



# Political Regimes



- Political regime as **organization of governance**
- The 4 spheres (Judson):
  - ◆ SOCIETY
  - ◆ THE STATE
  - ◆ THE MARKET
  - ◆ GLOBAL INSERTION

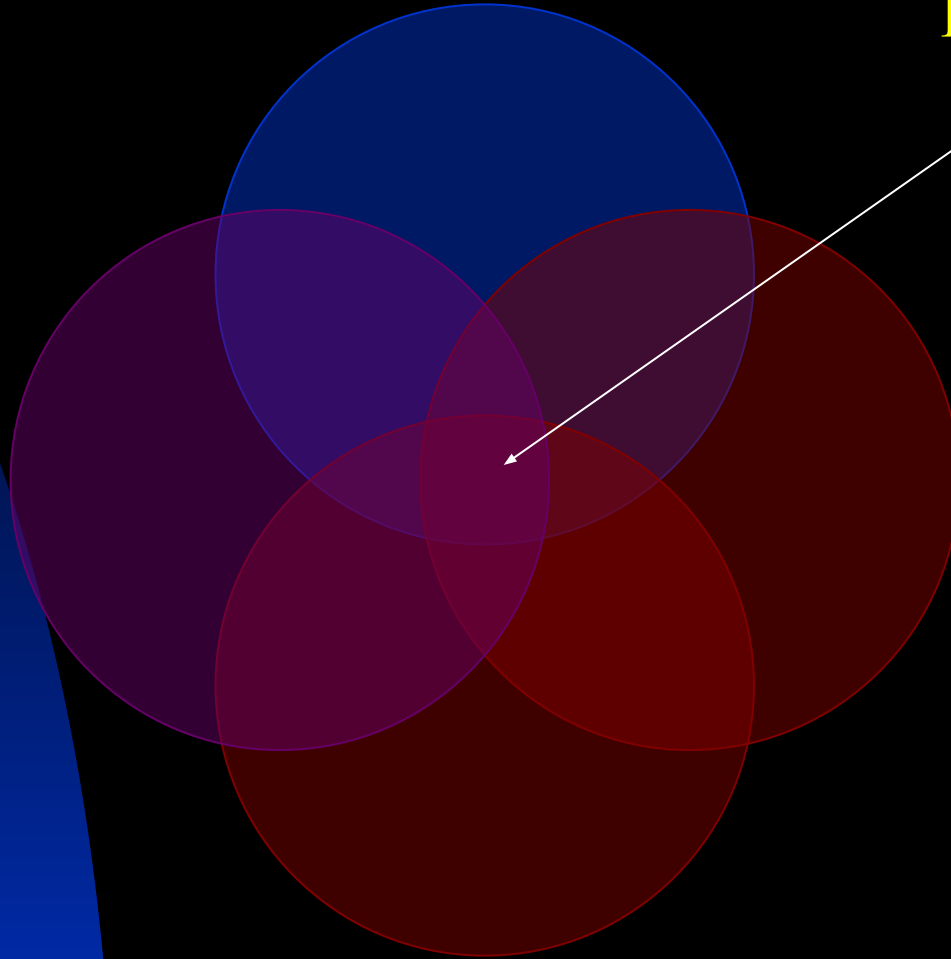
GLOBAL

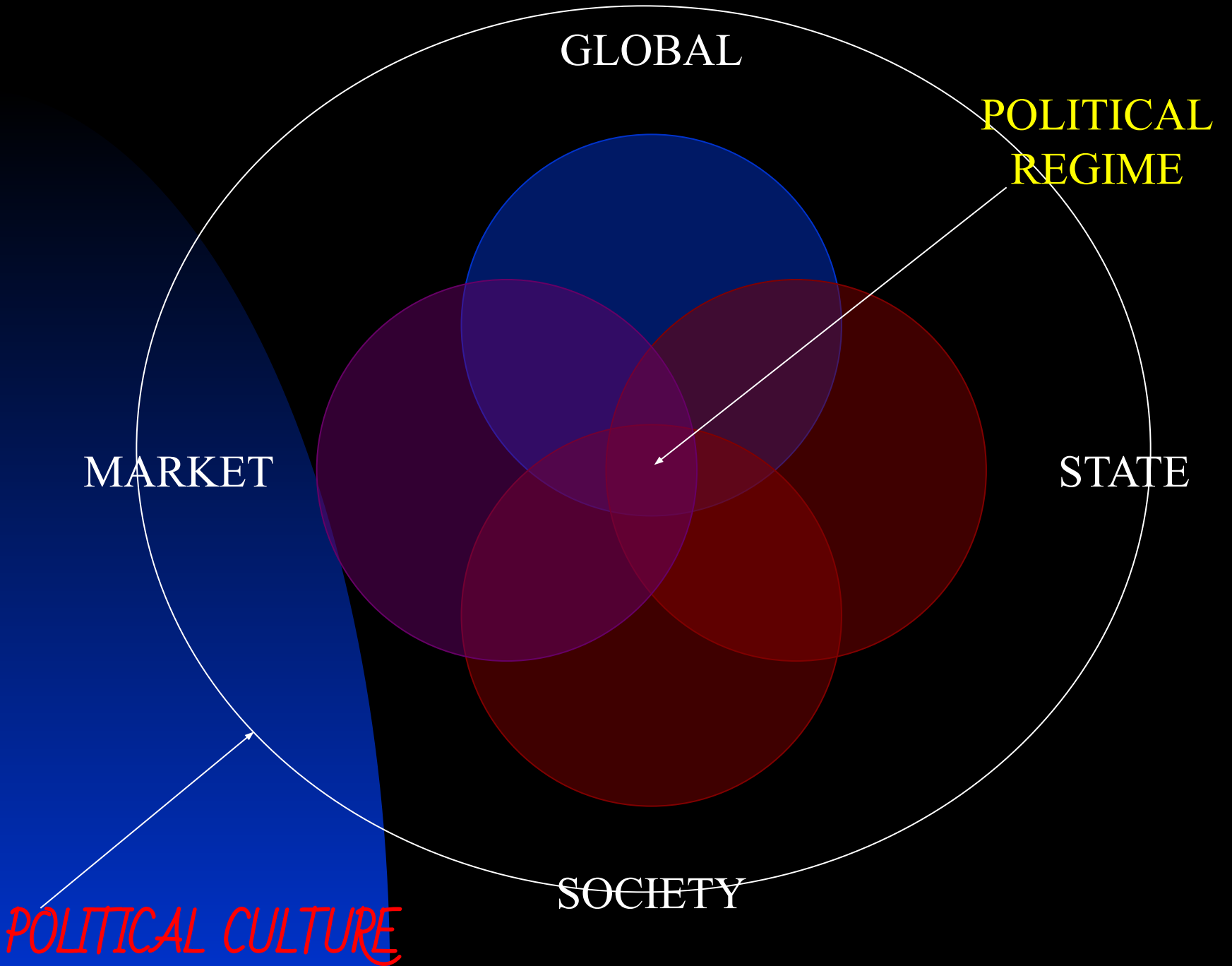
POLITICAL  
REGIME

MARKET

STATE

SOCIETY





## Interactions between the four spheres

|         | SOCIETY | MARKET | GLOBAL |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| STATE   | X       | X      | X      |
| SOCIETY |         | X      | X      |
| MARKET  |         |        | X      |

## ■ State-society relations

- ◆ How much **power** does the state have **over** society?
- ◆ How is state power **regulated**?
- ◆ Which **groups, classes, segments** of society does the state rely on?
- ◆ How can society **change** the state?

## ■ State-market relations

- ◆ **What role** does the state play in economic life?
- ◆ Does the state **submit** to the forces of the market economy, or does it try to **control** them?
- ◆ Can the state **supplant** the market?
- ◆ Can the **market supplant** the state?
- ◆ How do **economic crises** affect the state?



- **State-global** relations
- **How independent** (sovereign) is a state?
- What **external forces** affect its policies?
- Can a state control **the flow of capital** across its borders?
- Can states **lawfully intervene** in the affairs of other states?

- **Society-market** relations
- How does the functioning of the market economy affect the **distribution of power** in society?
- What does it take **to succeed** in the market?
- Does the market economy make society **more stable** – or does it generate **social strife**?
- How do **economic crises** affect society?

- **Society-global** relations
- How does **globalization** affect this society?
- Which **social classes and groups** benefit from globalization?
- Which social classes and groups **suffer** from globalization?
- Does globalization generate **conflicts between** societies?
- Does globalization foster the growth of **transnational ties** between societies?
- Is a **global society** emerging?
- If it is, how can it be **governed**?

- **Market-global** relations
- How do **global markets** affect this **national** market economy?
- Is **free trade** always better than **protectionism**?

- These **sets of relations** shape the emergence, transformation, and demise of **political regimes**

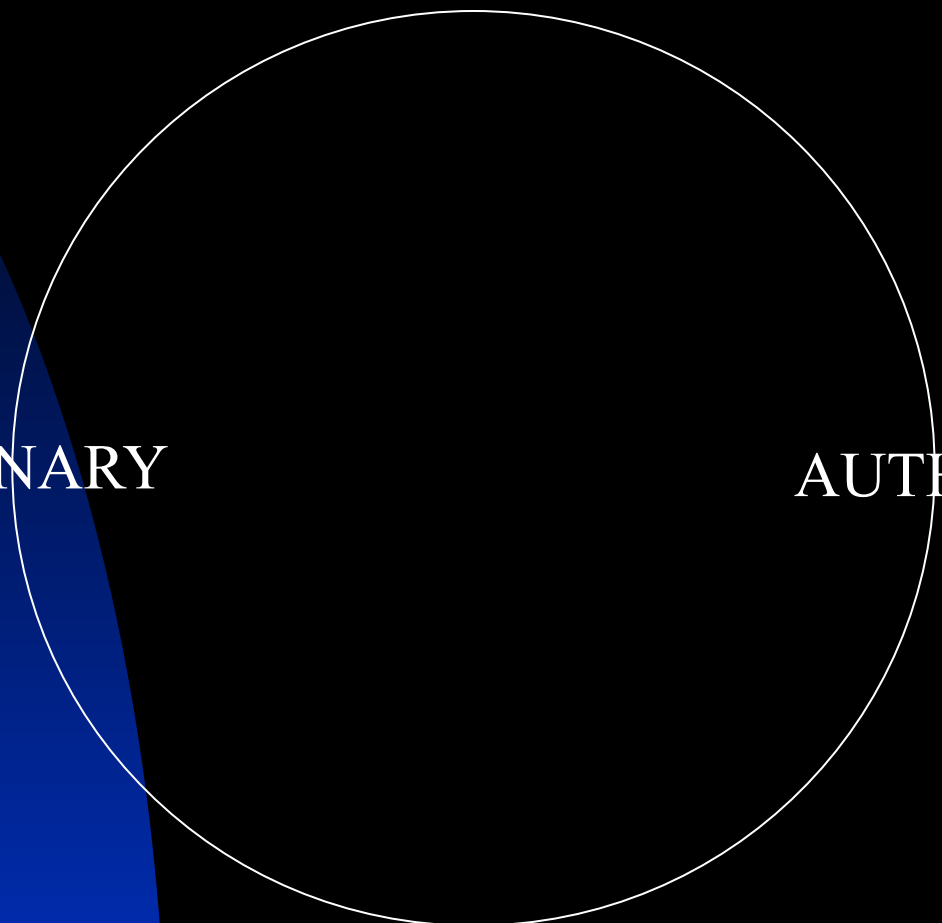
- Main types of political regimes
- Authoritarian
  - ◆ traditional
  - ◆ modern
    - ★ authoritarian in various degrees
    - ★ Totalitarian
      - Right
      - Left
- Democratic (or **liberal**-democratic)
- Revolutionary (formed by insurgent political and social forces **overthrowing** an old regime)

LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC

REVOLUTIONARY

AUTHORITARIAN

TOTALITARIAN



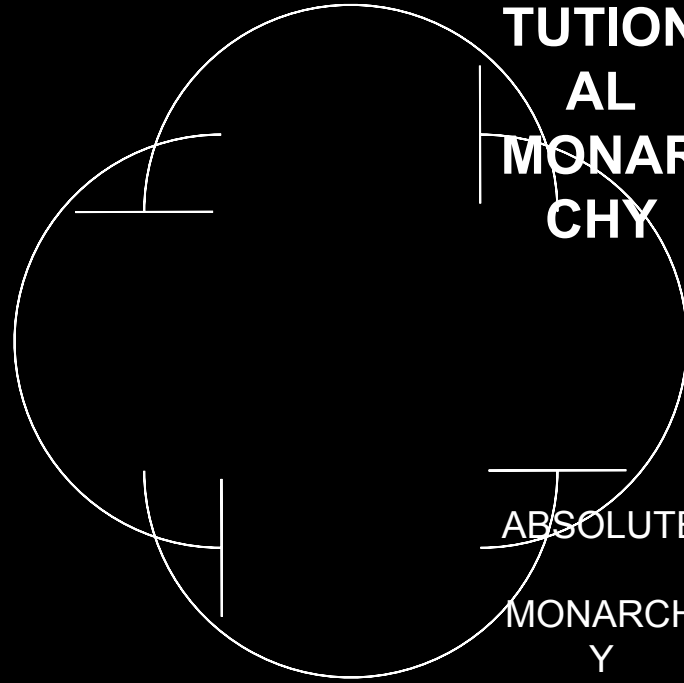


- REGIME CHANGES



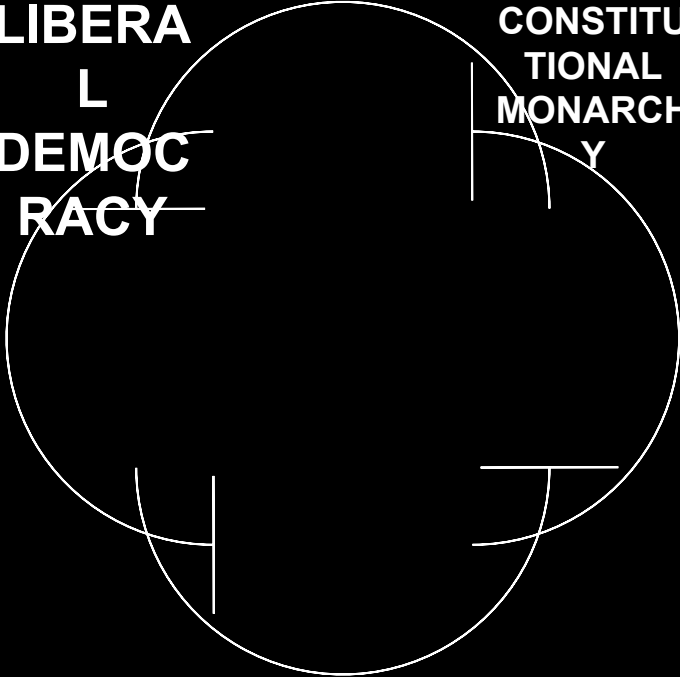
CONSTITUTIONAL  
MONARCHY

ABSOLUTE  
MONARCHY



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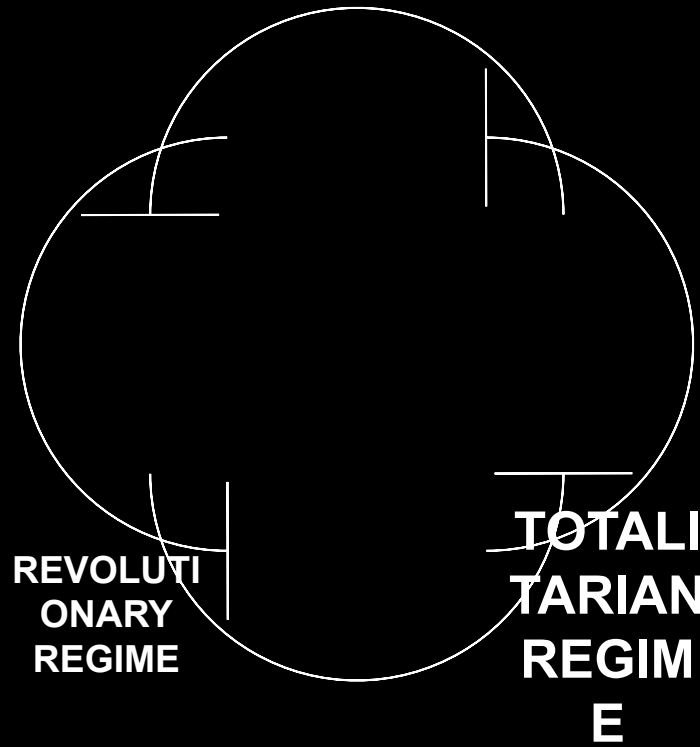
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A Venn diagram consisting of two overlapping circles. The left circle is labeled 'LIBERAL DEMOCRACY' and the right circle is labeled 'REVOLUTIONARY REGIME'. The overlapping area in the center is empty. The diagram is drawn with white lines on a black background.

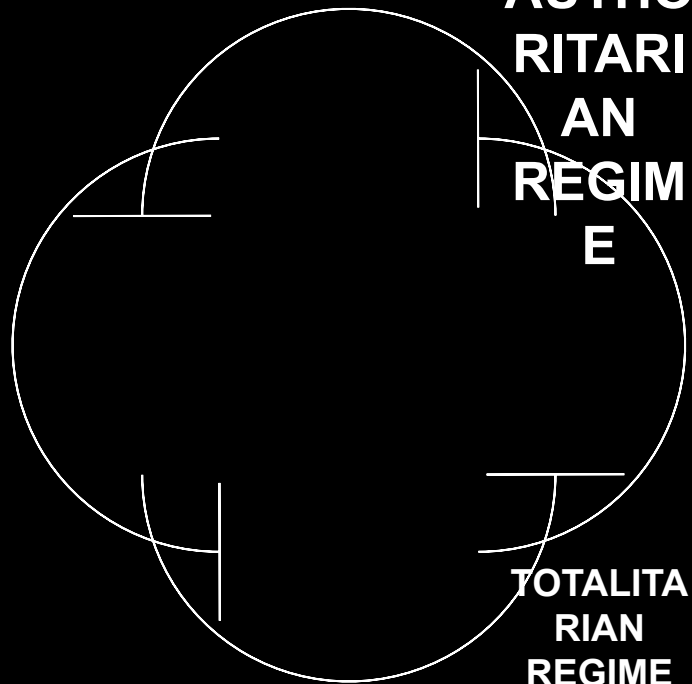
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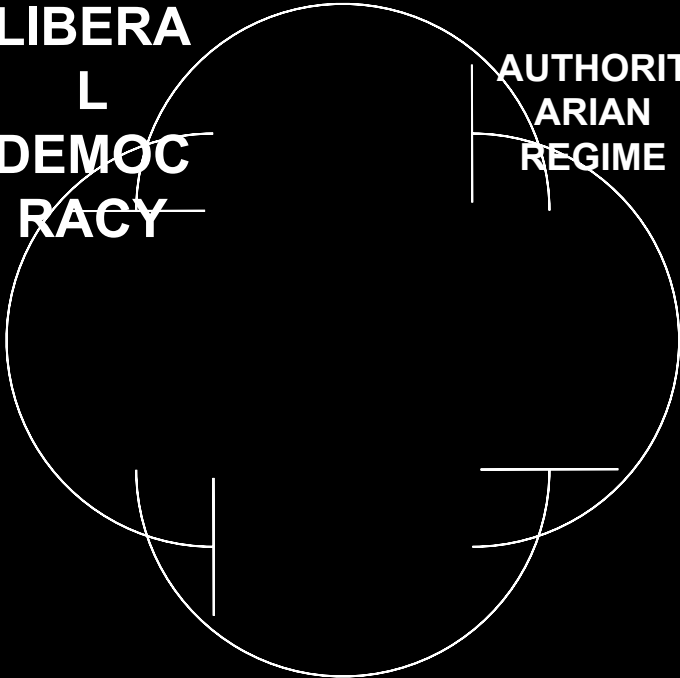
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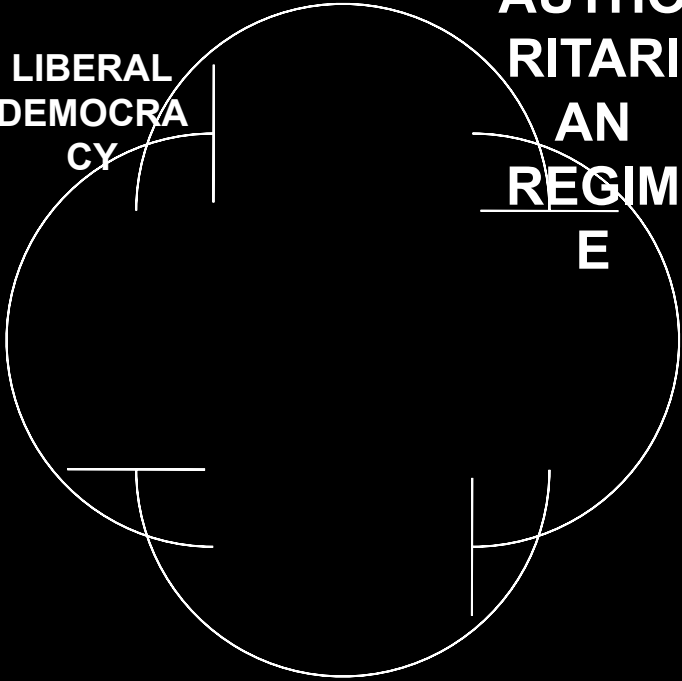
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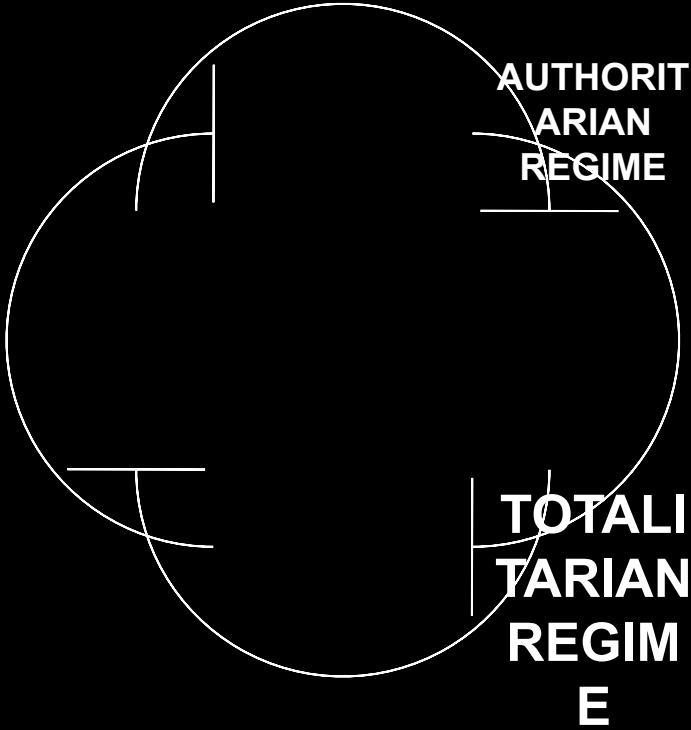
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**AUTHORITARIAN  
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**TOTALITARIAN  
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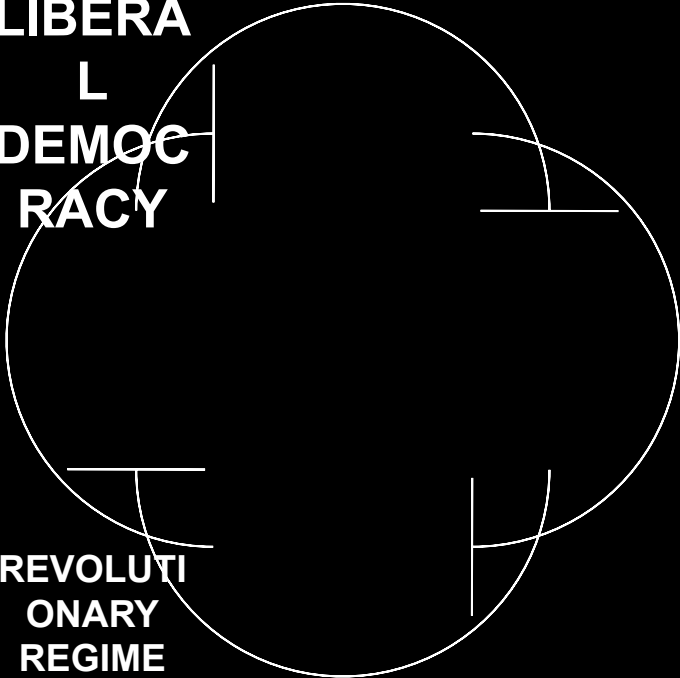
A Venn diagram consisting of two overlapping circles. The left circle is labeled 'REVOLUTIONARY REGIME' and the right circle is labeled 'TOTALITARIAN REGIME'. The overlapping area in the center is empty. The diagram is drawn with white lines on a black background.

**REVOL  
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**TOTALITA  
RIAN  
REGIME**

**LIBERAL  
DEMOCRACY**

**REVOLUTIONARY  
REGIME**



## A liberal assumption

- There is a strong **positive relationship** between market economy and political democracy
- Development of market economies **fosters** the rise of political democracies

## This assumption is debatable

- A market economy may generate **social upheavals** which may destroy a democratic political regime
- A **democratic revolution** may destroy a market economy
- **Market authoritarianism** is just as possible as **anti-market authoritarianism**
  - ◆ See the notes for the lecture “Democracy”

Examples of regime change

In September 1973 a right-wing military coup against the democratically elected Popular Unity government destroyed democracy in Chile:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=36mju8Hjejk&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=00kQorWVlsw&feature=fvsr>

Inside Pinochet's prisons:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wjM4DyzQu4Y&feature=relmf>

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In April 1974, a left-wing military rebellion overthrew the totalitarian regime of Ruben Salazar and led to the creation of a democratic state:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RhDXm9fu1P0>

In August 1991, a hard-line Communist coup attempted to reverse democratic reforms in the Soviet Union. As a result of popular resistance, the coup failed:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P4Is6NDCC04&feature=related>