their citizens as workers to other countries. These exported workers are expected to remit a portion of their earnings back to their home countries. However, many workers choose to seek employment abroad even without such agreements. They are desperate to escape their circumstances, and with the help of human traffickers or personal connections, they make their way to countries where job opportunities exist. This method is risky and often leads to the deaths of many would-be migrants.

In recent times, some governments have actively attracted talented individuals from other countries to become citizens. Professionals such as architects, engineers, medical personnel, scientists, sports personalities, and entertainers are particularly sought after. These countries benefit by gaining access to talent that has been developed elsewhere, saving them money in the process.

Obtaining permission to live or work in a foreign territory is another source of desperation. Many individuals who are unable to find reliable employment in their home countries travel without proper documentation to seek work elsewhere. However, upon arrival, they are required to fulfill certain conditions before being allowed to work. One such condition is proving their good citizenship and responsibility in their country of origin. This necessitates having the necessary papers, which can be challenging to acquire.

In the past, rulers would deport individuals deemed as troublemakers or undesirable elements to distant locations. These newcomers faced desperate challenges in their struggle for survival. They had to either fight or win the favor of the local inhabitants. Additionally, they had to adapt to new climates and weather patterns, encountering winter for the first time or facing unfamiliar terrains such as deserts or tropical rainforests. Gathering food in their new surroundings became a necessity, and many perished in the process.

In cases where individuals voluntarily left their home countries for new territories, they brought along their domesticated animals, seeds of food crops, and tree seeds. However, they faced challenges adapting to the new climate, with some of their animals dying and others thriving to the point of becoming wild and invasive. Language and culture also underwent changes, as the newcomers interacted with the original inhabitants, creating new languages and developing a new, blended culture.

In the past, settlers often encountered resistance from local populations but were usually better armed and quickly overpowered them. Those who survived were forced to work for the newcomers, adopting their religion and dress. Over time, more people from the settlers' original territories arrived, establishing additional settlements named after their places of origin.

When settlers moved into a lush valley with a small stream, they were initially puzzled as to why the local inhabitants had not settled there. They soon discovered that the valley transformed into a wide river periodically, lasting for about a year. The locals knew this and only grazed their livestock in the valley from mid-morning to mid-afternoon to avoid the danger of being swept away. The settlers, unaware of this phenomenon,

constructed houses and engaged in successful farming. However, when the river flooded, their settlement was swept away, resulting in desperation and loss of life. This disaster could have been averted if the settlers had sought knowledge from the local inhabitants who had lived in the area for a longer period.

Similarly, another group of settlers near a large river wondered why the locals chose to cultivate higher ground rather than the fertile soil near the river. Ignoring the locals' practices, the settlers cultivated the area and anticipated a bountiful harvest. However, during the night before the scheduled harvest, a herd of hippopotamuses destroyed the entire crop. The locals had known this would happen but were never consulted. The settlers were left frustrated and desperate.

Humans often believe they are cleverer than others and neglect to gather crucial information about their new environments. They carry the habits and memories of their previous homes, assuming they will serve them well. For instance, people traveling from tropical to temperate regions may forget to bring warm clothing, unaware of the upcoming winter. This lack of preparation leads to shocks and difficulties when they encounter different climates.

Humans are also prone to living in areas where they face significant risks, such as earthquakes, cyclones, floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, and landslides. Some individuals would even be desperate to live on the moon or Mars if given the opportunity.

In conclusion, desperation often drives migration as people seek food, work, or better opportunities in new territories. However, ignorance, lack of understanding, and failure to engage with local inhabitants can lead to desperate circumstances and disastrous outcomes. By embracing knowledge, collaboration, and respect for existing communities, newcomers can establish harmonious relationships and avoid unnecessary hardships.



Chapter Twenty-Three:
**Desperation Caused by
Death**

Throughout history, human beings have desperately sought ways to avoid death and prolong their lives. They have focused on providing good food, medicine, shelter, clothing, and technological advancements that reduce the need for manual labor. Technology has helped minimize the physical toll of heavy work. However, there comes a time when death becomes inevitable.

The death of a family member brings sorrow and desperation. Families rely on their members to fulfill various functions, including providing food and shelter. With the loss of a family member, the family's ability to care for its members diminishes.

When a child dies, parents are devastated. They see their hopes for the future shattered because humans always think beyond themselves. They do things for the betterment of their offspring. Humans build permanent houses and places of worship for future generations. The death of a child is one of the most agonizing experiences for parents, and it is a reason why many parents fear war and dangerous sports, as they worry about losing their children. Parents' concern for their children never diminishes, regardless of their age.

Unfortunate circumstances at a college or school can lead to the death of a student, whether it be a swimming accident, a sports injury, or a bus accident. In recent times, there have been instances of students being

killed in school shootings by fellow students or employees. No parent can accept any explanation for the death of their child in such circumstances. It is a devastating and incomprehensible loss for any parent.

When a parent dies, people who loved the surviving children based on their relationship with the parent may withdraw and reduce their affection. This causes the children, regardless of their age, to feel desperate. The loss of a parent always leaves a void, regardless of the children's age. Parents serve as shields and sieves for their children, protecting them from bad news and harassment from relatives and the community. They decide what information to share and what to withhold, as well as what is best for the family. When parents die, their children are left without anyone to shield them. They must face harsh realities that may not be easy to accept.

One of the most challenging problems children face after the death of their parents is dealing with succession. They may find the legal hurdles overwhelming and struggle to distribute the property and liabilities left behind by their parents. Succession often leads to major family disputes that irreparably divide the family.

Different communities have varying customs regarding inheritance. In some, any child, whether a son or daughter, can inherit the parents' property, while in others, only sons qualify. Succession becomes even more complicated when the age difference between the children is a factor. In some communities, the eldest child inherits the majority of the property, while in others, the youngest son inherits the parents' home, leaving the brothers and sisters homeless. Succession frequently becomes a source of despair, animosity, and desperation.

In one community, a man died, and his brothers and sisters were overcome with despair. Their desperation intensified when they noticed that his wife and children showed no signs of grief. This led them to wonder if their brother had died of natural causes or if his family had assisted in his death. The fact that the deceased man was in his late nineties did not discourage his siblings from entertaining negative thoughts. In fact, the wife and children, who were not young themselves, were anxious about the looming succession battle, which left them numb and desperate.

In another community, a woman grew tired of caring for her sick and helpless husband. She stopped feeding him, and within a few days, he passed away. The woman later expressed her relief, as looking after her sick husband had taken her away from her favorite activities. She felt drained and deprived of time spent with friends, engaging in intellectual discussions, and experimenting with new food recipes. However, a new problem emerged. She was now labeled a “widow,” and her friends, who were not widowed, started avoiding her. They didn’t know how to console her or interact with someone who had suffered such a great loss. This left her feeling desperate and compelled her to seek out other widows. However, she found that the intellectual level of the widows she encountered didn’t match her own, leaving her even more desperate.

In yet another community, a man caused his wife to spiral into depression and eventually death when he decided to take her two cousins as his second and third wives. The wife confided in her friends, questioning how such a catastrophe could happen to her. She and her husband had a good income and were respected members of society. Although their culture and religion allowed polygamous marriages, she thought that such tragedies only occurred to other women. She was shocked to experience it herself, particularly because her close cousins were responsible for this debacle. She had considered them friends.

After the funeral of his first wife, the man resumed his farming activities, working closely with his two remaining wives. Some women in the neighborhood remarked, “Men are never good friends to their wives. All they want is to be served and entertained. Never give a man your full attention, or he will leave you for another woman, and you will suffer the desperation of being alone.”

Before death, various activities take place on behalf of the person nearing the end of their life. These may include prayers and special ceremonies. The dying person may indicate the existence of a will or verbally announce one in the presence of family, relatives, and friends to ensure the orderly distribution of their assets and liabilities.

In many communities, funeral rites, particularly for adults, are elaborate and can span several days, weeks, or even months. A community that has lost a member may wish to bid farewell through cultural or religious

ceremonies. Some cultures require the construction of special sepulchers, while others practice cremation. However, in certain cultures, burials must occur within a few hours and not be delayed for many days following death.

Families unable to carry out funeral rites according to their customs or religious beliefs become desperate due to societal expectations and beliefs. Some communities believe in life after death, and if appropriate ceremonies are not held for the deceased, they fear that the departed soul will wander and cause desperation within the community. Consequently, families may go into debt to ensure their loved ones are given a proper send-off, involving preparing ample food for mourners and religious leaders, along with special dances and dramatic performances.

However, there are communities that regard death as a natural occurrence and openly state their disconnection from the deceased, declaring, “A dead person cannot help us.” In such communities, the deceased individual is buried or cremated with minimal ceremony, only attended by a few close relatives. These communities do not seem to experience the same level of desperation following the death of a member. Instead, the close family members are deliberately left alone to grieve without disturbance.

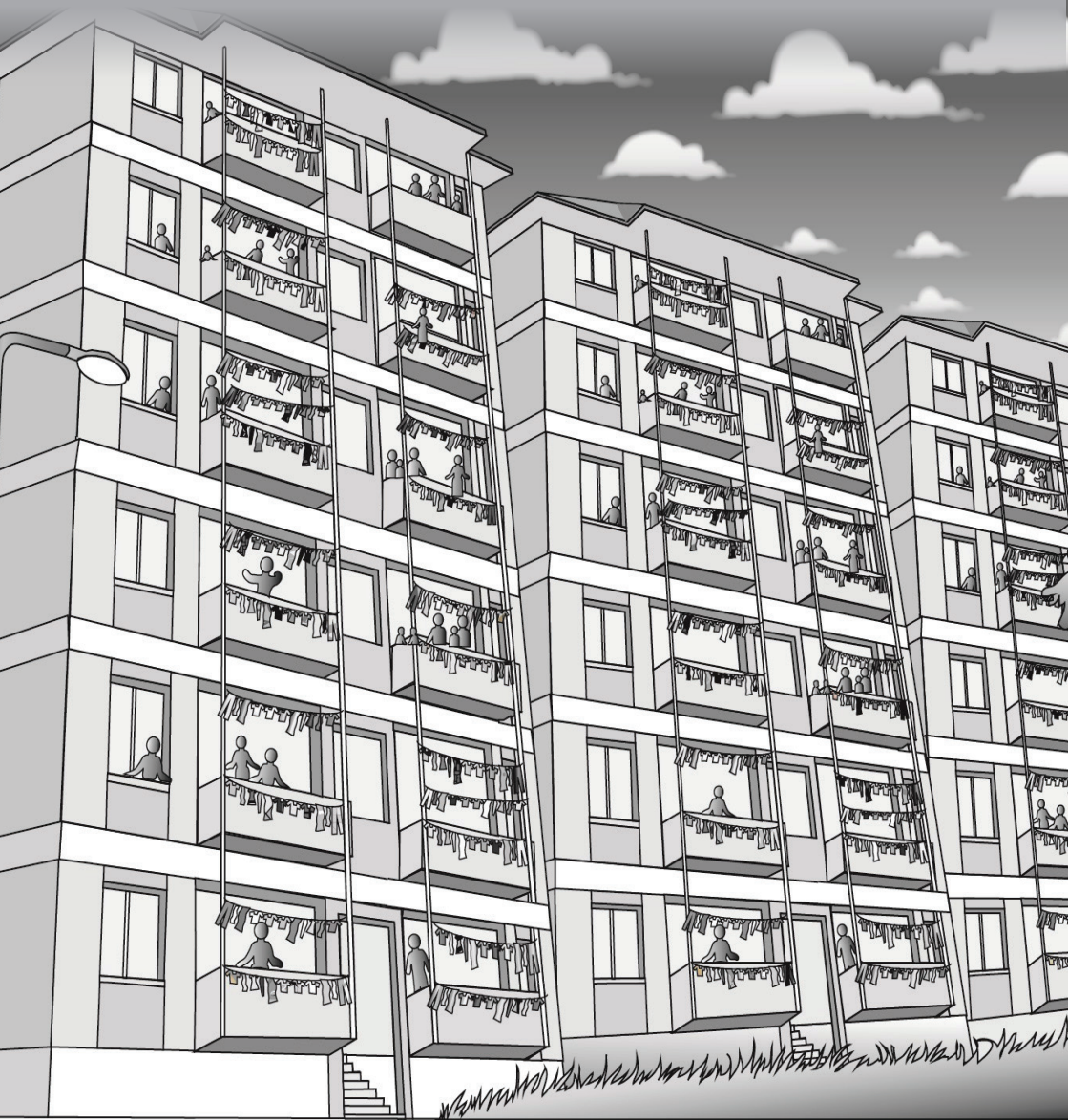
The death of a spouse brings profound loss and desperation. The surviving spouse may struggle to navigate life alone. In certain cultures, specific duties are assigned based on gender. For example, harvesting crops may be the responsibility of men, while food preparation may be the role of women. If a wife dies, the husband may face starvation if others in the community do not step in to help. Similarly, if a husband dies, the widow may require assistance with crop harvesting.

When a parent dies while their children are young, despondency may set in if extended family members do not step in to assist in raising the children. The children acquire a new label: “orphans,” intensifying their sense of desperation. In communities where family members are not available, governments may intervene and place the children in foster homes. In cases where governments are unable to do so, charitable or religious institutions may step in to provide support.

There are instances where parents, facing imminent death due to a terminal illness or during disasters like drought or floods, hand over their

children to other couples with the promise to return later, but they are never seen again. This demonstrates the empathetic nature of humans, who can care for children even if they are not their own.

In conclusion, death brings forth a range of emotions and desperate circumstances for those left behind. The loss of a family member, whether a child, spouse, or parent, leaves a void that is difficult to fill. Issues of succession, funeral rites, and the challenges faced by the surviving family members can lead to profound desperation and sorrow. However, the response to death varies across communities and cultures, with some being more accepting and others observing elaborate rituals. Ultimately, the experience of desperation caused by death is deeply personal and influenced by individual circumstances and societal beliefs.



Chapter Twenty-Four:

The Funny Side of Desperation

In these modern times- the word “modern” itself only applies to the era in which it is used - desperation is still flourishing. What’s more there is a funny side to it. Let me illustrate this phenomenon in the following paragraphs.

It’s ironic that many people who grow crops end up remaining poor. In the past, farmers would keep the best yields for their families. But in these so-called modern days, farmers sell their best produce and are left with low-quality crops. As a result, both the farmers and their children suffer from malnourishment. Are these really modern times?

It seems that more and more people are leaving rural areas and moving to towns and cities. These urban dwellers have forgotten how to produce their own food and now depend on farmers who are far away, often unknown to them. If the farmers decide not to produce, the urban population becomes desperate. Yet, ironically, the urban population considers itself more advanced and modern than the food producers. This is quite amusing.

Many urban dwellers live in deplorable conditions, with overcrowded accommodations, inefficient waste management systems, unstable incomes, and poor diets. They often suffer from preventable illnesses. Desperation drives them to do anything to escape their miserable existence, making them short-tempered and willing to take extreme measures.

These desperate individuals become easy targets for criminal gangs and religious extremists, becoming pawns for their favorite political leaders. They are so desperate that they don’t have the luxury of reasoning things out, yet they still hope that their votes will make a difference.

In these modern times, losing a job or source of income can lead to severe desperation. People strive for independence and rely on their own earnings. Someone who has been employed for ten or more years,

supporting a family, is considered an important and valued member of society. When their source of income abruptly ends, they are devastated, and their colleagues and friends distance themselves, not wanting to be associated with desperation. Often, these colleagues and friends struggle to meet their own needs and those of their families. It becomes instinctive to distance themselves from someone in desperate circumstances, even close relatives may keep their distance. The only refuge for the desperate individual is their parents, if they are fortunate enough to still have them around.

Parents always see their offspring as children, regardless of their age. When a desperate person seeks solace with their parents, the older generation offers positive encouragement that alleviates some of the desperation. In some cases, parents still have networks that can help their children find new opportunities.

There are cases where individuals have left their families and disappeared for many years, only to return when their children are grown, perhaps even with families of their own. Some societies have institutions to reintegrate such people, but many do not. Families are left to figure out how to assimilate the returning individual, and it can be challenging, especially if the spouse has moved on and started a new family. It becomes even more complicated if the person who disappeared returns with a new family. Desperation pervades in such situations.

In these modern times, where traveling is much easier than in the past, new trends have emerged. People living in the same neighborhood may not know each other well, having only met as adults with little background information about their neighbors or colleagues.

There was once a man who desired a change from his monotonous routine. He took leave from his office job, rented a small apartment in a different part of town, and bought a bicycle and a security guard uniform. During the night, he would cycle around and find premises without security guards. He would position himself there and introduce himself to other security guards in the neighborhood, using an alias, of course.

Before long, the nearby guards requested his help while they slept, and the man made sure to sleep during the day so he could be fully awake at

night. Many motorists would park nearby and ask him to keep an eye on their vehicles, tipping him generously. Delighted, they would then enter restaurants or nightclubs with their dates, confident that their cars were safe.

On weekends, business boomed for the man. He recognized some of his patrons, although they would never suspect him of moonlighting. He wore a false beard and glasses that covered his face. However, one day a woman seemed to recognize him, but her partner dismissed it, explaining that security guards often get transferred from place to place. One of the pleasures of the man's newfound "job" was observing people who appeared saintly during the day but engaged in ordinary activities under the cover of darkness. He discovered that some prominent "family men" had secret same-sex relationships, hidden from the world.

While working, the man befriended male and female sex workers who trusted him because he didn't know their families and wouldn't expose their secrets. They shared that they were in the sex trade out of desperation and needed to get high on alcohol or drugs to perform their tasks. Some confessed to having regular clients who were close to becoming friends, which complicated their lives due to jealousy and possessiveness. They preferred to remain free and go with whoever could pay. But they also shared the story of one woman who found a client turned friend, who pulled her out of the streets and supported her education and career, ultimately changing her life.

The man discovered that many sex workers had their own savings cooperatives, saving cash daily as a form of security for days when they couldn't entertain clients or to pay fines if they ended up in court. They claimed that cash was often used to pay off the police, who were allegedly supported by nightclubs to provide security and prevent harassment of club customers. The clubs even employed attractive women to entice men to spend money there.

At the end of his leave, the man bid farewell to his fellow guards, claiming a transfer to another location, and returned to his regular job. From that experience, he gained a newfound respect for security guards and a deeper understanding of the desperation that can lead people into the sex trade.

Epilogue

Desperation is an inherent aspect of the human experience, transcending time and individual differences. This brief history of desperation highlights the universal desire for a meaningful role in society. Each person, regardless of their occupation or position, contributes to the intricate machinery of human development.

The farmer who cultivates crops is as essential as the chef who transforms those ingredients into a delectable meal. The caretaker of forests is as crucial as the carpenter who crafts the wood into beautiful furniture, enjoyed by others. The person tending to a well-manicured lawn is as vital as the individual who beautifies the interior of a home. Parents who bring children into the world are just as important as those who care for and educate them.

Every child has fundamental rights, including a name, love, shelter, food, education, healthcare, and a safe environment to grow. Likewise, the elderly have the right to be cared for, to maintain a meaningful role in society, and to access healthcare services.

In various sectors, the contributions of different individuals are interconnected. The designers, mechanics, and drivers in the transport sector all play pivotal roles. Shipbuilders and pilots are as vital as the passengers they transport. Every profession, whether accounting, architecture, engineering, medicine, law, leadership, or teaching, contributes to the survival and progress of humanity.

Rather than striving to become someone else, it is important to focus on personal growth and improvement. Enhance your skills and strive to be

a better version of yourself. The uniqueness and individuality of each person are invaluable to the collective human experience.

The dedication and thoroughness of early architects and road builders is evident in the longevity of their creations, which continue to serve their purpose for centuries. Conversely, modern construction techniques may not always achieve the same level of durability.

Retirement marks a contradiction in human life. People celebrate the attainment of a job they once desperately pursued, only to celebrate again upon retirement. After retiring, individuals often take on voluntary roles within their community, as they cannot fathom a life devoid of purpose and engagement.

Desperation is an inherent part of the human condition. People exist in diverse environments, with different desires and aspirations. Some long for children, while others prefer not to have any. This variation is the essence of humanity, and the pursuit of distinct desires ensures that desperation is an enduring facet of the human experience.

Thus, the history of desperation is a testament to the ever-present nature of human longing and the continuous pursuit of fulfillment.



Born in Kitale, Kenya, Dominic Walubengo discovered his fervor for environmental advocacy amidst the captivating backdrop of Mt. Elgon. Currently residing in Njoro Sub-County, Nakuru County, he shares his residence at Njoro with his wife Lenah. Their home resounds with the laughter of their grandchildren during visits. Dominic dedicates himself to working with various environmental movements, empowering farmers to embrace sustainable practices, and fostering a love for nature.

His involvement often extends to collaborating with farmers in Bomet, Bungoma, Kericho, Nakuru, and Trans Nzoia counties of Kenya. His written works span an array of topics, including forest management, land tenure, and natural resource conservation. Through extensive research and expertise, Dominic has had a profound impact on shaping environmental policies and laws in both Kenya and Namibia.

Beyond his environmental pursuits, Dominic is a trained professional mediator, skillfully navigating complex situations and promoting peaceful resolutions. His remarkable ability to absorb and accept new ideas has positioned him as a leading figure in various fields, including artificial intelligence. “A Short History of Desperation,” marks Dominic’s debut novel, showcasing his storytelling prowess and offering readers a unique blend of cynicism and humor.

With an insatiable appetite for knowledge, Dominic continues to be a perpetual learner, striving to make a difference and inspire positive change in the world.

ISBN 978-9914-49-643-7



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