



Topic 2. State form

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➡ Project plan :

- 1. Form of government (Monarchy, Republic).**
- 2. Form of state territorial structure (Unitary state, Federation, Confederation) .**
- 3. Political regime (Democracy, Non-Democracy) .**

1. Form of government (Monarchy, Republic).

A government is a system of order for a nation, state, or another political unit. Some of the different types of government include a direct democracy, a representative democracy, socialism, communism, a monarchy, an oligarchy, and an autocracy.

What form of government is Republic?

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 of government republic :

- a form of government in which the people or their elected representatives possess the supreme power.
- a political or national unit possessing such a form of government.
- a constitutional form in which the head of state is an elected or nominated president.



The background of the slide features a close-up, slightly blurred image of a wooden gavel resting on a stack of books. The gavel's head is in the foreground, and its handle extends towards the right. The books are open, showing their pages, which are slightly out of focus. The lighting is warm, creating a professional and legal atmosphere.

types of government republic :

- Presidential republics with an executive presidency separate from the legislature.
- **Semi-presidential system** with both an executive presidency and a separate head of government that leads the rest of the executive, who is appointed by the president and accountable to the legislature.

Examples :

Argentine Republic.

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal.

Federal Republic of Germany.

Federal Republic of Nigeria.

Federal Republic of Somalia.

What form of government is monarchy ?

A monarchy is a form of government in which total sovereignty is invested in one person, a head of state called a monarch, who holds the position until death or abdication. ... Courts are often considered a key aspect of monarchies.



features of government monarchy :

Functions of monarchies. A monarchy consists of distinct but interdependent institutions—a government and a state administration on the one hand, and a court and a variety of ceremonies on the other—that provide for the social life of the members of the dynasty, their friends, and the associated elite.



The background of the slide features a close-up, slightly blurred image of a wooden gavel resting on a wooden surface. Behind the gavel, an open book with many pages is visible, its pages fanned out. The lighting is warm, creating a professional and legal atmosphere.

types of government monarchy :

There are two types of monarchies: constitutional and absolute. Constitutional monarchies limit the monarch's power as outlined in a constitution, while absolute monarchies give a monarch unlimited power.

Examples :

The type that many of us think of as common is the absolute monarchy, in which the monarch truly has the ultimate say in matters of government. The U.K., Denmark, Kuwait, Spain, Sweden, Tuvalu, and many more are examples of constitutional monarchies.

Monarchies

- A. **Monarchy**—A system of government headed by a monarch, such as a king, queen, shah, or sultan whose position is **inherited**.
- B. **Absolute Monarchy**—A system of government headed by a monarch who is only source of **power** and **controls** all functions of the state. This is an authoritarian form of government.
- C. **Constitutional Monarchy**—A system of government headed by a monarch whose powers are limited in a **constitution**. These are typically more democratic governments.



2. Form of state territorial structure (Unitary state, Federation, Confederation) .

Territorial structure means the special form which is displayed on the globe by the economic and social activities of human beings. Under certain economic and social conditions, territorial structure is also the result of a special self-organization within the elements and subsystems in the territorial system.

In the first section the concept of territorial governance is presented. Its three main components –cognitive, socio-political, and organizational-technological– are presented in the second section.



Unitary state

- Unitary state, a system of political organization in which most or all of the governing power resides in a centralized government, in contrast to a federal state.
- In a unitary state, the central government commonly delegates authority to subnational units and channels policy decisions down to them for implementation. A majority of nation-states are unitary systems. They vary greatly. Great Britain, for example, decentralizes power in practice though not in constitutional principle. Others grant varying degrees of autonomy to subnational units.

In France, the classic example of a centralized administrative system, some members of local government are appointed by the central government, whereas others are elected. In the United States, all states have unitary governments with bicameral legislatures (except Nebraska, which has a unicameral legislature). Ultimately, all local governments in a unitary state are subject to a central authority.



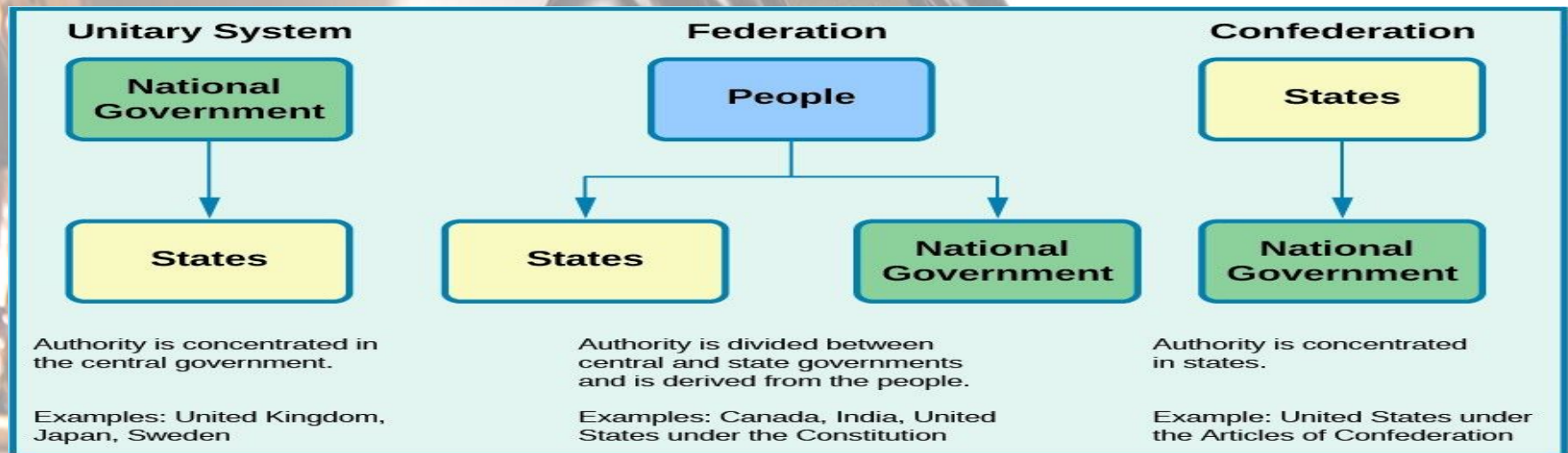
The background of the slide features a close-up, slightly blurred image of a wooden gavel resting on the pages of an open book. The gavel's head is in the lower foreground, and its handle extends towards the upper left. The book's pages are fanned out, creating a radial pattern of light and shadow. The overall tone is warm and professional, suggesting a legal or academic context.

Federation

A federation (also known as a federal state) is a political entity characterized by a union of partially self-governing provinces, states, or other regions under a central federal government (federalism). In a federation, the self-governing status of the component states, as well as the division of power between them and the central government, is typically constitutionally entrenched and may not be altered by a unilateral decision of either party, the states or the federal political body. Alternatively, a federation is a form of government in which sovereign power is formally divided between a central authority and a number of constituent regions so that each region retains some degree of control over its internal affairs.

Examples :

Austria and its Lander was a unitary state with administrative divisions that became federated through the implementation of the Austrian Constitution following the 1918 collapse of Austria-Hungary. Germany, with its 16 states, or Lander, is an example of a federation. Federations are often multi-ethnic and cover a large area of territory (such as Russia, the United States, Canada, India, or Brazil), but neither is necessarily the case (such as Saint Kitts and Nevis or the Federated States of Micronesia).



Confederation

The background of the slide features a blurred image of a courtroom scale on the left and an open book with pages fanning out in the center and right. The scale is made of brass or a similar metal, and the book is open to a page with text. The overall lighting is warm and slightly dim, creating a professional and legal atmosphere.

A confederation (also known as a confederacy or league) is a union of sovereign groups or states united for purposes of common action . Usually created by a treaty, confederations of states tend to be established for dealing with critical issues, such as defense, foreign relations, internal trade or currency, with the general government being required to provide support for all its members.

The characteristics of confederations also are highlighted by distinguishing them from federations:

- No Authority to Legislate for Individuals. ...
- No Independent Revenue Sources. ...
- Sovereignty Retained by the Member States. ...
- Member-State Citizenship. ...
- Written Document. ...
- Expressly Delegated Powers.



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unitary

confederation

3. Political regime (Democracy, Non-Democracy) .

Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation. As a result, democratic political systems take time in executing decisions. In a non-democratic government, the leaders need not bother themselves with public opinion, and hence, decision making process in such systems is quicker.



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Democracy

political regime democratic features:

According to American political scientist Larry Diamond, democracy consists of four key elements:

- a political system for choosing and replacing the government through free and fair elections;
- the active participation of the people, as citizens, in politics and civic life;
- protection of the human rights of all citizens ;
- and a rule of law, in which the laws and procedures apply equally to all citizens.

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Types :

- Direct democracy.
- Representative democracy.
- Constitutional democracy.
- Monitory democracy.

What does democratic peace theory suggest?

- ☐ Democracies are less likely to go to war than non-democracies.
- ☐ Democracies are less likely to go to war with each other.
- ☐ Democracies are more likely to be peace-building than any other regime-type.
- ☐ Democracies are more likely to avoid civil wars than non-democracies.

Example :

Democracy in the United States

The United States is a representative democracy.

This means that our government is elected by citizens.

Here, citizens vote for their government officials.

These officials represent the citizens' ideas and concerns in government . Voting is one way to participate in our democracy.

Citizens can also contact their officials when they want to support or change a law . Voting in an election and contacting our elected officials are two ways that Americans can participate in their democracy.





Non-Democracy

political regime non-democratic features

- There is no free and fair elections.
- There is no free press.
- There is no independent election conducting body.
- There is no transparency in the working of the **government**.
- People have no right to criticise the **government**.

Types :

Non-Democratic Governments: Monarchy, Oligarchy, Technocracy, and Theocracy. Some nondemocratic governments can be classified into categories such as monarchies, oligarchies, theocracies and technocracies.



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Example :

Top Five NON-DEMOCRATIC countries:

1 . Saudi Arabia

This is a prominent example of one of the many non-democratic countries that lack basic human rights.

2. North Korea

As one of the world's most secretive and repressive societies, North Korea is an authoritarian state currently run by the supreme leader Kim-Jong Un.

3. Vietnam

Vietnam is a one-party communist state where the president is the head of state and the prime minister is the head of government.

4 . Jordan

Jordan, an Arab nation on the east bank of the Jordan River, is a constitutional monarchy where the Monarch is the head of state, the chief executive and the commander-in-chief of the armed forces .

5 . China

China is the biggest communist state where the government controls over 50 percent of the economy.

A golden scale of justice is visible on the left side of the image. In the foreground, a wooden gavel rests on a wooden block. The background features an open book with its pages fanned out, creating a bright, glowing effect. The text "THANKS' FOR ATTENTION" is overlaid in the center in a bold, blue, sans-serif font.

THANKS' FOR ATTENTION