

IMPLEMENTING BEST CONSTITUENT PRACTICE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

*Bringing Prompt Economic Development
Through the Resolution of Constituent Conflict*

Article 21-1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

**“Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country,
directly or through freely chosen representatives.”**

United Nations General Assembly resolution 217 A (III), December 10, 1948.

IMPLEMENTING BEST CONSTITUENT PRACTICE IN DEVELOPING NATIONS

Best Constituent Practice offers improved focus, and a clearer sense of purpose for resolving the existing state of affairs in developing nations, and with all deliberate speed. Best Constituent Practice can also help citizens of developing nations visualize how best to use their existing teledemocratic infrastructure in order to achieve Win-Win resolution of constituent conflict.

The teledemocratic infrastructure of a nation consists of the existing postal services and of the Internet, when used to communicate with legislators. The attached diagrams show how Best Constituent Practice can help an emerging nation become developed and wealthy in a prompt manner. The model is a result of a System-of-Systems scrutiny of the situation, and offers an overview of the typical democratic system of an early-21st Century developing nation. The model depicts the generative process that generates the desired results. Developing-nation citizens, in their role as constituents, can initiate the generative process by utilizing the mail and the internet to communicate with their legislators.

Exhibit A offers a conceptual view of the components of a legislative system. The figure illustrates a *public-service process* as it exits the executive function, and as it goes towards the people. However, it appears that stakeholders, including business managers and non-governmental organisations, are constrained from meeting the requirements of good governance in developing nations.

Currently those citizens and groups seem to communicate their disagreements, problems and proposals to the same executive function. By doing so, they comply with the direct citizen-participation alternative presented by Article 21-1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Yet at the same time, they create a badly oriented dialogic process. It is dialog about difficulties, but they are forcing a dialogic process to collide against the dominant administrative process.

Exhibit B illustrates the open cycle that occurs in developing nations, in which frontal impacts occur between the two just mentioned types of processes. It also depicts how the interference disrupts the delivery of public services in those nations. Exhibit C shows how, once developing-nation constituents are aware of the communication gaps that impede the resolution of conflicts -and start to act upon their new knowledge, the legislative system emerges into a good governance mode.

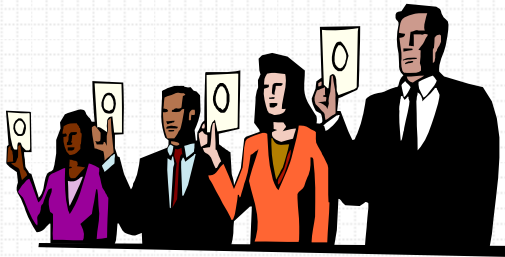
Since all residents of a nation are constituents, they can all fulfil the requirements of Article 21-1 of the UDHR, and fully satisfy the operating needs of their legislative system. By channelling their conflicts through their legislators, constituents utilize the public sector systematically to resolve conflict. Still, to communicate with their representatives, citizens need technological and logistics assistance.

The Teledemocratic Infrastructure Program (TIP) offers this assistance in the form of convenient Internet access, improved postal services, and knowledge dissemination so that residents of developing nations can contact their specific representatives in their national parliament.

Once the national legislature begins to fulfil its role with increased information from constituents, its stature will grow. It will start to harmonise the legislative structure of the whole nation. Newly unconstrained processes then enable the executive function to accomplish the mission of every democratic system, that is, to deliver public services that effectively improve the quality of life. These synergistic processes ultimately motivate manufacturers and service providers to invest in technology in order to increase private-sector productivity, ultimately leading to the sustainable growth of national productivity in all areas.

EXHIBIT A.

**THE MORE VISIBLE COMPONENTS OF A
DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM**



THE PEOPLE

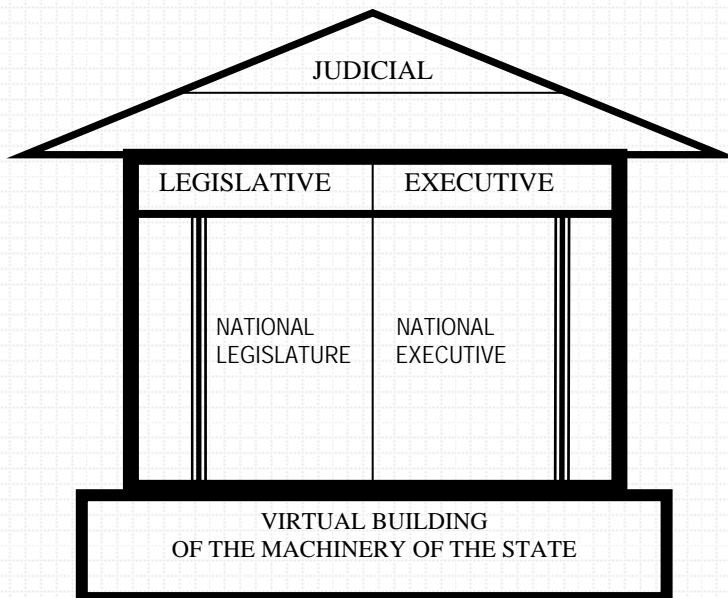
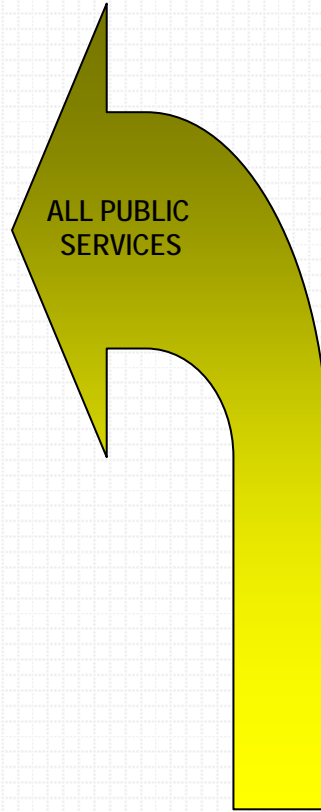
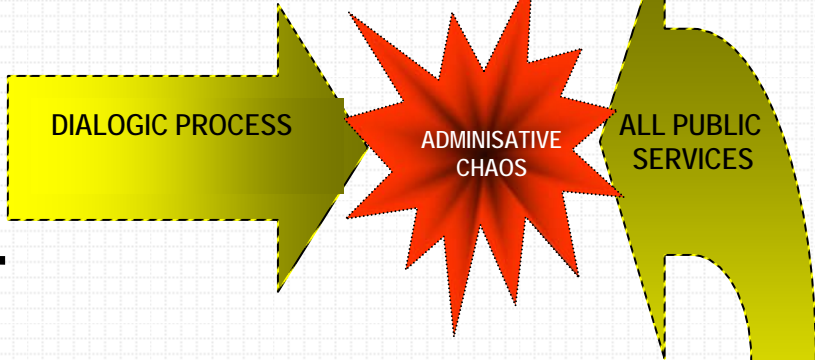
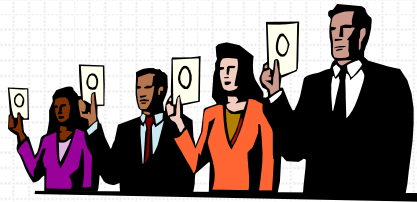


EXHIBIT B.

UNSUSTAINABLE GOVERNANCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

CONSTRAINED GOVERNANCE PRACTICE:
 Citizens petition to (or otherwise seek favours from) the executive function.

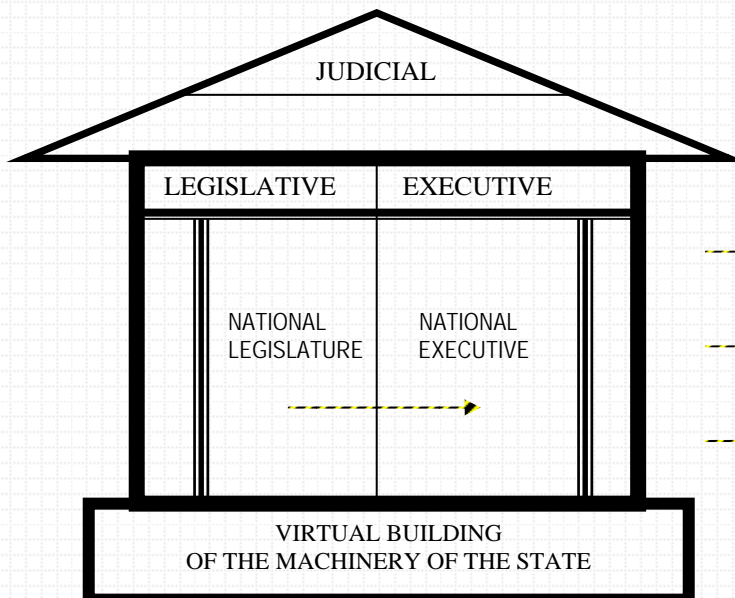


COMMUNICATIONS GAP: Conflict is not communicated formally to legislators. Organisational error increases social stresses; may lead to social exclusion or tribalism. Worsening cases may result in social unrest, factional power struggles and terrorism.

UNSUSTAINABLE PROCESSES: Administrative attention to lobbying & to petitions directed to same executive function disrupts delivery of already inadequate solutions to perceived problems. No grasp of dysfunctional process interaction causes administrative disarray. The chaotic situation makes it very difficult for the executive function to provide even basic public services. It may also open up the doors to systemic corruption.

CONSTRAINED OUTPUTS:
Inadequate public services

INPUTS:
No inputs

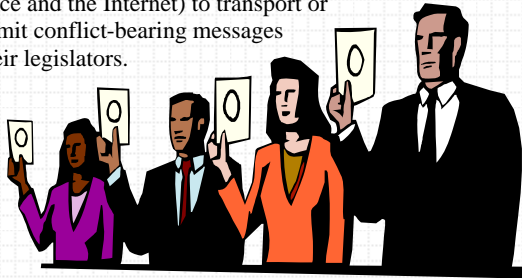


- DEFENCE, ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, HEALTH, EDUCATION, ETC.
- PUBLIC WORKS, SCHOOLS, AND OTHER REGIONAL SERVICES.
- MUNICIPAL SERVICES.

EXHIBIT C.

THE STRUCTURE OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

BEST CONSTITUENT PRACTICE:
 Developing-nation constituents utilize their Teledemocratic Infrastructure (postal Service and the Internet) to transport or transmit conflict-bearing messages to their legislators.



GENERATIVE PROCESS

GENERATIVE PUBLIC SERVICES

CONSTITUENTS OF THE VARIOUS NATIONAL CONSTITUENCIES

NEGATIVE FEEDBACK: Each response closes a cybernetic control loop and begets accountability.

QUALITY PUBLIC SERVICES:
 The result is a continuously improving quality of life, which motivates businesses to invest in technology in order to increase productivity.

JUDICIAL

LEGISLATIVE

EXECUTIVE

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

DEFENCE, ECONOMIC & ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY, HEALTH, EDUCATION, ETC.

PUBLIC WORKS, SCHOOLS, AND OTHER REGIONAL SERVICES.

MUNICIPAL SERVICES.

Constituent Conflict

VIRTUAL BUILDING OF THE MACHINERY OF THE STATE



The small solid-green arrow indicates generative parliamentary procedures for legislating the resolution of constituent conflict, and for correct resource allocation to the executive function.