

Country: Botswana

Years: 1966-1979

Head of government: Seretse Khama

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Khama's party as BDP. DPI identifies BDP ideology as right. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing "Botswana... The government's free-enterprise orientation and conservative monetary policies have attracted substantial foreign aid... Botswana Democratic Party (BDP). Founded in 1962 as the Bechuanaland Democratic Party, the BDP has been the majority party since independence". Manzano (2017) corroborates that Khama is Right. Perspective Monde (2020) corroborates that Khama is Right. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Khama's party as BDP and BDP as rightist, writing "conservative, traditionalist". In the Global Party Survey 2019, 7 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) as 4.7. The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) as one of its consultative parties. Nohlen et al. (1999) write "The transformation process before independence had been initiated and initially controlled by the colonial power Great Britain, which had encouraged the formation of a moderate, conservative and non-racial political party—the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP, founded in 1962)—to inherit the post-colonial state". Kirby (2020) writes "Seretse vocally disparaged the concept of Socialism and favoured a capitalist economy." Sebudubudu and Botlhomilwe (2012) write "the external political environment, particularly during the late 1940s through to the early 1960s, seems to have provided the elite with the ideological basis to accept or reject... the socialist ideology of the post World War II Eastern Bloc countries'... In this way, Seretse Khama did not find 'Afro-socialism or crypto-Marxism' attractive hence he and his successor, Ketumile [Quett] Masire, were 'deft and decisive in their disapproving but non-antagonistic approach to [white-ruled] South Africa'... therefore demonstrating skillful leadership. Thus, the country's ideology was also facilitated by the common values that were shared by its leaders" and "To show the country's commitment to planning, the 1970–75 National Development Plan (NDP) declared: "The government wishes to stress its belief in the necessity of planning the social and economic development of the nation... A rationally planned and guided economy is the objective of government policy. However, a balance must be struck where private initiative has ample scope within the general confines laid down by government. It is government's duty to set forth clearly its objectives accordingly, and to assist the private sector in every way consistent with the attainment of these goals..." Thus, the country's NDP

situated ‘the state at the centre of economic and social planning, primarily because no other sources of development were evident or readily available’. Thus, ‘by planning within the market economy, government policy has tended to influence the direction of government expenditure during the planning period while providing an environment in which the private sector can thrive’... To this extent the Botswana state deliberately played an active role in the economy.” Makgala (2005) identifies the BDP’s ideology as rightist, writing “the conservative and pro-capitalist Botswana Democratic Party leadership”. Williams (2006) identifies Khama’s ideology as leftist, writing “A CRO [Commonwealth Relations Office] official, Peter Lewis, visited the Khamas on the evening of 13 November 1950... [Lewis reported] ‘In politics Ruth proclaims herself a “true blue Conservative”. Seretse is a “Socialist”’... Seretse became involved again in the activities of the Seretse Khama Fighting Committee”, “Officials at the Commonwealth Relations Office... observed... ‘the Seretse Khama Campaign Committee... has been a small affair under Communist influence”, “the Campaign Committee had changed its name from ‘Fighting Committee’”, “In 1961... the British and American Governments were... worried that the developing policy of apartheid would drive nationalists in the region into the arms of Communist groups and nations, they were hoping that Seretse – as a moderate, with close links to Western democracy – would draw supporters away from radical groups such as the BPP, which was believed to have links with the USSR and China”, and “In 1962, Seretse formed a political party, the liberal-democratic Bechuanaland Democratic Party (BDP)”. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify head of government party’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.972) in 1974 and 1979.

Years: 1980-1997

Head of government: Quett Ketumile Joni Masire

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Masire’s party as BDP. DPI identifies BDP ideology as right. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing “Botswana... The government’s free-enterprise orientation and conservative monetary policies have attracted substantial foreign aid... Botswana Democratic Party (BDP). Founded in 1962 as the Bechuanaland Democratic Party, the BDP has been the majority party since independence”. Manzano (2017) corroborates that Masire is Right. Perspective Monde (2020) corroborates that Masire is Right. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Masire’s party as BDP, and BDP as rightist, writing “conservative, traditionalist”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 7 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) as 4.7. The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) as one of its consultative parties.

Nohlen et al. (1999) write “The transformation process before independence had been initiated and initially controlled by the colonial power Great Britain, which had encouraged the formation of a moderate, conservative and non-racial political party—the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP, founded in 1962)—to inherit the post-colonial state”. Sebudubudu and Botlhomilwe (2012) write “the external political environment, particularly during the late 1940s through to the early 1960s, seems to have provided the elite with the ideological basis to accept or reject... the socialist ideology of the post World War II Eastern Bloc countries’... In this way, Seretse Khama did not find ‘Afro-socialism or crypto-Marxism’ attractive hence he and his successor, Ketumile [Quett] Masire, were ‘deft and decisive in their disapproving but non-antagonistic approach to [white-ruled] South Africa’... therefore demonstrating skillful leadership. Thus, the country’s ideology was also facilitated by the common values that were shared by its leaders” and “To show the country’s commitment to planning, the 1970–75 National Development Plan (NDP) declared: “The government wishes to stress its belief in the necessity of planning the social and economic development of the nation... A rationally planned and guided economy is the objective of government policy. However, a balance must be struck where private initiative has ample scope within the general confines laid down by government. It is government’s duty to set forth clearly its objectives accordingly, and to assist the private sector in every way consistent with the attainment of these goals...” Thus, the country’s NDP situated ‘the state at the centre of economic and social planning, primarily because no other sources of development were evident or readily available’. Thus, ‘by planning within the market economy, government policy has tended to influence the direction of government expenditure during the planning period while providing an environment in which the private sector can thrive’... To this extent the Botswana state deliberately played an active role in the economy.” Makgala (2005) identifies the BDP’s ideology as rightist, writing “the conservative and pro-capitalist Botswana Democratic Party leadership”. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify head of government and leader party’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.972) in 1979 and 1984, and “Center-right” (0.767) in 1989 and 1994.

Years: 1998-2007

Head of government: Festus Gontebanye Mogae

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Mogae’s party as BDP. DPI identifies BDP ideology as right. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing “Botswana... The government’s free-enterprise orientation and conservative monetary policies have attracted substantial foreign aid... Botswana Democratic Party (BDP). Founded in 1962 as the Bechuanaland

Democratic Party, the BDP has been the majority party since independence”. Manzano (2017) corroborates that Mogae is Right. Perspective Monde (2020) corroborates that Mogae is Right. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Mogae’s party as BDP, and BDP as rightist, writing "conservative, traditionalist”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 7 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) as 4.7. The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) as one of its consultative parties. Morton (2008) identifies Mogae’s ideology as rightist, writing “Mogae has established himself as a strong advocate of governmental fiscal responsibility and transparency, privatization of government parastatals... [and] a free market economy”. Nohlen et al. (1999) write “The transformation process before independence had been initiated and initially controlled by the colonial power Great Britain, which had encouraged the formation of a moderate, conservative and non-racial political party—the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP, founded in 1962)—to inherit the post-colonial state”. Ortiz de Zárate (2003) writes “Mogae has continued the policies dear to his predecessors, some of the notions used to describe his management being economic pragmatism... In the economic field, the president has opted for the strengthening of the mainstay of the system, diamond production, which he has linked to the prospects of general improvement of the living conditions of the population under the slogan of "diamonds for development." But it has also launched a strategic plan that, practically starting from scratch, emphasizes the diversification of exports of manufactured products, such as textiles and metallurgy, with the help of foreign private investment, which is stimulated with advantages, tax and the easing of capital controls. Such is Mogae's attachment to the concept of sustained development, that is, to the management by the Government of all sources of national wealth -natural resources, infrastructures, human capital.” Makgala (2005) identifies the BDP’s ideology as rightist, writing “the conservative and pro-capitalist Botswana Democratic Party leadership”. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify head of government and leader party’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.598) in 1999, and as “Center-right” (0.755) in 2004.

Years: 2008-2017

Head of government: Seretse Khama Ian Khama

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies Ian Khama’s party as BDP. DPI identifies BDP ideology as right. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing “Botswana... The government’s free-enterprise orientation and conservative monetary policies have attracted substantial foreign aid... Botswana Democratic Party (BDP). Founded in 1962 as the Bechuanaland

Democratic Party, the BDP has been the majority party since independence”. Manzano (2017) corroborates that Ian Khama is Right. Perspective Monde (2020) corroborates that Ian Khama is Right. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Ian Khama’s party as BDP, and BDP as rightist, writing "conservative, traditionalist”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 7 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) as 4.7. The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) as one of its consultative parties. Nohlen et al. (1999) write “The transformation process before independence had been initiated and initially controlled by the colonial power Great Britain, which had encouraged the formation of a moderate, conservative and non-racial political party—the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP, founded in 1962)—to inherit the post-colonial state”. Makgala (2005) identifies the BDP’s ideology as rightist, writing “the conservative and pro-capitalist Botswana Democratic Party leadership”. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify head of government and leader party’s ideology as “Center-right” (0.755) in 2004, as “Center-right” (0.979) in 2009, and as “Center-right” (0.759) in 2014.

Years: 2018-2019

Head of government: Mokgweetsi Eric Masisi

Ideology: Right

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies Masisi’s ideology as rightist, writing “Mokgweetsi Masisi... Parti démocratique du Botswana [Botswana Democratic Party, BDP]... centre droit [center right]”. DPI identifies BDP ideology as right. Political Handbook of the World (2015) elaborates, writing “Botswana... The government’s free-enterprise orientation and conservative monetary policies have attracted substantial foreign aid... Botswana Democratic Party (BDP). Founded in 1962 as the Bechuanaland Democratic Party, the BDP has been the majority party since independence”. World Statesmen (2020) identifies Masisi’s party as BDP, and BDP as rightist, writing "conservative, traditionalist”. In the Global Party Survey 2019, 7 experts identify the average left-right (0-10) score of Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) as 4.7. The leftist Socialist International (2020) identifies the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) as one of its consultative parties. Nohlen et al. (1999) write “The transformation process before independence had been initiated and initially controlled by the colonial power Great Britain, which had encouraged the formation of a moderate, conservative and non-racial political party—the Botswana Democratic Party (BDP, founded in 1962)—to inherit the post-colonial state”. Makgala (2005) identifies the BDP’s ideology as rightist, writing “the conservative and pro-capitalist Botswana Democratic Party leadership”. In V-Party (2020), 6 experts identify head of

government and leader party's ideology as "Center-right" (0.759) in 2014 and as "Center-right" (0.578) in 2019.

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