

# MAPPING THE SYSTEMS INVOLVED IN FORMULATING GOVERNMENT REGULATORY POLICY

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# CONTENTS

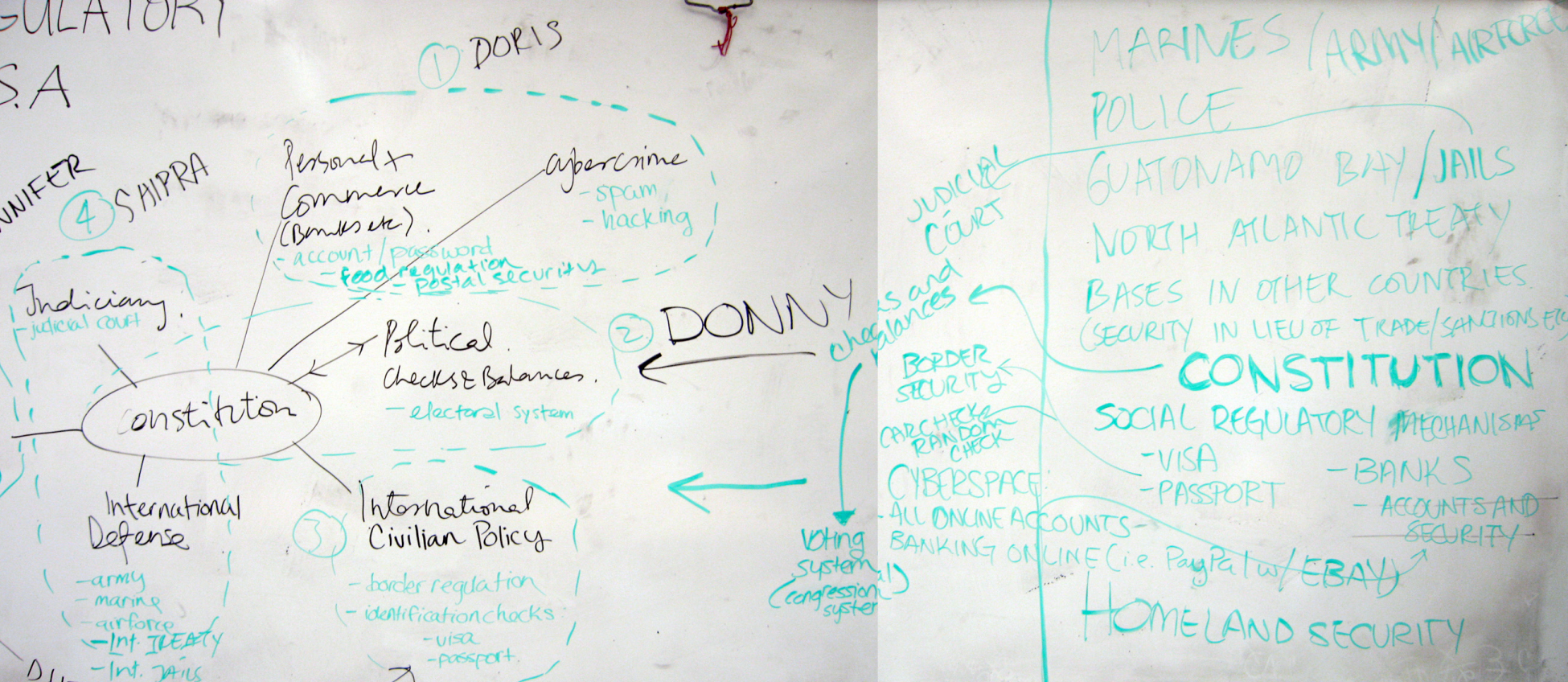
I. Objective	03
II. Parallels	04
III. The US regulatory system The frameworks for policy	05
IV. Visualization of the system in action Timeline and Case study: 9/11	12
V. Conclusion	15
VI. References	16

THEM: REGULATORY  
 COUNTRY: U.S.A

Internal sys. are diff a country.

Internal defence.

- police (911)  
 - jail system



## Objective

To map the scope of systems that form regulatory policy in a government. The case study used is the United States, which is a democratic republic.

Democratic republic: we understand it as a government elected by popular vote of its citizens, through which people choose their head of state and representatives.

# Parallels

Similar regulatory frameworks can be seen in governments that consider themselves to be democratic republics. Despite similarity, unlike the US government, countries such as France or India, give most executive power to the prime-minister and his cabinet, instead of the president. Yet the Trias Politica structure is a constant feature.

## *Trias Politica/ Seperation of Powers\**

The details of such a system may differ, yet broadly, it consists of three interdependant pillars of the legislature, the executive body and the judiciary.

This system of checks and balances is the most basic regulatory policy in action, as it prevents either one branch of the government to exert sole influence in the running of the government.

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\***Trias Politica:** first outlined in the Roman constitution. Governance with legislature, executive and judiciary bodies.

\***Seperation of Powers:** coined by Baron de Montesquieu, a french political thinker from the Enlightenment.

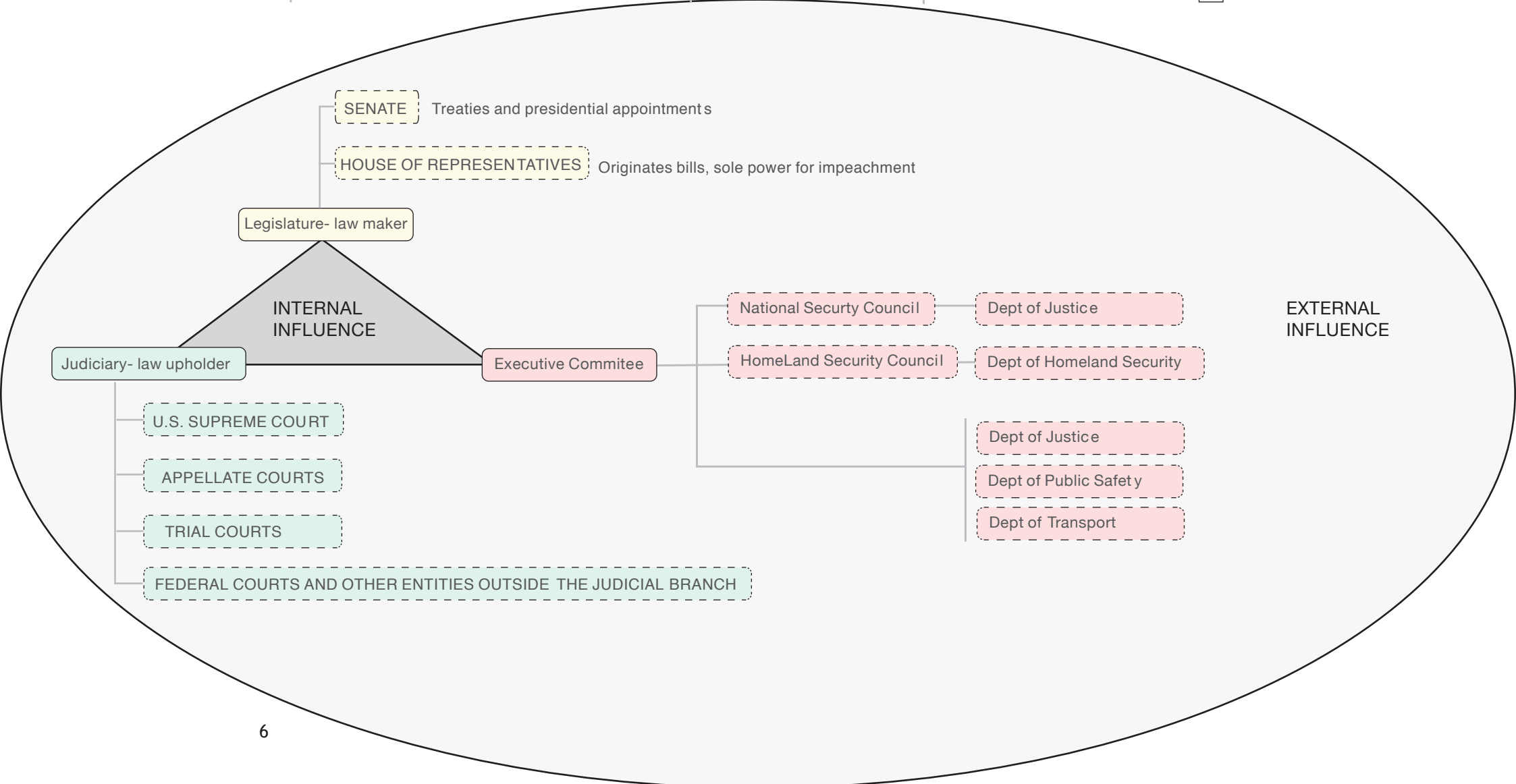
# US Regulatory system - A framework for Policy

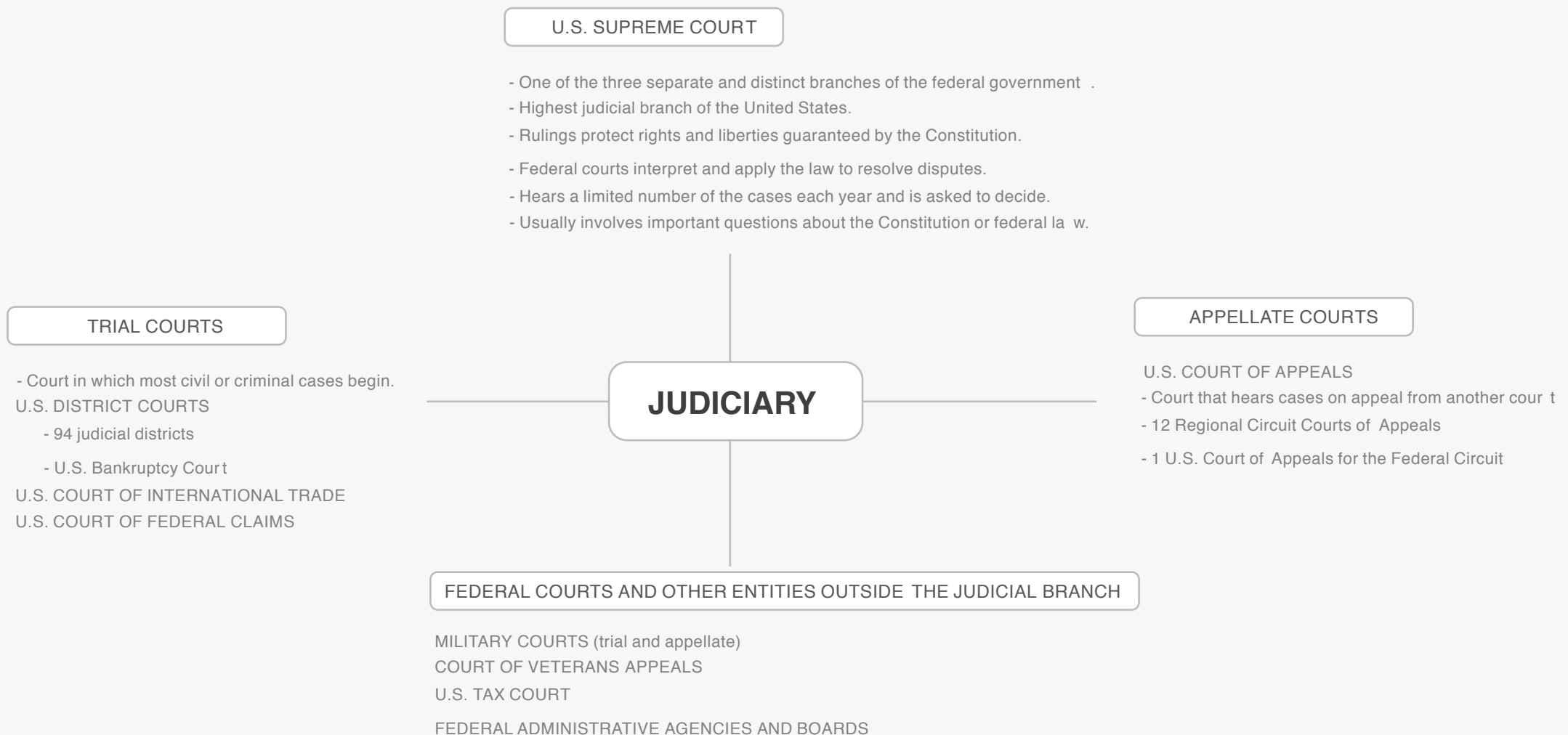
In the US regulatory system, the legislature makes the laws, the executive committee implements them and the judiciary uphold the laws. Each has subsystems that oversee the various tasks of their parent body.

Due to the unique position of the US as a global leader, many aspects of the regulatory system overlap with foreign policy and form the outermost reaches of the complete system structure.

# MACRO - FRAMEWORK

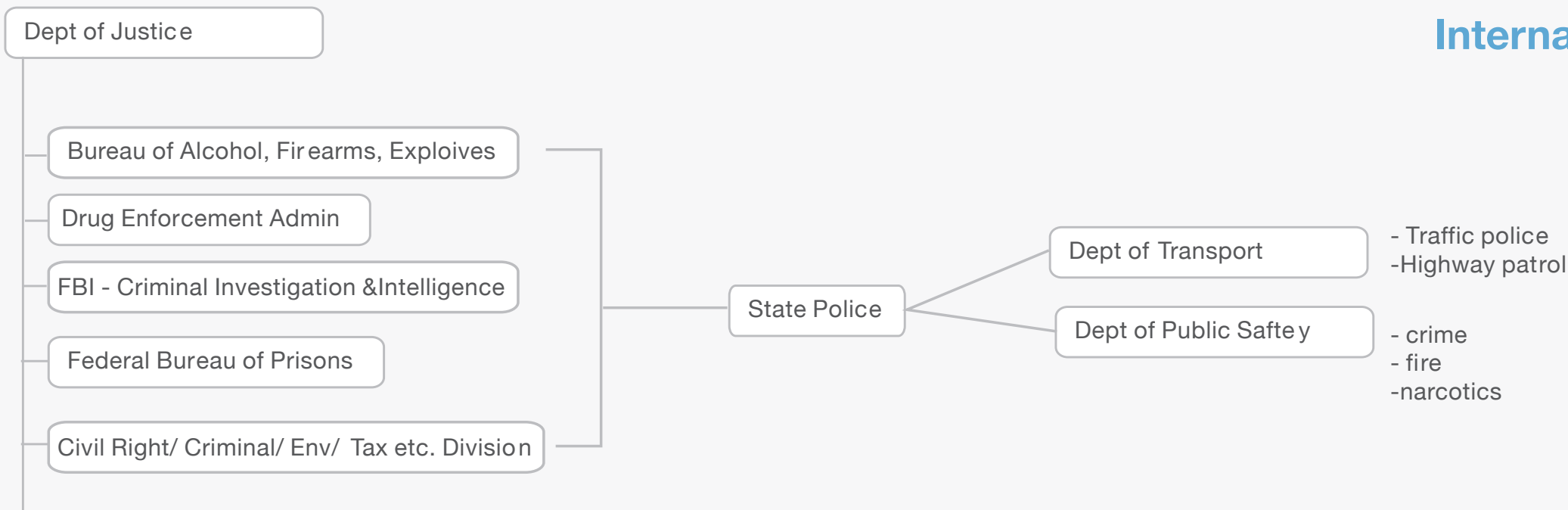
Characteristics	Boundaries	Elements	Behavior	Key
Trias Politica Bicameral legislature National and State legislature Executive chosen by the legislature	Judiciary (primarily internal) Legislature & executive body (international reach) Issues: law making, implementation and redressal Goal: security and preservation of constitution	Legislature Judiciary Executive Human: control the system Financial: system support Spheres of influence	Seeks to uphold constitution Follows checks and balances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #f8d7da; border: 1px dashed black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Executive body</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #d1ecf1; border: 1px dashed black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Judiciary</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #fff3cd; border: 1px dashed black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Legislature</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #d6d8db; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> Domestic sphere of influence</li> <li><span style="display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 15px; background-color: #e2e3e5; border: 1px solid black; margin-right: 5px;"></span> International sphere of influence</li> </ul>





## MICRO - FRAMEWORK: JUDICIARY

The system characteristics are a top-down hierarchy. Its functional boundaries are upholding the constitution and providing redressal for internal affairs. The elements are physical spaces like courts and offices, Judicial members like lawyers and judges, and maintenance of case archives.

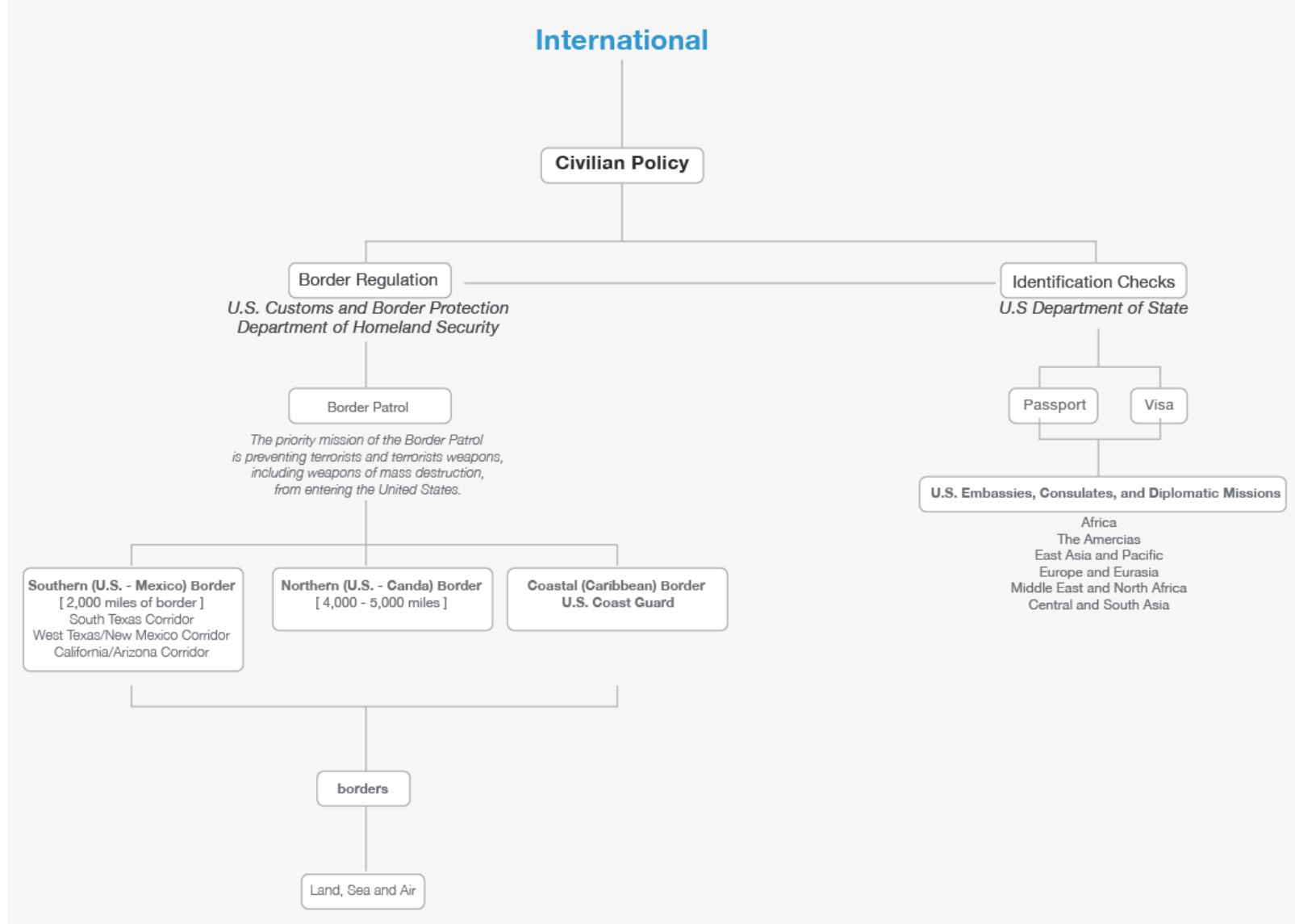


All cabinets have their own police:  
 > Dept of State: Diplomatic Security Service  
 > Dept of Agriculture: US Forest Service  
 etc....

**MICRO - FRAMEWORK: EXECUTIVE BODY > Internal security**

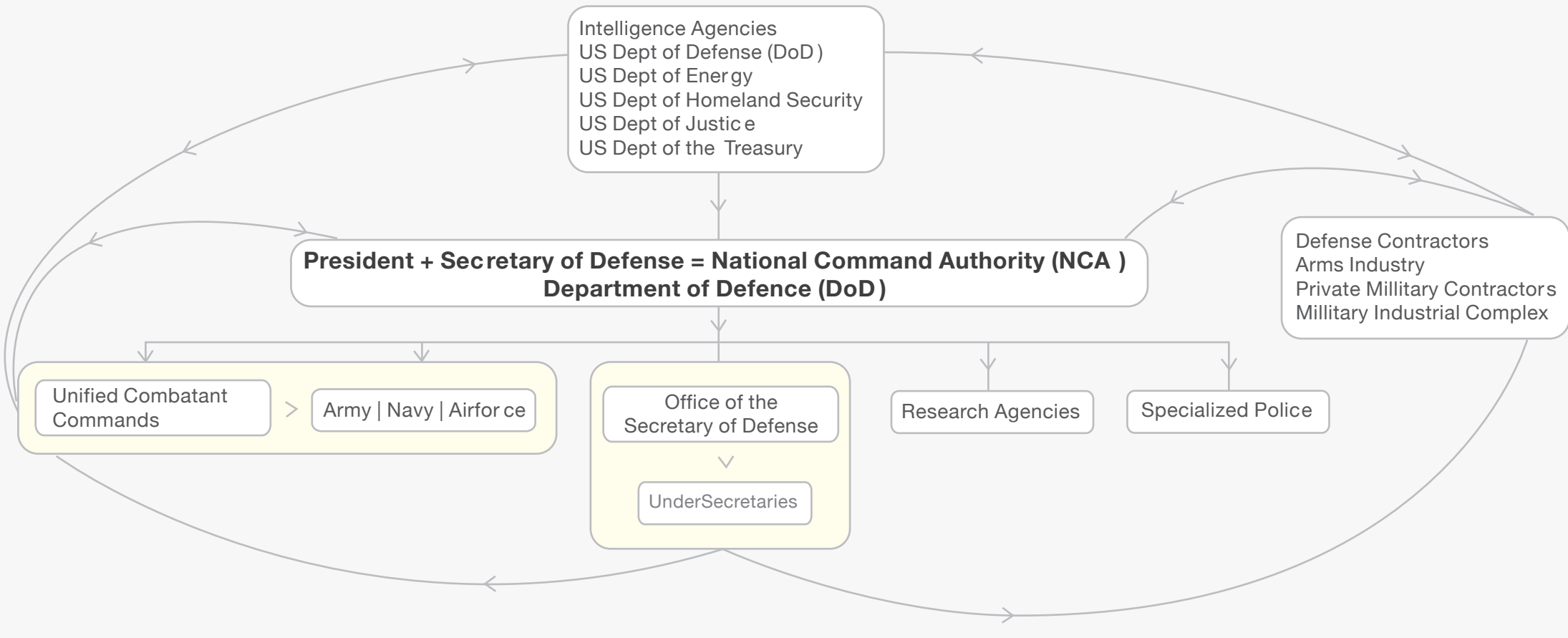
The system characteristics are a top-down hierarchy. Its functional boundaries are all internal security issues, from local crime control, highway patrol to national level enforcement of laws pertaining to fire-arms, drugs and civil rights. The elements are various cabinets that run the micro-systems. For eg: the Dept of Justice, the Dept of Transport etc. and their sub-systems like prisons or state police.





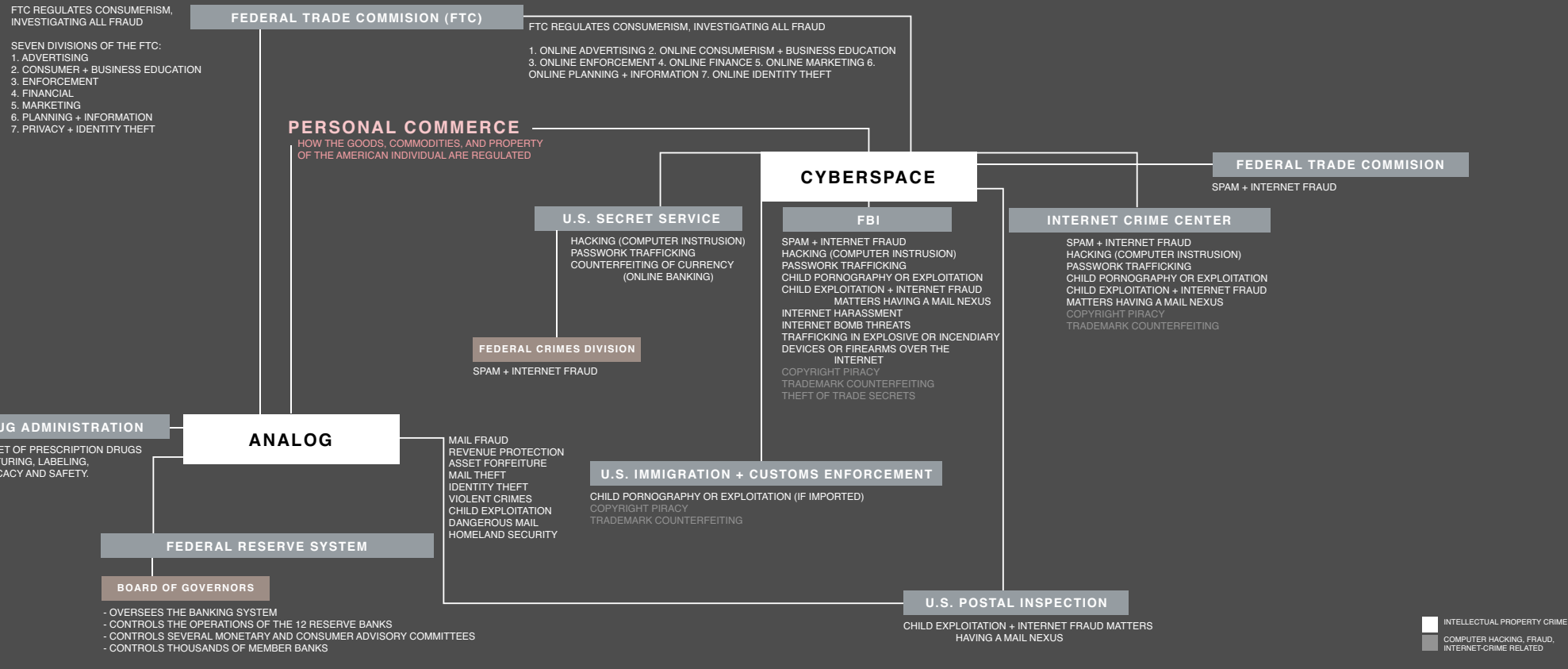
## MICRO - FRAMEWORK: EXECUTIVE BODY > Border security

The system characteristics are a top-down hierarchy. Its functional boundaries are limited to the regulation of foreigners entering or leaving the state, and also checking illegal import/ export of goods, human trafficking, illegal migrants, and possible terrorist threats. The elements are mostly sub-systems within the Dept of Homeland Security.



**MICRO - FRAMEWORK: EXECUTIVE BODY > military/ national security**

The system characteristic is networked. Its functional boundaries are all national security issues, from espionage, warfare, to regulation of the defense industry. It has international reach in the form of the Unified Combatant Commands that overlook security issues in various parts of the globe. Elements are primarily the Dept of Defense, its sub-systems and external intelligence and Industry.



NOTES:

### MICRO - FRAMEWORK: EXECUTIVE BODY > cyber security

The system characteristic is networked. It either works as information backup of the systems in the real world, or replaces their functionality by providing services in the virtual world. Its functional boundaries are all cyber security issues, from hacking, identity theft to child pornography & revenue protection. Elements are primarily the agencies dealing with information systems research.

# Visualization of the system in action

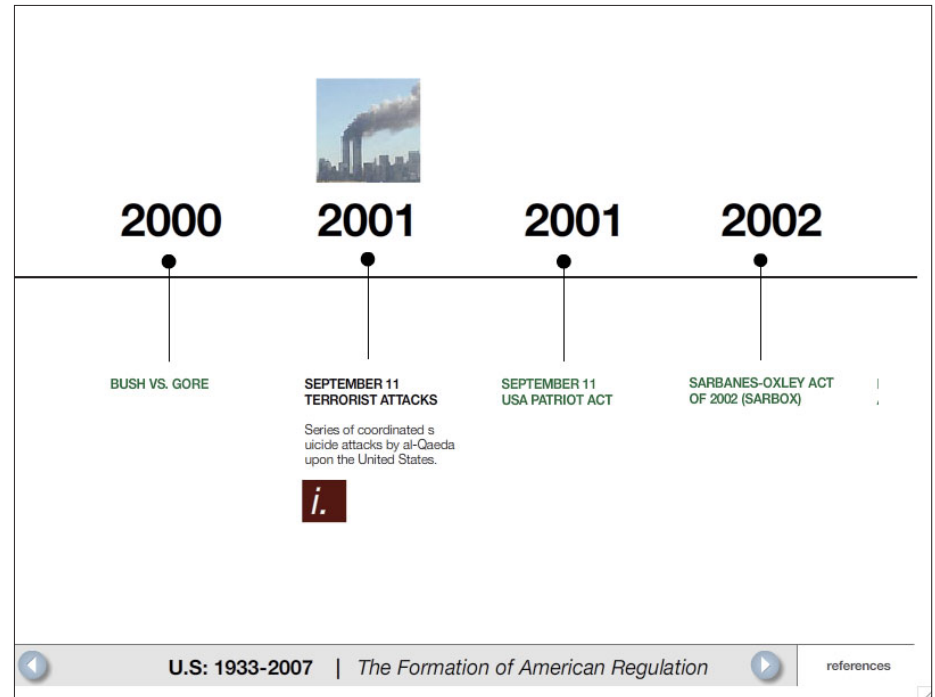
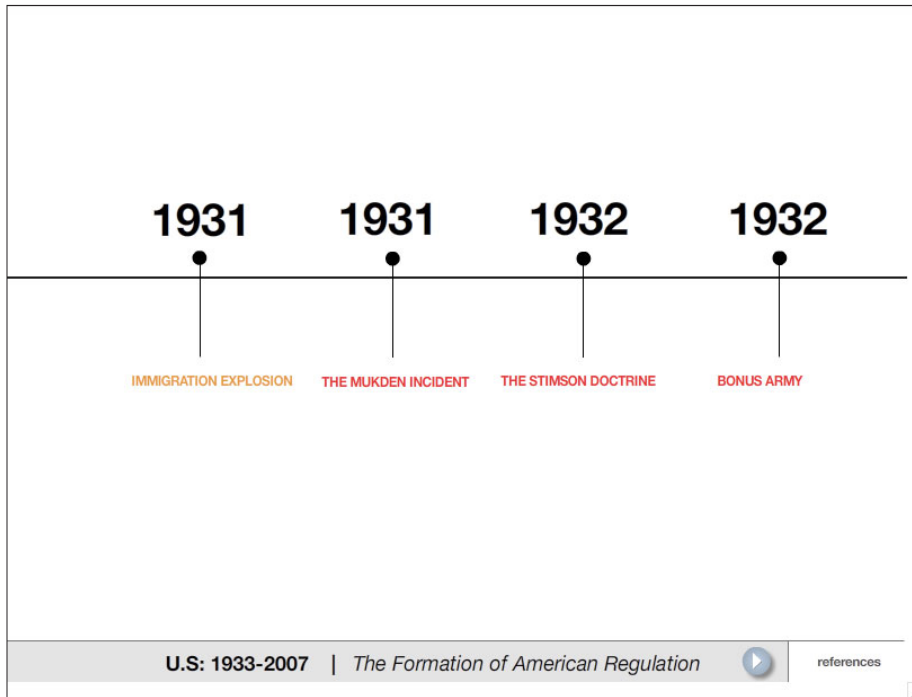
## *Timeline*

The timeline chalks the US from the depression of the 1930s to 2008. The idea is to pick key events from its history and see the response generated in the country's regulatory mechanisms. The influence they exert on each other can be better seen from the case study that follows.

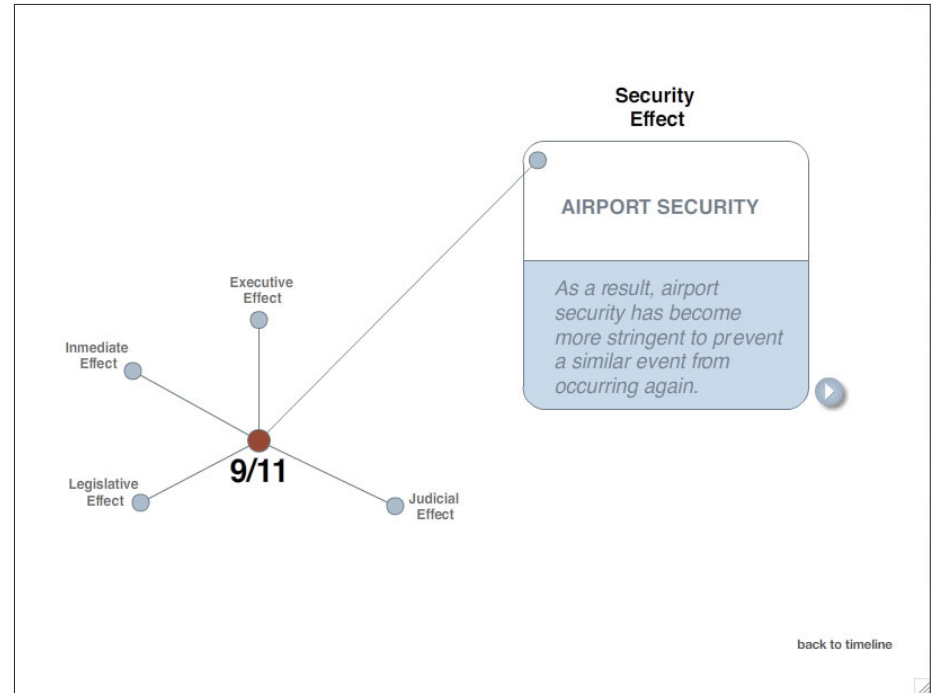
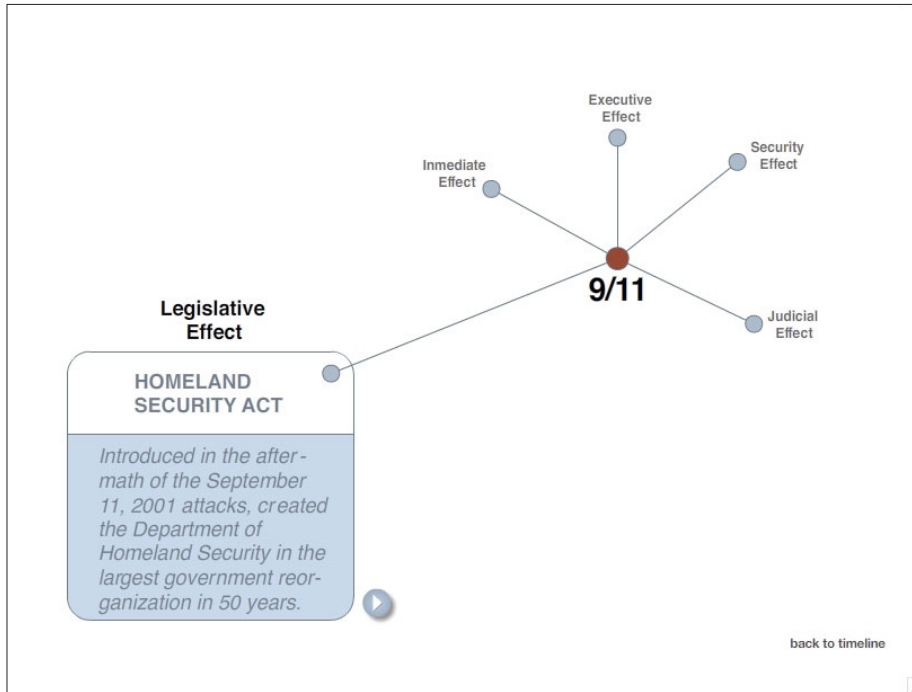
## *Case Study: 9/11*

For a focused analysis, we will take the point of view of a news-listener. He/she can be a citizen of the US, an immigrant, or a visitor to the country.

The problem with 'news' is that events happen at different periods in a linear timeline. It is very tough to link those events and see a system at work. The non-linear approach hopes to focus on the usually unnoticed relationships.



TIME LINE: Link to presentation



CASE STUDY: 9/11: Link to presentation

# Conclusion

Our visualization of American security and policy analyzes both the history prior to the terrorist attacks on September 11 as well as the attempts on improving national security by tightening laws, protocol and enforcement.

While the 'checks and balances' have preserved our constitutional rights for over two hundred years, the debate over whether they will continue to so, is on the rise. With the world in flux, it is nearly impossible to derive a conclusive explanation for the future of an American governance that will always fulfill the important socio-economic, and political goals of its people.

As information technology and cyberspace expands, the government will continue to have new security concerns that will make it necessary to produce these future changes to regulatory law and policy, both as a means to safeguard democracy.

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