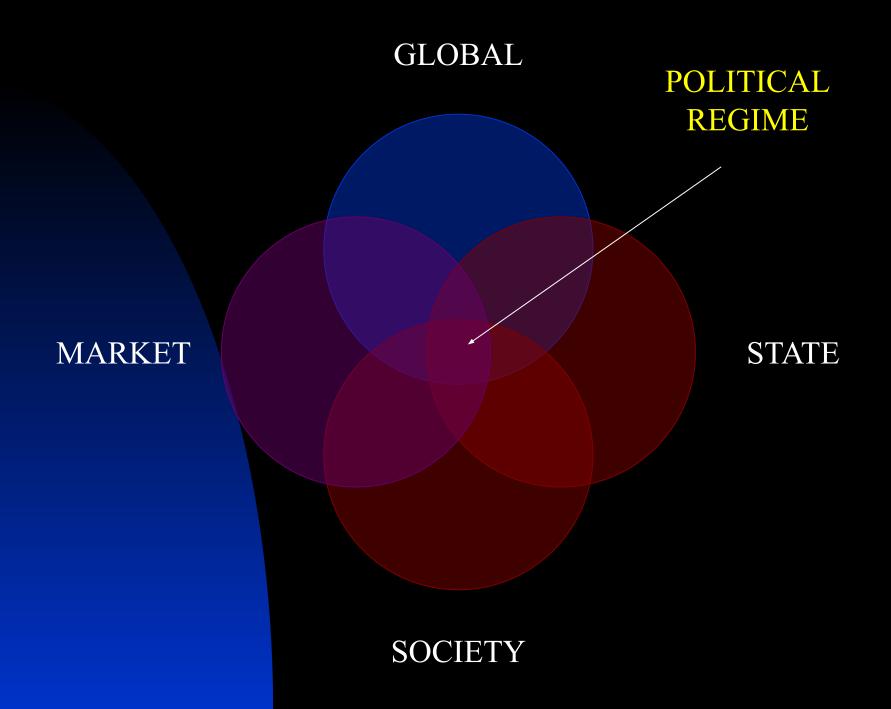
# **Political Regimes**

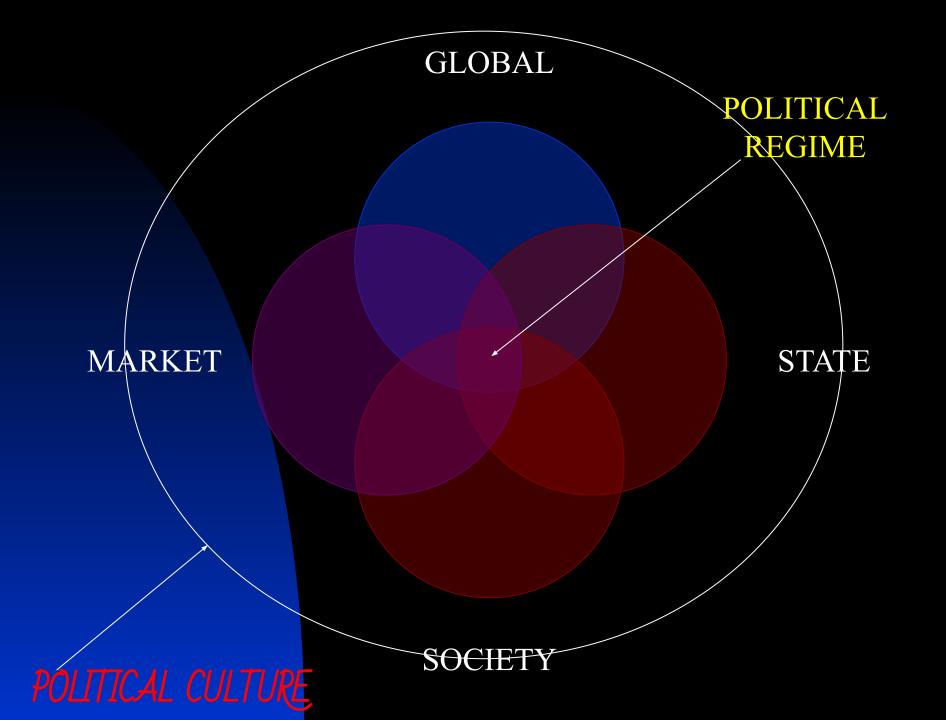
# http://aclu.org/pizza/images/screen.swf

Political regime as organization of governance

The 4 spheres (Judson):

- SOCIETY
- THE STATE
- THE MARKET
- GLOBAL INSERTION





## 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)

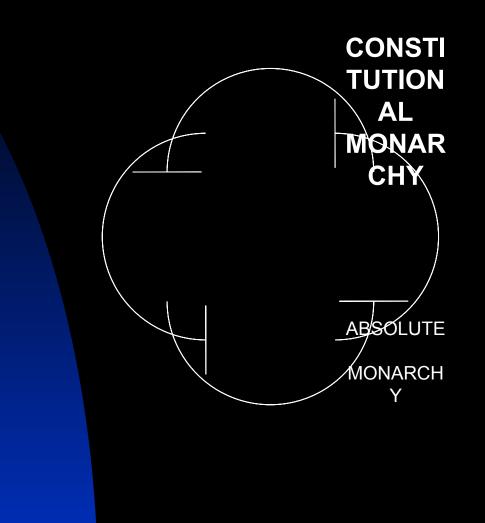
#### LIBERAL-DEMOCRATIC

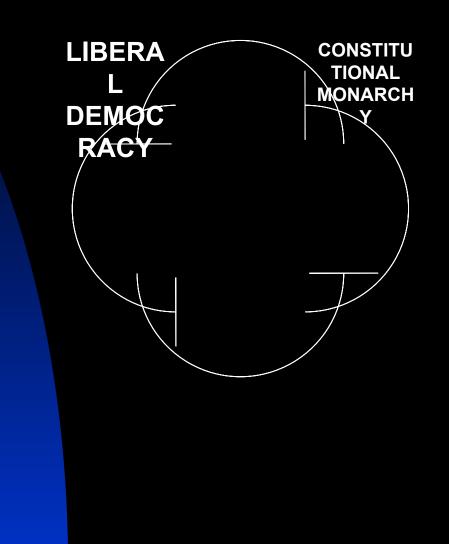
REVOLUTIONARY

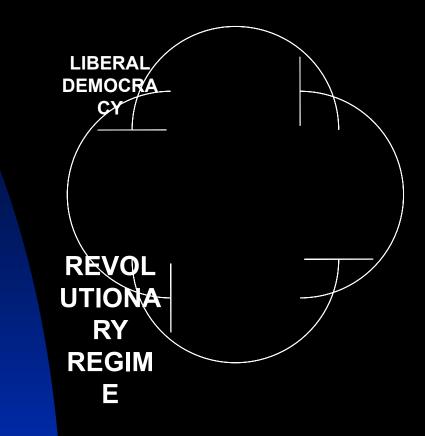
## AUTHORITARIAN

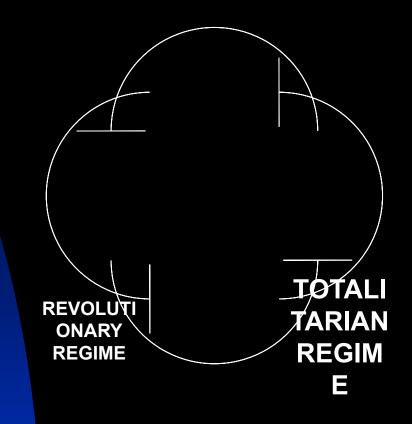
TOTALITARIAN

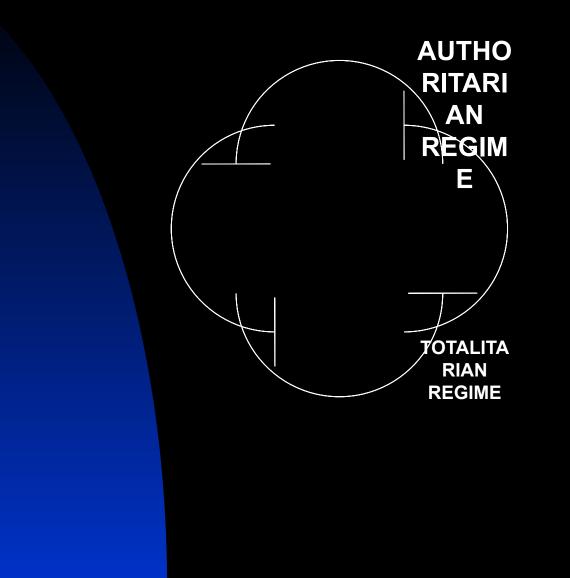
## **REGIME CHANGES**

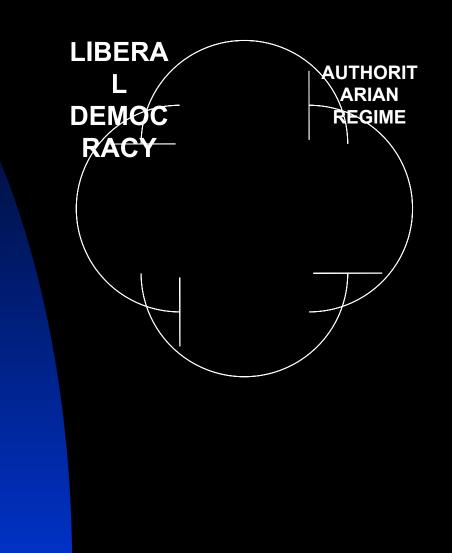


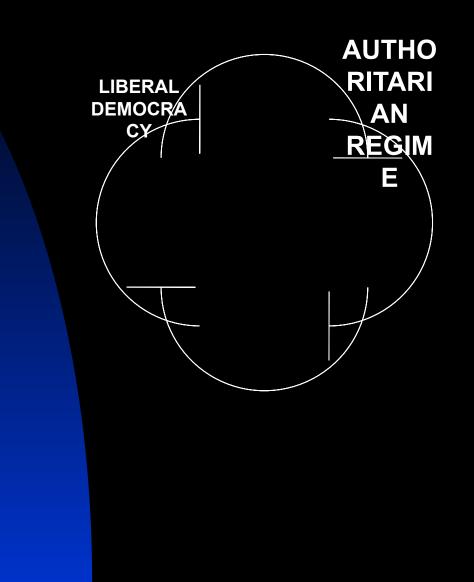


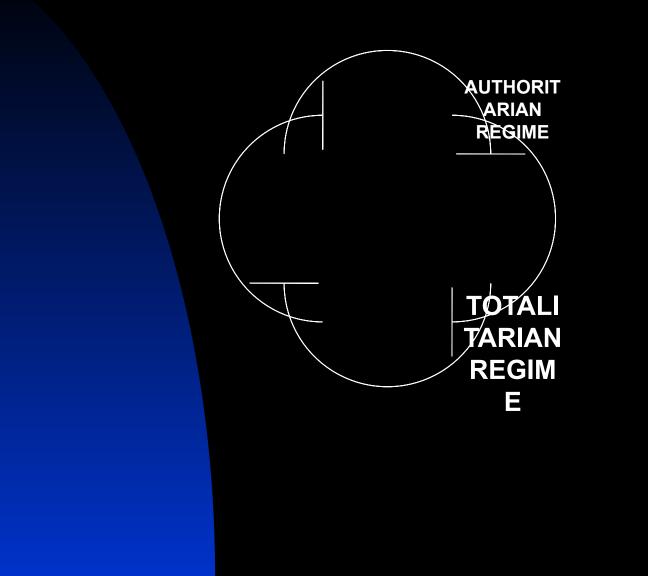


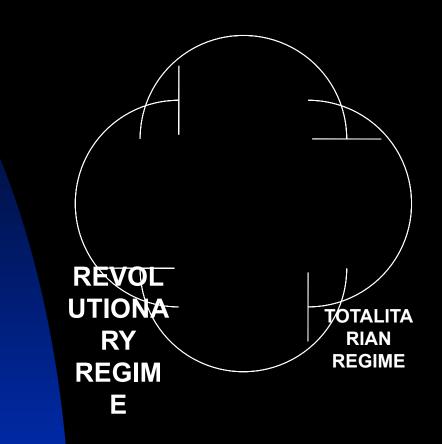


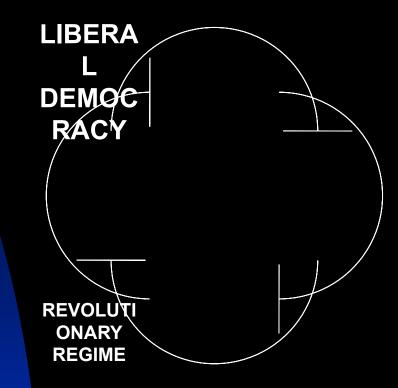












## A liberal assumption

- 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=00kQorWVIsw&feature=fvsr

Inside Pinochet's prisons:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wjM4DyzQu4Y&feature=reImf

U

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=rel ated