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A Performing Democracy

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ISBN 978-981-97-4196-0                      ISBN 978-981-97-4197-7 (eBook)  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-97-4197-7>

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*This book provides another thought experiment in the context of a safety case experiment with a Political Intelligence App technology to bring about improvement to current political systems.*

*Dedicated to all mothers, like Neena Sharma  
and my late mother Jamoontee Bungsraz,  
who have, and wish on keeping their children  
safe despite the foibles from political regimes*

# Preface

The world is becoming a more complex place and with problems which evolve faster using the political system's complexity to mutate, the work of parliamentarians, and life of citizens are getting increasingly complicated. There are risks and wicked problems that can be eliminated through the design proposed in the book. Costs are ever-increasing as political system fails to improve citizen's lives in a timely manner. Assistive tools like purposive technology can go a long way to improve the political system creating a new culture that empowers and also reduces risk to democracy by design. Building on the previous theoretical framework which brings system engineering into politics this book focused on some ways to provide further guidance about how systems can be virtualised into capabilities with purposive technology upgrades for e-politics. Some of the material from my previous book is included for completeness. This should aid readers, and what I call critical citizens to improve the political system's behaviours they find themselves subjected to. The core idea is from their legacy political systems, they can develop the purposive technology that the industry can design to ultimately create system e-democracy capability as a knowledge system to improve their lives.

I would like to acknowledge the contributions of my colleagues, Emeritus Prof. Jim Jose from the University of Newcastle, Australia an active member of the university's Centre for African Research, Engagement and Partnerships. Prof. Anja Osei from Berlin Free University, as head of the Department for Comparative Politics, with a special focus on politics and society in Africa, for her insights through her field work in Ghana, Senegal, Togo, Sierra Leone, Mali, Gabon, Uganda, Botswana, and Cameroon. Also, but not least our industry partner, Mr. Vivek Jalan, an engineer with international exposure, and is CEO of a software company which was instrumental in the development of the Political Intelligence (PI) App for Rodrigues. Finally, Hon. Francisco Francois was elected member of the Republic of Mauritius, a parliamentarian and junior minister for Rodrigues whose inputs were used in the development of the App. An App that offered him a customised solution that met both the cultural aspect unique to Rodrigues and his visions for a future where he can do more with technology, e-democracy preparedness for the nascent e-politics vision. The material support from the University of Newcastle, Australia, and its

library staff was what contributed to the successful completion of the book, I would like to acknowledge the generous support from the School of Business for allowing access to this resource.

Then, there is my family, my wife Neena Sharma whose amazing support for and during the long hours required developing the second book over a three-year period, without her patience this would not have been feasible. My son, Karan S. Bungraz, whose personal journey as a software engineer and the many discussions that we had about the field of technology along with my friend Soupaya of Mauritian origin based in the US for developing cutting edge technology shaping productivity, these have found their way in this work. My cousin Navneet, a Mauritian citizen as a gastroenterologist now based in Ireland, for his incisive views about the comparative political system of Mauritius where some not following a rule-based system allows fraud and corruption to become normalised like in many other countries with weak democracies.

There have been many critiques about regimes, like Jai, a friend of Fijian origin initially subjected to discriminatory practices there from a divided nation of ethnic Fijian and others, now settled in Australia, for his political system regime comparisons. As a critical citizen in pharmaceutical business, whose insights for business and discussions about system approach and its benefits for conceptualising and developing solutions have been a litmus test. Also, to the many others for their unique experiences and discussions, Parag for his belief in ongoing education as knowledge journey, then perspectives like Nanda of Indian ancestry, subjected to discrimination in Malaysia his country of birth and now settled in Australia, he is a medical practitioner by training, close to a different political system like Singapore, to compare and critique political systems regimes. My friend Mahesan, an aeronautical engineer, and a classmate from PEC, understands that safety culture in the aviation sector which he applies that has been improved through operationalised technology, and it aligned to my similar experiences of the sector for quality suggestion which is a goal in this book for democratisation-worthiness standards and Political Intelligence technologies from design. Quality tech to mitigate, and as it improves, perhaps eliminate risks that are residual in operational political systems.

Such lived experiences in various political systems from people that I have met over a long period of time or shortly when I started writing, are insightful views about the work I embarked on. These views have provided a dose of realism to my ideas about political system risks. Realism as to why technology in today's day and age matters to assist society to create a new culture for collaboration rather than conflict which representational democracy is designed for. Especially given the critique, lack of good decision making from the current parliamentary system where incompetents, when in power, subject the many to their own idiosyncrasies and ideologies, or waste taxpayers' money with their fantasies resulting in budget deficits. For these critical citizens, the worse is decisions which these parliamentarians are unaccountable for, given the ways these are made, meaning the process it must be improved for productivity so budget deficits are something of a past dark era of uncertainty from limited concepts for how to breach the parliamentary productivity self-imposed barriers. There are many others I am indebted to who as critical citizens I



have been volunteering with to assist change in Mauritius which initiated my journey and interest in the field of applied e-politics over the last few decades.

Technology can be assistive in improving the decision-making processes in parliament with evidenced-based data. This people's input of evidenced-based data can also reduce the waste that makes a society actively contribute to major problems like climate change and ongoing budget deficit for future generations. In this vein, visionaries like Francisco Francois an elected politician, as critical citizens are in demand so technology can be embraced to collaborate and deliver the set of solutions to what for some in decision-making roles and functions are wicked problems. Wicked problems, that the parliamentarian cannot solve, and which keep getting deferred in the many representative democracies around the world during a tenure when in parliament. Worse is their lack of understanding of the potential that it offers for new and the waste of a window of opportunity to act.

Engineering brings both a practical framework which with assistive operationalised technology is a means for society to engage in different ways for solving some of the wicked problems that mutate faster into complexity despite the significant resources being applied to them. This wicked problem cycle is broken through the suggested model for a Virtuous Cycle. A new model virtual system with the new constructs like baseline management using configuration management functions for established democracy safety case is a clearly identified democratic baseline. Then, each new baseline, or democratic safety case upgrade, occurs to improve the e-political system by reducing democratic deficit, changes are implemented as upgrades from more capable technology operationalisation.

To maintain the democratic safety case, a new idea for a dynamic Constitution is equally proposed as a Type record under an e-democratic system social contract. A Type record that reflects the current needs of society and provides the nimbleness that an e-democracy as a virtual system capability requires. A safety case is proposed for further research that with designed technology purposively creates new capabilities for better political system with higher democratic content as standards for e-politics. A system upgrade for a social agenda through its parliamentary system of representation is for accountable and productive decision making and upgrades around the social agenda. As new technology comes on board, the e-democracy system improves the collaboration capacity between citizens and their representatives towards a virtual democracy in the traditional way. The Type record is for a collaboration in e-parliamentary work as a productivity improvement and enhancement case that also empowers its citizens with less red tape given a new culture that the use of purposive technology in political systems creates for e-politics.

It is expected that as quantum technology and AI-Artificial Intelligence mature these virtual political systems will be very different from the old obsolete systems for a different context and a different era. An exciting journey for the critical citizens willing to embark on upgrading their legacy political system towards democratisation preparedness using existing technology to develop dynamic social agendas for knowledge society creation in e-politics. This book prepares the journey for that virtual e-democracy to become through design an operationalised reality for social agenda knowledge outcomes of good life. In the democratic realm which some describe as a

marketplace for ideas, this book provides some guidance and tools to deliver active democratisation ideas in any political system's upgrade to operational democracy. Technology in this role is assistive to improve productivity and cutting wastage, a traditional use of technology, but now in a clearly defined democratic safety case for e-politics.

A special thought to Francisco Francois as a practicing politician for his ongoing belief in technology and his continuing journey to create a better Rodrigues' political system. Also, one for Mr. Vivek Jalan, a passionate engineer for his patience, inputs and whose experience in manufacturing industry and a passion for digital technology is a PI App for Rodrigues. The PI App described and mentioned in the book is to deliver a digital process of e-government and governing that improves service to all citizens for the context of Rodrigues. This led me to develop new ideas about industries' potential participation to collaborate as an incubator and assist politicians improve their productivity, a humble claim to the readers of the book.

The prototype App, PI App, now demonstrates that industry can deliver the purposive tools for politicians, like Francisco, if the political will exists to bring real change that critical citizens' voices call for. The idea for the Virtuous Cycle, I suggest here, was to capture these inputs for a realistic model for change in the context of global challenges like climate change, ocean plastic pollutions, and many wicked problems (poverty risks) that need enabling capability from technology to serve citizens better in nation states. Capability for doing things differently like for sustainable development, for government, business, and society is one for multiple helix collaboration around a citizen-centric model which is discussed in the book with an operational system's approach.

This work reflects the collective ideas of the many in my journey to improve political systems with purposive technology, some are with existing technology and some from technology yet to be created. Technology in this assistive role harmonises and equalises to meet citizens' expectations of both serve and be served in turn, a new capability for every democratically oriented individual. The first four chapters adapt and discuss systems with engineering design for virtual systems as a configurable dynamic democratic capability in Chapter 5 for e-politics. This is followed by a thought experiment to deliver access to government for a knowledge-based political system for a new field of Political Intelligence tech which then leads to quality of democracy and risks management through engineered technology Chapter 7, next is the facilitating role of industry to collaborate and deliver solution through incubation centres, Chapter 8. The final chapter is about critical citizens as the ones who will engage and take action to ensure that the technological capability is purposed to deliver the efficiency and quality for democracy. Technology is given a role for self-actualisation, a new culture with embedded technology, when it (PI) becomes routine aids within the upgraded political systems to e-democracy capable.

Purposive technology in e-political systems resolves wicked problems engagement like climate change and ocean plastic pollutions amongst the many issues that humanity is challenged with virtual systems, it also includes warmongers mitigation risks discussion with PI tech at the helm of a nation state. Critical citizens made capable with assistive technology is a message of hope that others may address

the systemic problems of democracy design through technology in their nation state. Problems solution, that is either collectively or individually collaborative in e-politics, is to ensure and assure that we have a better future through the upgrade of the current obsolete representative systems to a new e-democracy political system. This book provides some ideas for improvement for virtual collective collaboration and how engineering can assist individual citizens with appropriate technology for a new capability called e-democracy.

A Member of Parliament is a privileged role for any individual to represent their community or electorate, the highest critical citizen role for any citizen as CI of society. In this role, they are expected to be the individual who through the Constitution which empowers the parliament to make laws for the peace, welfare, and good government in that nation state, a messiah as per Aristotelian criteria. Purposive technology is the tools that assist them to deliver in this impressive mission they volunteer for, and which people expect they deliver. This window of opportunity can be used more productively to deliver to community expectations and with technological aids even exceed those expectations for a good life outcome during their tenures.

Like the Political Intelligence App development to improve the productivity for engaged parliamentary work, I commend this book to honest politicians wishing to make a difference in their service to their country. With technology, they don't need to be messiahs of hope, but human facilitators in the journey of change in the context of global growth of wicked problems requiring urgent fixes, one of which is the obsolete representational systems of representational democracy where they operate, and perhaps inhibits. It inhibits as the status quo simulates the same behaviours of conflict between two blocks and then a productivity barrier that cannot be breached for innovation given past behaviours repeated as future actions. Representational democracy system as practical democracy is limited; with engineering designs better e-democracy systems are feasible and operationisable if the political will exists in a nation state to move to e-politics.

Technology by equalising access to government reduces the distortion of elites' and elitists' expectations for promoting their own agenda and the attraction of citizens to anti-democratic narratives and ideologies promoted by some at every election event of a broken, vote auctioneering, representational system of democracy. Humans can and must do better, a race to the bottom is averted when system thinking starts the process of engineered change for the e-political!

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# Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Systems in Politics</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Civil Society: Democratised Relationships</b> .....	<b>59</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Business: In a Democratic Context Relationships</b> .....	<b>131</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Government-Democratic Framework Relationships</b> .....	<b>175</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Virtual Systems as Dynamic Capability for Business, Society, and Government</b> .....	<b>229</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Technology to Communicate for the E-Democracy Knowledge System</b> .....	<b>279</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Political System Technology Design for a Systemic Quality</b> .....	<b>317</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Industry as a Technology Partner Incubator</b> .....	<b>369</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>The Changing Role of the Critical E-Citizen Wanting Democracy</b> .....	<b>415</b>

# Abbreviations

AI	Artificial Intelligence
ALARP	As Low As Reasonably Possible
Baseline	A system configuration where CIs are arranged in a certain way to deliver a given function, democracy as FCI.
CI	Configuration Item, elemental building block of a system.
CM	Configuration management is an engineering technique for managing and controlling changes to a system.
Critical Citizens	Ethical people who as member of an electorate or nation state provide input to decision making in parliament through purposive tech like a PI App, may be an elected representative or head of state.
DEA	Democracy Enhancing App, communication technology to improve people engagement.
e-Politics	A new area to explore where technology assists politics synergistically.
EPSC	Engineering Proposal Safety Change, a structured process to make changes to a democratic baseline for safety case improvements.
FCI	Functional Configuration Item, the function achieved by CIs configured in a specific configuration.
Holism	a whole of system thinking, includes support and resources required by the system to deliver a desired function.

Knowledge-Based System	A political system using purposive designed technology for serving society, citizen-centric.
Metareasoning	An emergent field for using digital cognitive abilities.
ML	Machine Learning
MP	Member of Parliament
PI	Political Intelligence new field proposed for the political
PI App-Political Intelligence App	A digital communication App using smartphones to allow inputs to an elected representative and outcome from the representative intervention.
Political System	Three subsystems arranged in a certain way to interact with each other to deliver the political system for system upgrade.
R&D	Research and Development
Reflexivity	the speed of action which is timely.
Representative	An elected member representing an electorate from their selection by the people in a representational democracy during an election event, ideally a critical citizen.
Safety Case	A baseline that assures a level of safety and when CM techniques are applied ensures safety is maintained and retained, is part of the Constitution document specifications.
SE	System Engineering
SEAM	System Engineering Assessment Model-ongoing improvement to techniques and procedures in SE
SoS	System of Systems, a specific configuration of a set of systems to create a function, customised political system, or e-democracy as virtual political system.
Type Record	Specification for a system, here a democratic system as described in the specification document called Constitution for a political system.
Virtual System	A dynamic construct which allows purposive technology to improve its function, like an e-democracy configured capability, or wicked problem configured solution capability.
Wicked Problem	complex problem that mutates faster than the solution applied to fix it.

# Chapter 1

## Systems in Politics



### 1 Introduction

A system is an idea, in the marketplace of ideas, for a democracy here. It is a way to think about complexity and of building or designing relationships between components that make up the democratic system. System thinking is linked to system theory. In politics system thinking started in the 1940s but its progress was unlike that for engineering which deals with complex design and operationalised solution development. In politics system thinking did not until recently come to the fore. Politics is an area of competing theories based on ideologies, ideologies that often clash, system was suppressed by critical scholars (Bungsraz, 2020b). The system journey in politics is described below. The world today has become more complex and a representative system as the closest form to a democracy is an underperforming operational form in politics, a design flaw (Hindess, 2002), and its policymaking 'was expected to be taken up locally and by a variety of non-state agencies' (Hindess & Dean, 1998, p. 3). There are, those who rule the *ins* who in many cases are unaccountable during their tenure. These *ins* are often exploiting the democratically oriented political system's weaknesses. With the *ins*, the power is unaccountable to the people until the next election, for with a competitive model of representations the *out* or opposition just oppose trying to seek power, this is a wasteful system of policymaking. Parliaments were meant for consensus building for collaborations not obfuscating the decision making towards opacity.

Systemic weaknesses, that from the parliamentary opaque decisions making, create risks as they are prone to support the *ins* corrupt and bad decision making. In the current operating environment of these representative democracies, the other issue confronting these rulers are complex problems or wicked problems that seem beyond their abilities to solve. Wicked problems if mismanaged, like budgets which are squandered, are creating significant debt burdens to the people as ongoing problems in many of the nation states even with democratically oriented representative

political systems. The representative system is under pressure from complex problems or wicked problems that allow the ins to profiteer from. In these legacy systems, as complexity grows for political systems, a risk emerges for democracy itself from the inadequate decision making of representatives. There is uncertainty for fragile democracy's persistence. Given the complexities at play in this area, if the conceptual framework and design remain inadequate to address lack of citizens' inputs to government, then the systemic pressures perpetuate the wicked problems' capacity to mutate further and disrupt. System thinking and technology symbiotically break this cycle of parliamentary underperformance. This potential improvement of system performance is from technology's synergistic evolutionary productive capability when integrating dynamically in virtual systems designs with purposive configured components that democratise, self-actualise to democracy. We explore this systems approach application further below and introduce a new engineering construct to develop a framework for political system upgrades for improving productivity in the book.

## 2 Parliamentary System Productivity

Technology allows the parliamentarian (MP) to use system thinking to work within increasingly complex environments where they need to operate and deliver. Many actors in the role of parliamentarians, focus on the creation of a mask along the line of an Aristotelian model for eminence. This historically is a perceived eminence for consumption by the people, an image, be it for spin doctoring and its projections, and or, in our communication era, the media manipulation to that effect, a side effect is it now includes an industry where the people are being bombarded through various multi-media platforms. On the other hand, there are thinkers like Descartes, who advises those who seek to find knowledge that this knowledge must be useful to the welfare of the people, welfare work is a Member of Parliament (MP role) claim for being selected at an election event. Parliamentary work is welfare work, where the elected serving as Members of Parliament (MP), are to seek the knowledge creation that must be useful in life (Cristaudo, 1991; Descartes, 1850). System thinking in engineering pushes this idea of useful knowledge further as to create practical use for those ideas and knowledge. Engineers using the speculative they develop the new, they are innovators about what may be, and these hypotheticals, when using system engineering framework, they are translated into action for how it can be. A powerful framework for creating new through a system approach, a new area to explore. An approach that we adopt and adapt in the book in various ways to benefit parliamentary productivity.

So, in the book, each nation state treated as a system is provided a framework despite their having different wicked problems to tackle. Some of these nation states are not even democratically oriented, this creates another layer over some very complex issues and more uncertainty for the individual citizenry in those systems. It complicates policy development by the government and governing through the



parliamentary system. System thinking provides a degree of certainty for the three subsystems, society, business, and government, that make up the political system to be simplified with a system of systems (SoS) approach. System breakdown into smaller systems, using SoS, is to reduce the impact of the wicked problems on the citizenry (society) and business. For parliament, a system approach may assist citizens and businesses to both contribute to solutions as well as potentially work collaboratively with the rulers to upgrade their political system with technology. The book uses the system thinking which is adapted from engineering design to deliver solutions framework to complex problems. System engineering design is a methodology that ensures that the solution works within the system, complex or otherwise, where it is being applied. Engineering assures, it brings democratic certainty through political system design (Bungsraz, 2020b).

As more problems emerge, the representative system already under pressure becomes without a system approach underperforming given it grows in complexity, a complexity to which the parliamentary system responds. This response is with an increased number of legislations that as red tape feeds an already complex system for both business and society. The complexity at the system level, this has a detrimental effect in terms of costs on every subsystem of the state linked to it like civil society, business, and the government. Every nation state, in the book, will be treated as a generic system which has some form of representational governing system in place to manage the affairs of the state using technology. To reduce complexity, political systems can be configured in various ways to create the nation state, around a Parliament and its underlying domains and processes. This political system construct is configured in different ways with technology, as we even explore virtual system with short, or long, life cycles. Technology allows Configuration techniques into virtual system in some ways, that as a subsystem management technique, is a reductive approach if one wants to focus on a smaller section of the nation state. System and subsystem, a System of Systems (SoS), is explored further, with SoS they provide a new way to innovate and configure the components (called Configuration Items here) for the functioning of the nation state to deliver functional democracy (FCI) as a practical design around a parliament (Bungsraz, 2020b). Technology is brought to be assistive and develop productive capabilities of every subsystem that make up the political system's configuration.

### 3 Why System Thinking

Due to the complexity of current political systems most decision makers are confronted with wicked problems. An engineering approach to solve these wicked problems is through a system of systems (SoS) approach. Democracy is an idea about equality where everyone is treated fairly as part of the whole, which is society. Equality and fairness create challenges, social problems are complex at the state level. Social problems in a complex context represent wicked problems that require

new ways of thinking to find solutions that are both equal and fair. Systems engineering has been used since the 1940s to solve problems and to innovate. In politics, it provides a new way to create tools that can assist in developing solutions to wicked problems, a design issue seeking an engineered solution.

Democracy itself is a wicked problem as in practice its solution is yet to be designed. Representative democracy is a contested idea, assumed as a workable people rule system, in this sense, it is incomplete and a wicked problem awaiting a solution. For some (Bungsraz, 2020b), it is a design issue to be resolved using the system engineering approach. Some scholars like Dahl equate society as a marketplace of ideas and the system of representative democracy in this sense is a pluralistic one which he calls polyarchy (Stinebrickner, 2015). In the polyarchy the ideas compete, these ideas include ideological ones from the society, ideology which is implemented then shapes democratic and autocratic value systems or regimes. Both democratically oriented and autocratically oriented regimes will be called political systems here, as the use of technology as discussed in this book is purposive, it is to enhance democracy in a political system or a democratisation process design. We assume that society wants a democracy in the nation state which adopts the engineering framework for solutions development and implementation.

System and system engineering allow the design to be incremental. It is managed through the process of configuration management (CM) using CIs (Configuration Items) and FCIs (Functional Configuration Items). System engineering, adapted here, ensures a new framework for democratisation that allows new concepts like Type record or democratic specifications in a Constitution, baselined using a safety case, it is to be actualised or operationalised in practice. System and technology symbiotically provide a degree of dynamism for political system change and a system upgrade to self-actualisation. Once actualised as an upgraded system, it evolves, and the democratisation continues to add new capabilities using the Constitution as a dynamic document for allowing new purposive technologies to assist the democratisation process. In this democratisation process, the actualised system generates new baselines, safety cases, that are clearly identified with changes to the Type record or Constitution.

The ongoing management of the democratisation capability is through a safety case construct. A safety case assures the people about the degree of safety of the system or that the democratic deficit is not increased. Assurance is by either the new technologies being used or the people performance improvements in the decision-making role when selected as representatives by the people during an election event. Performance assurance, for example, is that they are not exceeding their delegations of powers. System thinking assures citizens that a given degree of democracy exists in the political system, it provides certainty through the safety case baseline. Each representative must show that they have not during their tenure reduced the safety case of the system which they were entrusted with at the beginning of their tenure. It eliminates systemically the weaknesses that representative democracy allows when delegation in its current form is made to political parties, a risk to society and business for democratic system certainty.

Political parties as organised CIs are to deliver on their social contract through their social agenda. They must perform during their tenure and show improvement for the safety case of democracy. Democracy, from the baseline management through configuration control, will be a dynamic capability where the people as the Configuration Controllers are exercising configuration control on the democratic system. People renew the political party's tenure after being convinced that neither system democracy nor the social agenda underperforms from each representative that is seeking re-election or new ones hoping to be elected. Social agenda is from people's inputs and can be welfare oriented and reduce waste as argued by those seeking to become representatives.

Representation which for some is through a representative democracy model (Held, 2006), it can be explored through qualitative or quantitative research for democracy. Usually, quantitative approach is about facts and a set of what questions being investigated, while qualitative approach is more in-depth research about perceptions and a set of why questions that must be answered. However, in engineering design we are using engineering methodology, which is about what, why, and how questions, and when. Engineering design methodology is about finding and developing solutions to problems that work and when to apply it. It may require experimentation and data gathering for the identified system to design the performing democracy.

Engineering solves a problem through the design of a solution or a set of solutions. For politics, its use is with the system engineering approach which is investigated at Bungraz (2020b). Democracy is an engineering design issue as it is yet to be realised. With technology this design problem can be solved in an innovative manner. The design is either incrementally operationalised using tools that improve productivity in the existing system and its institutions or with a new approach called system thinking from a bottom-up and top-down approach. From both bottom-up and top-down approaches, representative 'democracy' has a systemic performance problem given that in practice even the 'strong representative democracy' they suffer from democratic deficit (Bungraz, 2020b). An identified problem of representative democracy is democratic deficit given as per Hindess (2002) the design itself is flawed.

An alternative method to seek solutions for the systemic weakness, a democratic deficit encountered for representation, is in the area of system thinking. System thinking is used with technology to upgrade underperforming representative system (Bungraz, 2020b). Legacy system upgrades with capable technology, it is used to democratise, this theoretical framework which has new potential through the advent of new technologies, a modernisation framework for efficient democracy that is emerging in politics (Bungraz, 2020b). To address the underperformance, from democratic deficit, which ails legacy system of political representation, engineering of the political system provides a new way of thinking to permeate the political. In this chapter we use system engineering thinking to explore key components that allow democracy to be upgraded through technology, it is treated as a upgrade design issue as Bungraz (2020b) argues or a modernisation project of legacy systems.

Modernisation of political system with technology is crucial for the progressive development of a country, it upgrades legacy systems through design. This new system thinking provides the upgrade framework for the theory and practice of a performing e-democracy design. Engineering provides a means for exploring solutions, some experimental, to assist democratic values to emerge through purposive tools customised for the task. Purposive tools that empower and enable citizenry acculturation into political person transformation, a technology, and people symbiosis culture. Political persons are necessary as a condition for the process of democratisation of the political system. Representatives (MPs) must as a minimum be a political person given the need for agency to create and maintain a democratic system. These political persons are also termed as critical citizens in this book, refer Chapter 9.

For the conditions for a democratic system for example, scholarly literature Lipset (1983, pp. vii–viii) examines political man and refers to Aristotle assuming that ‘the many are more incorruptible than the few’ arguing that the best citizens must rule and they should be many. Also, when ruling they, as the best citizens, must have a systemic equilibrium around the idea of equality. He posits that the society collectively shapes the type of political system from the relationships and political processes that are occurring in that system, a new political culture. Lipset argues that democracy is linked to social systems and the values of that society, and that systemic legitimacy to those in power to rule is for creating consensus when making decisions for the community, a collaborative system.

So critical citizens and their nurturing through education and technology aids are required by society. While Lipset argues for the importance of conflict by those who rule with the ins and outs (representatives), the outs are as keepers of a check on the ins vested power (Lipset, 1983, pp. 1–2), but here using system thinking we provide the means (like the PI purposive technology) of channelling the inputs for both the ins and the outs of empowered individuals as MPs. Collaborative tools are designed so that many can provide inputs to those selected for parliamentary representatives’ roles. In so doing the systems with purposive technology they are geared to the basis for consensus building, as a common agenda can be identified and opportunities for collaboration explored. Through the appropriate systemic processes described below, and using the capabilities from technology, a common agenda is an outcome to be collaboratively prosecuted for society’s benefit. It shifts the current political system from one of prompting conflict to one of collaboration from the many when elected by society. Representation is the core function in the political systems that humans use in practice to manage the business of politics its quality requires representational democratisation. Technology and the framework discussed in the book provide the means to explore representational collaboration for productivity that benefits both society and business.

When Aristotle mentioned the virtuous, he was perhaps individualising the business of politics with the idea of rule and being ruled in turn, the ideal for a representative system. The essential qualities that the function of representation requires for the role of its members that wield power to run the affairs of the country or nation state are based on virtuous service. A business of politics in democratically oriented

countries is through elections and a Parliament role for a tenure as MP. Representation with the voting system, in a democracy-oriented country, is a cyclical tenured system. This current representational system with cyclical tenures made the demos an aspirational goal, and democracy, for representation by the many, a yet to be designed system. The system concept when it emerged in the 1940s, in politics as discussed below, has not succeeded as it was not linked to technology. System engineering along with current communication technology makes the demos as a democratic ideal, feasible by design, as an e-democracy design. The e-democracy, which system thinking conceptually allows, refers Bungraz (2020b), here it is an upgrade to the business of politics using a Virtuous Cycle. The Virtuous Cycle or democratisation model is discussed further in later chapters of the book, it requires a paradigm shift to system thinking with technology as enabler. This democratisation is a symbiotic relationship, it is a pre-requisite for the Virtuous Cycle transitioning legacy systems to an evolutionary e-democracy design.

System thinking is a different way of exploring politics for consensus and the political collaboration that democratises from different configurations. Democratised systems are constructed as we bring in with technology a key element of transparency and thus accountability towards productivity for both the ins and the outs. System's productivity change is in the form of a transformed political system to create collaboration-oriented designs or outcome-oriented democracy. As from the proposed design changes to representation when implementing purposive technology, a new culture emerges noticeably away from a combative competitive conflictual approach, which is the current norm. There are new opportunities by those selected in office for collaboration for the common good identified and technologically enforced. A common good agenda generated from technology use is created to be prosecuted in parliaments to create better productivity. With a system thinking, both blocks those ruling which are the ins, and those in opposition that is the outs, would have an opportunity to collaborate for the common good from their electorate's inputs. Technology allows cleavages to be identified and addressed. So, from inputs from the many, a systemic collaboration is possible if purposive technology enables the many to reach consensus through its few, as representatives in a parliamentary setting who get to compete to achieve the maximum good. Having every MP working towards the same goals, common good collaborations, is a significant productivity gain for representational democracy.

Systemic collaboration with purposive technology designs creates the best communal outcome for consensus building systems, an upgraded parliament. Lipset (1983, p. 9) identifies that 'bureaucracy is one of the chief means of creating and maintaining consensus', this book identifies new bureaucratic functions to enable the political system to upgrade so it can behave collaboratively to create a new form of performing democracy through purposive built technology as an enabler for those new functions. Inputs from the many, a condition for democratic citizenry, are met through the purposive technology designed to allow inputs and communicate outcomes for assessment by the citizenry. Configuration Item is the building block of the state, this building block at the lowest level is the individual. Fleiner and Fleiner (2009) trace the relationship between the state and humans which then becomes

enshrined in a document like a Constitution which defines the political system for a nation state. These Constitutions were developed under various contexts as described by Fleiner and Fleiner (2009), and suited to a certain set of circumstances with the existing technologies at the time of draft. Evolutionary progress of these nation states from those beginnings have been a trial and error from the regimes that contested and won the power to rule. Using an engineering term called Type record it may be timely to seek for an upgrade to a working democracy Type record for each new context faced by each political system today. These ideas of the Constitution as a Type record are expanded further in the paragraphs that follow. Type record specifies the democracy that the citizenry want, and which must be adhered to by those entrusted to run the affairs of the country. Bad bureaucracy can also contribute to systemic failures that undermine democracy. We explore system design a bit further with some reflective questions as aid below.

## 4 System at Component and Functional Level

System can be as small for the designer as required. It can be made up of one Configuration Item or as large as one wants it (one or more set of Configuration Items). A system of Systems, SoS, is created to study (explore) or build (design) the subject of interest. Usually, a system is a set of Configuration Items made to work in a given way to produce a function or also called a Functional Configuration Item (FCI) (Bungsraz, 2020b). An atomic system can be said to be comprised of electrons, protons, and neutrons as subsystems and they are the building blocks of the atom (CIs) which itself can be identified by the number of such subsystems that make the atomic system configuration (an FCI). Using this concept, we can either drill down further into the building blocks of the atom subsystems (a CI), like proton and neutron, into muons being an elementary particle (a CI of proton and neutron) or aggregate the atoms as building blocks to the next level which are molecules (a larger FCI) as supra systems with their own properties depending on the configurations or functions which are for observation or design.

System for our purpose is a construct that allows one to select the level of abstraction or CI that one is interested to study some phenomena, relationships, or properties which are the FCIs that the system under study is configured into and exhibits. It is a way to provide explanatory value to the object under observation, that is how CIs create complexity when they are configured to become FCI. The system is observed at the level where we as observers are interested to explore and understand some relationships or behaviours. It is also a means to design as we bring components (CIs and FCIs) together in some configurations to create systemic functions that are desired like a system e-democracy or prime CI. This prime CI will exhibit in the given configuration a functional property or FCI that is democratic, a democracy that is customised by its Type record definition or Constitution. Different political systems as prime CI (sets of CI or subsystems configured in specific ways) will have

different democratic FCIs given their inherent level of democratic deficit at a given time.

An important idea is that when systems are studied in certain configurations, the electron, neutron, and proton levels and its building block relationships, it is to build an atomic system. Now the atom will have its own properties based on the configurations that are based on number of electrons from a given state or baseline (ionic form) which makes it positively or negatively charged, or if in its nucleus with number of neutrons variances from a baseline, which makes it exhibit stable or radioactive properties with decay life cycles. Now other configurations from these atoms at the molecular level, it gives different atomic configurations a specific molecular property in those configurations. There are different things that are discovered in terms of the molecular properties shaped by the atomic properties. Each configuration allows the system under study to exhibit different properties (FCI).

The system will have relationships at the building block level that allows at the molecular level inherent properties to the system at that level to create novel properties that may be unique in design, an e-democracy system configuration that empowers for example. The relationships at the building block level may or may not be simple but when bounded, the atoms in certain configurations allow design of the larger molecules whose properties may be of interest to the study, like a democratic social system. System thinking can therefore provide a means to think about the world around us in terms of CIs and FCIs. As from atoms different molecules can be made and these configurations result in different properties, properties that are of interest being useful, like if we link two atoms of hydrogen (CI) to one atom of oxygen (CI), we have water (FCI) or two atoms of oxygen (CI) to one atom of carbon (CI) to result in carbon dioxide molecule (FCI). What one needs to understand is to link two atoms of hydrogen to one oxygen atom configuration requires a different process than when one links two atoms of oxygen to carbon into a carbon dioxide configuration. From conceptual design for the properties or molecule required, one may choose a process that results in the configuration for the desired configuration. System thinking provides a means to decide which process to follow a democratisation one as per the Constitution (the Type record) or something else. This system thinking opens a new type of area for study in politics, one that is purposive. The conceptual is configured through specific processes to engineer and deliver the specific outcome that is desired from the designed system.

The relationships to create the links are processes which the hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon go through called combustion. When configured to become molecules of water or carbon dioxide both processes that exhibit heat or combustion are also called oxidation but the resulting properties of the two configurations of oxygen are water and carbon dioxide, they are very different molecules. In practice, politics resulting in each model of democracy is based on a premise of the process that it leads to a democracy, and the resulting individual empowerment is based on the enabling system in place. A parliamentary system eventuates as an enabler for democratisation, one that controls and centralises with results that it is often restricted by the technology used for the democratic model desired or intent of the Constitution being applied. Uncontrolled combustion of hydrogen and oxygen

can lead to an explosion, revolution, despite if water, an ideal democracy, being a desired end-product. If water is desired, then a controlled process for its production or purposive democratisation process design must be chosen. This process could be through an evolutionary design approach, a designed process where the purposive technology leads to an e-democracy. The end user of the process must have a system that allows democracy to exist, after the explosion or revolution the political system undergoing change, it may not be what the people or society desires even if the Constitution or Type record mentions democracy as an outcome. Technology in itself does not lead to democratisation. E-democracy which was hyped during the 90 s when communication technology like the internet emerged is yet to actualise.

Technology also has its limitations if it is not purposive or fit-for-purpose. For example, social media is a form of communication that empowers at the individual level but it is yet to lead to an e-democracy (Bungsraz, 2020b). The democratisation journey may have been set in motion as a revolution, yet the process to democratise gets lost in translation of the intent (Constitution) into practice lags, or it deteriorates (unstable or radioactive decay configuration) over time. Democracy is fragile and its intent maintained as per the Constitution or Type record baseline is problematic without purposive technology providing ongoing support. Even the function of the system may change due to its association with the wrong process (hydrogen in an explosive manner or revolution) or wrong subsystems (carbon in a purposive manner gives green gas pollution) both do not yield an ideal outcome. The end results of the water and carbon dioxide (FCI) made from one same common element of oxygen (CI) have different properties from their new configurations, representational democracies are each different. System thinking provides a means to decide if for heating from combustion, the outcome for a design, the combustion process here, and the properties of carbon dioxide, a global warming gas (a wicked problem identified now) is desirable to the water. Thus, if one looks at the whole process of combustion (democratisation) and the relationships between the elements hydrogen or carbon which are choices to link with oxygen into molecules and provide heat (welfare), a desired outcome or democracy function results. With the system thinking one can decide which links are to be chosen for oxygen, that is one link resulting in water with a mitigation in place for the risk of explosive combustion, or another link carbon dioxide (a wicked problem for its FCI). If for that heat, democracy system functions, a useful outcome in our example, the process one desires is carbon dioxide a global warming gas or water, this decision at design stage is from the subsystem and process associated to create the FCI of democracy (heating).

Thus, system thinking about the whole allows decisions to be made upstream as to which process (CI sets) to choose for the need identified (heating—good life outcome). Design here identified as the need requirement, for a system (FCI) to create useful heat (a democracy system). That is a combustion system (democracy) is designed to create useful heat but with systems thinking it also eliminates carbon as a choice to combine with oxygen given the undesirable properties that carbon dioxide exhibits as a global warming gas (wicked problem). System thinking allows a step-by-step analysis for purposive design to create the appropriate outcome from processes (democratisation) and it is in a controlled manner, hydrogen and oxygen combustion



process designs which do not explode (risk mitigation) yet produce useful heat can be explored and design engineered for safety. We can target desired relationships and mitigate through purposive design undesired (non-democratic) relationships for the system and its processes. At the conceptual level we explore democracy, the heating function here, then identify two solutions or processes, which we then eliminate through a proposed design based on the outcome of the risks to society (carbon dioxide and explosive combustion mitigation). Further, systems approach allows researchers to develop new ways to burn hydrogen safely to generate useful heating, risk mitigation by design for a democratisation process.

System thinking allows complex decisions to be made by integrating many parameters into the thinking process (for wicked problem solutions), for example, while carbon dioxide and water are both required by plants, the effect of global warming from carbon dioxide may be more detrimental to both flora and fauna which are part of other systems that have a relationship with the two molecules, the subsystems (FCIs) under study. System construct allows the bounding of the study and exploring of the interfaces (CIs) at the boundary, the plant (CI) in our example, and the environment (CI) as other systems interfaces. It allows the complex to be understood as part of subsystem (CI) or supra systems (complexity-FCIs) that link to form supersystems configurations, this is a whole system approach (Prime FCI). These interface considerations and their impacts are done systematically at the design stages even before the system is built, then tested through prototyping, and if it meets its specifications (a democracy in our case), operationalised.

The planet Earth where we live is considered as a multitude of supersystems, supra systems, and subsystems, some at the element level (building blocks) they interact and interface with each other in unique ways due to their configurations. Democracy is therefore treated as a supra system that is applied in many ways, in many places based on the traditional idea of people's rule. The ideal design of democracy or its configuration proposed here is a work in progress, an upgrade, and thus it is treated as a dynamic system design. Some authors argue democratic deficit exists in every political system, and that democracy is fragile. Implied is that ideal democracy may remain a work in progress (a wicked problem) or a dynamic idea that will evolve and adapt to create novel solutions where purposive technology with systems thinking provides a new political e-system, a self-actualising system.

Democracy is an idea which is aspired to by society and embedded in their key document, the Type record or Constitution. System thinking allows a novel way to translate the idea of democracy into practical solutions through the development of a dynamic system e-democracy. Purposive technology developed using the Virtuous Cycle framework discussed later allows the dynamic system called democracy to be created and persist. The system is dynamic given it has a life cycle and gets upgraded as new technology comes on board to enable better functionalities (FCIs) for the e-democracy. It is also upgraded when the people develop and want new capabilities that empower society in different ways. As dynamic system using evolutionary design and upgrades from the subsystem requirements for a democratic capability, this design is feasible through system thinking. A key aspect is that e-democracy here is a dynamic

system that uses technology which is designed for fitness of purpose, technology as a means to self-actualise to a democratic system.

The book discusses the role of Purposive technology which is a means to democratise and embed system democracy as a norm in political e-systems. To incorporate the idea of democracy with technology's aid, it assumes what other scholarships in politics have been and are supporting, that is the requirement for the many who must be involved so democracy is both strengthened and defended. The difference here is a shift of focus by those in the select role or functions of representatives (MPs) from the notion of ruling and being ruled to serving and being served. So, the systemic upgrade's first issue is to explore a political system's needs for better serving the community with designed tools like purposive technology that engages every citizen with their elected member as their representative for collective voices. This need of the political system is treated as a productivity issue for parliaments and the goal is to make technology assistive to those selected to serve their communities, while they, in turn, wait to be served when others take on their roles as elected representatives in a political system. This is the next political system evolution towards democracy as service, it is a capability using technology designed for the purpose of a system's (electorate) voice in parliament. Here, e-democracy is a symbiotically maintained relationship within a political system that uses democratisation technology to better serve its community's voice, this is discussed further as PI tech in the book.

### **Questions:**

Develop using system thinking a system and clearly articulate, the desired relationships, and the links between the subsystems.

What is the need for the links? What is the value for the proposed relationship or configuration?

What outcome is required during the relationship building for the proposed configuration? Is the approach from system thinking allowing better integration into wholes?

## **5 Political System**

Political system is defined here as a system configuration formed when a set of subsystems come together in a specific configuration and deliver political outcomes for the people of a country. It is the system that transforms the voices (data inputs) of the many into one (good life outcome) for the collective. When setting up the political system, each country will have its version of democratic norms that it wishes to abide by or legitimise. The political system can vary from country to country due to configurations that are already in place in those countries, its legacy systems, but also due to the capacity of those countries' institutions to support and deliver the intent of the configurations mentioned in their Constitution. The Constitution of a country is the defining document to enable a country to develop a political system to run the affairs of the country. The Parliament is the peak body in that nation state to

develop the Constitution. In a political system the Constitution may not allow for a democracy.

Now Lipset (1983) argued that there is a link between society and its political system, here we draw attention to the fact that a Constitution is the highest level of specification that legitimises or delegitimises the political system that runs the affairs of the country for a given society. It must be understood that a disconnect may exist between what is practised and delivered by a political system and its Constitution's intent. Democratic deficit is the gap that exists between what the practices of the political system purport to be about and what the system delivers. This gap is perceived by citizens of a nation state in different ways. Now Lipset (1983) argued for the political man, a political man construct as there is a link between society and its political system. Here we draw attention to the fact that for a given society a Constitution is the highest level of specification that legitimises or delegitimises the political system that runs the affairs of the country where the political man as per Lipset becomes the CI, an element for building up society. Every individual, as citizens of a nation state is Lipset's Political man and in democratically oriented political systems every person (CI) in that nation state's society in this book is equal politically.

There is a social basis to politics and asking for the right question is important. For Lipset, an error is when dealing with the two subsystems, state and society, as separate organisations firstly, and secondly exploring each system as more important than the other (Lipset, 1983, p. 3). Lipset suggests that the state is just one of the many institutions like so many others, that is one must consider many subsystems for what is the political. The System of Systems (SoS) approach for system engineering allows scholars dealing with the Lipset identified error of state and society in terms of importance, with a systems approach framework to accommodate the equality of subsystems and their interfaces to the political. A Constitution is the document to allow the building blocks of the many subsystems to come together in given configurations to make up the political system as a supra system. The configuration could be democratic or otherwise, the debate of ideologies for Fleiner and Fleiner (2009, p. vii) shifted the nation state paradigm with social and political reforms that created new Constitutional designs. Using the Type record or Constitution as the guidance the political system can have both social and political reforms, in fact, each requirement can be addressed through the SoS construct and optimised to deliver customised solutions in each nation state.

Whenever there is a dispute, the design reference is the document, Type record, which defines the requirements for that country's Constitutional rights. These Constitutional requirements have resulted in practice in various models of governance and many political systems. Normally there are three components to shape the political system, the Civil society which agrees to abide by the Constitution, the Business sector which provides goods and services to society within the Constitutional framework, and government which implements the intent of the instructions contained in the Constitution with a policing function or policy enforcement role. These three systems operate within the larger system which is the country where that Constitution operates and holds legitimacy. Thus, each country is sovereign based upon

the application of their Constitutional agreements within their borders, the physical boundary of the nation state as a system.

A democracy-oriented political system may be called a Constitutional Democracy, there are many versions of a democratically oriented political system. These democratic political systems are mostly based on some form of representational model, which when underperforming, the political system's Constitution can be changed by society. The change sometimes is violently initiated through revolutions, the political system though, it persists even though a specific regime may change. So, a political system is a construct that can persist despite regime changes (Easton, 1957b, 1965a, 1966b). In our case, the political system configuration has democratic content which varies with the three key components which are society, business, and government. Here, the political system democratisation is dynamic given changes from each of the components will shape the political system to exhibit different values, ones that are democratically oriented or non-democratically oriented. Purposive technology, as discussed in the book, is to provide a means to assist the components of the political system to improve towards democracy as traditionally understood, that is people's rule, a democratisation thread that runs through the whole book.

The three identified subsystems above for the political system are for simplification. They operate as discrete systems within the larger systems which are the country and the geographical boundaries where that Constitution operates and holds legitimacy. A democracy-oriented political system would be called a representational democracy (Held, 1993, 1995), and there are many versions of political system that call themselves democratic. Representational democracies have different Type records based on the democratic baselines or democratic content. Most democratic-oriented political systems are mostly based on some form of representation model (many-to-selected-one) with a Parliament as the body that drafts and implements the Constitutional document or Type record requirements. A Constitution is a core document for creating a political system which when the system implements its intent creates legitimacy. Political system designs or political system upgrades require alignment with the Constitution as a starting point. Later we explore dynamic Constitution or Type record changes through the democratisation safety case, implied is that every citizen desires idealised democracy, and this capability is through technological capacity building with an e-democracy bias. The purposive tech is a capability that with engineering design ensures and assures democracy in political systems during its life cycle as per its Type record, it assists legitimacy in a nation state. Political systems in this book are generic templates, a design construct for types of models for democratisation upgrades that are legitimate. These models are implemented to run the affairs of the country they have a life cycle and can undergo regime changes, some of which are legitimate approved by the people and some illegitimate (coups for example).

### **Questions:**

In a representative democracy what is a Constitutional document?

Does the Constitution define the requirements for a political system?

Who upholds or legitimises the Constitution?

Can the political system exist without a requirements document like the Constitution? How is legitimacy to be managed in that political system?

## 6 Types of Political System

There many types of political systems (Held, 2006), in each political system the intent of the Constitutional requirements varies from country to country. Most countries have a form of representation, where delegates are empowered during an election event to be selected to run the affairs of that political system, if the electoral institutions are fair and the electoral events are conducted well, then this political system is assumed to be democratically oriented. Most of the representative systems have some form of parliamentary processes where decisions are made and implemented by those (MPs) selected to this executive decision-making office from an electoral event. Most decisions in parliaments are made by a few who through the election event become delegates or decision makers for a set tenure. Given the intent is to democratise each of the types of political system would gravitate to a democratic type, though shaped by regimes this journey is not without risks when operationalised.

Decisions are made for the people by the team that is in charge, as a numerical majority, normally they, 'ins', are having a maximum number of elected members from a given group or party. They form the government in parliament for the cycle till the next election event when the next team is selected. While some scholars explore ideologies to provide some insight into the affairs of the parliaments and decision-making teams, these systems should not be seen as static as with time people wishing to change the system can do so. The elected team may not perform in parliament and people become disenfranchised from those who get selected to rule from the election events. The actual decisions made may not be what the people need and want, a political system is thus under constant pressure from this performance issue. People seek change to a new model given the underperformance from the existing model or legacy system. A regime change, when it happens, is defined in the new Constitution that gets drawn when the type of political system is amended to reflect the new system. This change is either through a plebiscite or even from a coup, a study of how these Constitutional democracies can get drawn is by Fleiner and Fleiner (2009).

Some violent changes like during a coup, or a revolution are not a guarantee for democracy. The political system that re-emerges can be more democratically oriented or more autocratic than the legacy system that is being superseded. In this book, the democratic-oriented political system and autocratic-oriented political systems will both be called political system, but the degree of democratic orientation will define whether they have a large democratic deficit or a smaller democratic deficit (democratic content here is through their safety case). In representative democracy-oriented system changes happen during an election event, people vote to select those they wish to represent them, many of these systems their forms are described by various scholarships (Beetham, 2005; Birch, 1993; Budge, 1996; Bungraz, 2020a;

Cohen, 1971; Dahlberg & Siapera, 2007; Dryzek, 1990; Dunn, 2005; Elster, 1998; Estlund, 2002; Held, 2006; Lijphart, 1969; Mulder & Hartog, 2013; Pennock, 1978; Pinkney, 2002; Qvortrup, 2007; Schumpeter, 2010; Wilhelm, 2000). Most exhibit challenges to people's participation in decisions making, even strong democracies have a democratic deficit (Norris, 1997, 2012; Steffek et al., 2008; Ward, 2002; Zweifel, 2002). The system types can be upgraded to a democracy through technology the democratises (Bungsraz, 2020d). Each of these system types are template for upgrades to a democracy!

Democracy as traditionally understood is a work in progress. An assumption here is that it does not exist and must be purposively designed (Bungsraz, 2020b). A key issue confronting the democratisation of the political system is for some scholars the size of the nation state today (Dahl & Tufte, 1973). An argument being that collective decision making is not feasible due to size, this is as town hall meetings limitation cannot be extended to a whole country. Whereas this argument was valid in the past due to the constraints imposed in fitting everyone in one place at one time, with breakthroughs in technology, new models for decision making and decision-making participation for the many should be re-explored with current technology. The Internet provides new means of connectivity and new breakthroughs in every country willing to explore its connectivity through the communication technology capabilities. The political system is changed by the communication technologies, if upgraded to become more democratic it is through changes made to the Constitution which in this book is the specification for system democracy. The Constitution is the guiding document for the design of e-democracy in the book, one to legitimise the e-democracy as a new model.

So political system linked to technology symbiotically, as an area of study, is important to allow the democratisation upgrade of political system types around the world to continue to explore new possibilities like Political Intelligence from new technologies. An assumption is that the key subsystem, Society, desires this political system upgrade outcome to democratise. For simplicity in the design of purposive technology to democratise, we treat every political system as a component set made up of three subsystems, Civil Society, Business, and Government and then discuss their use of technology contributions for e-democracy. It is important to understand that each political system has a unique history of evolution to different forms or regimes over different times, this dynamism is from the unique shaping of the political system by the three components civil society, business, and government at different times in each nation state. For democratisation solutions, we treat each Civil Society, Business, and Government, as systems and we discuss these three subsystems and some interfaces briefly below. The quality of political system designs for democracy is taken up in Chapter 7.

### **Questions:**

Does a political system die?

Does regime change mean there is a new political system?

How would you create a simplified form of democracy?