TO EACH ACCORDING TO HIS NEEDS & DESERTS, FROM EACH ACCORDING TO HIS ABILITIES

Share of person x in society σ = Basic income meeting the basic needs of x and x's dependents in σ + Extra contribution of x to the public good in σ

i.e. $$S(x,\sigma) = B(x,\sigma) + C(x,\sigma) \qquad (1)$$

In the case of an able-bodied individual x in a society σ where everybody has the right to ~~work~~ gainful employment, $B(x,\sigma)$ = ~~Basic~~ living salary × # of dependents unable to work. In the case of ~~a welfare society~~ an unemployed individual x in a welfare society σ, $B(x,\sigma)$ = Unemployment compensation. In a non-welfare society, $B(x,\sigma) = 0$ for ~~every~~ unemployed x.

The above formula for the 'for' component of the for-from couple combines 3 viewpoints: those focusing on need, desert, and social usefulness. It differs from the communist formula 'To each according to his needs, from each according to his abilities'.

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in that (a) it makes no room for parasites ("free-loaders"), and (b) it ~~encourages~~ incentives work done ~~above the~~ to meet more than the basic needs.

However, formula (1) could lead to extreme inhabitableness: see Fig. 1(a).

~~Fig. (a)~~ (b)

Fig. 1. Two divisions of the social pie: (a) ~~each~~ radical meritocracy involves large inequalities. (b) Moderate meritocracy involves bounded inequalities.

We must therefore supplement (1) with a restriction on the amount of power to be assigned for extraordinary service, e.g.

$$\sum = B \quad C(x,\sigma) = 2B(x,\sigma).$$