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MONARCHY GOVERNMENT :

- A monarchy is a form of government in which a person, the monarch, is head of state for life or until abdication. The political legitimacy and authority of the monarch may vary from restricted and largely symbolic (constitutional monarchy), to fully autocratic (absolute monarchy)
- and can expand across the domains of the executive, legislative, and judicial. A monarchy can be a polity through unity, personal union, vassalage or federation, and monarchs can carry various titles such as emperor, king, queen, raja, khan, caliph, tsar, sultan, shah, or pharaoh.

MONARCHY FEATURES :

- ◉ Monarchical power is personal and lifelong.
- ◉ The monarchical title is transferred hereditarily.
- ◉ There are several types of monarchy. like - absolutic monarchy.
- ◉ The monarch embodies the identity of his Nation.
- ◉ The figure of the monarch is linked to the divinity.

TYPES OF MONARCHY :

Types of Monarchies

Absolute – The supreme power is in the hands of a ruler who usually rules for life by hereditary life. (Saudi Arabia)

Constitutional - The monarchy is guided by a written constitution that lists laws and responsibilities. - The monarch does not make policy; he or she is a figurehead. (United Kingdom)

EXAMPLES OF STATES :

- ◉ Monarchy:- Official local name(s) Title of Head of State
- ◉ Belize:- In English: Belize Queen
- ◉ Kingdom of Bhutan:- In Dzongkha: Druk Gyal Khap King
- ◉ Brunei Darussalam:- In Malay: Negara Brunei Darussalam Sultan
- ◉ Kingdom of Cambodia In Khmer:- Preăh Réachéanachâk Kâmpŭchéa King
- ◉ Elizabeth II: queen of the united kingdom



REPUBLIC GOVERNMENT :

- ◉ Republic, form of government in which a state is ruled by representatives of the citizen body. Modern republics are founded on the idea that sovereignty rests with the people, though who is included and excluded from the category of the people has varied across history.
- ◉ Features :
 - ◉ The power of government is held by the people.
 - ◉ The people give power to leaders they elect to represent them and serve their interests.
 - ◉ The representatives are responsible for helping all the people in the country, not just a few people.

TYPES OF REPUBLIC GOVERNMENT :

- ◉ Democratic and liberal republics.
- ◉ Socialist republics.
- ◉ Distributist republics.
- ◉ Unspecified republics.
- ◉ Unspecified nations.

◉ Examples of states :

1. Argentine Republic.
2. Bosnia and Herzegovina.
3. Federal Republic of Germany.
4. Federal Republic of Nigeria.
5. Federal Republic of Somalia.



REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UNITARY STATE :

⦿ **Features :**

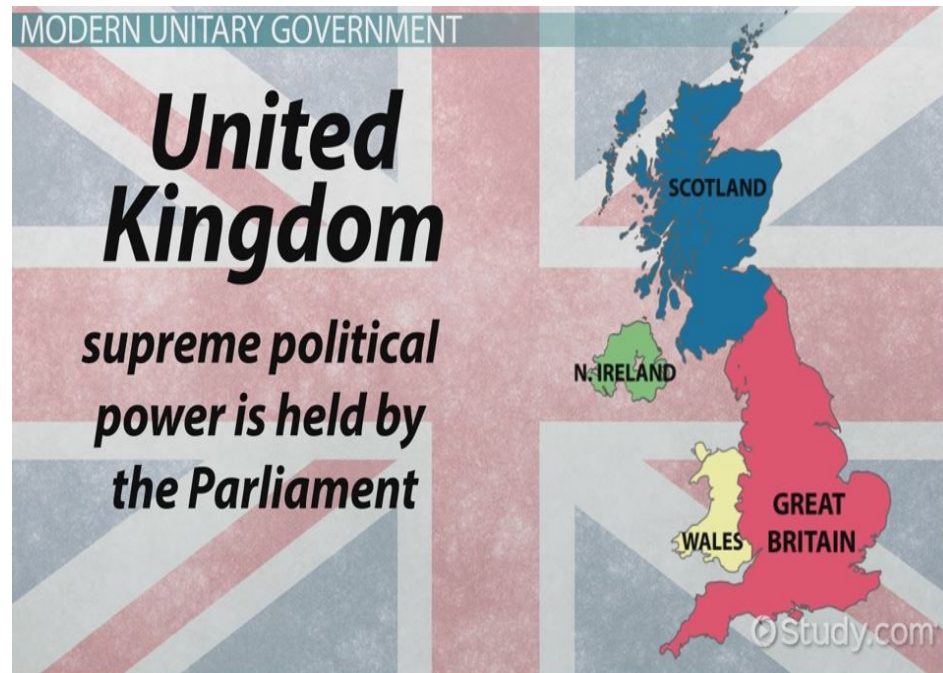
- ⦿ Centralization of Powers. ...
- ⦿ Single and Simple Government. ...
- ⦿ Uniformity of Laws. ...
- ⦿ No Distribution of Powers. ...
- ⦿ Flexible Constitutions. ...
- ⦿ Potential for Despotism. ...
- ⦿ Responsibility.

⦿ **Types :**

- ⦿ One central government controls weaker states. Power is not shared between states, counties, or provinces. Examples: China, United Kingdom (although Scotland has been granted self-rule).

EXAMPLES OF STATES :

- ◉ Examples are Romania, Ireland and Norway. Svalbard has even less autonomy than the mainland. It is directly controlled by the government and has no local rule.
- ◉ Photo of united Kingdom.



FEATURES OF FEDERATION AND CONFEDERATION :

⦿ **Features of federation :**

- ⦿ Division of Powers
- ⦿ Written Constitution
- ⦿ Rigid Constitution
- ⦿ Supremacy of the Constitution
- ⦿ Special Role of the Judiciary.

⦿ **Features of confederation :**

- ⦿ No Authority to Legislate for Individuals
- ⦿ Member-State Citizenship
- ⦿ Written Document.

⊙ Differences between federation and confederation :

FEDERATION	VERSUS	CONFEDERATION
FEDERATION		CONFEDERATION
A political entity of regional states or constituents united into a single group with centralized control		More or less permanent union of sovereign states according to common interests and political, economic or administrative convenience
Federal government which governs the member states acts as the central authority		Central authority is usually a weak nominal body appointed by the member states
Creation of a new state		Does not create a new state
Member states lose their sovereignty and are controlled by the central authority		Member states retain their sovereignty even after their union
Membership is mandatory		Membership is voluntary
Has a written constitution		Does not have a written constitution
Resolutions concern the laws made by the federal government and member states are bound to obey and enforce them		Resolutions passed are not of the status of law; they are mostly academic, or joint foreign policy etc.
A rigid union		More or less a loose union
Ex: Russia, China, USA, Belgium, Austria, Australia, Germany		Ex: Indigenous confederations in North America, Confederation of the Rhine

CONCLUSION :

- ◉ The Conclusion reviews the theoretical approaches that run through the volume, and reviews the essays through an historian's eyes, looking for ways in which we might think about the global and deep time dimensions of the state simultaneously. We propose that the premodern state was “enchanted,” composite/tributary, and patrimonial. It was imbued with sacred authority, it grew by a federated system of encapsulating tribute polities
- ◉ and it was almost always patrimonial in form, and bureaucratic governance, this transition was complicated by the power dynamics of empire-building in the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries. In particular, the United States – formed in direct tension with the tribute empire model, constructed a modern state form with a very complex multi-tiered sovereignty.