

**COMPARATIVE POLITICS**

# States, Citizens, and Regimes



DEPARTMENT OF  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

# INTRODUCTORY COMMENTS AND KEY QUESTIONS

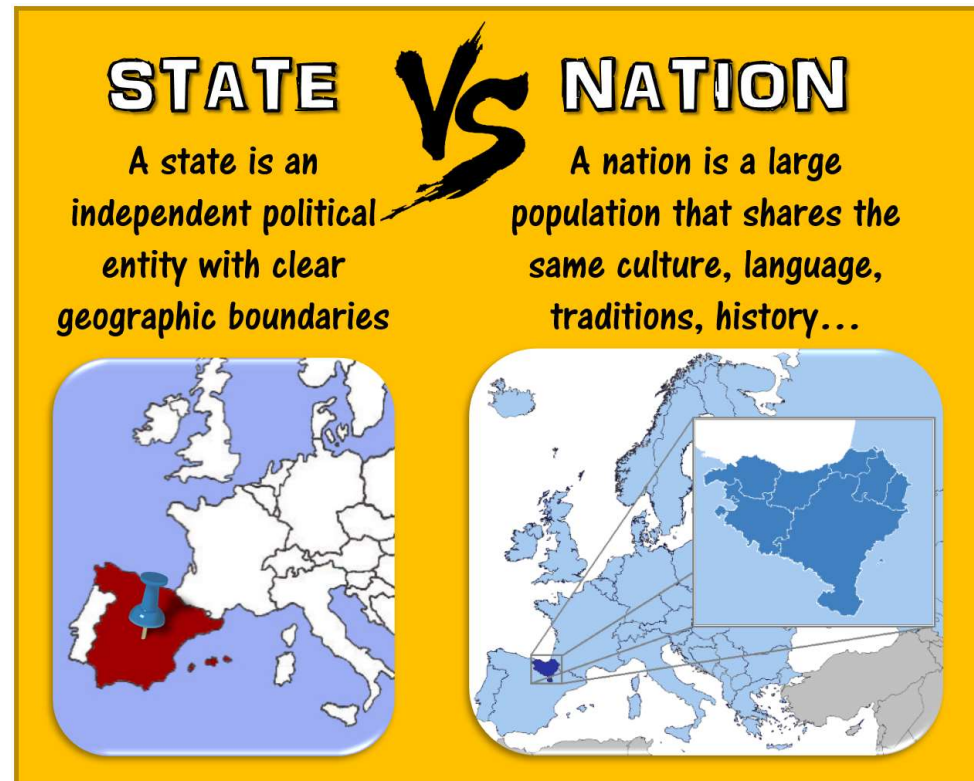
Some initial key points:

The authors of the textbook note that the proper relationship between a state and its people, individually and collectively, is one of the most interesting and debated questions in political science.

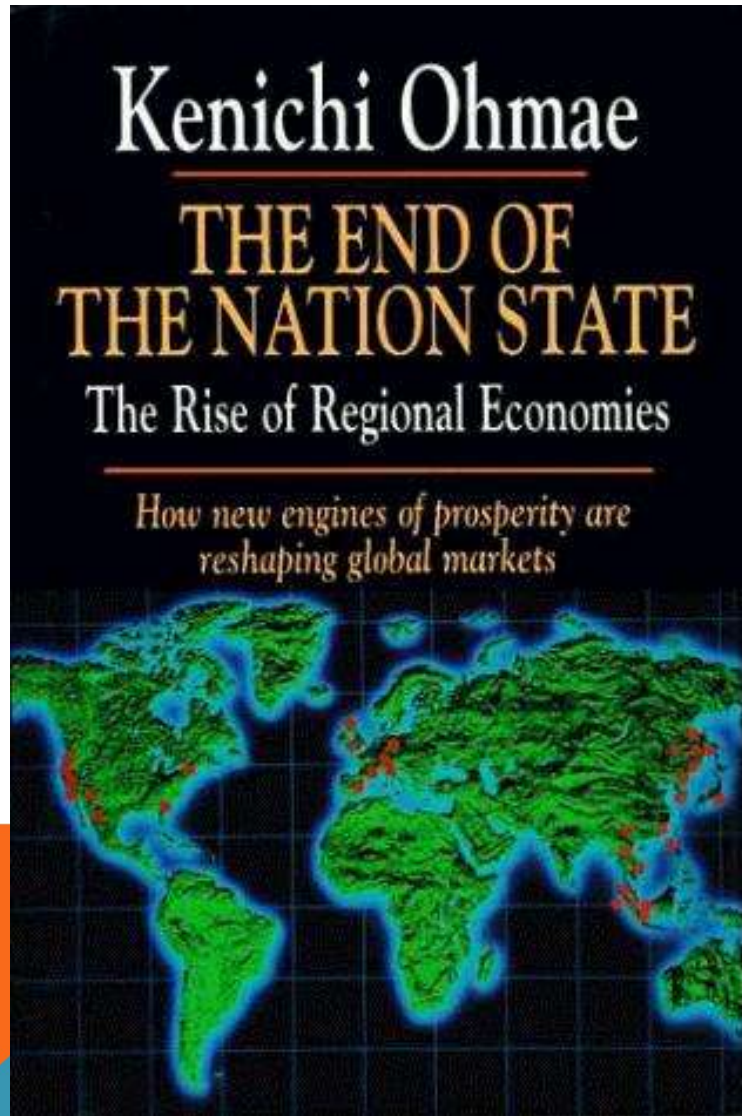


# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

All successful modern states are able to compel their citizens to obey and to regulate many areas of their lives.



## COMPARATIVE POLITICS



No modern state  
can do this  
without  
answering  
questions about  
the legitimate  
boundaries of  
such compulsion  
and regulation.

# COMPARATIVE POLITICS



The nation-state is  
not dead.

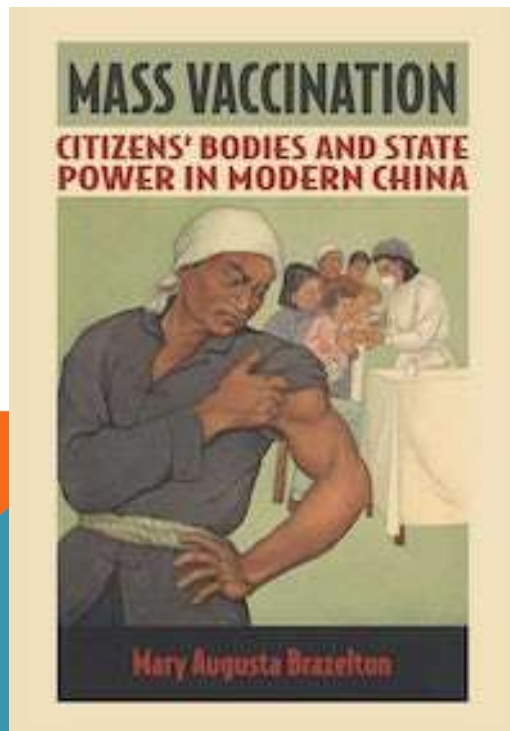
Its influence over  
daily life is more  
extensive than ever.

States vary on how far and under what  
circumstances they can compel individuals  
and groups to obey those in authority....



## COMPARATIVE POLITICS

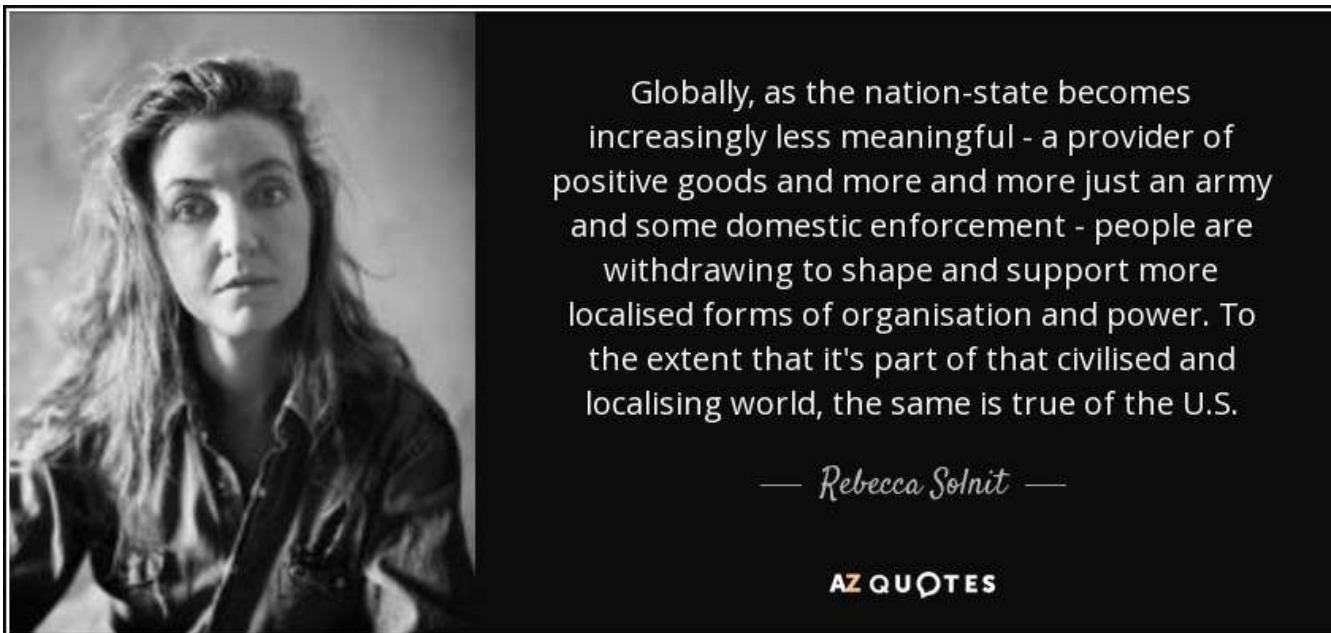
...how extensively  
they can  
intervene in  
people's lives...



...and how and  
whether some  
areas of  
individual and  
collective life  
should not be  
subject to the  
state's power.

# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

These differences are embodied in what political scientists call **regimes**.



A *regime* is a set of formal and informal political institutions that defines a type of government.

# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

The authority of a government is created and sustained by its people through elected representatives



But how should we understand the historical development of the “people” over whom modern states claim sovereignty?



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Citizens and Civil Society

At the most basic level, a *citizen* is a member of a political community or state.



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Civil Rights

Those rights that guarantee individual freedom as well as equal, just, and fair treatment by the state.



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Political Rights

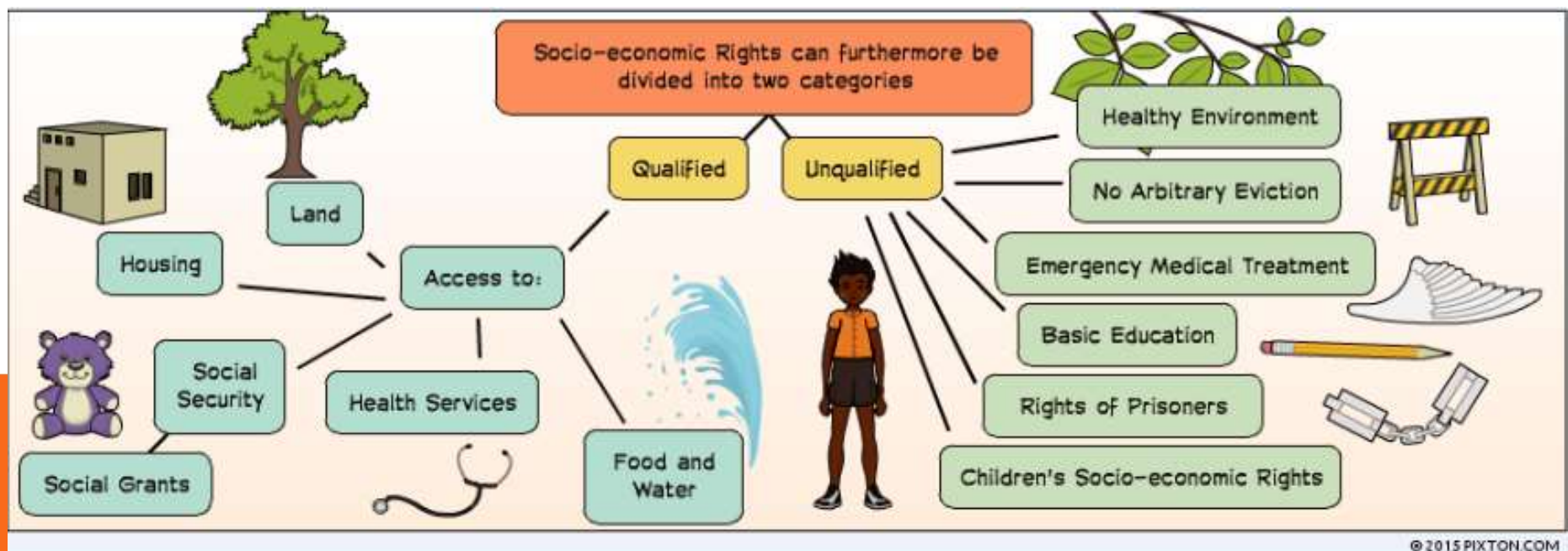
Those rights associated with active political participation – for example, to free association, voting, and running for office.



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Social Rights

Those rights related to basic well-being and socioeconomic equality.



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Regimes, Ideologies, and Citizens

**Social Contract Theory** – a philosophical approach underlying liberalism that begins from the premise that legitimate governments are formed when free and independent individuals join in contract to permit representatives to govern over them in their common interests.



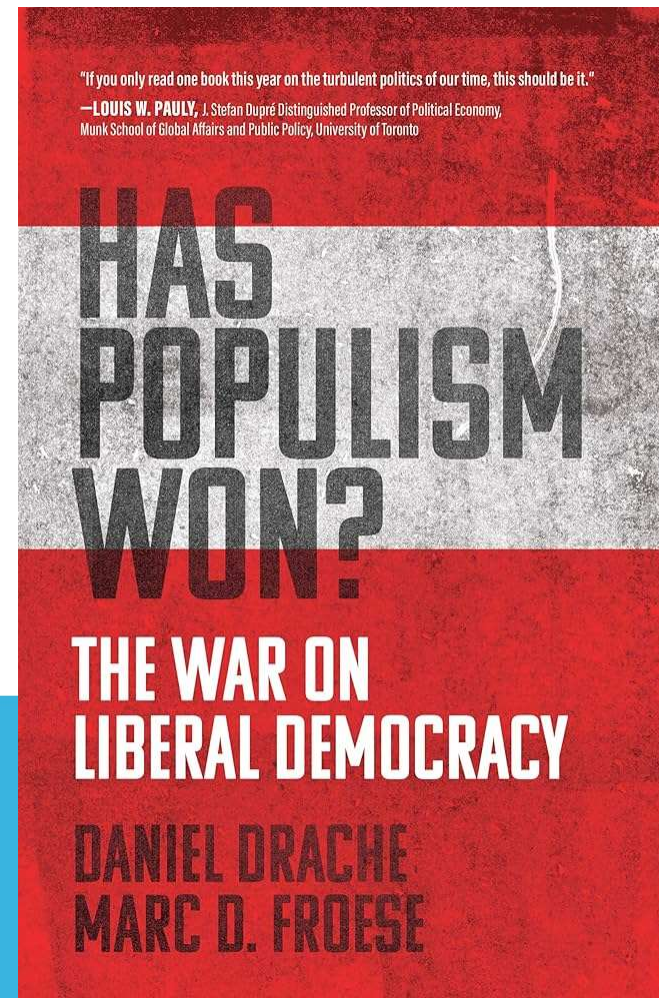


# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Liberal Democracy

**Liberal Democracy** – A system of government that provides eight key guarantees:

1. Freedom of association
2. Freedom of expression
3. The right to vote
4. Broad citizen eligibility for public office



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

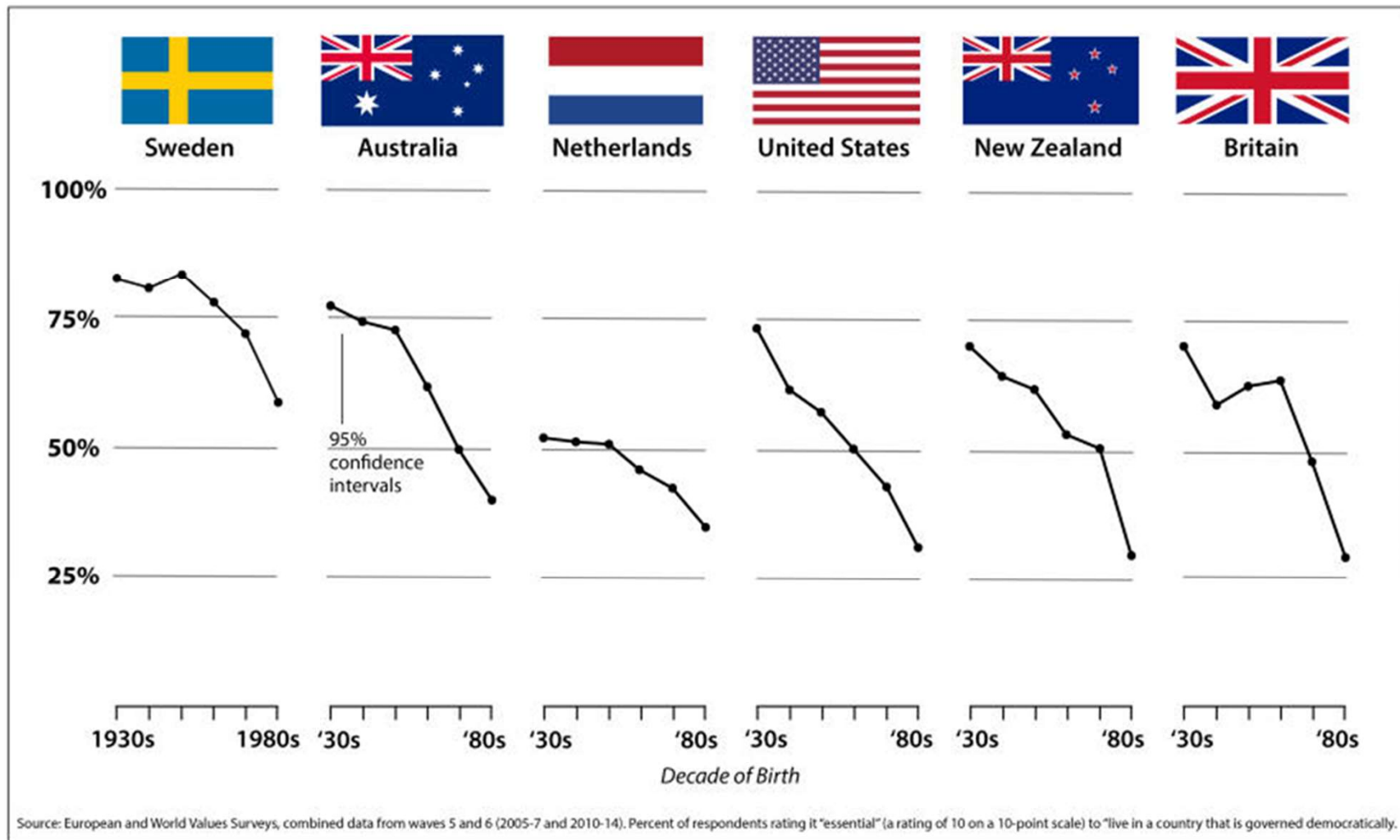
## Liberal Democracy

...continued:

5. Competition among political leaders
6. Alternative sources of information
7. Free and fair elections
8. Government policies based on citizen preferences



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS



Artwork: Sarah Fisher

# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Social Democracy

Combines liberal democracy with much greater provision of social rights of citizenship and typically greater public control of the economy.

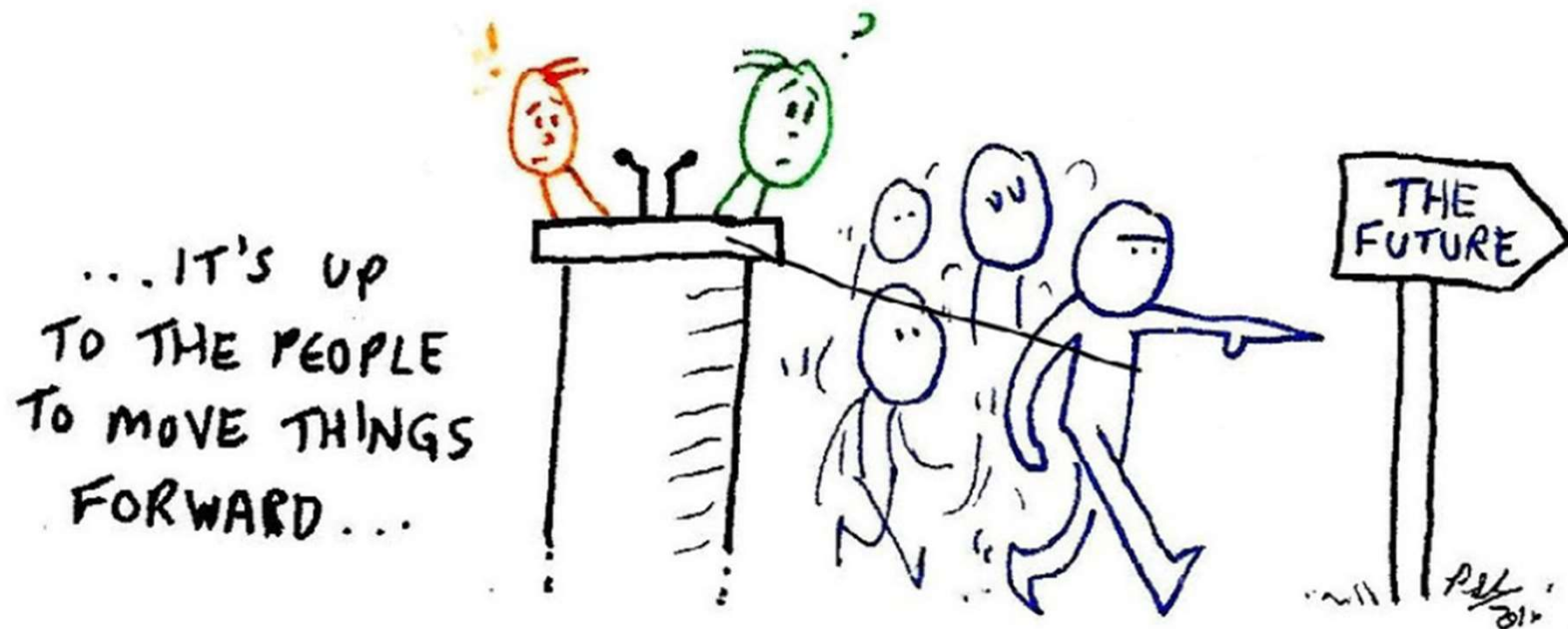
**There's A Difference Between  
Democratic Socialism And  
Social Democracy,  
And It Matters.**



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Participatory Democracy

A form of democracy that encourages citizens to participate actively, in many ways beyond voting; usually focused at the local level.

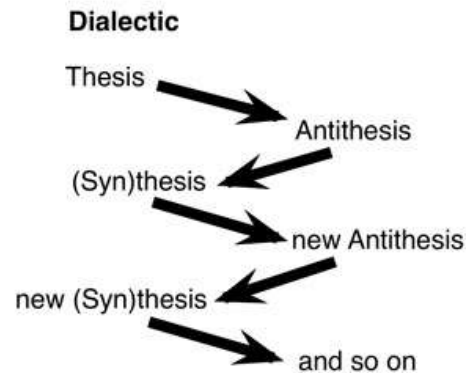




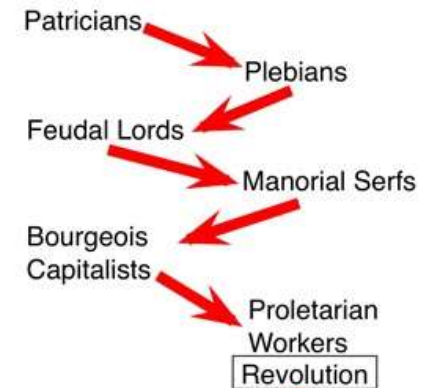
# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Communism

**Historical Materialism** – The assumption that material forces are the prime movers of history and politics; a key philosophical tenet of Marxism.



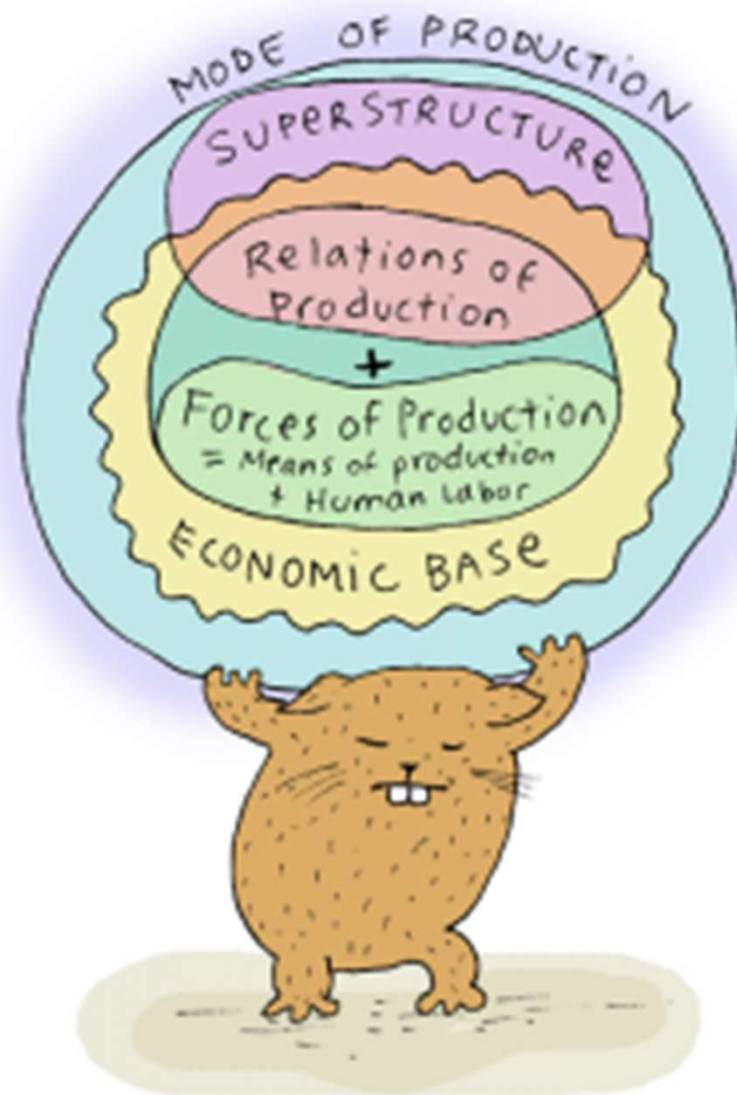
**Marxist  
Dialectical  
Materialism**



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Mode of Production

In Marxist theory, the economic system in any given historical era; feudalism to capitalism in the last millennium in Europe.



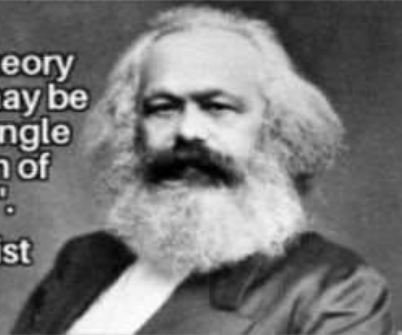
# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

They all are members of the same club.

## How it started

"In this sense, the theory of the Communism may be summed up in the single sentence: Abolition of private property".

Karl Marx-Communist Manifesto



## Where we are going

"You will own nothing and you will be happy"

Klaus Schwab-The Great Reset



## Dictatorship of the Proletariat

In the first stage of communism in Marxist thought, characterized by absolute rule by workers as a class over all other classes.




The class struggle necessarily leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat.

~ Karl Marx

AZ QUOTES

# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

An aerial photograph of a city, likely New York City, taken from a high angle looking down a street towards a bright sunset or sunrise. The sky is a mix of orange, red, and dark blue. The city below is a dense grid of buildings and streets, with some taller skyscrapers visible on the right side. The overall mood is dramatic and somewhat somber.

A totalitarian regime thus has one political party, one educational system, one artistic creed, one centrally planned economy, one unified media, and one moral code. In a totalitarian state there are no independent schools, no private businesses, no grassroots organizations, and no critical thought.

Anne Applebaum

quoteancy

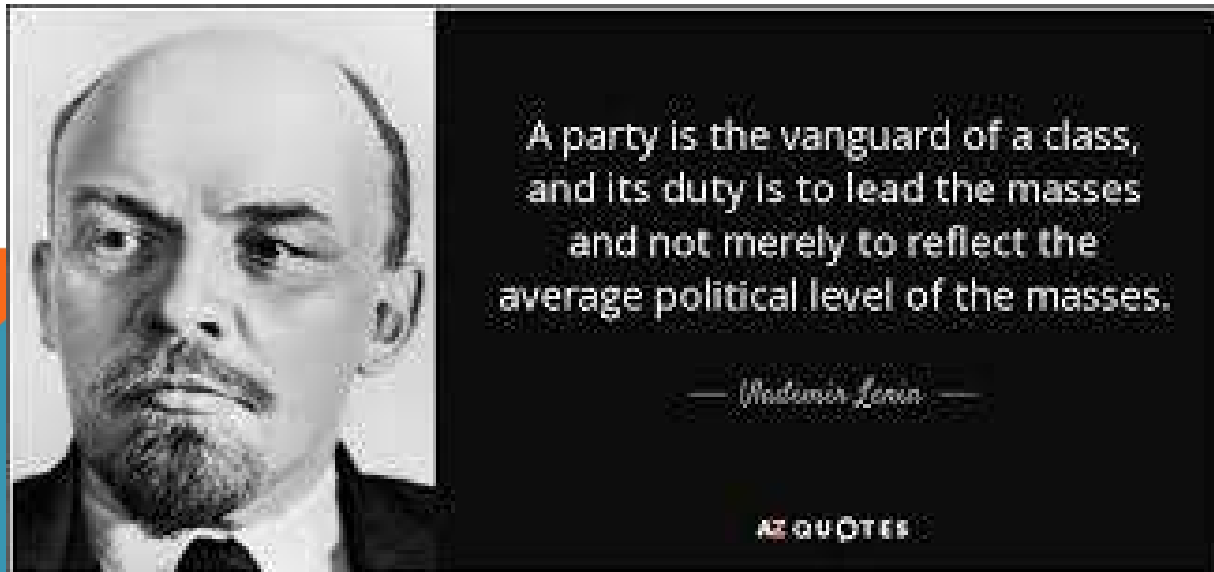
## Totalitarian State

A state that controls virtually all aspects of society and eliminates all vestiges of civil society; Germany under **Hitler** and the Soviet Union under **Stalin** are key examples.

# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Vanguard Party

Vladimir Lenin's concept of a small party that claims legitimacy to rule based on its understanding of Marxist theory and its ability to represent the interests of the proletariat before they are a majority of the populace.





# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Fascism

**Corporatism** – System of representation in which one organization represents each important sector of society; two subtypes are societal and state corporatism.



Fascism should more appropriately be called  
Corporatism because it is a merger of state and  
corporate power.

(Benito Mussolini)

izquotes.com

# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Neofascist

Description given to parties or political movements that espouse a virulent nationalism, often defined on a cultural, racial, or religious basis and opposed to immigrants as threats to national security.



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Modernizing Authoritarianism

**Modernizing Authoritarianism** – A claim to legitimacy based on the need to “develop” the country via the rule of a modernizing elite.

### Regimes – Modernizing Authoritarianism

- Not based on a single, consciously elaborated ideology, but rather on an appeal to a common set of precepts.
- Claim to legitimacy: Government will modernize or “develop” the country.
  - Modernization theory: Post-colonial societies must go through the same process to develop as the West did.
  - Modern elite: Relatively few highly educated people should have power.

# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Technocratic Legitimacy

A claim to rule  
based on  
knowledge or  
expertise.

### Regimes – Modernizing Authoritarianism

- Claim to legitimacy: Government will modernize or “develop” the country.
  - Technocratic legitimacy: Claim to rule based on knowledge.
  - Development requires national unity.
- Three institutional forms
  - One-party regimes
  - Military regimes
  - Personalist regimes



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Rostow's 5 Stages of growth



*Demographic research requirement using Rostow's model prior to Product Launch*

Dr. Krishnan Umachandran

## Modernization Theory

Theory of development that argues that postcolonial societies need to go through the same process that the West underwent in order to develop.

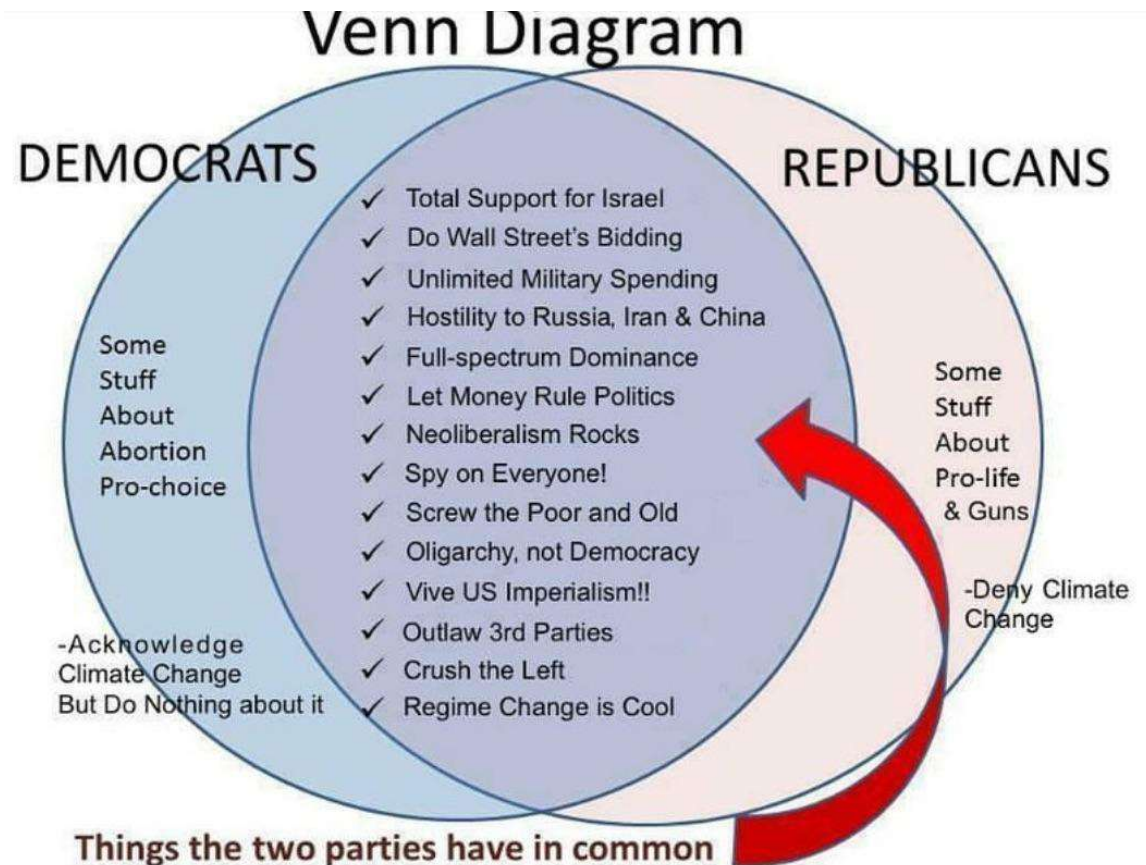




# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## One-Party Regime

A system of government in which a single party gains power, usually after independence in postcolonial states, and systematically eliminates all opposition.



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

# Military Regime

System of government in which military officers control power.



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Personalist Regimes

**Personalist Regime** – System of government in which a central leader comes to dominate a state, typically not only eliminating all opposition but also weakening the state's institutions to centralize power in his own hands.



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Neopatrimonial Authority

Power based on a combination of the trappings of modern, bureaucratic states with underlying informal institutions of clientelism that work behind the scenes; most common in Africa.

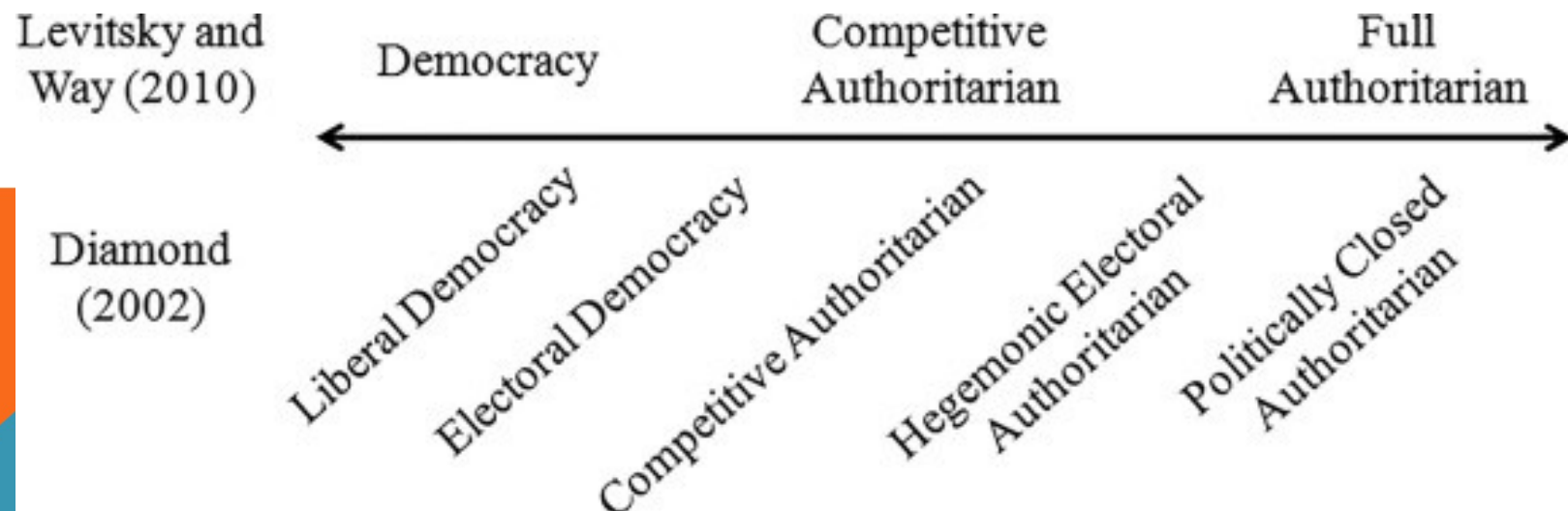




# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Electoral Authoritarianism

**Electoral Authoritarian Regime** – Type of hybrid regime in which formal opposition and some open political debate exist and elections are held; these processes are so flawed that the regime cannot be considered truly democratic.





# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

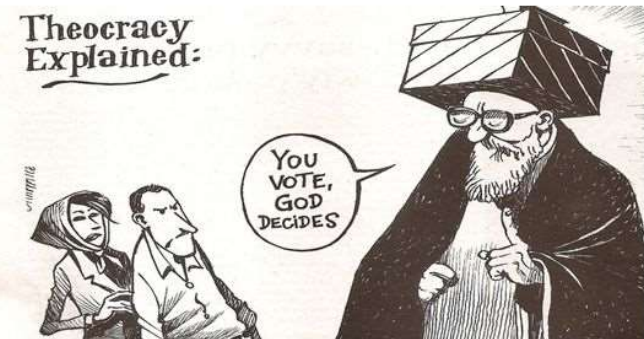
## THEOCRACY

Theocracy

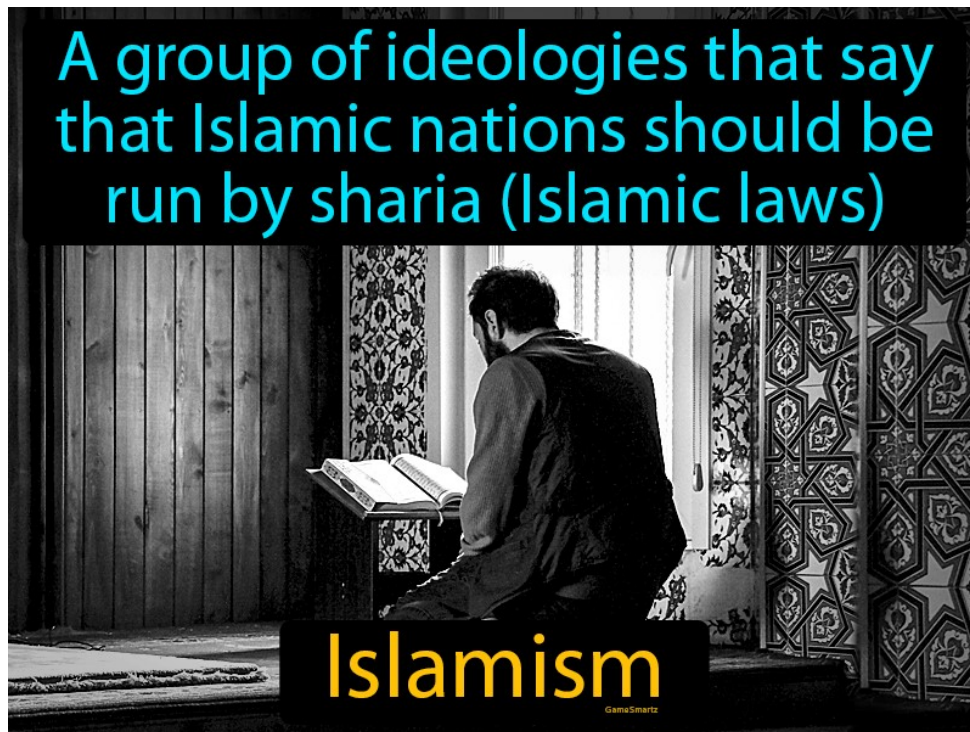
Theocracy

Rule by  
religious  
authorities.

- RULED BY GOD OR HIGHER POWER
  - Religious leaders are in control of country
  - Laws are based on their religious book
  - Disputes are settled by religious rules and regulations
  - Controlled by their religion & religious leaders
- Example: Iran



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS



## Islamism

The belief that Islamic law, as revealed by God to the Prophet Mohammed, can and should provide the basis for government in Muslim communities, with little equivocation or compromise.

# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Sharia

Muslim law.



## Jihad

Derived from an Arabic word for “struggle” and an important concept in Islam; the Quran identifies three kinds of jihad.

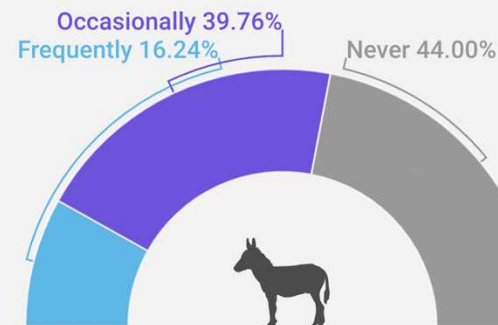
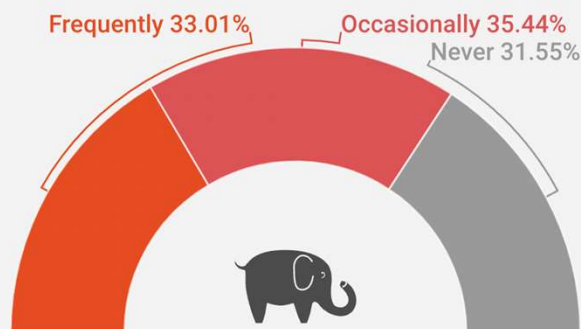
# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

## Concluding thoughts and questions...

And so....

All political ideologies involve the question of the proper relationship between individual citizens and the state...

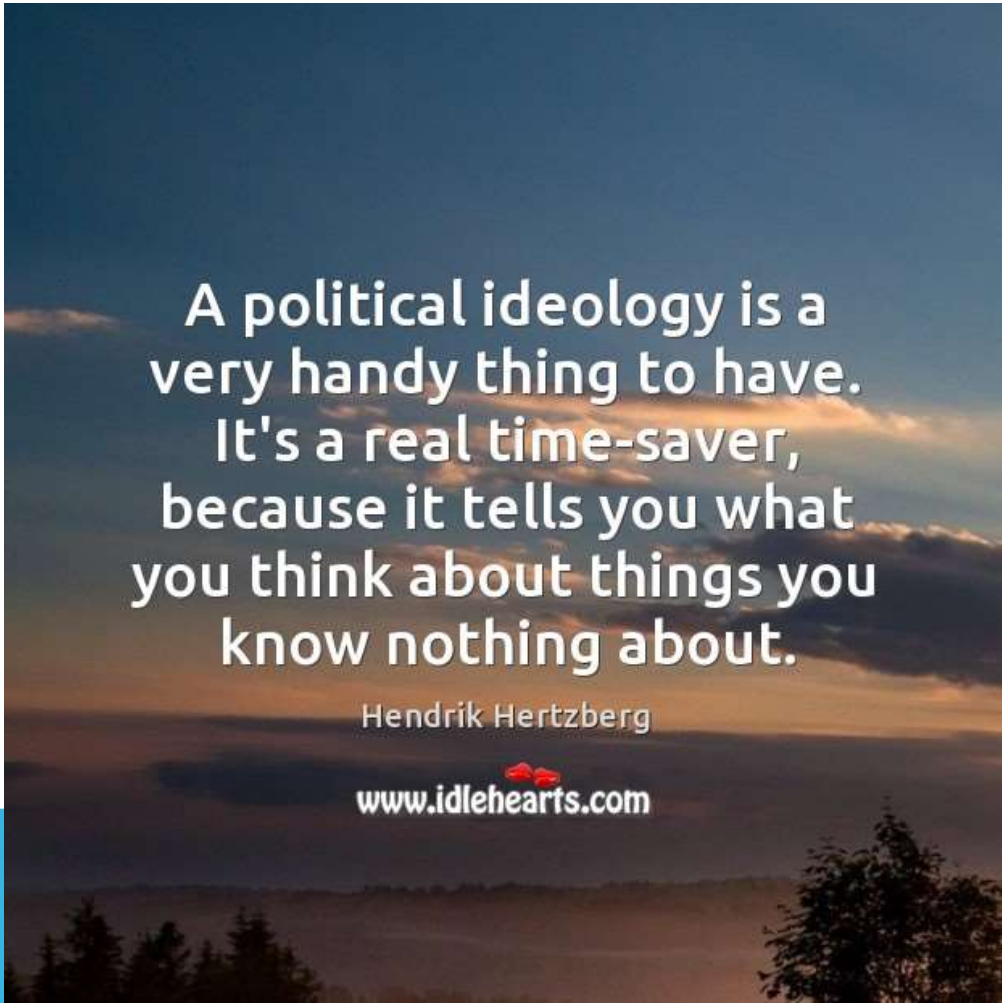
Do you ever feel fear or anxiety about expressing your political beliefs in class?



**Intelligent**

# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

Since ideology alone does not explain how regimes arise and function, comparativists use a variety of theories to examine regimes.

A rectangular image with a sunset or sunrise background. The sky is a mix of dark blue, orange, and yellow. Silhouettes of trees are visible at the bottom. The text is centered in white.

A political ideology is a  
very handy thing to have.  
It's a real time-saver,  
because it tells you what  
you think about things you  
know nothing about.

Hendrik Hertzberg

  
[www.idlehearts.com](http://www.idlehearts.com)



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

**Political Culture Theorists** – suggest the first communist dictatorships emerged in Russia because of long-standing authoritarian elements in Russian political culture.



## COMPARATIVE POLITICS

**Marxists** – use structural theories to explain the rise of particular regimes, and suggest ideologies (such as liberal democracy) are simply masks that justify class dictatorships of various sorts.

WHAT WAS NEW IN WHAT I DID WAS: (1) TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THE EXISTENCE OF CLASSES IS TIED ONLY TO DEFINITE HISTORICAL PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCTION; (2) THAT THE CLASS STRUGGLE NECESSARILY LEADS TO THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT; (3) THAT THIS DICTATORSHIP IS ONLY A TRANSITION TO THE DISSOLUTION OF ALL CLASSES AND LEADS TO THE FORMATION OF A CLASSLESS SOCIETY.

- KARL MARX -



# COMPARATIVE POLITICS

**Institutionalists** – argue that what matters most are not ideologies but how well developed their formal institutions are and their connection to informal institutions and practices.

## INTRODUCTION:

According to Veblen Institutions are place of socially shared mental habits. After the post war periods, focus of Institutionalisms moved to analysing the individual rather than the institutions which surrounded him/her. In the 1980s however, new institutionalism, sometimes called 'neo-institutionalism', has seen a revived focus on the study of institutions as a lens for viewing work in number of disciplines including sociology, anthropology, international relations and political science.

## COMPARATIVE POLITICS

