

State Form



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Subject: Law Studies

▶ plan:

1. Forms of government:

- ▶ MONARCHY FORM
- ▶ TYPES ,FEATURES AND EXAMPLE
- ▶ REPUBLIC FORM
- ▶ TYPES , FEATURES AND EXAMPLE

Forms of Government



Forms of government

- Some forms of government:

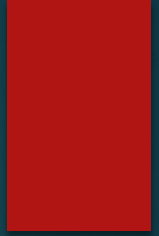
1. Democracy. A government where the majority makes the decisions by voting.
2. Republic. A government where people choose other people to make decisions for us.
3. Communism. A government where people are all "equal".
4. Autocracy. A government where one person makes all the rules.
5. monarchy

Monarchy form of Government



- ▶ Monarchy, political system based upon the undivided sovereignty or rule of a single person. The term applies to states in which supreme authority is vested in the monarch, an individual ruler who functions as the head of state and who achieves his or her position through heredity. Most monarchies allow only male succession, usually from father to son.

Types of monarchy



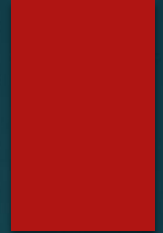
- ▶ Limited monarchy
- ▶ Constitutional monarchy
- ▶ Absolute monarchy.

Limited monarchy



- ▶ A limited monarchy is one in which the royalty have only ceremonial powers. An example of this is in the United Kingdom. While Queen Elizabeth is considered the queen, she has no authority in lawmaking and does not deal with the parliament. ... An example of this form of monarchy is in Sweden.

Constitutional monarchy



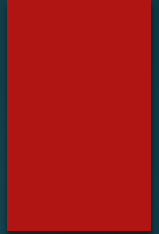
- ▶ Constitutional monarchy, system of government in which a monarch (see monarchy) shares power with a constitutionally organized government. The monarch may be the de facto head of state or a purely ceremonial leader. Constitutional monarchies range from countries such as Liechtenstein, Monaco, Morocco, Jordan, Kuwait and Bahrain, where the constitution grants substantial discretionary powers to the sovereign, to countries such as the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Spain, Belgium, Sweden, Malaysia and Japan, where the monarch .

Absolute monarchy



- ▶ In this type of government, the powers of the monarch (aka king or queen) are absolute. Their word is law, and their people have no say. The best example of an absolute monarchy is Saudi Arabia. While the government follows Basic Law of Saudi Arabia, it does not have a constitution.

Features of monarchy

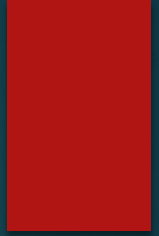


- ▶ It allows for quicker decisions to be made.
- ▶ It makes law making easier. ...
- ▶ It allows for long-term goals to be planned and met

Republic form of 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.

Types of republic



- ▶ Semi presidential system
- ▶ Presidential republics
- ▶ Parliamentary republics

presidential system



- ▶ The United States is the originator and primary example of the presidential system, a model that is followed in only a few other democracies, such as Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and the Philippines. ... In the U.S. presidential system, the President is both the chief executive of the government and the head of state.

Parliamentary republics



- ▶ A parliamentary republic is a republic that operates under a parliamentary system of government where the executive branch (the government) derives its legitimacy from and is accountable to the legislature (the parliament). There are a number of variations of parliamentary republics such as Denmark, Norway, Japan, Malaysia, Sweden and the United Kingdom), or parliamentary republics, where a mostly ceremonial president.

Features of republic government

1. The power of government is held by the people.
2. The people give power to leaders they elect to represent them and serve their interests.
3. The representatives are responsible for helping all the people in the country, not just a few people.



► Lebanon:

a parliamentary democratic republic within the overall framework of confessionalism, a form of consociationalism in which the highest offices are proportionately reserved for representatives from certain religious communities.

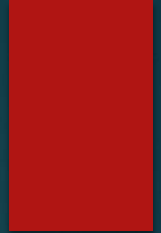
The constitution of Lebanon grants the people the right to change their government. Article 7 of Lebanon's Constitution also states that all Lebanese are equal before the law, and are "equally bound by public obligations and duties without any distinction.

plan



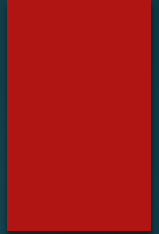
- ▶ Form of state territorial structure
- ▶ Unitary
- ▶ Features and types
- ▶ Federation
- ▶ Features and types
- ▶ Confederation
- ▶ Features and types

Form of state territorial structure



- ▶ In unitary states, the central government may create (or abolish) administrative divisions (sub-national units). ... In federations, the provincial/regional governments share powers with the central government as equal actors through a written constitution, to which the consent of both is required to make amendments.

FEATURES:

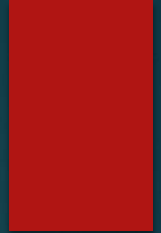


- ▶ Centralization of Powers.
- ▶ Single and Simple Government.
- ▶ Uniformity of Laws.
- ▶ No Distribution of Powers.
- ▶ Flexible Constitutions.
- ▶ Potential for Despotism.

Federation form

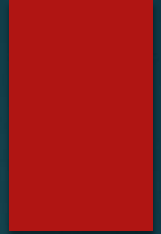
- ▶ federated state (which may also be referred to as a state, a province, a region), Such states differ from fully sovereign states, in that they do not have full sovereign powers, as the sovereign powers have been divided between the federated states and the central or federal government. Importantly, federated states do not have standing as entities of international law.

Types of federation



- ▶ Coming together federation : -USA
 - SWITZERLAND
 - AUSTRALIA
- ▶ Holding together federation :-INDIA
 - BLEGIUM
 - SPAIN

FEATURES:



- ▶ There are two or more levels of government.
- ▶ Different tiers of government govern the same citizens , but each tier has its own jurisdiction in in specific matters of legislation , taxation and administration.
- ▶ The jurisdiction of the respective tiers of government are specified in the constitution.

Confederation form



- ▶ 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.

FEATURES:



- ▶ Laws needed approval by all thirteen states to be passed.
- ▶ Congress did not have the power to tax citizens.
- ▶ Any changes to the constitution must be approved by all thirteen states.