

Development of Societies

HSMC 101-18

Unit 2: Political Development

Political Systems

Introduction to Development of Societies

- Social **development** is about improving the **well-being of every individual in society** so they can reach their full potential.
- **Social development** means investing in people. It requires the removal of barriers so that all citizens can journey toward their dreams with confidence and dignity.

Development of Societies



Social Development

Political Development

Economic Development

- **Social development** is defined as an on-going refinement of existing behavioral patterns, feelings, attitude toward others, and understanding of others.
- **Social development** is about improving the well-being of every individual in society so they can reach their full potential.
- For **example**, a child who has a short temper and who witnesses violence in the home may have trouble learning how to play well with other kids.

- **Political Development:** The greater the development, the greater the modernization, the greater the mobilization, and therefore the greater the **political participation**.
- Ultimately, political development can be defined as an increase in **national political unity** and an **increase in political participation**.

- **Economic development:** Broadly speaking the process of sustained increase in real national income over a long period of time is called **economic development**. If the rate of **development** is greater than the rate of population **growth**, then per capita real income will increase.
- **Economic Development** is the creation of wealth from which community benefits are realized. It is more than a jobs program, it's an investment in growing your **economy** and enhancing the prosperity and quality of life for all residents.
- For **example**, infrastructure, education, health/wellness, human rights, justice.

Political Development



Political System

- A **political system** defines the **process** for **making official government decisions.**
- Political system, the set of formal legal institutions that constitute a “**government**” or a “**state.**”
- The political system is seen as a set of “**processes of interaction**” or as a **subsystem of the social system** interacting with other non-political subsystems, such as the economic system.

Political System



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graph TD; A[Political System] --> B[State]; A --> C[Government];
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State

- The **political unit** within which **power** and **authority** reside
- This unit can be a **whole nation** or a **subdivision** within a nation
- Such as California, New York, and Texas in the United States

Government

- Group of persons who **direct the political affairs of a state**, but it can also mean the **type of rule** by which a state is run.

Types of Political System



1. Democracy

2. Monarchy

3. Authoritarianism

4. Totalitarianism

Democracy



1. Democracy



- **Citizens govern themselves** either directly or indirectly.
- The term *democracy* comes from **Greek** and means “**rule of the people.**”
- “government of the people, by the people, for the people.”
- A **Political system** that gives **power to the people as a whole.**
- Puts authority in the hands of leaders chosen by the people in elections

Democracy Types:- 1. *Direct democracies*
2. *Representative democracies*

1. **Direct democracies**:- people make their **own decisions** about the **policies** and **distribution of resources** that affect them directly.
- An **example** of such a democracy in action is the **New England town meeting**, where the residents of a town meet once a year and vote on budgetary and other matters.
- **Disadvantages**:- direct democracies are **impractical** when the number of people gets beyond a few hundred

2. Representative democracies:-

- More common
- In these types of democracies, **people elect officials** to represent them in **legislative votes** on matters **affecting the population**.
- Representative democracy thus allows for “the cream to rise to the top” so that the **people who actually govern a society** are the most qualified to perform this essential task.

Monarchy



2. Monarchy

- **Monarchy** is a political system in which power resides in a single family that rules from one generation to the next generation.
- The power the family enjoys is ***traditional authority.***



- Monarchy Types:-

1. *Absolute monarchies*

2. *Constitutional monarchies*

1. In **absolute monarchies**, the royal family claims a divine right to rule and exercises considerable **power over their kingdom**. Absolute monarchies were common in both ancient (e.g., Egypt) and medieval (e.g., England and China) times.

2. Constitutional monarchies

In these monarchies, the royal family **serves a symbolic** and ceremonial role and enjoys little, if any, real power.

Instead the **executive and legislative branches of government**—the prime minister and parliament in several nations—**run the government**, even if the royal family continues to command admiration and respect.

Non-democratic Political Systems

- Non-democratic political systems ruled by an individual or a group of individuals who are not freely elected by their populations and who often exercise arbitrary power.



Authoritarianism

Totalitarianism



Authoritarianism



3. Authoritarianism

- **lack of concern** for the **wishes** or **opinions** of others.
- Some nations **prevent** their people from having a **voice in politics**.
- Authoritarianism is political system that **denies the people participation in government**.
- This government is **indifferent to people's needs**.
- Offers the people **no voice in selecting leaders**.
- This government **uses force** in response to dissent or opposition.

- **Example:**

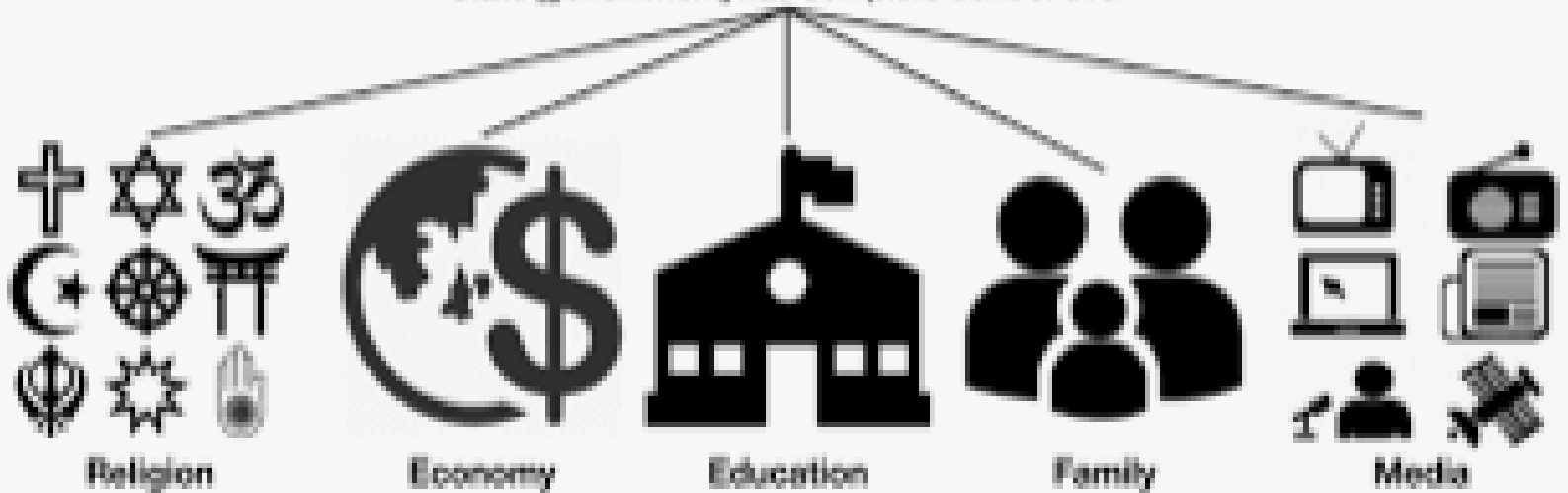
1. the absolute monarchies in Saudi Arabia And Oman.
2. a “**soft authoritarianism**” is available in Singapore, as it controls peoples lives and suffocates political dissent



Totalitarianism

Totalitarianism

State [government] has complete control over



4. Totalitarianism

- Even **more repressive** as they try to **regulate** and **control** all **aspects of citizens' lives and fortunes**.
- People can be **imprisoned** for deviating from acceptable practices or may even be **killed** if they dissent in the mildest of ways

- Such governments have a **total concentration of power**, allowing **no organized opposition**.
- It **denies people's right** to assemble and controlling access to information and thus these governments **create an atmospheres of personal isolation and fear**.
- Example: VIETNAM, NORTH KOREA



- **Authoritarian and totalitarian regimes are more unstable politically because their leaders do not enjoy legitimate authority and instead rule through fear.**

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Political System



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graph TD; PS[Political System] --> S[State]; PS --> G[Government]
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Types of Political Systems

1. Supranational political systems :-

- Empires
- Leagues
- Confederations and Federations
- The United Nations organization

2. National political systems :-

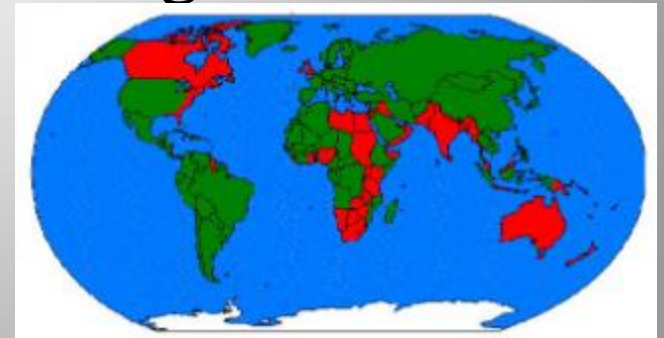
- Unitary nation-states
- Federal systems

3. Subnational political systems :-

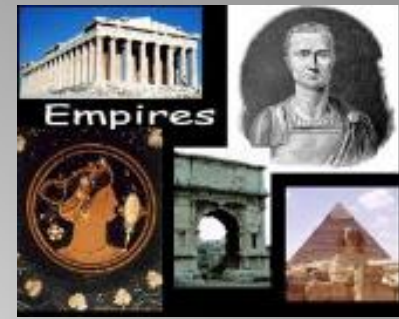
- Tribal communities
- Rural communities
- Cities
- Regions

I. Supranational Political Systems

- The formation of supranational relationships is a principal result of the division of the world into a number of separate national entities, or states, that have **contact with one another**, share **goals** or **needs**, and face common threats.
- In some cases, as in many alliances, these relationships are short-lived and fail to result in significant institutional development.
- In other cases, they lead to interstate organizations and supranational systems.



1. Empires



- Group of States or territories governed by 1 Ruler.
- They are composed of **peoples of different cultures and ethnic backgrounds**, all empires are ultimately held together by coercion and the threat of forcible recon quest.
- Imposing their **rule** on diverse political structures, they are characterized by the **centralization of power** and the absence of effective representation of their component parts.
- Although force is thus the primary instrument of imperial rule, it is also true that history records many cases of multi-ethnic empires that were governed peaceably for considerable periods and were often quite successful in maintaining order within their boundaries.

2. Leagues



- A group of people, countries, etc. that join together for a particular purpose
- Composed of states seeking to resist some common military or economic threat by combining their forces.
- The Achaean and Aetolian leagues in ancient Greece
- The Hanseatic and the Swabian leagues in Europe
- Other common features of leagues include the **existence of some form of charter or agreement among the member states**, an assembly of representatives of the constituent members, an executive organ for the implementation of the decisions of the assembly of representatives, and an arbitral or judicial body for adjudicating disputes.

3. Confederations and Federations

- **Confederations** are voluntary associations of independent states that, to secure some common purpose, agree to certain limitations on their freedom of action and establish some joint machinery of consultation or deliberation.
- The term **federation** is used to refer to groupings of states, often on a regional basis, that establish central executive machinery to implement policies or to supervise joint activities.

- When a group of people or nations form an alliance, it is called a **confederation**, allowing each member to govern itself but agreeing to work together for common causes.
- Whereas a **federation** has a strong central government, a **confederation** is more of an agreement between separate bodies to cooperate with each other.

4. The United Nations Organization

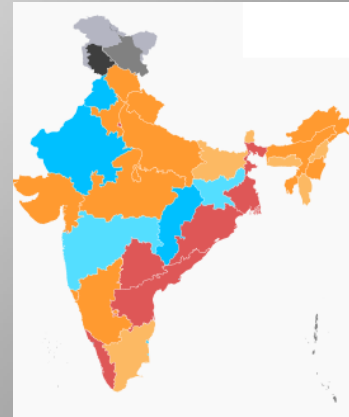


- A voluntary association of most of the world's nation-states.
- Its membership had grown from an original 51 states to more than 190 by the early 21st century.
- The **United Nations (UN)** is an intergovernmental **organization** that aims to maintain international peace and security, develop friendly relations among nations, achieve international cooperation, and be a centre for harmonizing the actions of **nations**.

II. National Political Systems

- The **most important type of political system** in the modern world is the nation-state.
- The world today is divided territorially into more than 190 countries, in each of which a national **government** claims to exercise **sovereignty**—or the power of final authority—and seeks to compel obedience to its will by its citizens.

- There is no single basis upon which such systems are established.
- Many states were formed at a point in time when a people sharing a **common history, culture, and language** discovered a sense of identity.
- In contrast, however, other states, such as India, the Soviet Union, and Switzerland, came into existence without a common basis ethnicity, culture, or language.



1. Unitary nation-states

- A **unitary state**, or **unitary** government, is a governing system in which a single central government has total power over all of its other political subdivisions.
- One central government controls weaker states.
- Power is not shared between states, counties, or provinces. Examples: China, **United Kingdom**

2. Federal Systems

- Political authority is divided between two autonomous sets of governments, one **national** and the **other sub national**, both of which **operate directly upon the people**.
- Usually a **constitutional division of power** is established between the national government, which exercises authority over the whole national territory, and provincial governments that exercise independent authority within their own territories.

- A **federal system** of government is one that divides the powers of government between the national (**federal**) government and state and local governments.

Federal Government

2 LEVEL of Government

[Central Government + States Governments]

POLITICAL POWERS SHARED
by 2 level of Government

The **Constitution is RIGID & CODIFIED**

2 DIFFERENT types of LAW
[Central + States Laws]

Unitary Government

ONLY 1 LEVEL of Government
[Central Government / National Government]

Political Power held by Central Government ONLY

The **Constitution is FLEXIBLE & UNCODIFIED**

ONLY 1 set of law (uniform)
for whole country

3. Sub National Political Systems

- **Sub-national government** is defined as the sum of state **governments** and local/regional **governments**.
- An extraordinary range of political forms exists below the national level—
 - tribal communities,
 - the intimate political associations of villages and towns,
 - the governments of regions and provinces,
 - the complex array of urban and suburban governments
 - the great political
 - administrative systems of the cities and the metropolises.
- These sub-national entities are, in a sense, **the basic political communities**—the foundation on which all national political systems are built.

1. Tribal communities

- The typical organization of human kind in its early history was the tribe.
- The tribe is a community organized in terms of **kinship**, and its subdivisions are the intimate kindred groupings of moieties, gentes, and totem groups.
- The **leadership** of the tribe is provided by the group of adult males, the lineage elders acting as tribal chiefs, the village headmen, or the shamans, or tribal magicians.



2. Rural communities

- A **rural** area is an open swath of land that has few homes or other buildings, and not very many people.
- A **rural** areas population density is very low.



3. Cities

- The variety in the governmental structures of American cities is paralleled in many other countries, for everywhere in the modern world the government of the city continues to challenge man's political invention.
- In the cities that most of the **problems** of **modern industrial society** seem to have their focus.
- These problems are not only **governmental** but also **technological, cultural, and economic**.



- The **village** is the home of rural occupations and tied to the cycles of agricultural life.
- The inhabitants of the city practice **many trades**, and its economy is founded on commerce and industry.
- The **village** is an intimate **association of families**, while the **city** is the locus of a **mass population**.
- While the city is the centre of the arts and sciences and of a complex cultural development.
- The village and the city offer even sharper contrasts as political communities.

4. Regions

- A **region** is an area of land that has common features.
- A **region** can be defined by natural or artificial features. Language, government, or religion can **define** a **region**, as can forests, wildlife, or climate.



Political ideas from History

- Government
- Democracy
- Accountability
- Authority
- Consensus politics
- Conservatism
- Liberalism
- radicalism
- Socialism

- **Government:** -

the group of people who **rule or control** a country

- **Democracy:** -

a system in which the government of a country is **elected by the people**

- **Accountability:** -

accountability is **answerability**, blameworthiness, liability, and the expectation of account-giving.

discussions related to problems in the public sector, nonprofit and private and individual contexts

- **Authority: -**

the power and right to **give orders** and make **others obey**

- **Consensus politics:-**

A consensus government is one in which the **cabinet is appointed by the legislature** without reference to political parties.

- **Conservatism: -**

the **disapproval of new ideas** and change

- **Liberalism: -**

Liberalism is a **political** and **moral philosophy** based on liberty, consent of the governed and **equality before the law**.

- **Radicalism: -**

is the belief that **society needs to be changed**, and that these changes are only possible through **revolutionary** means.

- **Socialism: -**

the political idea that is based on the belief **that all people are equal** and that money and property should be equally divided.

Government

- A **government** is a **group of people** that have the **power to rule** in a territory, according to the **administrative law**. This territory may be a country, a state or province within a country, or a region.
- **Governments** make laws, rules, and regulations, collect taxes and print money.



Terms Related to Governance

- **Anarchy**
- **Aristocracy**
- **Bureaucracy**
- **Capitalism**
- **Colonialism**
- **Communism**
- **Democracy**
- **Federalism**
- **Feudalism**
- **Kleptocracy**
- **Meritocracy**
- **Military Dictatorship**
- **Monarchy**
- **Oligarchy**
- **Plutocracy**
- **Republicanism**
- **Socialism**
- **Theocracy**
- **Totalitarianism**
- **Tribalism**

1. Anarchy

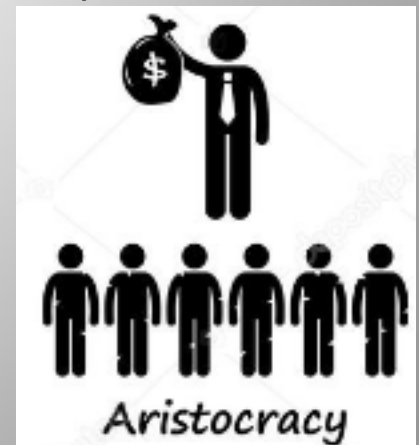
- Anarchism refers to the absence of government, a condition in which a nation or state operates without a central governing body. This denotes an absence of public utilities or services, a lack of regulatory control, limited diplomatic relations with other nation-states, and in most instances, a society divided into different, locally-ruled settlements (or fiefdoms).
- When there is **no leader**, or when **nobody has power over everyone**.
- Society being **freely constituted** without authorities or a governing body



- **Anarchy Definition** – lawlessness, disorder, or no government
- **Advantages:** people can do anything they want
- **Disadvantages:** no rule or order; no one held responsible for their actions
- **Example:** none (it usually doesn't last very long)

2. Aristocracy

- Aristocracy refers to a form of government in which **wealthy nobles** are **given power** over those in **lower socioeconomic** strata.
- **Positions of leadership** are **reserved** for those of an elite **ruling class**, a **status** which is typically hereditary. The privileged ruling class is viewed, in this system, as possessing the education, upbringing, and genetic traits required for ruler ship.



- **Aristocracy/Oligarchy**
Definition – government in control by a small number of people. The people of the highest social class who often have special titles
- **Advantages:** decision-making is faster with a small number of people
- **Disadvantages:** most citizens have no control
- **Example:** Myanmar

3. Bureaucracy

- **Bureaucracy** refers to a form of government in which **non-elected government officials** carry out **public responsibilities** as dictated by administrative policy-making groups.
- In a bureaucracy, rules, regulations, procedures, and outcomes are formulated to **maintain order**, achieve **efficiency**, and **prevent favoritism** within the system.
- Bureaucracies rarely serve as forms of government on their own but are instead often used as mechanisms to underlie and strengthen overarching forms of government.

4. Capitalism

- The **economic system** in which **businesses** are owned and run **for profit** by **individuals** and **not by the state**.
- Capitalism refers to a form of economy in which **production is driven by private ownership**.
- Its advocates argue that capitalism **promotes economic growth**, improved standards of living, higher productivity, and broader prosperity, whereas critics argue that capitalism inherently **promotes inequality, exploitation of the labor class**, and unsustainable use of resources and land.

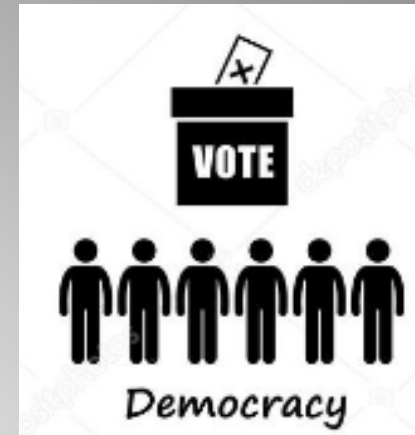
5. Colonialism

- The practice by which a **powerful country controls** another **country** or countries, in order to **become richer**.
- Colonialism is a form of governance in which a **nation will seek to extend its sovereignty over other territories**.
- In practical terms, colonialism involves the **expansion of a nation's rule beyond its borders**.
- This often entails occupation of indigenous populations and exploitation of resources to the benefit of the ruling nation. The colonizer will also often **impose its own economy, culture, religious order, and form of government** on an occupied people to strengthen its own authority.

6. Communism

- The political system in which the state owns and controls all factories, farms, services, etc. and aims to treat everyone equally.
- In its purest form, Communism refers to the idea of common, public ownership of the economy, including infrastructure, utilities, and means of production.
- Communism, denotes an absence of class divisions, which inherently requires the subversion of the ruling class by the working class.
- As such, communism often incorporates the idea of revolutionary action against unequal rule.

7. Democracy



- A system in which the government of a country is elected by the people.
- Democracy refers to a form of government in which the people are given a direct role in choosing their leadership.
- Its primary goal is governance through fair representation, a system in which no single force or entity can exercise unchecked control or authority.
- Democracy is typified by fair and free elections, civic participation, protection of human rights, and the rule of law.

8. Federalism

- **Federalism** is a **mixed or compound** mode of government that combines a general government (the **central** or "federal" government) with regional governments (provincial, **state**, cantonal, territorial or other sub-unit governments) in a **single political system**.
- Federalism is a form of government that both **combines and divides powers** between a centralized federal authority and an array of regional and local authorities. This is typically a system in which a set of states, territories, or provinces are both self-governing and beholden to the authority of a broad, **unifying government structure**.



9. Feudalism

- The social system which **existed in the Middle Ages in Europe**, in which **people worked and fought for a person who owned land** and received land and **protection from him in return**.
- Feudalism is a **social structure revolving around land ownership, nobility, and military obligation**.
- In this system, peasants typically provided labor and military service in exchange for occupancy of land and protection from outside forces under the authority of a noble lord. In turn, lordships, or fiefdoms, often engaged one another politically, economically, and militarily.

10. Kleptocracy

- A government or state in which those in power exploit national resources and steal; rule by a thief or thieves.
- Kleptocracy is a form of government in which the ruling party has either come to power, retained power, or both, through means of corruption and theft.
- Power rests on a foundation of embezzlement, misappropriation of funds, and the transfer of massive amounts of wealth from public to private interests. These **private interests** will typically overlap the ruling party's own economic interests.

11. Meritocracy

- A country or social system where people get power or money on the basis of their ability .
- Meritocracy refers to a system in which authority is vested in those who have **demonstrated the merits** deemed pertinent to governing or public administration.
- Often, these merits are conferred through testing and academic credentials and are meant to create an order in which talents, abilities, and intellect determine who should hold positions of leadership and economic stewardship. The result is a social hierarchy based on achievement.

12. Military Dictatorship



- A **dictatorship** is a nation ruled with absolute power, in the absence of a democratic process, and typically under the thumb of a **single authority figure**.
- In a military dictatorship, this authority usually heads the **nation's armed forces**.
- A military dictatorship is a dictatorship in which the military exerts complete or substantial control over political authority, and the **dictator is often a high-ranked military officer**.

13. Monarchy



- The system of government or rule by a king or queen
- Monarchy refers to a form of rule in which absolute power and authority are held by a single member of a royal bloodline.
- In a monarchical society, power is inherited within a line of succession that relates to one's bloodline and birth-order within the ruling royal family.
- Though the monarchy has historically indicated absolute power, the concept has become increasingly diluted with the evolution of democratic principles.

14. Oligarchy

- a small group of people having control of a country or organization.
- Oligarchy refers to a form of government in which a smattering of individuals rule over a nation.
- In many ways, oligarchy is a catch-all for any number of other forms of governance in which a **specific set of qualities — wealth, heredity, race** — are used to vest power in a small group of individuals.

15. Plutocracy



- Government by the wealthy.
- Plutocracy refers to a system of rule in which power is determined as a direct function of wealth.
- Plutocracy refers in simpler terms to the ascendance of the wealthy to positions of power. Think of it as the difference between “old money” and “new money.” As with the phrase “new money” itself, plutocracy is rarely a term that a ruling class will self-apply. Rather, it is often used as a derogatory term meant to highlight the inequality inherent in capitalist societies.

16. Republicanism



- Political system that **protects liberty**, especially by incorporating a **rule of law** that **cannot** be arbitrarily **ignored by the government**.
- Republicanism, the form of government — not to be conflated with the Republican political party specific to U.S. politics — refers to a system in which power is vested in the citizenry.
- In technical definition, a republic is a nation in which the people hold popular sovereignty through the electoral and legislative processes as well as through participation in public and civic life.

17. Socialism

- The political idea that is based on the belief that all people are equal and that money and property should be equally divided
- Socialism refers to a form of government in which the people own the primary means of production.
- From small communal societies to state-level governments that provide encompassing public services such as universal healthcare, the concept of socialism permeates governments the world over.
- By contrast to the less compromising and often more authoritarian nature of communism, socialism tends to be a malleable concept. Some adherents view socialism as referring to a strict policy of shared ownership and equal distribution of resources, while others believe free market capitalism can coexist with socialist forms of public administration. To wit, the Social Security system of the declaratively capitalist **United States** is inherently socialist in nature.

18. Theocracy

- A system of government in which priests rule in the name of God.
- Theocracy refers to a form of government in which a specific religious ideology informs the leadership, laws, and customs of a nation.
- Likewise, religious clergy will typically occupy roles of leadership, and in some instances, the highest office in the nation. Because religious law usually extends from writings and traditions that are many centuries old, and therefore impose practices that may not conform with present-day standards of ethical justice or constitutional law, theocracies frequently run afoul of organizations and agencies advocating for global human rights.



- **Theocracy Definition – government under control of religious leaders**
- **Advantages**: can enforce morality
- **Disadvantages**: no room for religious diversity or disagreement
- **Example**: Iran

19. Totalitarianism

- Totalitarianism is an authoritarian form of government in which the ruling party recognizes no limitations whatsoever on its power, either in the public life or private rights of its citizens.
- Power is often vested in the hands of a single figure, an authority around whom significant propaganda is built as a way of extending and retaining uncontested authority.
- Totalitarian states often employ widespread surveillance, control over mass media, intimidating demonstrations of paramilitary or police power, and suppression — usually violent — of protest, activism, or political opposition.

20. Tribalism

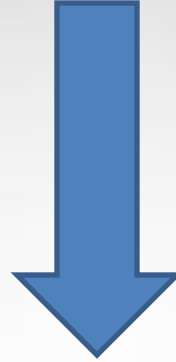


- The state or fact of being **organized** in a **tribe or tribes**.
- Tribalism refers to a form of governance in which there is an **absence of central authority** and where, instead, various regional tribes lay claim to different territories, resources, or domains.
- In this system, **trade, commerce, and war** may occur **between different tribes** without the involvement or oversight of a unifying structure.
- While many tribes have forms of internal leadership — from councils and chiefdoms to warlords and patriarchs — tribes are also distinct for having relatively limited role differentiation or role stratification within. In some regards, this can make the customs internal to some tribes particularly egalitarian.

Governing system

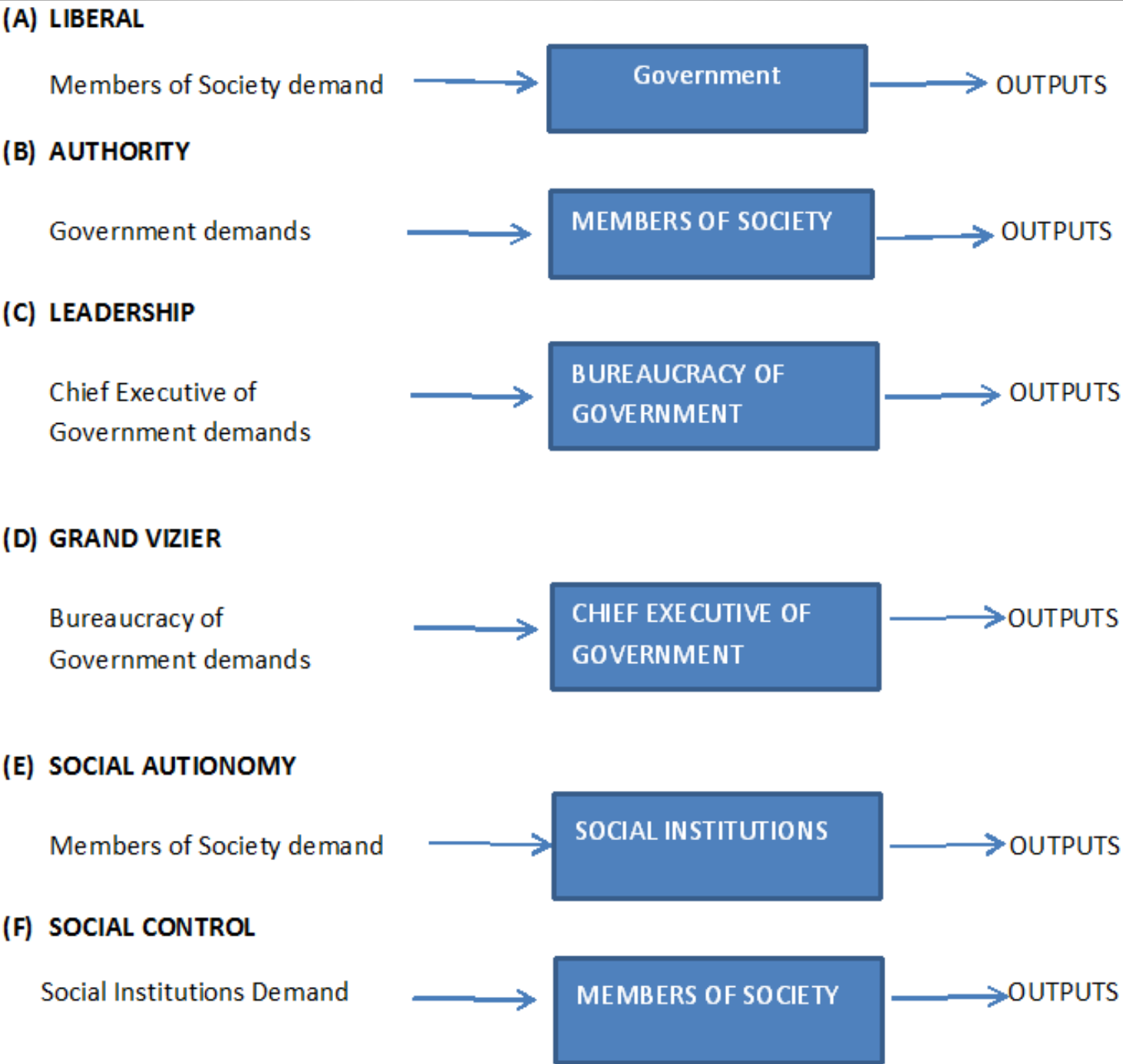
- **Governing** is concerned with relationships, whether between **people** and **institutions in government** or between **governors** and those they seek to govern.

Models of Governing system



1. Basic Models (Governing and Society)
2. Social Models
3. Economic Models
4. Court Politics

- **Basic Models**



Social Models

Social Models of governance concern the **relationship** between the **actions of those in government and persons outside the black box.**

There are three Social model:

- 1) Changing society
- 2) Maintaining society
- 3) Monitoring social conditions

- **Changing society**: This model posits that governing is a conscious effort to **alter conditions of life** in more or less **clearly defined directions**. A policy of social change may have as its object nothing more than the **alteration of a condition** **grieving** a small proportion of the population.
- **Maintaining society**: **Environmental change** will directly or indirectly affect any political status quo. The turnover of **population**, if nothing else, will ensure that established policies must be fitted to new clients. If a government does nothing in a changing environment, then the relative value of its policy will alter.
- **Monitoring social conditions**: Governing is conceived as monitoring social conditions. In-formation about the state of society at two points in time is a logical prerequisite for judgments about social change or the maintenance of social conditions

Economic Model

Economic models of governing cannot be divorced from their social and political implications, for economists write about.

Economic models are about **choice**; they support to offer descriptive or prescriptive **guidance** about how an **individual or a collectively** can choose between **alternatives**.

Different Model are:

- 1) Cost-effectiveness

- **Cost-effectiveness**: provides a seemingly simple criterion for government choice, when **single policies are under review**. A governor need only ask: what will the **program cost? What effect is it likely to have?**
- **Cost-benefit analysis** provides a model for government approval of individual policies, or for choice between **policy alternatives**
- The **analysis of trade offs** developed by economists is relevant to those problems of governing that involve a **choice between different combinations of goods**, e.g., decisions about how much should be spent in higher pay for nurses as against teacher
- **Optimizing Choice** becomes more difficult when the issue at hand is not the desirability of a single program or a comparison of two alternatives, but rather the **choice of an optimum plan** for a government's entire social or economic policies

Court Politics

Models of court politics are concerned with what goes on inside the black box of government ? When a nation's government consists of hundreds of thousands or millions of employees, the **management of its internal affairs** is also very important.

Models are:

- 1) Government as routine

- **Government as Routine**: Routines provide procedural rules that enable government officials to act in ways **familiar to themselves** and **predictable to others**.