

Democratic Institutions and The Means To Attain It

The largest problem with western spawned democracy is the path it and its followers take after conception and implementation. Whereas all democratic governments begin as popular revolts or movements they have all, unfortunately, slid towards democratic dictatorships of the few, republics in other words. While republics are, in fact, a form of democracy, they are a far cry from true and pure democracy in that only the votes of a few, albeit elected, citizens matter.

It would be, and is as evident by how countries such as the United States are governed, incredibly simple for these elected persons to slowly dry up funding for education of any sort, which would in turn create a very docile and malleable population. Such a population would be very susceptible to deceit and misinformation. All this would require is that the majority of influential representatives wish to ensure that their institution's(a congress or parliament) power and wealth is not threatened by the people's desire for honest politics and adherence to their will. If said representatives managed to slowly whither away education they would be left with a populace that is both ignorant and indifferent to their situation. Having little knowledge of their duty as citizens or what their political overlords are actually doing they would be forced to vote for whomever is already in office as a safe bet or to vote for someone who caters to their ignorance and despair.

The path of despair leads to one of the most destructive social mindsets for any democracy, the mindset of helplessness. When a citizen is elected to a post with the help of deceit and lies that person will more than likely not follow through on any promises and will instead move to consolidate their power while portraying any opposition as immoral scum and unpatriotic. Without a means of removing power from those who do not serve the interests of their constituents, but serve private industry instead, as part of the State's bedrock institutions the people will grow disillusioned and refuse to take part in public affairs. A democracy cannot hope to survive and fend off corruption and abuses of power when its people feel as though they have no say or when they do not know what to say.

There are two ways to avoid that unfortunate fate. Foremost being an institution directly built into the constitution that allows citizens themselves to call forth a referendum to either keep or strip an elected official of their power – a super majority should be required or the referendum risks domestic instability. This requires that all citizens be mandated to vote under penalty of incarceration or death, and that time each day be set aside to process current events and politics. This, however, leads back to the issue of educational funding. It would be fruitless to have such an institution if the people were not aware of its existence and usage, as well as informed of their leaders' actual actions and decisions. Once the citizenry has been adequately informed of the means to peacefully dispose of their overseers, while at the same time given the resources and knowledge to understand what is truly happening in the government, they will finally be able to take control of their lives and their homes.

The second, and potentially very dangerous path, is an armed and popular revolt to forcibly remove those deemed guilty and who are unwilling to relinquish control. Such a drastic move should only be attempted if a super majority vote fails to have the desired effect of removing corrupt government officials. For such an uprising to be successful the military would either have to be stupendously inept or strongly ingrained with the belief that its sole purpose is to serve the people – and by extension the ideals of the State. Both the people and the military must be schooled in the fundamentals of

democracy and the institutions of the State. The military, in particular, must be conditioned to obey the will of the people as opposed to the will of whomever may be in control of the government. If such an uprising were to take place the government would not be able to effectively declare martial law and put down the revolt in order to maintain its grip on power.

Thus democracy would be protected by both an informed and duty bound citizenry and by a military devoted to the protection of democracy and the will of the people.