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internal decision-making process and practices of the military. Thus, devolution of power from military officials to civilian personnel-- at all levels-- is key.

(b) *Civic-Minded Police*

Democracies have civic police forces. Beyond being under civilian control, police must be civic-minded in their professions. They must see their role as a public service, rather than as autonomous units. The principles which govern police behaviour must be reformed-- from those of control in protecting private interests to those of public protection in serving the interests of all members of society.

*Individual Rights*

In a democracy, the majority chooses which individuals, political parties and policies will govern a given country. Democracies operate on the mandate of the majority of their citizens while at the same time protecting the rights of their minorities. In addition to minorities, democracies protect individual human rights and liberties through transparent and accountable institutions and the rule of law. This prevents zero-sum outcomes, as election results do not determine total power over the minority or individual.

*Routinizing Democracy*

Democracy is not an ad-hoc and impromptu system. In fact, it depends on the routinization of rules: civic rules and obligations; rules which dictate the transfer of power through elections, and rules which govern the way power is distributed in a democratic society. A consolidated democracy is one which has become routinized-- when there are no longer threats to the system.

*Inclusionary Democracies*

Inclusionary democracies are more stable than exclusionary ones. We've learned through experience that inclusionary democracies where the majority of the population participates in the political and economic resources of a country, are more stable than exclusionary ones. Exclusionary regimes are characteristic of weak states and are vulnerable to extreme instability through popular mobilization. Inclusion gives voice and access to the political system and joins democratic institutions with its population. Democracy moderates the different voices within a society. With access, all of these voices have the possibility to participate within the system.

*Vibrant Civil Society*

Civil society describes all aspects of society which occur outside the control of government institutions. This category cuts across social cleavages to include a variety of associations (ie.

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