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TRULY-DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL & GOVERNANCE SYSTEM & GLOBAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE

§12.1 SHORTCOMINGS OF THE PRESENT (Political parties-based) DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE SYSTEM

The main drawbacks of the prevalent political and economic governance system are

- the party system, making it possible for political and financially powerful, immoral & incapable people to get elected by party-backing and financial support;

- capitalist domination, lack of economic democracy, and nonparticipation of the people in economic development;

- impossibility for well-qualified independent-thinking people (who do not subscribe to the manifesto of any party or who do not want their thinking and public-policies to be dictated by party politics) to be a part of community or state governance;

- nonparticipation of people in economic management and governance of the community;

- wastage of public funds on insincere election campaigns;

- wastage of time and money by elected party members in continuing political rhetoric and mud-slinging at other parties;

- waste of public funds to pay the salaries of non-functional elected members of parties that are not in power.

Generally speaking and more so in developing countries, **unqualified, incompetent and corrupt candidates** run for elections behind their party banner. Candidates get elected, based on the money support provided to them by affluent people and capitalists/corporations. They in turn are obliged to enact policies favoring their supporters. In developing countries with much less morals, their supporters are rewarded by government business contracts. In many cases, the State-government ministers have scandalous and criminal records. They have no concept of their political tasks and roles, and become politicians solely to become rich.

Thus, **Democracy can only be genuine** if the majority of the people are literate and politically-educated, ethical and moral. If these criteria are not met, democracy is only a sham, and a convenient means for the bold and selfish to become richer and/or more powerful. In the present system of Democracy, only people with party and financial backing get elected. Once elected, they spend their tenure-in-office to amass more money and/or influence, as well as denouncing their potential competitors from other parties. There is no scope for independent, educated and experienced, well-qualified and moral persons to get elected.

In the **democratic governance system involving political parties,** the party-politicians are continually obsessed with criticizing and running down the actions and policies of the other competing parties. In that process, they hardly do any constructive public-service work themselves. They are also not held accountable for their work and performance or (appropriately) lack of it, which gets dissipated in the overall party policy and performance. This can be verified by the day-to-day performance by the party-politicians (of many developing countries that are slack-listed as among top corrupt countries in the world), typified by their core-incompetence, apathy for any public-service work and total lack of in-accountability; the only nonsense one reads in the media is petty mind-slinging and shenanigans in the form of organized strikes and yujnas.

The present democratic system is only a system for people with money backing to get elected. It cannot be hence termed as democracy in the true sense of the world, and at best can be termed as political democracy. Further, because the system perpetuates capitalism, it does not provide opportunities for poor people to play participatory roles in business and industry, as well as in economic development and governance. So democracy in its present form may at best be termed as political democracy, but certainly not socio-economic democracy.

In democracy, there is governance by the party in majority. The ruling party can hence indulge in a lot of suppressive measures, such as in financial and home-affairs policies. It can even control the Judiciary and Education, and precipitate the nation into internal (inter-ethnic) as well as external conflicts. It is solely motivated by self-interest and sustenance.

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§12.2 ECONOMIC DEMOCRACY THROGH COOPERATIVES

In "true Democracy", it is necessary to:

- firstly, institute Economic Democracy, involving cooperative development and ownership of economic-growth engines, in the form of agricultural cooperatives, industrial cooperatives, distributors cooperatives, and purchasers cooperatives;

- secondly, abolish the party system of governance;

- thirdly, abolish the practice of financial support for election-campaigns from donations by wealthy individuals or corporations;

- fourthly, abolish the basis of stocks manipulation and currency trading

- and enact a system whereby competent individuals are elected as governance officers, and no single person dominates or dictates the governance body.

So what type of governance system is most suitable to nurture a self-reliant community?
In a community, we are advocating the formation of cooperatives in all facets of community-functioning, as delineated in chapter 3. **The basis of economic democracy is working cooperatively and hence cooperative involvement in all economic undertakings, as for instance involving** the formation of producers, distributors and consumers **cooperatives.** When this cooperation involves equal rights for the participating members, equal legal standing, mutual respect for one another and catering to mutual welfare, it is called coordinated cooperation. Economic democracy can be brought about by making all aspects of societal function (agriculture & industry, municipal & healthcare services, education and judiciary) cooperatively-based and incorporated as associations (for example, Teachers' association, Lawyers' association, etc.).

We can have cooperatives and/or associations of professionals engaged in all sectors of community function: farming cooperatives, municipal services, cooperatively owned and managed health centers (from polyclinics to tertiary-care centers), teachers

cooperatives'-owned schools, and cooperatively owned and managed small and medium-size enterprises (to yield better salaries for employees and better pricing for consumers).

So, starting from grass-roots, one develops an SRC economy by organizing all community functions and services in the form of cooperatives: by cooperatively living and working, as for example by forming work cooperatives, healthcare and educational cooperatives, food and provisions cooperatives, housing cooperatives and banking cooperatives. These cooperatives will be organized by pooling financial resources, and by obtaining loans from the SRC cooperative bank. The work-cooperatives will also undertake to develop housing and community services (hospitals, water and sanitation, electrical power, schools and transport facilities) for their workers and local communities, as well as help to start cottage industries and consumers' cooperative stores, so as to help provide employment for all.

Economic democratic system stresses local economic self-reliance and economic development, by using local resources (physical, intellectual and spiritual) and local initiatives. In developing countries, the first priority would be to produce the basic necessities of living, and indigenous produces and products from local resources for export and revenue generation. The government sector is to be primarily involved in providing social services, as well as in coordination and policy-making. The large and medium-scale industries and enterprises will be organized and managed as cooperatives. These principles have applicability to any economy, developed or underdeveloped.

§12.3 NEO-SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE (by Competent Elected Public–Service Officers)

The present party-system of democratic governance to the root of all societal ills. In the name of the party, huge funds are solicited and collected. The party system also promotes regimented thinking. As a result, it is impossible for a competent independent-thinking (non-party affiliated) person to get elected to public office. The party system of political governance promotes chronism, nepotism and corruption. In so many so-called democratically governed countries, the political parties are involved in all sorts of financial scandals, indifferent and even in ruthless treatment of people who they are supposed to serve,

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violations of human rights and crimes against humanity. The party system abets cover-ups of scandals by politicians.

In the current nonsense multi-party democratic system, huge sums of public money are spent in election-campaigns, while a big percentage of government-sanctioned monies for community facilities end-up in the coffers of the politicians. So, in the present system of democratic governance, one has to be rich and/or accumulate funding in order to contest elections or get rich after elections in order to recover one's assets spent on the elections. The elected representatives are supposed to be serving the people and the community. However, particularly in developing countries, these representatives act and function (and parade around) as if they belong to an elite class, and the people are nervous to approach them because of the power and influence they wield. There is no doubt that the present so-called democratic governance system constitutes gross neglect and abuse of the people in the guise of democracy.

Perhaps what can be the most impactful benefit of cooperatives is in Governance. We are hence **recommending an economic-democratic & party-less political-governance system**. How do we implement that? **In order to replace the present miserable system of governance,** we propose that each association or agency of a sector of community function (such as of healthcare, jurisprudence, banking & finance, manufacturing industry, agriculture, municipal cooperatives and/or agencies) elect two members, and put them up as well-qualified candidates (of known acumen) for the local Government portfolio, (represented by that particular) association or agency. The general public will then vote and elect one of these candidate (of known integrity) to administer the corresponding portfolio on the Local-governance Board. Hence, a local government will consist of people-elected representatives of, for instance, the Primary-healthcare system, Municipal system, Primary-education system, Industrial enterprises, Local-Banks, Sports council and Townships' councils.

Then, all these associations-approved and people-elected SRC government-legislators (with adroit credentials for their portfolios) would be able to totally concentrate on their roles and functions, without being entangled in inter-party sledging and squabbles. They will be

appointed for a three-year term, be totally responsible and accountable for their department's performance. Their re-nomination on the Governance-Board will be based on their integrity and performance. This system of Governance cabinet constitution will ensure appointment of Governance-board members having adroit qualifications for their posts, while also being totally accountable for the performance of their departments. It will also do away with the system of one person (the local party-chief) controlling governance. *This new Governance system will do away with the multiple party-system of pseudo-democracy, money-wasting mechanisms, corrupt governance, and introduce real democracy.*

§12.4 NEO-GLOBAL GOVERNANCE-ELECTORAL SYSTEM

In order to enable individual self-reliant communities of a Third world region to favorably compete and trade on equal terms with developed countries, the local self-reliant communities (SRC) need to be brought, together under the fold of Socio-Economic Blocs (SEBs) **Self-Reliant Economic Zones (SREZs) and Regional Federations** (such as the South Asian Federation, East African Federation, etc.), under a **World government**.

In the previous section, we formulated the electoral system of the SRC legislators. The **elected cooperatives' presidents and SRC legislators** will, in turn, elect the governance officers of the **SEB government**, who will then elect the ministers of the **SREZ government**. This will also be carried out on portfolio basis, so as to ensure and propagate knowledgeable voting as well as competency of the elected officers for their specific portfolios. All the **SREZs' ministers** (associated with specific ministries) will then elect RF ministers to the Regional Federations" with specific ministries) will then elect **SRF ministers** to the Regional Federations governments respective portfolios. Finally, the SRF ministers will elect one person for each portfolio to the world government. We will now illustrate this electorate system to governance.

Let us consider a regional federational political set-up of:

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- ✦ SRCs, **m** SEBs and **n** SREZs within a Regional Federation; let ✦ ≅ 25, **m** ≅ 20, **n** ≅ 10;

- a typical SRC will be denoted by **SRC-i** (i=1,……., ✦), a typical SEB will be denoted by **SEB-j** (j = 1 to m), and a typical SREZ will be **SREZ-k** (k = 1 to n).

- **p** (≅100) = average number of **associations** (of cooperatives, representing various types of professions) agencies (for community services) and councils (for townships' environmental safety & cultural affairs) within each SRC;

- **q** (≅10^4) = average number of **members** in each association/agency/council;

- **r** (≅ 10^6) = p x q = average number of **inhabitants** of each SRC

- **S** regional federations under the aegis of the World Government

The associations/agencies, and councils within an SRC can be, for instance:

- Educators & Teachers' association (**E&T** assoc), Medical & Doctors' association (**M&D** assoc), Legal and Lawyers' association (**L&L** assoc), etc.,

- Energy & Power-supply (**E&P**) agency, Water-supply & sanitation (**WS & S**) agency Land-transport (**LT**) agency, postal (POS) services, Transport (TRP) services, etc.;

- Corporations of Agricultural & farmers' cooperatives (**A&F** corp.), Manufacturers' cooperatives (**MF** corp.), Banking cooperatives (**BK** corp.),

- Citizens (CT) Councils (made up of voting-eligible-member residents who are not members of professional associations and agencies) to elect government candidates for neighborhoods'environmental safety & cultural affairs.

- Sports (SP) councils'.

§12.5 SRC & SREU GOVERNMENTS ESTABLISHMENT

In the previous section, we formulated the electoral system of the SRC legislators. What is now depicted, below, is that the '**q**' (≅ 10^4) members of each of the **p** (≅ 100) associations/agencies/councils elect their candidates to the legislature of the **SRC(i)** government (wherein i= 1,…... ✦). For instance, the E&T association elects/nominates its E&T legislator, the association of Banking cooperatives elects/nominates its Banking legislature. Thus, in all '**p**' number of legislators get elected to the local legislature of the self-reliant community "i" (SRC-i), as illustrated in **Fig 12.1.**

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E & T
assoc

E & P
agency

LT
agency

E & T
L

E & P
L

Ws & S
agency

L & T
L

A & F
Corp

Ws & S
L

A & F
L

SRC(i)

M & D
L

L & L
L

M & D
assoc

SP
L

LL
assoc

CT
L

BK
L

CT
Council
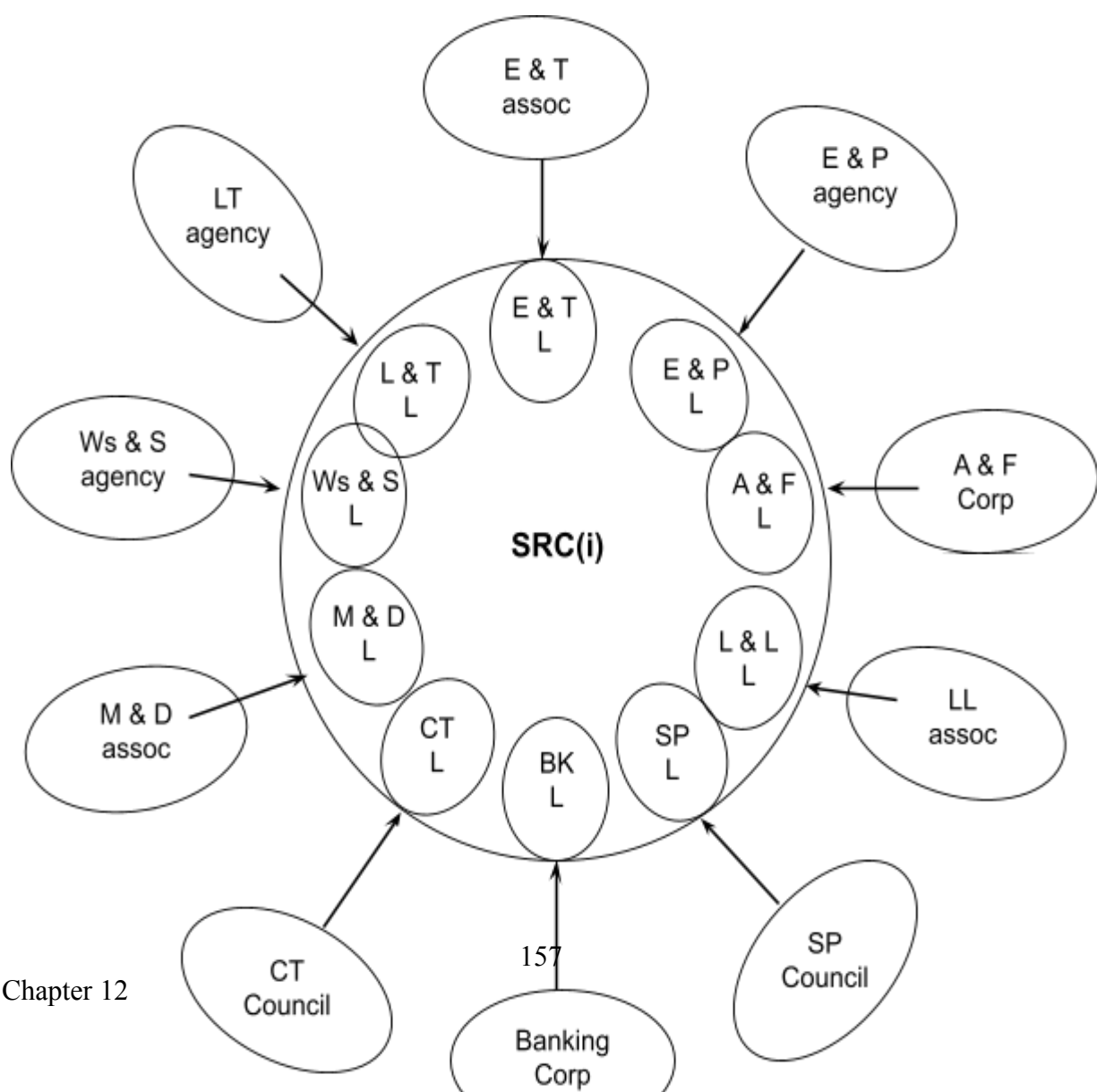
SP
Council

Banking
Corp

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Fig 12.1: Election of p number of legislators (for p number of portfolios) in an SRC(i)

This form of election will take place for each of the l SRC(s) (i.e., for i = 1, ……, ⨮), belonging to a particular **SEB-j**. Hence, **at the end of this first-level of election**, we will have elected for each of the ⨮ SRC(s) (belonging to a particular SEB-j):

● one E&T legislator to handle Educational policies & matters,

● one E&P legislator to be in charge of Energy & Power, and so on, as illustrated in **Fig 12.2.**
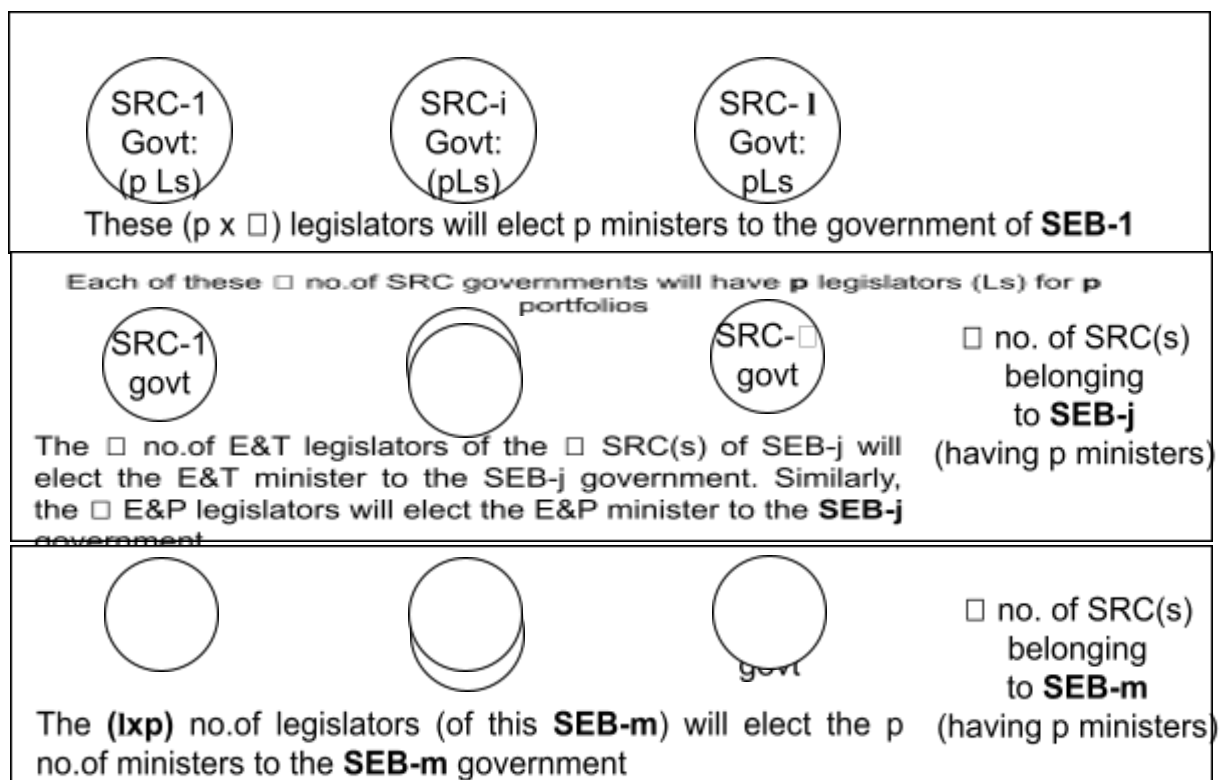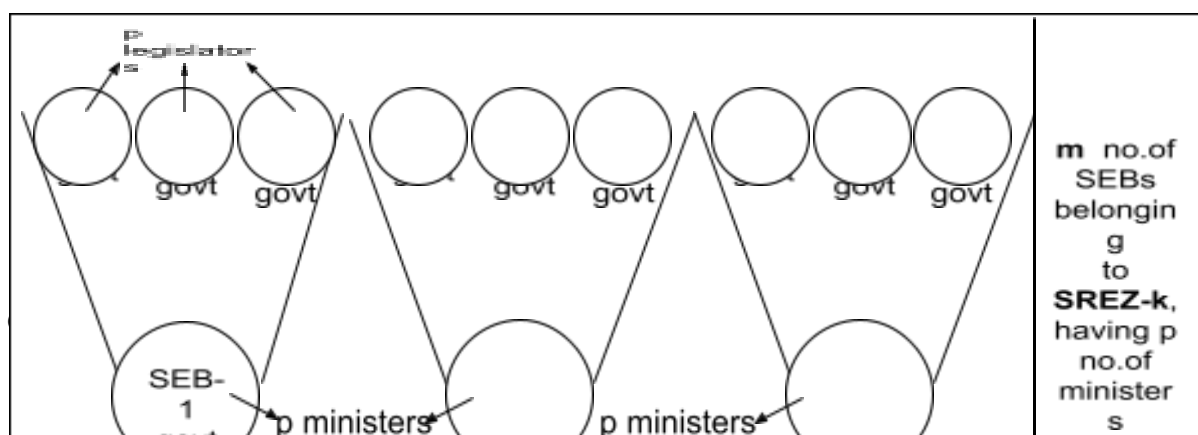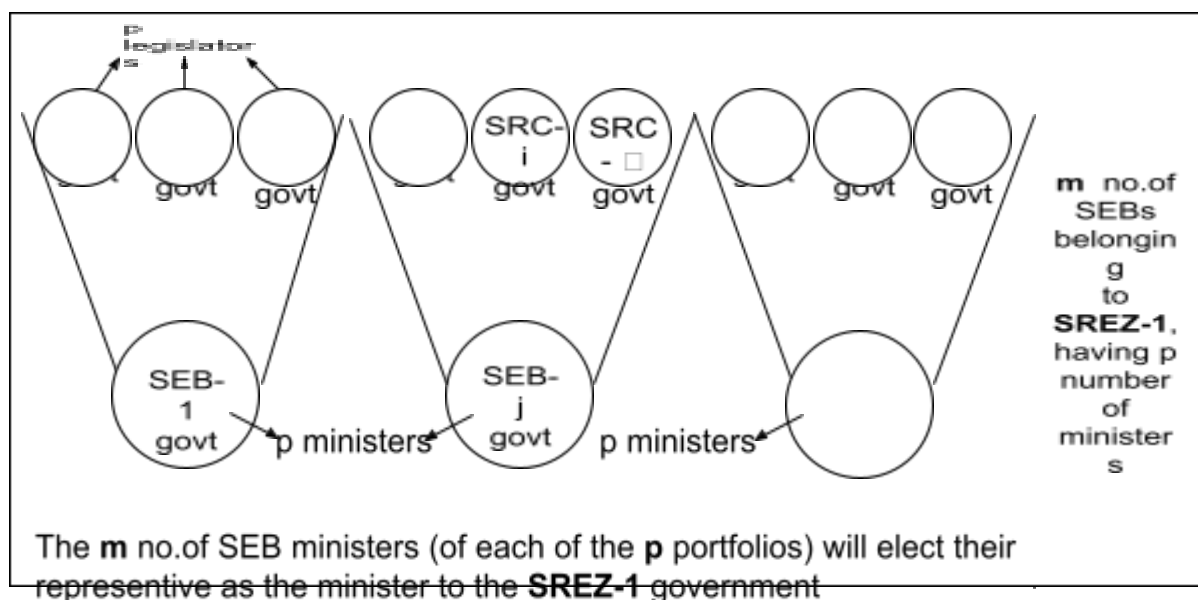

Fig 12.2: Electoral Constituencies of the m number of SEBs.

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At the next SEB level, the ✦ number of E&T legislators of the ✦ SRC(s) will elect their E&T representative to serve as the E&T minister on the government of the SEB-j, to which the ✦ number of SRC(s) belong. Similarly, the ✦ number of E&P legislators will elect the E&P minister to their SEB-j government. In this way, all the p ministers (of p portfolios) will be elected to the SEB-j government, as illustrated in **Fig. 12.2**.

Then, at the SREZ level, the SEB ministers will, in turn, elect the SREZ ministers for the p portfolios. Finally, the p number of ministers of each of the **n** number of the **SREZ(s)** of a Regional Federation (RF) will elect the p number of Federational ministers (for the p portfolios). This procedure is illustrated in **Figure 12.3**.

The **m** no.of SEB ministers (of each of the **p** portfolios) will elect their representive as the minister to the **SREZ-1** government

The (p x m) no.of ministers of the m SEB governments will together elect p no.of ministers to the **SREZ-k** government.

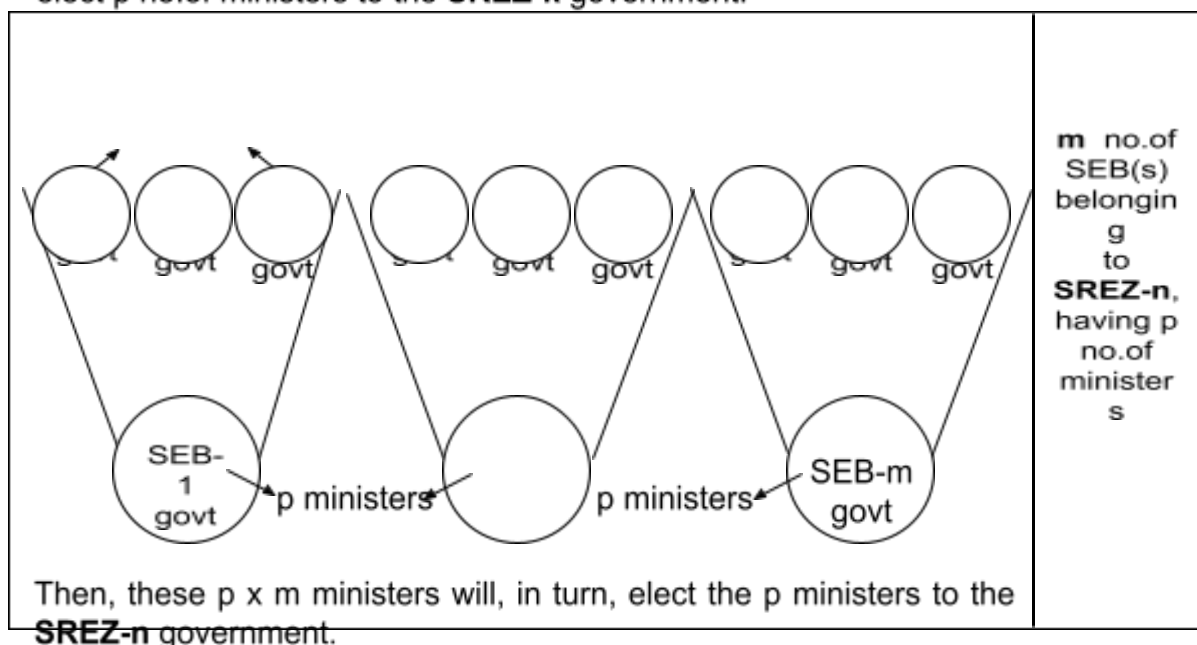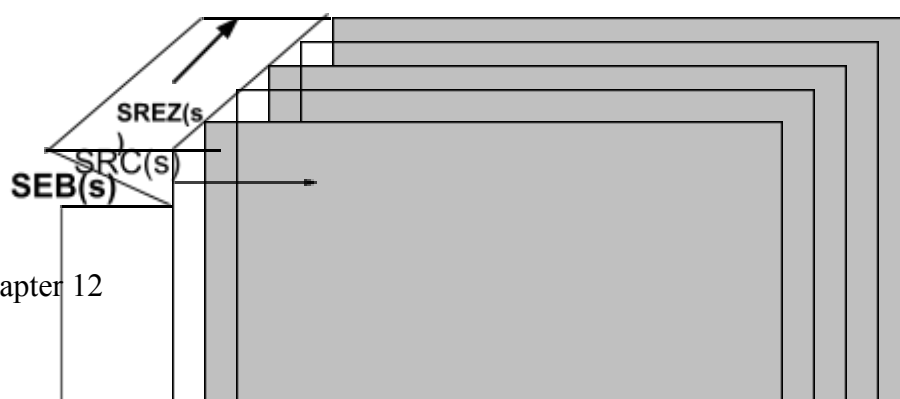| |
|---|
| **m** no.of SEB(s) belonging to **SREZ-n**, having p no.of ministers |

Then, these p x m ministers will, in turn, elect the p ministers to the **SREZ-n** government.

Fig 12.3: Governance structure at the SRC-SEB-SREZ levels

§12.6 CONSTITUTING FEDERATIONAL & WORLD GOVERNMENTS

At this point, we have an **m x ✦** matrix of ✦ number of SRC governments and **m** number of SEB governments, with each SEB comprising of ✦ number of SRC(s). Correspondingly, we will have a total number of **(p x ✦)** legislators for each of the m SEB(s). The ✦ number of legislators (of the ✦ SRCs) for **each** of the **p** portfolios of a particular SEB will elect **one minister for each portfolio** to their SEB government. Thus, we will have **p** ministers (of p portfolios) for each of the **m** number of SEB governments. This gives us a total of **p x m SEB ministers** in **each** of the **n** number of SREZ(s), to elect the p number of ministers for each SREZ government.

SEB-1:   ☐☐   SRC-1   SRC-i SRC-

                        (p Ls)   (p Ls)

      (p Ls)

SEB-j: SRC-1   SRC-i SRC-
        ☐☐

SEB-m: SRC-1   SRC-i SRC-
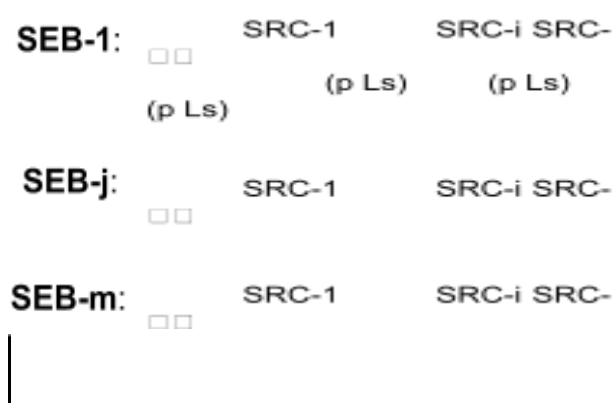   ☐☐

Fig 12.4: Political Structure of a Federation of n SREZ(s): Each of the n SREZ(s) (such as SREZ-1) comprises of m SEB(s), and each SEB comprises of ✦ SRC(s). Thus, as illustrated in the figure, each SREZ will comprise of (m x ✦) SRC(s). Each SRC will have p legislators, and each SEB will have p ministers (for the p portfolios). In each SREZ, there will be p SREZ ministers, elected by or from (p x m) SEB ministers.

Filling in the gap:

It is noted that among the ✦ SRC(s) of an SEB, one out of ✦ ($\cong 25$) legislators of a particular portfolio will be elected to the SEB government. That particular legislator will have been one of the two elected candidates of that corresponding association/agency/council (in a particular SRC), who was elected to the Legislature by the people. So, then, the other elected candidate of that particular association or agency or council would take his/her place on the SRC legislature.

Similarly, a total of **p ($\cong 100$)** legislators out of p x ✦ ($\cong 2500$) legislators would be elected as **p** ministers to each of the m SEB governments. So these **p** legislators would have to be replaced by the elected candidates of their corresponding associations/agencies/councils in their respective SRC(s). In other words, in each SEB, additional legislators would have to be replaced in their respective SRCs' legislatures by the second elected candidates of their respective associations/agencies/councils.

At the next level, yet another p ($\cong 100$) out of **pxm ($\cong 2000$) SEB ministers of a particular SREZ** would be elected to their SREZ government. So, these p ($\cong 100$) number of ministers

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would need to be replaced by the corresponding SRCs' legislators, who in turn would be replaced on the SRC governments by the second candidate of their respective associations/agencies/councils.

Now, for $l \cong 25$ and $m \cong 20$, if $p \cong 100$ SEB ministers are elected to their SREZ government, giving us $p = 100$ vacancies among the $(p \times m)$ ministers of m (=20) SEB(s). Hence on an average, p/m ($\cong 5$) ministers (of **p/m** portfolios) need to be replaced in **each** SEB government from their respective SRC governments. These p/m ($\cong 5$) ministers would then need to be replaced by elections to be carried out by the $(5 \times \text{⊁})$ SRC legislators of these 5 portfolios. This, in turn, means that 5 more legislators would have to be elected in their 5 SRC(s), or be replaced by the second candidate of these 5 associations/agencies/councils.

Finally, we come to the formation of the SRF government. The n no. of SREZ ministers, belonging to each portfolio p (for, instance, E&T portfolio) of the SREZ governments, will elect the SRF government minister of that portfolio. The SRF ministers will then elect the World-government minister of each of the p ($\cong 100$) portfolios, as illustrated in Fig 10.4. In this way, all of the ministers would be elected to the World government.

§12.7 IGNORANCE FACTOR IN CONVENTIONAL DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM

Let each of the total of $(\text{⊁} \times m \times n)$ number of SRC(s) be designated as **SRC-ijk**, belonging to the kth SREZ, j^{th} SEB and i^{th} SRC. For $\text{⊁} = 25$, $m = 20$, $n = 10$, there would be a total of **5000** SRC(s), in each federation. Each SRC would have **p** ($\cong$ say, 100) number of associations/cooperatives, and each of the p associations would have **q** ($\cong$ say, 10^4) number of people-members. This yields a total of 5×10^9 (= 5000 x p x q) population for that region (as for example the East-Asian region or federation).
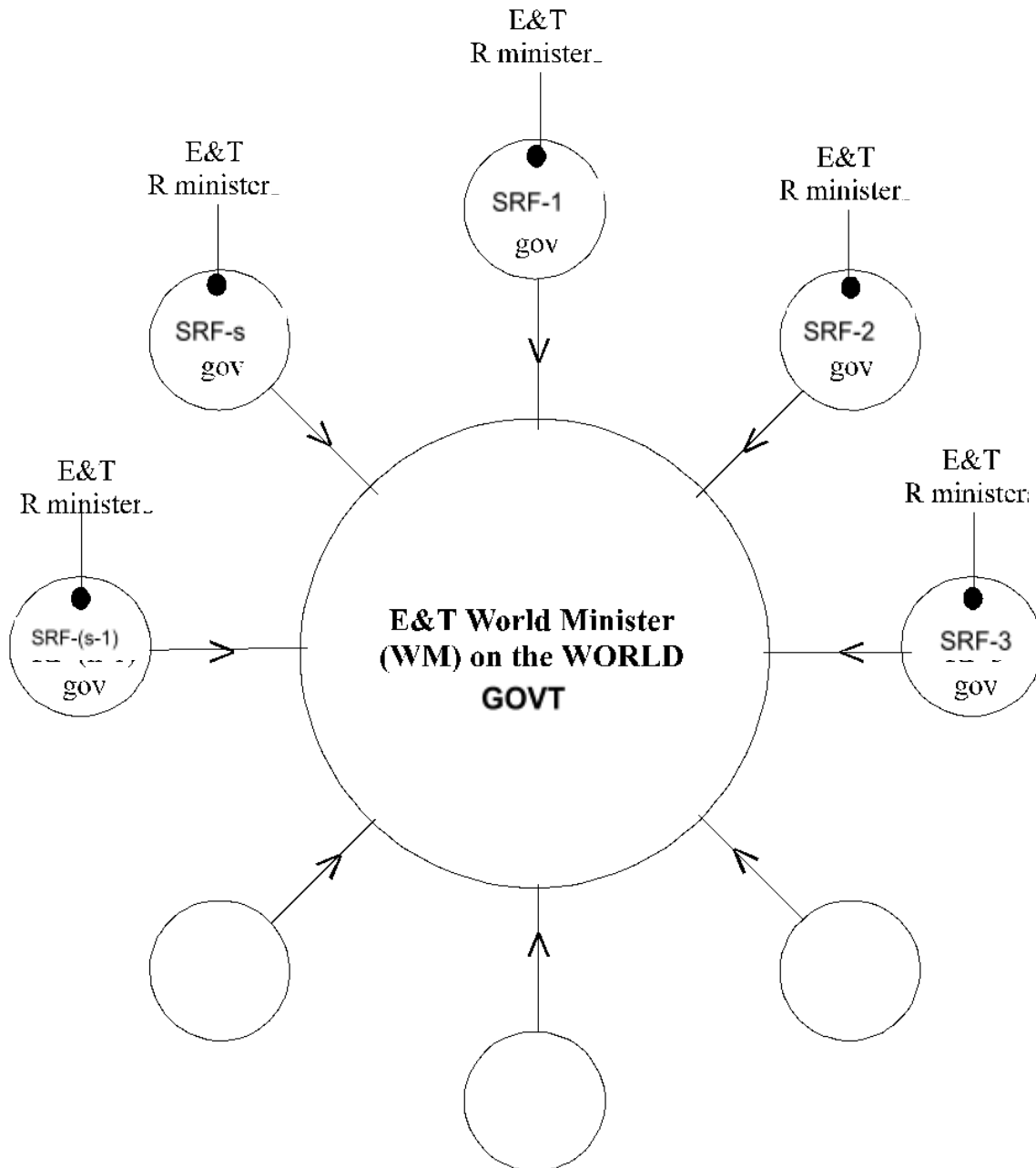
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Fig. 12.5: Election to World-government's Parliament

In the **conventional** political-party based democratic system, all the people would vote for all the candidates. In other words, all the **r** ($\cong$p x q) people ($\cong 10^6$) of an SRC would vote for all its **p** ($\cong$ 100) political candidates. In our **neo-democratic system**, we would have only **q** ($\cong 10^4$) people-members of each association/agency/council knowledgeably voting two capable candidates for a specific (i.e. each) legislative portfolio. No doubt, all the SRC people would then elect one of these two approved & knowledgeable candidates to be in-charge of that particular portfolios in the Legislature. So, in the conventional system, there would be

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q(p-1) or **990-thousand** (=$10^6 - 10^4$ = r-q) additional people voting in each SRC, for each SRC governance-candidate, who will be ignorant of the credential/competency of the candidate.

If we take into consideration that there would ⊁mn (≅5000) SRCs within a regional federation (RF), then there would be approximately 495×10^6 (= 990×10^3 * 5000 or **495 million**) **people voting in ignorance in that region**, making it a mockery of democracy! On the other hand, in our electoral system, each legislature candidate would be first elected by only the members of a particular association//agency/council, to whom the credentials and competency of the candidate would be well known. Thus, each of the associations, agencies and councils will present two well-qualified candidates to the general public, who will then elect one of these two candidates to govern the corresponding legislative portfolio.

> *People of one nation should feel empathy for people of all the other nations, in the true spirit of universalism. Let the universal refrain be that all people earn equivalently for their labor and/or knowledge, so that:*
> - *all the families and communities have equivalent life styles,*
> - *all people get uniformly respected, irrespective of their geographic inhabitation and other imposed labels,*
> - *we all live as one cooperative global family, with everyone attending to everyone's needs.*

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