

INFLUENCE FACTORS AND LEVELS TO CREATE A CULTURE OF DEMOCRACY: CRITICAL STUDY

Dakhane Noureddine *

Abstract

Includes a general concept for the various philosophical implications for the conduct based on participation in the exercise of power through the institutions of formal and informal value of finality associated outputs any effect of each of these other actors and processes on daily life from the simplest affairs to the most complex groping ordinary citizen impact of these outputs through its relationship with actors and represented locally and nationally this perception itself constitute the base of the logical behaviour of the political mechanisms of nutritious local and other actors thus - as we have seen in the former - this is a performance of official institutions and non-formal primary factor effecting the nature and size of the feedback. We are trying to address through the topic of the impact of the level of human development and the content of those measures various dimensions of political, economic, social and cultural rights on the culture of the citizen. Lifting of the levels of human development in general requires efforts and cooperative from all sectors of society groups also requires equal participation of key parties and requires the mobilization of all the energies and finally the existence of the ability of these key parties to cooperate and participate in the responsibility for achieving development and motivating factor to all of this is to be a human being effective role through participation and production would not be available without a good rehabilitation and the acquisition of knowledge and skills with a reduction of the necessary rights of citizenship. On this basis, we examine how it affects the performance of institutions to create the motivation of individuals to be active citizens through three axes: ideology, the actors and the psychological impact of building individual capacity.

Key Words: Culture of Democracy, Human Development, Performance of Institutons, Motivation

** Faculty of Law and political sciences, University of M'sila, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria*

Introduction

The right to information Is tied to the role of the media's right of access to information shall not be deemed to information needed for people, but also a prerequisite for the Government of arable information allows people to carefully scrutinize the work of the government and is essential to have a discussion that is suitable for business.

Was confirmed by Arab Reform Conference, which was held in 2004 on the liberalization of the press and media in the Arab world.

Because this editing a strong pillar of the pillars of the democratic system and a clear representation of the freedom of expression and the mainstay strong transparency, it is developing the media and the laws regulating the publication of newspapers and the establishment of radio stations and TV channels in order to rely on independent ownership and management, transparency and funding and achieving the ability of media to organize and protect their profession without interference from the power.[1]

The consecration press and free media in the Arab countries, leading to devote two rights: the right to investigate any informed journalist on official

information management and this does not crystallize only within the political culture of the view that the national interest requires that citizens should be aware of the second right is the right to receive any receipt Citizens of information media faithfully to the fact that the nature of media and device information associated level of readability of the citizens of the newspapers and their desire to exercise their right to receive add-on linked semi-commercial and political interests.[2]

The level of enjoyment of the rights and the nature of the political culture of an active role in the exercise of freedom of expression exercised by the press and the right to receive exercised by the citizen and the fuse freedom and the right in this case .The transformation of the leaks and the information published by the media to file a lawsuit in collaboration with civil society organizations form investigative journalism and an effective way to achieve civil society of the government's decisions and activities Through the investigation into important and dissemination journalists can expose waste, mismanagement and corruption so the government and sector organizations, government accountability as well as the role of access practiced

by the media, the media as well as a key role in the construction of the general culture of the citizen as a culture of rights and the duties and values of equality, tolerance and acceptance of others and the difference.

The transparency and the fight against corruption issue of the management of government is primarily a question of the failure of institutions in the performance of its mission institutions are weak unable to provide the community with a broad framework of information for operations and policies carried out while strong institutions are trying to engage the community through informed of what is happening and thus pave the way for effective participation The private sector as well as civil society played an important role in access to information and delivered to citizens in general and dedicated system of good governance cooperation between the parties to reach a high degree of transparency and to facilitate the conduct of public affairs.

1. The Factors of Creating democracy

The conditions of democracy fall into several great groups or classes. Although these groupings are for the most part natural, any such classification must inevitably impose some measure of arbitrary ordering upon its materials. The several classes are not without cross-relations, to which I shall point from time to time, nor do the separate treatments of them and their sub-categories imply sharp lines of division. I distinguish five major kinds into which the conditions of democracy can be sorted.

1. The Material Conditions of Democracy. These include such matters as geographical environment and the brute machinery of participation. They also include the material circumstances of the citizens and the economic arrangements of the community as a whole. Although they appear easy to specify and agree upon, it is with regard to these material conditions that some of the most bitter ideological disagreements arise. Ironically, these are least appreciated as conditions of democracy where they are best realized.

2. The Constitutional Conditions of Democracy. These concern the principles, embodied in the organism or constitution of a community, which protect the rights of the citizens to act as they must be able to act if they are to participate fully and genuinely in the governing process. The right to speak freely, to criticize leadership, to assemble freely, to publish without censorship-these are leading examples of the constitutional conditions of democracy. Of all the conditions of democracy these present the most difficult theoretical problems. Although honored in name, they are seldom fully met.

3. The Intellectual Conditions of Democracy. These concern the capacities of the citizens to perform the tasks that democracy imposes, and the

provision of the information and training essential for the proper employment of those capacities. More than any others the intellectual conditions of democracy are unstable, the levels of attainment required increasing with the advancing state of human knowledge and powers of control. They too receive universal help-service, but pose enormous practical problems still.

4. The Psychological Conditions of Democracy. These consist of a complex of dispositions and attitudes that must be manifested by the individual members of the community if democracy is to function. Fallibilism, a willingness to compromise, a capacity for self-restraint when holding power, are only some examples of the person! Traits democracy requires in generous measure. About conditions in this category we know the least, and over them we appear to have the least control. They are difficult to cultivate, difficult to maintain; yet their effect upon democracy is profound.

5. The Protective Conditions of Democracy. These concern the capacities of the democratic community to defend itself against external onslaught, and against internal deterioration. Defenses needed against attackers of different kinds sometimes conflict with one another; vigorous discipline to protect against attack from without may erode other conditions of democracy within. Agonizing practical difficulties are sometimes created, therefore, by these protective conditions. Unlike the others, however, they tend to be almost exclusively the concern of national democracies (or democracies otherwise sovereign); and of all the conditions these are the most extrinsically related to democracy itself.[3]

2. The Levels of Creating democracy

2.1 Effective system of calculation and post

Equality before the law among the most important pillars of the state of right and law, citizens before the law, regardless of colour, sex or creed, belief or affiliation intellectual and political represents an essential support for the exercise of freedoms and the preservation of rights, and falls within the responsibility of the ruling before the law.

The rule of law means that there is no individual, president or citizen is above the law, as the government itself is subject to restrictions of law, as it works all state officials elected in the framework of the Constitution and the law on the basis of the powers conferred upon them and legally defined. In all cases must reflect these laws the will of the people through the boards.

By this logic, the principle of equality as a basis for individual freedom and the exercise of the rights

and mastery of them, whether political, economic, social or cultural.

Raises the concept of the rule and the law through the principle of equality before the law is the responsibility of governing the front row, which is the principle of non-cached on the whole in the Arab countries, as it is not unheard of in the press about the appearance of senior political level before the court because of a lawsuit filed by a citizen against him for some reason linked performing its functions. That the principle of political immunity enjoyed by the Arab heads of state and governments, ministers and high-level officials of the States, prevents held accountable before the courts by citizens. Moreover weakness parliament Arabic, did not make it a functional regulatory effectively, allowing it to accountability minute to governments for their actions.

It also raises the concept within the principle of the separation of powers principle of parliamentary immunity, which means a lack of accountability or follow-up member of parliament because of his parliamentary duties, and enjoy the results of parliamentary immunity not to continue or stop the members of parliament, in general, can not raise them civil suit or criminal or shed any pressure on them because of their views expressed in the discussion or what its words or because of their votes, but the principle of parliamentary immunity was used in Arab countries, in addition to the text of the law in matters of personal as an ordinary citizen nationals others. [4]

Declaration stressed the continent about the independence of the judiciary, which was drafted during the second conference of Arab justice held in February 2003 that "the independent judicial system is a mainstay of support for civil liberties, human rights, and development processes, overall, the reforms and trade regulations, investment and regional economic cooperation and international building institutions of "democracy. [5]

Coming principle of contrast authoritarian within the concept of quality of political, eliminates this principle, independence of the judiciary and the rule of power of the right and the law of any "subject all state bodies and members of the general rule and abstract and binding placed in advance respected by both the ruling and the ruled alike, and includes the scope of application of all the ruling authorities in the state." [6]

Not enough and there are strict laws require severe penalties on acts of corruption or establish organs and regulatory bodies have the power to control accountability in the community, but must be eliminated honest independence and strength adequate to cope with the pressures of actors practice of corruption that may affect the performance of judges. the judicial authority constitutes an essential element of democratic governance, and increase their contribution to the consolidation of justice and respect for the rights and freedoms of citizens

whenever they are strong and enjoy sufficient independence to other authorities, note that the system lacks an independent judiciary system is warped violate where justice does not possess In any citizen to guarantee respect for rights and freedoms.

I have turned the principle of independence of the judiciary is an international standard, after he was an internal matter, as the text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 in the tenth article of it that: "Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal when deciding the rights and duties of any criminal charge brought against him "Under the European Convention on Human Rights in 1950 in Article VI that" every human being when deciding civil rights and obligations or any criminal charge brought against him, the right to a public trial within a reasonable time before an independent and impartial tribunal established in accordance with the law. [7]

In fact, none of the Arab states of the applied standards of judicial independence supreme, if sometimes be restricted in its terms of reference texts of legislative and executive actions, such as the state of emergency., And noted that most of the judicial authorities in the area are complaining that they do not receive sufficient resources, and do not have complete control these resources, and holds the executive power represented by the Ministries of Justice issue a report expenses instead of legislative power directly.

At the majority of Arab countries followed the law system semen Latin, and specifically in the French version, usually the executive power a very big role in judicial affairs, through the Minister of Justice, which is at the head of the Ministry of Justice and is a member of the Council Ministerial, and the Minister of Justice, one of the members of the final authority in the gradation of the judicial system. Also this executive authority represented by the President of the Republic or the King is the owner of the power-Semitism in the country as a "first judge" or "judge the judges "coupled with the powers of the judiciary in the field. [8]

Clear the extent of public confidence in the integrity and independence of the judiciary and its subsidiary organs through turnout in every problem encountered. If there is a lack of trust between the citizen and the body that is supposed to ensure that the rule of law and protect the right and his money and protects them from arbitrary administration, the resort to eliminate the alternative which mean a return to relations clan in the community, so lies the importance of the independence of the judiciary for the development of humanity, in that the protection of human rights and promoted based on the existence of strong judiciary and a fair and independent, able to put all the political players and the social position of accounting. Adding that this principle is supportive of stability and political justice, will be resolved all the conflicts and dilemmas of political and social

peacefully by resorting to spend is a solution for the control of pressure and power of the ruling or the ruling party or the Parliament and others.

That the existence of an independent judiciary gives the impression to the ordinary citizen the possibility to exercise their economic, political, social and cultural rights, supported by the law, which is equal in front of everyone. Also gives the confidence of effective investigations and commissions of inquiry the problem of the simplest issues to the largest of which may affect even senior international civil servant and figures As the political and law everyone is equal in front of him there is no room for discrimination between women and men, especially in the case of inheritance, divorce and personal status to the limits of the laws legitimized itself, which is supposed to reflect the cultural and civilization belonging to the citizen.

Finally, is the independence of the judiciary a critical element in the development of strong economies, as it enhances the independence of the judiciary rule of law in order to avoid inefficiency in the performance and, especially in the area of the bank, so expressed institutions and international development, including the World Bank, the development of the judiciary waged with the advent of intellectual property issues in all fields, "Health, Internet," and requires the development of the Arab judicial systems tailored to the new global variables, and it remains their role on traditional issues, especially in light of globalization and the control of the private sector.

2.2 Participating organizations outside the framework of moderation

Called on the United Nations Development Programme through the Arab Human Development Report 2003 to apply the local government instead of the local administration and considered corner fundamental to the rule of Al Rashid (good governance) and fasten it to participate actively in the fight against poverty "and to push for the activation of public services such as basic education and health care, and directed towards the poor".[9]

The human development through decentralization impose inherently challenges and responsibilities of the huge local administrations, and requires them to prepare appropriate in terms of organization and the ability to management and autonomy in material and stay away from excessive reliance on central funding, and the development of components and capabilities of local and provide the necessary infrastructure to promote investment in the human element, and that the slowdown in the confrontations of these challenges lead to a gradual loss of human capital, and the decline in physical resources, and therefore the loss development factors. Local government can achieve local citizens: [10]

The local administrations more responsive than central departments, tailored to the needs and preferences of infrastructure, technical, public services, so it looks at the distribution of the central budget to local plans are not central guarantor of the component quality in the provision of services. As allowing women to participate at the local level, making it possible to adopt a political approach more sensitive to gender issues, and become health programs and facilities more compatible, especially that estimates from the World Health Organization indicate 80 percent of the diseases that afflict the world's population due to lack of water, sanitation , This includes the consequences of drinking contaminated water or water-carrying germs and helping to grow and multiply, and diseases resulting from lack of dirt and washing.

2.3 Accountability and transparency more - less

A recent study of five fifty seemed to cancel the central government spending is linked closely by low corruption among bureaucrats. Decentralization allows up and mechanisms of transparency and accountability, and the placement of programs and services for cost calculations and yield. Supports So the nature of the local elected as the people of the region, what makes the relationship between them and the community events and economic relationship, "the ego and the other" and not "ego and this thing," in addition to the programs and projects evaluation in the field is not documented, as is the case in those Central by elected and citizens together. Diminutive and local budgets compared to national budgets, facilitates the process of accountability with the appropriations spent and what return it.

The local administrations more responsive to the needs of citizens because they are closer to citizens, allowing the flow of enough information about the nature of the region, the nature of the dominant culture, the size of the problems, the resources required ... what gives better analytical ability, and from there be able to formulate plans and strategies appropriate. Applies it to the civil society and the private sector, as it facilitates the process of obtaining information about the local administration and projects to be applied and the nature of the problems faced by the local community to organize these needs and thus help the local administration in the resolution and management of development.

2.4 Widening the opportunities for political representation

The right of political participation reflects the political representation of local councils, and allows the decentralization of the political side b:

– Achieving democracy through fair representation of members of the community in the

political institutions in the presence of popular works councils to participate in the positive development of those communities.

- allow political participation of local citizens to pay in contributing to the performance of their political role.

- leads to solve social and economic problems and alleviate the social and economic disparities in the region to a sense of belonging.

Raises the concept of democracy participative principle governs the responsibility of the citizen, and this is what is to be achieved in a more serious and deeper in the councils arm due to the small size and clarity of the economic and social conditions, as it will allow local election or re-election, ousting the elected.

2.5 Corporate culture

Is the effectiveness of the assessment and evaluation of public policies, the possibility of the removal of governments responsible for public policy, and the possibility of trading power, and lead assemblies, which are supposed to reflect public opinion trends play an important role through mechanisms conferred by the Constitution in the withdrawal of confidence, or even through periodic elections fair. Freedom as that of public opinion and of expression and freedom of assembly as well as to allow citizens to express uncle positions of public policy, and thus the arrival of the message directly to the policy makers and implementers.

Launched in the center of the race "for International Private Enterprise" from the question of whether there is a role for public policy to accelerate progress? To reach that governments are able to encourage reform are those that originated from stable environments as the public policies that originated from the practice of democracy and presented to the representatives of the people to be tested and our be more acceptable to citizens and more just when implemented.

And introduced the International Foundation for Democracy and elections, "the general principles of evaluation method Democrat" and considered that these values are comprehensive and effective in the context of the government's representative gives people the right to others to report policy on their behalf and considered that the correlation between values and institutions are what give the evaluation process credibility. [11]

The emergence of the concept of good governance to the emergence of schools of thought starts from the premise that the management of public affairs effectively requires the application of methods and approaches of the private sector in public administration. Turned which is a public administration to "manage the work of the government," and appeared several entrances to major in the field of public administration focused all

in the concept of quality management, means "management style interview depends on customer satisfaction and achieve benefits for all personnel and the community, and the participation of each individual institution in the continuous improvement of processes, products and services using practical tools in order to succeed in the long term. Than during the previous definition concludes that the impact of the concept of quality Management in Public Administration: [12]

The incomes of new governmental administration entrance re-engineering., Which aims to achieve the product best for the client, where the solution concept of the client replace the concept of the citizen, so that the client is the giver of legitimacy, and providing poor services lead to a loss of legitimacy. Requires re-engineering Public Administration in the Arab world for radical change in all areas of intellectual and organizational and structural tailored to local conditions of each country.

Based on the full interaction to involve everyone in the system of governance of citizens and decision-makers in the direction of hurt to instil confidence and cooperation for the development of public policies that are geared to the public interest. Requires the democratization of government administration, including helping customers discover the sites the defect to be repaired, based on the freedom to participate in decision-making, transparency, ease of access to information, rapid response, also includes a fully interact well that everyone in the administration is responsible for what he says its work or services, and provide the best, all members of the administration are interested in working.

2.6 Recognition and measurement

Depends appreciation and measurement operations sounding views, embodied in the election as expressing citizens about their satisfaction on the results obtained, and their point of view in the executive process of public administration, and allows the measurement and recognition to know the stages that were accessible compared to the desired results.

Methods developed to improve public administration and government performance in general what is known as the electronic government any introduction of information technology in public administration. Stems the concept of e-government development of electronic technology in the administration, as is the concept of electronic management is an important input according concepts are synonymous to the " electronic government " refers to the use of the media to modern techniques and the development of performance management, the adequacy some see the use of electronic administration.

Require electronic government provide an appropriate level of technical infrastructure to get to the information and delivery as well as the appropriate level of education for its citizens, providing secrecy and security of information personal, and the availability of these conditions are allowed to enable citizens by providing to information and easier handling and improved interaction with government services and increase efficiency public administration, and the main benefits resulting in easier handling and improve the efficiency of the economic system and increase transparency and reduce corruption, all of which human capacity building and editing.

It has launched three Arab countries, Jordan and Egypt and the UAE construction projects Governments electronic, and embarked on the governments of Qatar and Saudi Arabia implementation of similar projects, although the UAE has reached an advanced stage in that the rest of the world is still in its early stages, and the Pan Arab states, the features required by e-government in addition to the cost of the material that makes achieving a long-term, at least in the medium term.

Allows the principle of adversity and variation of the right opposition to form political pluralism enjoy the conditions the minimum difference, representing the political parties, all political forces and social, allowing the process to represent the citizens truly represented them to choose their representatives in power, and the expression of their will and aspirations. Also mobilize masses and creating political awareness, enabling them to know their rights and how to defend as a necessary condition for the formation of an informed public opinion helps to create a partnership with the government, and controls on their actions, and gives citizens an important role in the decision-making process and draw political orientations.

Linked to political pluralism, elections and the right to vote and then the rotation of power, "The freedom to vote as they mean the right of the citizen in elections or run for election, and secretion results in a fair - form the core of every democratic institutional based on the authorities of the three separate: the executive, legislative and judiciary with the need for a spend independently. described the elections as free and fair, inter the right of universal suffrage, and open registration procedures, and polls unlocked for trading, and the right of access to voting sites for all and independent oversight bodies, and the fundamental freedoms of opinion and expression and association. [13]

The presence of an effective political and genuine pluralism is an important element in the management of emerging conflicts, and building democracy effective, especially in the communities of overlapping ethnic and religious deep. Depends political impact of interference on the way in which the expression of harmony and taking the demands of

national rather than ethnic sectarianism. They can also parties to play a role to give the concept of citizenship after practice this role is critical in Yemen and Jordan, for example, which considers the tribal structure and clan is an essential component in public life, political parties in this case, create a stable and comprehensive providing links between the citizen and the government and management of the conflict by peaceful means. [14]

If to look at the environment, human rights is of paramount importance, as a framework necessary supportive of the establishment of a civil society, it is because democracy, which is a condition to secure the chances of a strong civil society recognized by researchers, perverted practice social, but under the laws and regulations allowing individual citizens to express themselves and organize themselves according to their choices and interests. has reached some empirical research on the evolution of democracy in a number of third World countries that some of the countries that I knew the experience of the most successful in the democratic development such as India, are available with a wide network of voluntary organizations of this kind in other countries, even at levels less, led to the downfall of some authoritarian regimes, as happened in the Philippines during the Marcos regime. [15]

We have led the development of the concepts to transform the role of civil society institutions, if become a pressing socio - economic, especially with the growing gap between the ability to provide services and the increasing needs. This witnessed the Arab countries, as the increasing rates of poverty, unemployment, marginalization and decline in the effectiveness of government institutions, led to the emergence of a new role for civil society to provide services and humanitarian aid, and down to the pressure and influence public policy and due acknowledgment in partnership between civil society organizations and the government. [16]

The active role played by civil society organizations in influencing escalated change social and political, and there is the impact on relations between individuals and groups and to escalate the level of awareness and instill a sense of teamwork and supply of skills of communication and political skills and work on developing negotiating capacity in the field of public right and the collective benefit in addition to the social role which has long had a civil society organizations in Arab countries.

The institutions of civil society vital role in the activation of political reform and development in general, as proven by field studies comparison in a number of communities that the multiplicity of membership in civil society organizations linked directly proportional increase of the ability to control the voting behavior and the high level of political participation and opportunities social mobility and to the highest level of productivity and is often linked to the membership of those organizations that give the

individual a sense that he is able to influence even modestly in his social environment in addition to that he earns some organizational skills and political virtue of what it entails relative freedom to organize meetings and dialogues and competition in the selection of leaders. [17]

The expansion of civil society and independence affect the growing capacity of civil society to act independently of the state and its organs in time shrink the role of the state to the concept of traditional state, democracy and political participation is not only a vote in the election formality, but all that would secure the continued participation in the mechanisms decision-making and implementation in the field.

Results

These five factors are the classes of conditions that must be met if democracy is to emerge, and to maintain itself. Some of the important things to be noted about these conditions are rather obscure; some are obvious. No harm is done by recapitulating clearly what is commonly but vaguely understood; and there is rough advantage to be derived from a thorough review of Ali of Democracy's Conditions, putting into order a mass of argument and evidence rarely thought through. Specifying the conditions of democracy consists largely of laying out the common sense of the matter; but organizing the content of that common sense is essential if it is to be effectively brought to bear on practical problems.

The culture of the citizen. Lifting of the levels of human development in general requires efforts and cooperative from all sectors of society groups also requires equal participation of key parties and requires the mobilization of all the energies and finally the existence of the ability of these key parties to cooperate and participate in the responsibility for achieving development and motivating.

The level of enjoyment of the rights and the nature of the political culture of an active role in the exercise of freedom of expression exercised by the press and the right to receive exercised by the citizen and the fuse freedom and the right in this case.

Equality before the law among the most important pillars of the state of right and law, citizens before the law, regardless of colour, sex or creed, belief or affiliation intellectual and political represents an essential support for the exercise of freedoms and the preservation of rights, and falls within the responsibility of the ruling before the law.

To promote transparency and accountability in a society, must be based primarily on the work of Awareness doing the press and civil society and supported by political will brilliantly in getting rid of forms of corruption.

The existence of an independent judiciary gives the impression to the ordinary citizen the possibility

to exercise their economic, political, social and cultural rights, supported by the law, which is equal in front of everyone

The human development through decentralization impose inherently challenges and responsibilities of the huge local administrations, and requires them to prepare appropriate in terms of organization and the ability to management and autonomy in material and stay away from excessive reliance on central funding.

The expansion of civil society and independence affect the growing capacity of civil society to act independently of the state and its organs in time shrink the role of the state.

The state is responsible to its citizens and the provision of data and reports reliable for its business and civil society, responsible to the state and in front of bodies of reference comprehensive system of accountability must be applied by the parties, which is one of the most important elements of good governance and democratic accountability.

References

1. Statement of Arab Reform Issue, Alexandria Statement. Alexandria: Bibliotheca Alexandria, 2004.
2. www.transarensy-lebanon.org/publication/A21%20publication.doc. (24/05/2006) pp. 35-36.
3. Carl Cohen, Democracy, University Of Georgia Press Athens, 1997 pp 100-106.
4. Da Sandra O'Connor, Independence of The Judiciary.] <http://www.iraqdemocracyinf.org/volume3/4.html> (24/05/2006) p02.
5. Ibid.p3.
6. Adel Omar Cherif, Nathan. J-Brown, Judicial Independence in the Arab World (study represented to the pogar of the UNDP). <http://www.pogar.org/publications/judiciary/sherif/jud-independence.pdf>, (24/05/2005),p02.
7. Da Sandra O'Connor, op.cit, p03.
8. Adel Omar Cherif, Nathan. J-Brown, , op.cit, p01.
9. Ibid.p2.
10. Ibid.p3.
11. International Institute For Democracy and elections, Evaluation of democracy. (20/09/2006), p14.
12. UNDP, Electoral systems and processes practice note.January2004. <http://www.pogar.org/publications/other/un/electoral/tems-e.pdf>.
13. Ibid.p5.
14. Ibid.p7.
15. Larry Diamon, Lipset and vuanlinz, Building and Sustaining Democratic Governments in developing countries. World affairs, N°1, Summer1987, pp. 03-17.
16. <http://www.arabgov-initiative.org/publications/egov/admin-reform-a.pdf>, (19/05/2006), p22.
17. <http://doc.abhatto.net.ma/IMG/doc/3.doc> (19/05/2006), p05.