

Discussion on Different types of government

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Abstract

This article lists forms of government and political systems, according to a series of different ways of categorizing them. The systems listed are not mutually exclusive, and often have overlapping definitions. We will know about democracy, totalitarianism and so on. We all will be able to know about many kinds of governments and their types. We all know their history, characteristics.

Keywords: Oligarchy; Democracy; Totalitarianism; Ideology.

1. Introduction

Historically prevalent forms of government include monarchy, aristocracy, timocracy, oligarchy, democracy, theocracy and tyranny. The main aspect of any philosophy of government is how political power is obtained, with the two main forms being electoral contest and hereditary succession. In below, we will discuss about them.

2. Government

A government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, often a state.

In the case of its broad associative definition, government normally consists of legislature, executive, and judiciary. Government is a means by which organizational policies are enforced, as well as a mechanism for determining policy. Each government has a kind of constitution, a statement of its governing principles and philosophy. Typically the philosophy chosen is some balance between the principle of individual freedom and the idea of absolute state authority (tyranny).

While all types of organizations have governance, the word government is often used more specifically to refer to the approximately 200 independent national governments on Earth, as well as subsidiary organizations.

3. History

The moment and place that the phenomenon of human government developed is lost in time; however, history does record the formations of early governments. About 5,000 years ago, the first small city-states appeared. By the third to second millenniums BC, some of these had developed into larger governed areas: Sumer, Ancient Egypt, the Indus Valley Civilization, and the Yellow River Civilization.

The development of agriculture and water control projects were a catalyst for the development of governments. For many thousands of years when people were hunter-gatherers and small scale farmers, humans lived in small, non-hierarchical and self-sufficient communities. [Citation needed] On occasion a chief of a tribe was elected by various rituals or tests of strength to govern his tribe, sometimes with a group of elder tribesmen as a council. The human ability to precisely communicate abstract, learned information allowed humans to become ever more effective at agriculture, and that allowed for ever increasing population densities.

4. Democracy

Democracy a system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.

Democracy (Greek: *dēmokratía*, literally "Rule by 'People'") is a system of government where the citizens exercise power by voting. In a direct democracy, the citizens as a whole form a governing body and vote directly on each issue. In a representative democracy the citizens elect representatives from among themselves.

4.1 Characteristics of Democracy

5. Different types of democracy

Amy Goodman mentions 6 types of democracy in her democracy. Below is described.

1. Schumpeterian Democracy
2. Populist Democracy
3. Liberal Democracy
4. Participatory Democracy
5. Social Democracy
6. Deliberative Democracy

6. Schumpeterian Democracy

Schumpeter is such a proponent of the idea of democracy. In such a case, such democracy is called Schumpeterian Democracy. He was born in Austria. He was born on 8 February 1883. He died on January 8, 1950. He was a renowned political economist. He criticized the idea of democracy in the eighteenth century. He defines the definition of democracy as a procedural definition. He said, "The democratic method is that institutional arrangement for arriving at political decisions, which is the common good of people who themselves are in the elections in people who are in the elections order to carry out its will. "

His doctrine related to democracy is called "classical doctrine." According to him, the general good of 18th century democracy is said to be unreal, it is unrealistic. It is unrealistic to think of everyone's good. Besides, he thinks the people do not have the necessary knowledge for the state management. So he gave them opinion on the rule of the country. In his book "Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy", he presented his views on democracy. He did not favor the idea of 'rule by the people'. The idea that he gives is defined as the minimalist model. This model was influenced by Max Weber's.

In his book "*Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*" he explained about this kind of democracy. In the same book, Schumpeter expounded a theory of democracy which sought to challenge what he called the "classical doctrine". He disputed the idea that democracy was a process by which the electorate identified the common good, and politicians carried this out for them. He argued this was unrealistic, and that people's ignorance and superficiality meant that in fact they were largely manipulated by politicians, who set the agenda. Furthermore, he claimed that even if the common good was possible to find, it would still not make clear the means needed to reach its end, since citizens do not have the requisite knowledge to design government policy. This made a 'rule by the people' concept both unlikely and undesirable. Instead he advocated a minimalist model, much influenced by Max Weber, whereby democracy is the mechanism for competition between leaders, much like a market structure. Although periodic votes by the general public legitimize governments and keep them accountable, the

policy program is very much seen as their own and not that of the people, and the participatory role for individuals is usually severely limited.

There is no common good that we all can be brought to see through rational argument. Even those with good intentions can disagree on what is best for society.

Schumpeter's Procedural Theory is characterized by:

- (1) Establishes a clearer criterion by which to distinguish democratic governments
- (2) Accounts for the importance of leaders and leadership, unlike classical democratic theory which almost deems leaders superfluous.
- (3) If there are common notions of what is good, they are now given a more realistic role
- (4) There is a continuum between perfectly free competition and noncompetition, just as there is a continuum between perfectly free markets and perfect command markets.
- (5) This theory clarifies the relationship between democracy and freedom; democracy does not require or guarantee freedom, other than that "everyone is free to compete for political leadership by presenting himself to the electorate."
- (6) The public does not control the government; it simply elects or evicts it.

6.1 Implications of Schumpeter's new Theory

- Democracy, then, is not rule by the people, but rather rule by politicians, who compete freely for the people's vote. Politics has become a career.
- Thus, politicians deal in votes just as businessmen deal in oil, forcing them to focus on short-term political goals over long-term policy planning.
- Democracy puts good politicians in power, but those able to win votes are not necessarily talented administrators, leaders, judges, diplomats, etc.

7. Populist Democracy

Populist democracy is a notion of direct democracy based on referendums and other devices of empowerment and concretization of popular will. The concept evolved out of the political philosophy of Populism, as a fully democratic version of this popular empowerment ideology, but since it has become independent of it, and some even discuss if they are antagonistic or unrelated now (see Values). Though the expression has been used since the 19th century and may be applied to English Civil War politics, at least the notion (or the notion in its current form) is deemed recent and has only recently been fully developed.

Through the criticism of the Schumpeterian Democracy, some political theorists offered this doctrine. According to them, a valuable issue in the democratic process is popularity. The importance of popular rule is important. The main inspiration of this democracy is the people. It is here that it is ruled by people not to be governed by

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themselves and ruled by themselves as independent and equals. J.C. Johari mentioned in his book "Contemporary Political Theory"

"Populist democracy is the idea of the people ruling themselves as free and equal to humans, rather than being ruled by an external power or a self-selected minority among themselves."

7.1 Notable Features

- Campaign Media and the organization's independence are important for political independence.
- Regarding the rule of law against the voluntary government employees.
- Equalization of systematic vote. Equality is not considered in the outcome of the election.
- Talk about the independence of the people of permanent resident population.
- Popularly popular participation of people in making decisions.
- Regular participation of people in politics
- Making rules and making rules through people
- Participation of all the people in government management
- The sovereignty of the state is protected by the people
- Reflection of the will of all people.

Criticism

1. It is impossible to reflect the will of all the people
2. Governance by all the people is unrealistic
3. All people will have proper knowledge of managing the state, imagine it is a myth.

J.C. Johari said,

"... the popular will not demarcating will, ever by populist standards, because it does not reflect the popular will or uphold the conditions necessary for maintaining a truly popular will over time." (P-413)

9. Liberal Democracy

Liberal democracy is generally understood to be a system of government in which people consent to their rulers, and rulers, in turn, are constitutionally constrained to respect individual rights. However, widely divergent views exist regarding the meaning of consent and individual rights, of the particular forms of government that are best suited to the preservation of popular rule and the protection of rights, and of the types and effectiveness of constitutional constraints within particular forms of government. Nonetheless, liberal democracy is common throughout most of the developed world. At a minimum, liberal democracy is characterized by the following:

- Widespread political participation by adult citizens, including members of minority groups that include racial, ethnic, religious, linguistic, and economic minorities;
- Secret ballots and frequent regular elections;
- Broad freedom of individuals to form and support political parties, with each party free to present its views and form a government;
- Governments that can alter, interpret, and enforce laws to suit (within limits) the majority's preferences;
- Effective guarantees of individual and minority rights, especially in areas such as freedom of speech, press, conscience, religion, assembly, and equal treatment before the law; and
- Limited governmental powers, which are kept in check by constitutional guarantees including separation of powers (so that all executive, legislative, and judicial powers are not, in effect, exercised by the same person or institution).

Because of the importance of rights guarantees and limitations on power, liberal democracy is often understood to be synonymous with constitutional democracy. Constitutional guarantees can take the form of widely shared and practiced understandings or formal written rules. Its original discussion began in the seventeenth century. It is a special type of political system. This doctrine does not accept the Populist democracy as the final doctrine.

9.1 The two principles: political freedom and freedom of thought

This type of doctrine is of two types.

1. Traditional Liberal Democracy
2. Modern Liberal Democracy

9.2 Traditional Liberal Democracy

John Stuart Mill, Thomas Hobbes, Bentham, James Mill, is a proponent of such democracy. Here democracy is used as a tool to fight against socialism.

9.3 Notable Features

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1. In this democracy, freedom of free economy is accepted. Such as the free market economy
2. The importance of the rule of law is given more importance.
3. The expansion of capitalism is given prominence.
4. The importance of individual dignity and independence is given.
5. This view is influenced by the theory of individualism.
6. Here are the rights to be elected and elected.
7. Talks about the economic allocation of the people.
8. Talk about the widespread participation of the people
4. Talk about the people's regular participation in politics
9. Human rights are discussed
10. The critics of socialist society are critical here

9.4 Modern Liberal Democracy

this kind of doctrine originated in the twentieth century. Proponents of this doctrine are John Dewey, John Rawls About They presented democracy as a trend and program. He said the use of scientific and appraisal methods for the purpose of human society.

John Rawls speaks of some fundamental freedoms in his book "A Theory of Justice". Among them-

1. Freedom of thought
2. Freedom to talk
3. Freedom of expression
4. Religious Freedom
5. Freedom of occurrence
6. Freedom of publicity
7. Freedom of personal property rights and use
8. Voting Freedom

J.C. Johari said in his book "Contemporary Political Theory"

‘Liberal Democracy denies that popular rules are the ultimate popular value.’ (p-413)

9.5 Significant Characteristics of the Method

1. The constitution will be recognized as the highest law
2. There will be multi-party democracy
3. The rule of law will be there
4. The person has the right to property
5. Public freedom of the people to form and support political parties
6. The main political method
7. Extensive political participation
8. Limited public capacity

Criticism

1. There has been a greater emphasis on politics than the economy.
2. Due to multiparty democracy, many problems were created to decide.
3. Ignore moral equivalence completely

10. Participatory Democracy

This aspect of liberal democracy is the result of this kind of challenge. This kind of ideology emphasizes the participation of the people. With this, the compatibility of Greek democracy is noticed. They criticized liberal democracy and said that the limited participation of people's participation in the effective sense of liberal democracy is limited. Its supporters say that Ethiopian democracy is on the other hand the contemporary democracy is representative. They are mainly willing to go from the representative democracy to the Direct Democracy. They talk about the people's participation in being interested in politics. They talk about everyone's participation in decision-making.

Criticism: The way they speak about the participation of all the people, it is basically a fictitious imagination in the present state system.

11. Social Democracy

Democrat Karl Marx, Lenin, Engels etc. This is often called proletarian democracy. Again, the workers are often called democracy. Engels said that the social system which works in order to protect the interest of the working class in their place, the bourgeoisie class is social mobocracy. Here the status of state ownership is said in the ownership area.

11.1 Differentiating

- Working class dominance

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- Establishment of economic equality
- Execute the person's ownership
- Recognition of Equal Rights
- The perception of individual freedom
- The absence of class governance and class conflict
- One-party system
- The rights of labor and consumption are determined by the state
- Community leadership
- Development of Social Work
- Special Trial Judgment
- Absence of political apathy

12. Deliberative Democracy

Such democracy is largely the combination of Populist and Liberal Democracy. Here is the talk of individual liberty and equality. Popular law prevailed. False preference of individual people. The phrase "Deliberative democracy" was first taken from Joseph M. Bessette's article "Deliberative Democracy: The Majority Principle in Republican Government.", Published in 1980. Economic Stability Balance is one of the features.

13. Totalitarianism

13.1 Ideology

Ideology is a system of ideas and ideals, especially one which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy. An ideology is a collection of normative beliefs and values that an individual or group holds for other than purely epistemic reasons. The term is especially used to describe a system of ideas and ideals which forms the basis of economic or political theory and policy. In political science it is used in a descriptive sense to refer to political belief systems. In social science there are many political ideologies.

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In the lead up to the revolution, Russia was enveloped by a number of revolutionary ideologies. These revolutionary beliefs were mostly beyond the understanding of the workers and peasants as they were driven by academics and intellectuals such as Martov, Plekhanov, Lenin and Ttosky.

13.2 Revolution

Revolution is a forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system. In political science, a **revolution** (Latin: *revolutio*, "a turnaround") is a fundamental and relatively sudden change in political power and political organization which occurs when the population revolts against the government, typically due to perceived oppression (political, social, economic).^[1] In book V of the *Politics*, the Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle (384–322 BC) described two types of political revolution:

1. Complete change from one constitution to another
2. Modification of an existing constitution.

13.3 Revolutionary

A **revolutionary** is a person who either participates in, or advocates revolution. Also, when used as an adjective, the term *revolutionary* refers to something that has a major, sudden impact on society or on some aspect of human endeavor.

So the **revolutionary ideology** means the system of ideals which advocates revolution to make certain change of something.

13.4 Nature of Totalitarianism

Totalitarianism is a political concept of a mode of government that prohibits opposition parties, restricts individual opposition to the state and its claims, and exercises an extremely high degree of control over public and private life. It is regarded as the most extreme and complete form of authoritarianism. Political power in totalitarian states has often been held by rule by one leader which employ all-encompassing propaganda campaigns broadcast by state-controlled mass media. Totalitarian regimes are often marked by political repression, personality cultism, control over the economy, restriction of speech, mass surveillance and widespread use of state terrorism. Historian Robert Conquest describes a "totalitarian" state as one recognizing no limits to its authority in any sphere of public or private life and which extends that authority to whatever length feasible. The essence of **totalitarianism** can be found in its very name; it is 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 refers to a political system in which all authority is in the hands of the state. In a totalitarian society, all control of public and private life are government run. Totalitarianism refers to a political system in which all authority is in the hands of the state. In a totalitarian society, all control of public and private life are government run.

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13.5 There Are Several Characteristics That Are Common To Totalitarian Regimes, Including

- Rule by a single party
- Total control of the military
- Total control over means of communication (such as newspapers, propaganda, etc...)
- Police control with the use of terror as a control tactic
- Control of the economy

13.6 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

13.7 The Difference Between Totalitarianism And Authoritarian Regimes Is Important To Note.

- While authoritarian regimes place all of the power into a single dictator or group, that power is only political.
- Within totalitarian regimes, the leadership controls nearly all aspects of the state from economical to political to social and cultural. Totalitarian regimes control science, education, art and private lives of residents to the degree of dictation proper morality. The reach of the government is limitless.

Totalitarian Regimes, Leaders and Countries

Examples of totalitarian leaders/regimes/countries include:

- Joseph Stalin - In the Soviet Union, after the conclusion of Civil War, Stalin took over the country and began executing any people who were not in alignment with the goals of the state.
- Benito Mussolini - Having seized power in Italy in 1922, Mussolini became the leader of the nation and immediately began to rule in a totalitarian manner.
- Adolf Hitler - Notorious for his reign in Germany, Hitler employed totalitarianism as a means to attempt to achieve an obedient nation that was his personal vision for the country.
- North Korea - North Korea has been ruled by the same family since 1948. The family has been running the country based on the concept of self-reliance. However, severe economic declines have contributed to the country's struggle to maintain totalitarianism.
- Mao Zedong - From 1949, when he established the People's Republic of China, until his death in 1976, Chairman Mao led China in a way in line with the concepts of totalitarianism.

Criticisms

The main criticisms of totalitarianism are as follows:

1. Totalitarianism is no systematic doctrine and as Prof. Hasold Saski pointed out, 'it is nothing more than an ill-assorted rag-bag in which all kinds of remnants from the most diverse philosophies seek to find a place'. It is, at best, an opportunistic collection of often conflicting ideas, and there is great divergence between its pronouncements and its practice.
2. The liberal critics of totalitarianism argue that it is destructive of individual freedom and autonomy because it subordinates the individual to the absolute authority of state and regards him as mere means to serve the end of state. Besides, it has no faith in the natural equality of man, and its advocacy of hero worship and social superiority of the Germans foster regressive doctrine of the worst type.
3. Totalitarian states have been sworn enemies of pluralism and constitutionalism. By establishing the monopoly of a single political party and abolishing free and open competition for political power, they have paved the way for the monopoly of political power and the regimentation of society. Totalitarianism glorifies force and violence and it uses them to bring about complete conformity and unquestioning obedience. It has scant respect for constitutional principles and moral canons. If it followed a principle at all, it is simply and solely the principle that power is the sole good and those values attach only to those expedients which sustain and enlarge it. Thus, totalitarianism is a complete denial of liberal faith in the rationality of man and the possibility of government by discussion. As Prof. Laski observed, a fascist state 'is a power built upon terror and organized and maintained by the fear of terror'.
4. Totalitarianism expounds aggressive imperialism. It supports the policy of intensive rearmament and militarization of the country. It glorifies war as war makes man virtuous and unifies and strengthens a nation.

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The totalitarian states denied that there was any such thing as international law in international relations that restrained states from illegal and unethical conduct. It is no wonder that totalitarian regimes of Germany, Italy and Japan were considered grave threats to civilization. Prof Laski was right when he observed that fascist regime was essentially a government of gangsters and outlaws who depended for their survival on a perpetual civil war within and a permanent international conflict outside.

5. The Marxists have also been severe critics of totalitarianism which they regarded as decadent capitalism. By creating myth of nation, it tried to undermine class struggle on the one hand and advance of international communism on the other. The Italian Marxist Gramsci charged the fascist government with preserving capitalist 'hegemony' in civil society.

14. Oligarchy

Oligarchy is a form of power structure in which power rests with a small number of people. These people may be distinguished by nobility, wealth, family ties, education or corporate, religious, political, or military control. Such states are often controlled by families who typically pass their influence from one generation to the next, but inheritance is not a necessary condition for the application of this term.

Throughout history, oligarchies have often been tyrannical, relying on public obedience or oppression to exist. Aristotle pioneered the use of the term as meaning rule by the rich, for which another term commonly used today is plutocracy.

In the early 20th century Robert Michels developed the theory that democracies, as all large organizations, have a tendency to turn into oligarchies. In his "Iron law of oligarchy" he suggests that the necessary division of labor in large organizations leads to the establishment of a ruling class mostly concerned with protecting their own power.

14.1 History of Oligarchy

The term "oligarchy" was pioneered by Aristotle to refer to the rule of the rich. Today the system is better known as plutocracy. A majority of today's de Jure democratic governments are de facto oligarchies since they are ruled by a small group of people from powerful and influential families with shared interests. These groups of people spread power and elect leaders from among themselves in disguise of being democratic. Modern-day oligarchy might be mistaken for democracy although it is not true democracy. In fourth century BCE, Athenians revolted against the oligarchical government and restored democracy by selecting government officers from large groups of adult volunteers. The Athenians even drew judges and jurors from the public and vested them with the power to provide justice and overrule the Assembly.

15. Forms of Government by Oligarchic Attributes

Oligarchy exists in different forms such as aristocracy, plutocracy, stratocracy, timocracy, meritocracy, noocracy, geniocracy, theocracy, Kratocracy, kritarchy, and netocracy.

15.1 Aristocracy

Aristocracy is a system of governance in which power is vested in a few individuals considered the ruling class. Aristocracy evolved in Ancient Greece where a council of noble people was chosen as the Senate. The members of the council were from wealthy families, military generals, influential businessmen and large landowners.

15.2 Plutocracy

Plutocracy or plutarchy is a form of oligarchy in which the society is ruled and controlled by a few wealthy citizens. Plutocracy advocates for the control of the society by the wealthy at the expense of democracy and equality. Ancient plutocracies include the Roman Empire and the Italian cities of Venice, Genoa, and Florence. Former U.S president Jimmy Carter and Noam Chomsky once described the United States as a democratic plutocracy.

15.3 Kratocracy

Kratocracy is a system of governance in which those who are strong enough to seize power take over the state activities through coercion, deception, and persuasion. Kratocracy is no longer a viable form of governance in modern societies due to the popularity of democracy. The ideology advocates for the leadership of the strong over the others. They possess the power to determine the rights and wrongs.

15.4 Stratocracy

Stratocracy refers to a system of governance that is under military control. The military chiefs assume the control of the state although they do not impose rules on the citizens. Stratocracy is different from military junta or military dictatorship where the military imposes laws in disregard of the constitution. In stratocracy states, the government and the military are constitutionally the same entity. The military's state role is supported by the constitution and the citizenry. From 1997 to 2011, Myanmar was a stratocracy state.

15.6 Timocracy

Timocracy refers to a governance system in which only property owners can participate in government and state activities. In extreme timocracies, the wealthy take total control of the government in disregard for civic and social responsibility.

15.7 Plutocracy

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Timocracy turn into plutocracy where the wealthy gain control of the factors of production. According to Socrates, timocracy is a government run by individuals who love honor and are allocated state responsibilities depending on the degree of honor they command in the society.

15.8 Meritocracy

Meritocracy, on the other hand, refers to a system of governance where particular sectors of the economy are left to the experts in the sector. The political philosophy is based on the ideology that people are more productive if they engage in what they like and possess knowledge about. State leadership is left to people believed to be natural leaders.

15.9 Technocracy

Technocracy shares a close resemblance to meritocracy. The decision-makers are selected because of the expertise in the area. The responsibilities in the area are left to the experts. Unlike meritocracy, technocracy can be practiced with other forms of governance such as democracy. The elected representatives formulate laws which are then passed to experts in the respective fields for analysis before becoming laws.

15.10 Geniocracy

Geniocracy is a system of governance proposed in 1977 by the leader of the International Raëlian Movement. It advocates for creative problem solving, intelligence and compassion in running the government. Geniocracy considers intelligence a crucial part of governance and suggest that only knowledgeable people should be involved in running the government.

16. Conclusion

Thus we can define democracy or totalitarianism or oligarchy. We can thus describe different types of this points. Basically we all live in a society. That society belongs to a state. We all should know the history of civilization. We all should know different types of government.

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