

## THE INFORMATIC SYSTEM FOR MANAGING THE PRESENT DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

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***Abstract.** The present administrative society is a pyramidal building, on distinct levels given by the property form. Within each level two new operators have been identified, the administrative fusion and administrative division. The crossing from an inferior level to the superior one is made according to the new operator, Administrative Reunion. There is an order relation between levels: Administrative Inclusion.*

In order to built an informatic system of the democratic society it must be taken into consideration the fixed elements invariable within the space-time dimension, in comparison with the scale of society development of a minimal complexity[1].

Today, the human society, considered of the administrative point of view[2], has divided the vital space – The Earth – in administrative maps. An administrative map, briefly map, is a geographical space limited by imaginary lines settled by a laws set and belongs to a defined number of people[1].

It is not the object of this paper to give the definition into political, social and human terms for administrative entities (locality, region, state, state union); therefore, I will resume to think the map as a link between the territory and its owners.

### **New elements:**

1. Administrative setting in a pyramidal form
2. Introduction of operators which built the pyramide:
  - a) Administrative Reunion
  - b) Administrative Fusion
  - c) Administrative Division
3. Introduction of the order relation :Administrative

The main characteristic of these operators is: Through the operation, the operators are modified

### **Inclusion**

**Definition :** It is named plot an area physically or administratively limited which has no other area administratively limited.

Building the administrative society, the plot which can be a field, house, apartment or any other space with administrative settlement, is considered the minimal element for the whole administrative building.

**Definition:** The plot is a relation  $P\_ID (Co\_x, Co\_y, Co\_z)$ , where  $Co\_i$  represents the attributes of geo-space co-ordinates for the outline points.

We say a point  $P (x, y, z) \in P\_ID$  only and only its projection belongs to the co-ordinates system  $\{(Xm, XM), (Ym, YM), (Zm, ZM)\}$ , where  $Xi, Yi, Zi \in (Co\_x, Co\_y, Co\_z)$ .

**Theorem:** The plot being the minimal element, then for any  $Pi\_ID$  and  $Pj\_ID$ , two plots  $Pi\_ID \cap Pj\_ID = \emptyset$ .

This theorem must not be proved.

Today, any field area or any thing which is part of a map, is claimed by one or several owners[3]. We understand by this the international territories (Antarctica, international waters), which, by extension, belong to all people.

If we consider People and H the administrative map of Earth, then between People and H is a relation „several for several”. For people  $\in$  People, there are several plots (spaces) and a space (plot) can belongs to several people[1].

We define the link (relation) between people and plot as POSSESSION.

**Definition:** Building the administrative society, briefly society, POSSESSION is defined as the crowd of relations between people and plot.

In law terms, possession can be unique, collective, temporary, definitive, indivisible or any other form of law definition[4].

Because the law definition of possession has no influence on the informatic building of society, we don't refer to it.

**Axiom:**  $\forall P\_ID \exists \text{people} \in \text{People and } \exists r \in R,$  where R is the crowd of relations which settle possession so that P\_ID r people and people r P\_ID[5].

Following the conventions above, we can define ROAD as a plot of P\_ID in relation r with a indefinite crowd of people[4].

From the development of human society at present, in order a possession can be fructified, it must be a ROAD to the plot, so the access to the plot is free.

**Axiom:** Any plot is bordered upon a road.

By extension, any common space can be considered a ROAD.

Within this paper the crowd People will be considered as relation People (People\_ID, R1---Rj), where Ri represents the attributes for identifying each person on Earth. For example: name, forename, birth date etc[3].

Possession is defined as relation between People and the crowd of plots P: P\_ID (Pj\_ID, Peoplej\_ID, R1-----Rj), where Pj\_ID  $\in$  P, Peoplej\_ID  $\in$  People  $\wedge$  Ri  $\in$  R, where R is the crowd of relations which settle possession[4].

Simplified model of administrative society

I will built a model of administrative society based on three main elements: people – plot – possession[4].

**Definition:** A reunion of plots is a map.

**Definition:** Is named administrative map an arbitrary reunion of plots, possessions and subcrowd of people in relation with those plots, having the property that for any two possessions in the map there is at least a road included in the map which unite them.

For illustrate the definition of administrative map, it is shown that during the human history, all the administrative regions were compact, allowing the free movement or on international common routes (empires)[6].

The administrative buildings without common points were not viable. In fact, at present, any map in the world has at least two different neighbours. There is no state totally viable included in other state. There are two well-known exceptions, San Marino and Vatican, but it is about administrative special regions included in Italy[6].

**Definition:** Is named administrative map of zero level (H0) a map which includes no other map.

**Definition:** Is named administrative map of „i” level a map which include at least a map of i-1 level.

**Definition:** Is named property the reunoin of all possessions (relations) of a man in a map of „i” level.

**Main definition of administration:** People belong (resides, has right to vote) to a map Hi **only and if only** own a property in the map Hi.

For example: in the actual context generally accepted the permanent residence is defined as the link between people and possession (relation) with a plot (house) well defined in a map.

We say people have the residence in locality L when they own a property (personal, rent, indivisible) on those plot. Having an imobiliar property in a locality, people can define the residence in that locality[7].

We can not define the residence in a locality without having a possession on a plot in that locality. A tourist in a locality doesn't belong to it. People belong to a map only if they have a possession in that map. When we say people reside in Timisoara, we say they have a house in Timisoara, indifferently of their legal rights on that plot (house)[7]

The direct implication „if”.

According to the present laws, if we have a possession (residence in a locality) we can define the residence in that locality. In the informatic society, if we have the right of property for a building, we define in an instant the residence in that building[7].

Be  $H_0, H_1, \dots, H_i$  the total crowds of maps of  $0, 1, \dots, i$  levels.

**Theorem:**  $\forall p_i \in H_i, \exists p_j \in H_j$  a.i.  $p_i \subset p_j$ , where  $j=i+1$

## Operators on maps crowd Reunion

**Definition:** Is named administrative reunion or reunion, two possessions  $P_i\_ID, P_j\_ID$  from  $H_i$  defined  $P_i\_ID (p_i\_ID, people_i\_ID, r_1 \dots r_j)$ ,  $P_j\_ID (p_j\_ID, people_j\_ID, q_1 \dots q_j)$ , where  $people_k\_ID \in People$ , and  $r_i, q_i \in R$  and we note

$P_i\_ID \cup P_j\_ID$  the operation from which result the following:

$P_{1i\_ID} (P_i\_ID, people_i\_ID, r_1 \dots r_k)$  with  $k < i$ ;

$P_{1j\_ID} (P_j\_ID, people_j\_ID, p_1 \dots p_k)$  with  $k < j$ ;

$P_{i \cup j\_ID} (P_{q\_ID}, people_{q\_ID}, m_1 \dots m_r, p_1 \dots p_v)$ .

where  $m_1 \dots m_r, p_1 \dots p_v$  are the attributes transferred to the reunion

Where :  $P_{1i\_ID}$  si  $P_{1j\_ID} \in H_i$ ;

$P_{i \cup j\_ID} \in H_{i+1}$ ;

$P_i\_ID \cap H_i = \emptyset, P_j\_ID \cap H_i = \emptyset$

In other words, through the reunion of two possessions results a crowd composed by 3 possessions which include the two initial possessions (modified) giving up to same attributes; it is created a new possession composed by the attributes transferred applied for all possessions[8],[9],[10].

Example: The reunion of two or several localities in a region, two or several region in a state or two or several states in a state union. Following the reunion, each locality (reguin, state) remains as administrative entity with its attributes and the new union has the transferred attributes[6].

Observation: The resulted crowd can not have attributes which don't appear among the attributes of crowds in the reunion.

Example: If two regions are joined and among the administrative attributes there are not the attribute „has own currency”, their reunion can not have as attribute „has own currency”.

Observation: The reunion can not have attributes which don't appear in the crowd of attributes reunion.

## Fusion

**Defintion:** Is named administrative fusion or fusion of two possessions  $P_i\_ID, P_j\_ID$  from  $H_i$  defined  $P_i\_ID (p_i\_ID, people_i\_ID, r_1 \dots r_j)$ ,  $P_j\_ID (p_j\_ID, people_j\_ID, q_1 \dots q_j)$ , where  $people_k\_ID \in People$ , and  $r_i, q_i \in R$  and we note  $P_i\_ID \subset P_j\_ID$  the operation from which result the following:

$P_{ij\_ID} (p_{ij\_ID}, people\_ID, r_1^i \dots r_j^j)$ ,

where  $p_{ij\_ID} \in P\_ID (Co\_x, Co\_y, Co\_z)$ ,  $Co\_x, Co\_y, Co\_z$  are the new outline coordinates, and  $r_1^i \dots r_j^j$  are common attributes for the two possessions and attributes decided regarding the uncommon attributes[8],[9],[10]

Where:  $P_{ij\_ID} \in H_i$ ;

$P_i\_ID \cap H_i = \emptyset, P_j\_ID \cap H_i = \emptyset$

**Observation:** Following the administrative fusion the crowds in the fusion operation disappear.

Example: When two administrative localities fusion it will be one locality with the common attributes of two localities, attributes decided referring to the diverging attributes. This example is well observed when a suburban locality fusions with the next one.

## Division

Be  $P\_ID (p\_ID, r_1 \dots r_i$  possession)  $\in H_i$  with  $r_j \in R$ .

**Definition:** Is named division of possession  $P\_ID$  and we note  $\downarrow P\_ID$  the operation from which result two or several possessions  $P_i\_ID$ ,  $P_j\_ID \in Hi$  defined:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_i\_ID (p_i\_ID, r^1_i \dots r^1_j) \in Hi \text{ with } r^1_m \in R1; \\ P_j\_ID (p_j\_ID, r^2_k \dots r^2_l) \in Hi \text{ with } r^2_n \in R2; \end{array} \right.$$

So that  $R1 \cup R2 = R$ ,  $R1 \cap R2 = \emptyset$  and  $p_i\_ID \cap p_j\_ID = \emptyset$  [7],[8],[9].

Through the division of a possession result two or several possessions which maintain the same main attributes; a part of the common attributes can lose only the number of relations with People crowd; only the number of owners or owners can decreases [8],[9],[10].

Example: In the last years we have assisted to the division of some states (Yugoslavia, Soviet Union); following the division it were created states which have taken over relations from the initial states, but the citizens in a divided state have not rights on the common territories in the other state (social rights) [6].

Order relation

### Inclusion

**Definition:** We say a relation  $P_i\_ID$  is included in  $P_j\_ID$  and write  $P_i\_ID \subset P_j\_ID$  only and if only there is a join nennull on the fields ( $p\_ID$ ,  $People\_ID$ ) from  $P_i\_ID$  to  $P_j\_ID$  [8],[9],[10].

Observation: ( $p\_ID$ ,  $People\_ID$ ) is unique key.

Example: A locality is included administratively in a county, state or state union.

Simplified relation model of administrative society [12],[13]

Be relations:  $People (People\_ID, r1 \dots rn)$  relation for all people in the world.  $P\_ID (co\_x, co\_y, co\_z)$  relation for plots (spaces) and relation  $Possession (P\_ID, People\_ID, rule 1 \dots rule i) \in Hi$ . The three relations are at the base of building the relation system of the democratic society. By extension, a map of level  $i$  is a

possession relation and a plot is a map of level zero.

The model is a building from a map of level zero applying the three operators: division, reunion and fusion and which has an hierarchical inclusion relation.

**For the operators there are the following models:**

### Division

Be  $P\_ID (co\_x, co\_y, co\_z)$  a plot, and Possession relation  $(P\_ID, People\_ID, rule 1 \dots rule i) \in Hi$

We define the division  $\downarrow P\_ID =$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} P1\_ID (p1\_ID, r^1_i \dots r^1_j) \text{ with } r^1_m \in R1; \\ P2\_ID (p2\_ID, r^2_k \dots r^2_l) \text{ with } r^2_n \in R2; \end{array} \right.$$

Example of code [8],[9],[10],[11]:

```
CREATE TABLE P1_ID
AS
SELECT co_x, co_y, co_z
FROM P_ID
WHERE co_x r (x1, x2), co_y r (y1, y2), co_z r (z1, z2);
....
CREATE TABLE P2_ID
AS
SELECT co_x, co_y, co_z
FROM P_ID
WHERE co_x r (x3, x4), co_y r (y3, y4), co_z r (z3, z4);
.....
DROP TABLE P_ID
.....
DELETE FROM Possession
WHERE P_ID = „P_ID”
INSERT INTO Possession (P_ID, People_ID, r1...ri)
VALUE („P1_ID”, „People_ID”, „r1”....).
```

### Fusion

For fusion is modified the relation  $Possession$  for the attribute  $P\_ID$  of two relations.

Be  $P1\_ID (co\_x, co\_y, co\_z) \in Hi$ ;

$P2\_ID (co\_x, co\_y, co\_z) \in Hi$ ;

and  $Possession (P\_ID, People\_ID, rule 1 \dots rule i) \in Hi$ .

$$P1\_ID \supset P2\_ID = Pn\_ID$$

### Reunion

Considering the following sets:

- 1) P1\_ID (co\_x, co\_y, co\_z) and Possession\_1 (P\_ID, People\_ID, rule\_1 .....rule\_i) ∈ Hi.  
 2) P2\_ID (co\_x, co\_y, co\_z) and Possession\_2 (P\_ID, People\_ID, rule\_1 .....rule\_j) ∈ Hi.

P1\_ID ∪ P2\_ID =

{ P1\_ID, Possession\_1 (P\_ID, People\_ID, rule1\_1 ,..... rule\_1\_i)  
 P2\_ID, Possession\_2(P\_ID, People\_ID,rule\_1\_1 ,..... rule\_1\_j)  
 and  
 Possession\_3 (P\_ID, People\_ID, rule\_i , rule\_j)  
 Example of code[8],[9],[10],[11]:

```
CREATE TABLE Possession_3
AS
SELECT P_ID, People_ID, rule_1,..... rule_i
FROM Possession_1;
.....
INSERT INTO Possessie_3 (P_ID, People_ID,
rule_i ,..... rule_j)
AS
SELECT P_ID, People_ID, rule 1 ,..... rule i
FROM Possession_2;
.....
ALTER TABLE Possession_1
DROP rule_1' ,.....rule_i';
.....
ALTER TABLE Possession_2
DROP rule_1'' ,.....rule_i'';
```

**Observation 2**

A map of level i can be divided and reunited only in a map of same level.  
 Building a model of democratic society, the principles applied must be transitives; a principle is applied indifferently of the number or nature of the group or map dimension.

The division of a map only if a submap wishes it, is to solve.

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