

Note: This is a modelling, done based upon analysis of existing facts and evolving reasoning, as to how the 'Government' and 'Constituents of Governance' are likely to behave and function 'influenced by normal human attributes' under different 'probable conditions' and does not imply projection or criticism of 'any particular government system in the world'. Any explanation in this 'coinciding with any working Government system' shall be an unintentional coincidence only.

Groups and Responsible behavior

A country is a large set of people varying to a great extent in terms of religion, caste, profession, economic level, political affiliation, perception about various life related issues and various sub groups keep on interacting with one another making the society swirling. Therefore the behaviour of these sub groups also keep on causing changing the 'group dynamics' which is different from any individual's behaviour. For analyzing the behaviour of the people of a region, therefore, it is essential to outline the behaviour of some prominent groups.

Religious group –

A religion is only a set of perceptions and belief of accomplishing great by following the norms and procedures emerging out of the same.

This group may be the one in which the people aligned to same religion are members. Since this would be the preferred criteria for being a member, there would be a resistance for those who have different alignment for getting into the group. The inter membership relations in such groups are based upon sentiments for common main object, theme or goal and the inter-member bonds are only through this theme, objective or goal. The group works with a constructive approach so long as it leads to a favour to the main objective, however, would dissipate this energy into destruction also if target to something which does not favour them or their theme and objective. Obviously their behavior becomes selfish, introvert but unified. The intelligence profile of the group members may vary from intelligent to normal person but sentimentally they are together. The incentive for them to be together is the hope of achieving some goal which would satisfy their urge, benefit them together, upgrade their status in society in their own eyes or they look themselves to be different than others by way of adopting the course they follow, provide them means of living further. It provides a hope, undying hope, to get to a level which is higher than others in their opinion. The level may be higher in their own hypothesis and perceptions and not necessarily to be a reality. So they would be selfish and always chasing 'future', the undefined and unknown with a belief of future taking them to well being.

The larger is the gap between what they are and what they ought to be, the more they would move towards such groups. Thus the vacuum in life, in general, of any kind, would be the prime drive to be driven towards such groups.

Social Group-

There are two type of social groups, type-I, formed by the people of the same kind with common physical and measurable objectives. The other type, type-II is a social group, formed amongst different nature of people, with different background and with uncommon religion and personal habits. As first type of social groups, more or less behaves as the religious group, we would concentrate upon the type-II social groups. The social groups are formed because of common environment and proximity to one another. So primarily, these are non-sentimental. This provides them opportunity to share some good or bad moments of their lives. The bonds are not based upon

personal sentiments but based upon some kind of dependency on one another where one may need support of others. When the environment changes and the probability of earning a support declines, these bonds break. The strength of bonds depends upon how long the members have been and how useful mutually they are to one another together and how useful they are mutually to one another. Primarily these bonds are not for any self motivated cause but for an expected support sometime, when required from one another.

Skill based groups –

The members of this group normally would be from same or similar skill and the inter member bonds are based upon the mix of sentiments for being a person like other one and respect and recognition for one another depending upon the amount of skill, higher or lower, they possess. Same environment is a catalyst to make bonds stronger. However, the bonds may become weaker also due to jealousy for success of others as the others also belong to the same skill and in their own view, they deserve the same success but not attained. The incentive for these groups for being together is making the skill they possess as important as possible, which would provide them recognition and acceptability to outside world. Such groups may change their structure, inside orientation within the group depending upon varying skill which also changes the recognition of different members by one another or by outside world if such exposure exists. But to outside world they tend to be special being in possession of particular skill or profession. Therefore, their prominence would decline if their skill becomes less important and they would continuously project their importance and the importance of their profession to outside world as without this, their prominence would get lost. The skilled group, would therefore feel them being very important and relatively also feel others not being so important.

As there can be a very large variation in the skill level amongst various members, the total larger group would split and work into smaller groups inside the major group for achieving and maximizing their own benefits. Thus the group would have internal politics and disparities. However, over all they remain strengthened to outside world as living their image with the profession and the skill which provides them power and recognition to the outside world.

Selfish groups ---

These groups are formed for achieving some permanent or temporary goals to which the members are aligned to. They come together for achieving common task benefiting them all and thus the expected benefit of each member is the motive and incentive for their formation of a group. They may break after achieving the goal (or otherwise also) or remain together if anymore benefit is likely to come due to their being together. Any member will break away if its own benefits are not likely to come through. Therefore, these would have mutual bonds as long as their benefits are met with. So they would lack mutual sentiments. They would also clash if one member or sub-group would infringe or obstruct the benefits of the other member or sub-group.

Selfless group;_

These groups are formed for fulfilling some objective which would not benefit to them directly. Thus in the absence of direct benefits, the incentive for this group to be together is their strong sentiments towards what they are doing and which would be, what one must do. So they have common principles and they stay together being clung to these principles, each one of them. These groups have the risk of making efforts without earning any benefits. So their sentiments for doing

their duties, is the main drive for their being in the group. As their goals are not necessarily be physical (but need to be sentimental), they would have strong emotional bonds and lack of personal and vested interests keep them together. Above everything else, Their emotional and selfless bonds would keep them together even if they are away and separated.

Criminals groups _

This is a form of selfish group. This group is explained separately because they have a story drive to do any .. to any one for their benefits. These groups are formed for self interests only to achieve goals which are self defined and may be at the cost of others loss. For achieving the goals, which are defined by themselves only, and to benefit themselves only, they go to any extent, even do not care about others loss. The incentive for their being together is their benefit thus share of benefits each member gets. So much so that if there is no benefit, there is no reason for them to be together. The group members would be selfish, self centered with orientation for benefiting them maximum. The existence of others, for them is to provide means to benefit themselves. For them everything is for their joy and they would keep up their practices for their own joy knowingly. They may consent to live a short life for their joy, which becomes an addiction. So in the later stage, they work for their addiction, becoming a slave of it. So, at this stage, their actions would not be for any defined aim or objective but to satisfy their addiction and enjoy causing loss to others.

Societies, unions, organization

The citizens are the important constituents of a nation. Ideally the nation's governance and the people should be in harmony and these two should be functional on the same plane working for each other. However, the government may have incentives to shift itself from people's plane as analyzed earlier and there may be some gap of aspirations, desire, mutual understandings and benefits. Under such conditions, people may like to form groups to represent their point of view united and collectively to make their point of view stronger. But the group is united only for a particular cause and concern which is common to them and when the cause is over, the group would again dissolve. However, may be the concern was not the only one, but there are many more coming in future requiring them again to come together. If the likelihood of arising of such concerns coming on their way is high, the group would tend to give it a shape and name which would represent them all at the same time like a family name. Thus the group would get itself recognized to maintain their readiness to join hands whenever required. They would therefore, get registered under the law. In India there is provision of registration both for political parties and the social groups under various 'acts/ laws'. Therefore, there would be many groups formed in a large society, each group necessarily having different perceptions and objectives about their lives, society, rights etc. When there are many small groups formed in the same society with different perception and objectives the commonality of perceptions and objectives is lost. They may also oppose one another at many occasions. So any group individually can not be said to be representing the society's interests. Therefore, the first and foremost requirement of the act would be clear identification of objectives and aims. Their intentions, approach, action plan should be very explicit and should not be unfavourable to the society as a whole. Such groups eventually get registered, say for example in India as societies, associations, unions, federations etc. Such organizations have the objective of representing their concern to the government however, once united the groups would also try to achieve the objectives as felt good as per their perception, but which may effect the other citizens. However, each of these group would be a selfish group 'just

eying on their benefits'. This would split the society. So the group activities are acceptable to an extent that other citizens are not effected. However, because of this, the review of society's activities, for not having deprived others from their rights, is mandatory. So the two important check points are scrutiny of objectives of registered groups and review of their activities. If these check points are missing, the people would have incentive to form groups to provide benefit to their own self which may even put others to disadvantage.

Once a group is formed, it need to be represented by few people and the concept of group leader would come to existence. To justify their existence the group and group leaders would propagate their objective and try to attract more members. The members normally should be those who would have similar objectives to be fulfilled and also those who would take advantage of being a part of large group. However, as the group becomes larger with their own objectives in view it effects the other group or the other citizens since different groups might have conflicting objectives. A group of bus service provider would look after their interest, may ask for more fare, which would conflict with the other group of passengers which would aim at lower fares.

With the schematic we can understand this. Say ABC are these groups and working at balance as in (a). Now say group A spreads its influence and capture people from group B. This would make group B smaller. May be group B now expands and capture people of group C and C becomes smaller. It has two effects. One that the groups become dynamic, with changing dimensions, intruding or surrendering to one another and other is that the groups gradually becoming heterogeneous. A group now would have people with different and varying objectives. This warrant that the scrutiny of group activities should be done regularly to check if these are still perusing the cause for which these were formed or have deviated.