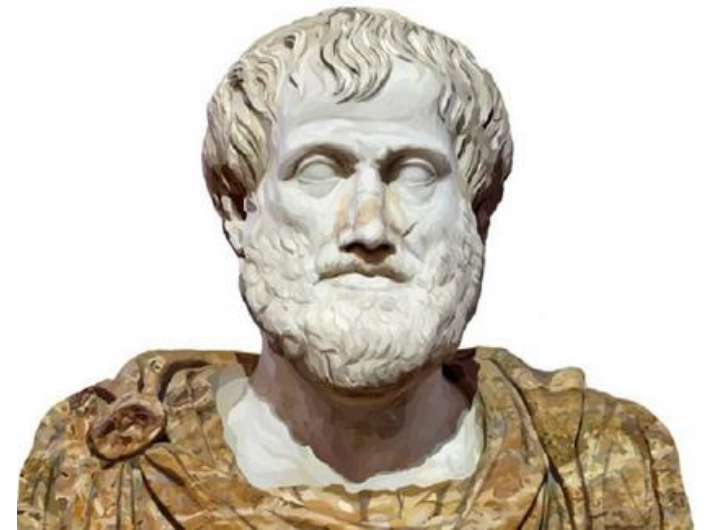


Forms of Government

Outline

- ✧ Aristotle's Classification of Government
- ✧ Democracy
- ✧ Authoritarianism
- ✧ Totalitarianism
- ✧ Monarchy

ARISTOTLE'S CLASSIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT









Aristotle's Six Types of Government

Aristotle's classification is based on two principles:

1. Number of person who exercise supreme power
 2. The ends they seek : self interest or benefit of the community
- When the rulers aimed at the **good of the community**, the state would be **pure (normal)/ideal** form of the state
 - When the rulers in such a state became **selfish**, the state would be called **perverted/corrupted** state.

See the next slide

Aristotle's Six Types of Government

Who Governs	Legitimate / True / Ideal Forms <i>Rule in the Interest of All</i>	Perverted/Corrupt Forms <i>Rule in the Interest of Selves</i>
One	 Monarchy	 Tyranny
A few	 Aristocracy	 Oligarchy
Many	 Polity	 Democracy

Aristotle's Six Types of Government

Monarchy – Tyranny

Monarchy: if sovereignty resides in one person. and perverted form of Monarchy is **Tyranny**.

Aristocracy – Oligarchy

Aristocracy: if sovereignty resides in small minority of the population. If this small minority uses the sovereignty for its own selfish end, it is **oligarchy**.

Polity – Democracy

If the **sovereign power** resides in a large proportion the population, it is **polity**. Its perverted form is **Democracy**.

Forms of Government		
By Power Structure	By Power Source	By ideology
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unitary • Federation • Confederation • Anarchy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democracy • Oligarchy • Autocracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monarchy • Republic



Democracy



Democracy

- Democracy came from Greek 'demos' (the people) and 'Kratos' (power), thus, democracy means - 'Power of the People.'
- Democracy is the form of government in which the sovereign power of the state is in the hand of the people and the people are the sources of the state power and the people take part in the government directly or through their representative.

Democracy

Direct Democracy

- Practiced in Greek city-states in which people or the citizens would directly take part or participate in the governance of the state.

Representative Democracy

- Representative democracy or indirect democracy is when people choose to vote for who will represent them in a parliament. This is the most common form of democracy found across the world.
- Its emphasis lies on protecting the rights of not only **the majority** of the people in the state, but also **the minorities**.
- Most of the representative democracies of the world consider themselves to be liberal democracies.

Democracy

Liberal Democracy

is a form of government in which representative democracy operates under the principles of liberalism.

It is characterized by fair, free, and competitive elections between multiple distinct political parties, a separation of powers into different branches of government, the rule of law in everyday life as part of an open society, and the **protection of human rights and civil liberties for all persons.**

To define the system in practice, liberal democracies often draw upon a constitution, either formally written or uncoded, to delineate the powers of government and enshrine the social contract.

Liberal Democracy

- A liberal democracy is a form of democracy which emphasizes and protects individual freedom. Certain rights are viewed as inalienable, meaning they are intrinsic to the individual and cannot be transferred or revoked. This is usually accomplished through constitutional or

Authoritarianism

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n1tXjJobjfs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yu3HikdxJn0>

Authoritarianism

- In 1964, **Juan José Linz**, Professor Emeritus of Sociology and Political Science at Yale University, described the four most recognizable characteristics of authoritarian state as:
 - I. Limited political freedom with strict government controls imposed on political institutions and groups like legislatures, political parties, and interest groups
 - II. A controlling regime that justifies itself to the people as a “necessary evil” uniquely capable of coping with “easily recognizable societal problems” such as hunger, poverty, or violent insurgency
 - III. Strict government-imposed constraints on social freedoms such as suppression of political opponents and anti-regime activity
 - IV. The presence of a ruling executive with vague, loosely defined and shifting powers

Authoritarianism

- It is a system of government in which power is exercised by a small group with minimum input: i) family; ii) absolute monarch; iii) a social class; iv) elitist technocrats or top bureaucrats; v) a strong political party; vi) army in the wake of a military coup.



Authoritarianism

- They do not attempt to control everything. Many economic, social, religious, cultural, and familial matters are left up to individuals. It does not interfere with the lives of the private citizens but it does not promote individual freedom;
- Citizens do not participate in the governance of the country but they are expected to obey the government; It has democratic elements or institutions but they are mostly dysfunctional; so through democratic reforms the system can return to a democratic one

Modern Totalitarianism Vs Autocracies of the past

- Due to the lack of communication and technology, the autocracies of the past did not have total control over their domain, and as such, could not interfere with the personal lives of the citizens; they remain largely indifferent to wishes of their subjects;
- Whereas the modern totalitarianisms with the help i) of an efficient communication systems and technology insist on the mass participation of the citizens and try to generate enthusiasm for the success of the system; ii) with the help of modern electronic devices, the state is able to control communications and private activities and thereby regulate political life and thought; iii) through electronic data control it is able to coordinate and centralize the utilization of resources and thereby regulate economic life.

Totalitarianism

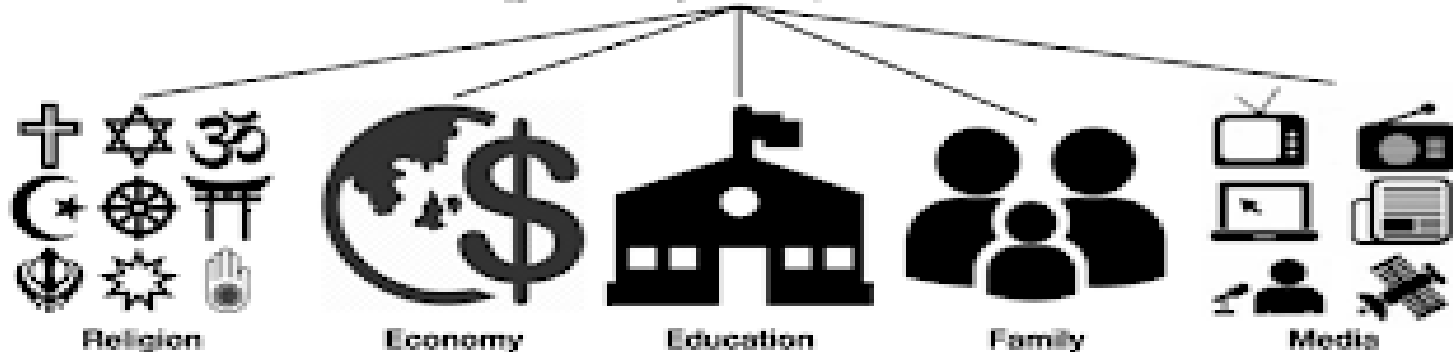
Totalitarianism

a form of rule in which the government attempts to maintain 'total' control over society, including all aspects of the public and private lives of its citizens



Totalitarianism

State [government] has complete control over



Totalitarian Government/Totalitarianism

- This type of government emphasizes on total control, brainwashing, and worship of the state and its leader; it is a system of government in which one party holds all political, economic, military and judicial power.
- The Party attempts to restructure society, to determine the values of the society, and to interfere in the personal lives of individual citizens in such a way as to control their preferences, to monitor their movements, and to restrain their freedoms;

Totalitarian Government/Totalitarianism

- Severe economic, social, and political problems arose during and after World War I. Severe inflation, high unemployment, and a fear of communism spread throughout Italy, Germany, and Spain. Fascist leaders in Italy, Germany, and Spain exploited these hardships to gain popular support and rose to power in the 1920s and 1930s.
- Totalitarian governments are characterized **by one-party political systems** that deny basic human rights. Totalitarian governments are also characterized by **the use of secret police and repression**.
- The Japanese, the Germans (**Hitler**), and the Italians (**Mussolini**) pursued a policy of expansionism before World War II to gain natural resources.

Six Features of Totalitarianism

- An All-Encompassing Ideology;
- A Single Party;
- Use of Terror and violence;
- Organized Terror;
- Monopoly of Communications;
- Monopoly of Weapons;
- Controlled Economy.

Strategies to Implement Totalitarianism

- ∞ Examples of totalitarian regime strategies to gain control of the nation include:
- ∞ Having a dictatorship
- ∞ Employing only one ruling party
- ∞ Rule through fear
- ∞ Censorship of media
- ∞ Propaganda in media, government speeches and through education
- ∞ Criticism of the state is prohibited
- ∞ Mandatory military sign up
- ∞ Secret police forces
- ∞ Controlling reproduction of the population (either in hopes to increase or to decrease)
- ∞ Targeting of specific religious or political populations
- ∞ Development of a nationalist party

Monarchy



- Monarchy was the most common form of government until the 19th century.
- Monarchy is a form of government in which a **single family rules from generation to generation**. The power, or sovereignty, is personified in a single individual.
- There are two main types of monarchy that differ based on the level of power held by the individual or family currently in power.
 1. **Absolute monarchy** exists when the monarch has no or few legal limitations in political matters.
 2. **Constitutional monarchies**, which are more common, exist when the monarch retains a distinctive legal and ceremonial role but exercises limited or no political power.

Example: constitutional monarchy that exists in the **United Kingdom**. **Queen Elizabeth II** is the head of state of the U.K. as well as monarch of fifteen other independent countries. She and the royal family have **ceremonial roles** but do not make up the laws that govern the people.