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ABOUT US

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT FORMS OF GOVERNMENTS: A STUDY OF GLOBAL POLITICAL SYSTEMS

AUTHORED BY - ARFA ARIF SAYYED

1. Introduction

Administrations worldwide have various forms each with its own exclusive features, style and principles of authority. The study observes multiple different types of political systems, each with a single motive of concentrating on democracy, constitutional monarchy, dictatorship, parliamentary systems, presidential systems, federal systems and unitary system. Individually all forms of government have developed from social, political and historical factors that shape how authority/ command is distributed, exercised, and justified within a country. Observing these differences is crucial in understanding the various possibilities in which a society establishes themselves to achieve domination, maintain the decorum of the society and promote citizen empowerment.

2. Aims and Objectives of the Project

The main purpose of this project is to compare diverse forms of government to comprehend their functioning advantages and disadvantages. The purpose of this study include:

- To understand the structure and process of various governments.
- To determine the fairness within a nation of political participation, representation, and public accountability addressed by the government.
- To discover the relevance of modern development and the historical development of each form of government.
- To identify the pros and cons of each law empowering welfare of citizens, promoting economic stability while maintaining the decorum of democracy.

3. Project Synopsis

The blueprint undertakes a reasonable study of numerous global political systems by comprehending the structures, distribution of powers, and methods of governance. It explains several forms of government, starting with democracy, where people of the country choose

their leader to govern/run the country on their behalf expecting fairness, accountability and public participation. The parliamentary system is analysed as a democratic form in which the executive branch receives legitimacy from the legislative branch, promoting a strong interaction between the two and increasing governmental accountability.

Moreover, the research also considers constitutional monarchy a system where a monarch functions as the head of the state with limited influence within the constitution balancing tradition with democratic principles. Example UK (United Kingdom). The precedential system is the next on the list. A system where the president serves both as the head of the state and the head of the government. Example USA (United states of America). With the distinct separation from the legislature leading to unique government dynamics. Additionally, the research also consists of dictatorship where a individual functions as the sole entity controlling the country.

Furthermore, the initiative looks into the distinctions between federal and unitary systems. A federal arrangement distributes power between a central government and smaller political units, such as states or provinces, providing for regional autonomy. In contrast, a unitary government centralizes most or all governing authority under a national framework. After conducting detailed investigation of numerous political systems the project, the project expects to highlight the consequences for governance, citizen rights and stability, ultimately offering crucial data on understanding of global political process.

4. List of the Constitutions Studied

In the course of the investigation, the following constitutions were examined:

- The Constitution of the United States (Presidential System)
- The Constitution of the United Kingdom (Parliamentary System)
- The Constitution of Japan (Constitutional Monarchy)
- The Constitution of India (Federal Parliamentary System)
- The Constitution of China (Oligarchic Dictatorship)
- The Constitution of Switzerland (Federal Republic)
- The Constitution of France (Semi-Presidential System)
- The Constitution of Canada (Federal Parliamentary System)
- The Constitution of Australia (Federal Parliamentary System)

5. List of Issues and Parameters Studied

The following concerns and aspects were studied in the comparison of various types of government:

1. The conflict between peoples right and quick governance in democracies affect the political decision-making during emergencies.
2. Influence of coalition governments on stability of parliamentary systems of country.
3. Elements to Consider constitutional monarchies struggle in combining traditional duties with modern democratic principles.
4. The implications of the separation of powers in presidential systems for governance include both the promotion of democratic accountability and the potential for authoritarianism.
5. The long-term consequences of centralized power and suppressed political freedoms in dictatorships include instability and a decline in societal trust.
6. Influences of concentrated power in oligarchies on social inequality and political participation.
7. Challenges arise in federal systems from the tension between central and state authorities regarding resource allocation and policy implementation.
8. Influence of centralized power in unitary governments for addressing regional needs and promoting social cohesion

6. Definition and Meaning of Concepts

1. Democracy: Democracy is a structure of governance in which people hold the power to vote their representatives and influence policy-making, either through direct participation or by choosing elected representatives. This form of government relies on principles of political equality and individual freedom ensuring that the people's opinion is taken into consideration before the process of decision making as it impacts their lives directly. Regular elections, free press and active civil society are major fundamental component that foster accountability, fairness and transparency allowing citizens to engage with and challenge their leaders. It is necessary that all people actively participate to ensure that all voices are heard and the result is represented fairly.
2. Parliamentary System: In a parliamentary system, it's a democratic structure where the citizens of the country vote for their government which is headed by the prime minister who is answerable to the parliament. The close relationship between the executive and

legislative branches allows for more cohesive policy-making and often expedites decision-making, as the prime minister can depend on the support of a parliamentary majority. However, the dependence on party alignment can also lead to unpredictability, particularly in partnership governments, where differing agendas may create challenges in governance.

3. **Constitutional Monarchy:** A constitutional monarchy is a form of government where a king or queen serves as the head of state, but they don't have complete power, their powers are regulated by a constitution or legal structure. The governance is primarily directed by elected representatives and the monarchy's role is largely ceremonial. This balance allows for the conservation of tradition while simultaneously up keeping democratic principles. These limits on monarchical power help alleviate risks of dictatorship, ensuring that the monarchy cannot alone impose decisions or laws without the approval of the governed, thus promoting a political setting that respects both heritage and democratic values.
4. **Presidential System:** The presidential system is categorized by a clear separation of powers, where the president functions as both the head of state and the head of government, voted independently from the legislative branch. The president has the liberty to have an authority over the executive functions of government while also being accountable to the electorate. In this system it prevent any single branch from becoming too powerful, encouraging checks and balances within the political system. However, this agreement can also lead to clashes between the executive and legislative branches, especially if they are controlled by different political parties.
5. **Dictatorship:** In this system, where complete control is concentrated in the hands of a single leader or a small group, often maintained through dictatorial means. There are typically few, if any, legal constraints on the ruler's authority, and dissent is often suppressed through fear and intimidation. The lack of democratic processes can lead to widespread human rights abuses, as the ruling entity prioritizes control over the population. Dictatorships may provide short-term stability and quick decision-making but in the long-term it leads to discontent and instability, as citizens are depressed of the opportunity to take part in their governance.
6. **Oligarchy:** Oligarchy is a conceptual form of power which refers to a system of governance where power is held by a small group of elites individuals, with nominal input from the general populace. This kind of power can manifest in different ways, such as economic elites controlling political decisions or familial ties dictating

leadership roles. While oligarchies may give an impression of stability, but they often promote social inequality which limits opportunities for larger participation in governance. This divide between the ruling elite and ordinary citizens can foster bitterness and lead to civil unrest, as the majority may feel excluded from political processes which will in turn affect their lives.

7. Federal System: A federal system of Government divides governmental power between a central authority and smaller political units or multiple semi-autonomous states, each possessing a degree of autonomy and responsibility. This allows localized governance that can address regional requirements and preferences while upholding national harmony. By distributing power, federal systems can accommodate diversity and nurture a more responsive government, as local authority modifies policies to their specific frameworks. Sometimes, this can lead to clashes over resource allocation, jurisdiction and policy enforcement, necessitating negotiation and cooperation between different levels of government.
8. Unitary System: Unitary System: In a unitary system, a single central authority holds the majority of power, with any administrative divisions operating with limited or no autonomy. Here the Central Government has the supreme power. It has its pros & cons like other structures however, it allows uniformity in laws and policies in the nation, encouraging efficiency in governance and faster decision-making powers. But it can also neglect of local needs, especially in diverse countries where regional priority and issues may be unnoticed by a distant central government. This can pose challenges to social structure and stability within the country.

7. Discussion of the Issues and Parameters

The conflict between peoples right and quick governance in democracies affect the political decision-making during emergencies

Democracy is one of the most popular and liked form of political structure as it facilitates active citizen participation in political processes with the most inclusive form of governance. In countries like United States, India regular election plays a crucial part in maintaining a government that is fair and accountable to its citizens. This process ensures equality within politics and safeguarding the fundamental freedom, such as speech and assembly. This democratic structure encourages public disclosure and debate, allowing varied perspectives to be represented. Nevertheless the prominence on consensus and deliberation can lead to criticisms regarding its responsiveness; in times of emergency/crisis, the necessity of extensive

discussions can delay crucial action, making the democracy more vulnerable compared to more authoritarian regimes that can implement swift changes.

In a democracy, the balance between people's rights and government interests is a continual challenge. While the structure targets to ensure that every citizen of the country has a voice that is heard and taken into consideration before crucial decision making. Whereas the reality often reveals a gap in participation and representation, particularly the disparity of ideology between minority and majority groups may lead to unfair results due to higher number of citizens from majority groups. Although the structure is designed to be fair, but can be influenced by factors such as socioeconomic status and systemic barriers that discourage voter engagement. Furthermore, the complexity of democratic structure mean that decisions may sometimes be over delayed due to the lengthy negotiations, leading to inefficiency of governance. Despite these challenges, the fundamentals of democracy remain crucial for fostering a society that values freedom, equality, and accountability, which strengthens the democratic institution.

Case Study: The United States is believed to be the world's largest democracy. Key constitutional clauses, such as the ¹First Amendment of the United States Constitution protects the right to freedom of religion and freedom of expression from government interference. It prohibits any laws that establish a national religion, impede the free exercise of religion, abridge the freedom of speech, infringe upon the freedom of the press, interfere with the right to peaceably assemble, or prohibit citizens from petitioning for a governmental redress of grievances. It was adopted into the Bill of Rights in 1791. The Supreme Court interprets the extent of the protection afforded to these rights. The First Amendment has been interpreted by the Court as applying to the entire federal government even though it is only expressly applicable to Congress. Furthermore, the Court has interpreted the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment as protecting the rights in the First Amendment from interference by state governments.

Example: "The U.S. presidential election of 2000, where the results in Florida led to the controversial Supreme Court decision in ²Bush v. Gore, highlights the complexity of

¹ US Constitution, First Amendment

² Bush v. Gore, 531 U.S. 98 (2000) ³
Article 74, Indian Constitution.

democratic elections and their potential weaknesses.”

Impact of coalition governments on stability of parliamentary systems

In a parliamentary system, the executive branch is developed from the legislative resulting in a strong interaction between the two bodies countries such as the United Kingdom and India have the structure in which the prime minister is directly answerable to the parliament this system can improve the efficiency of the legislative. The synchronisation between two parties allows smoother and efficient passage of laws and quicker implementation of policies. To form a government, it is crucial to have a majority in the parliament this factor enables a more cohesive approach to governance providing a collaborating environment that can respond smoothly and effectively to the need of people.

The parliamentary system faces certain difficulties primarily with regard to stability. In multiparty/coalition government there are few problems like conflict between political agendas and party interests this frequently makes it difficult to come on and conclusion on important topics which can lead to delays in decision making and foster uncertainty in the governance system sometimes during emergencies or important decisions which need quick action. Consequently, while the parliamentary system offers advantages in terms of efficiency and accountability, it also carries risks that can impact its effectiveness and the stability of the government.

Case Study: India, with the largest parliamentary democracy, presents an important case study. By examining specific articles of the Indian Constitution, such as ³Article 74, which says there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice:] Provided that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise, and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.

Example: “India’s Emergency of 1975-77, declared by then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, is a critical case study in understanding how parliamentary systems can be vulnerable to overreach by the executive.”

Factors to Consider constitutional monarchies struggle in combining traditional duties with modern democratic principles

In constitutional monarchies like Japan and the United Kingdom, the monarch primarily functions as the head of state traditional while an official is elected to carry out day to day functions of governance. This structure offers a blend of traditional monarchy and modern democratic ideas. The structure allows the nation to have a more modern approach towards the governance without harming the historical identity and cultural heritage. The symbolic duties are performed by the monarch in national celebrations reinforcing social unity and shared sense of purpose among the people.

Regardless of these advantages, the structure faces criticism because of its outdated traditional structure in world where democratic ideas and merit-based leadership is emphasized. Critics argue that the existence of traditional monarch oppose the idea of equality and fairness. Furthermore, the practicality of monarch maybe criticized as communities develop they expect a change in governance, which prompts some to call for their complete abolition or serious reform. This conflict between tradition and modernity draws attention to current discussions regarding the place of monarchies in modern governments.

Case Study: The UK's constitutional monarchy, with clauses from the Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights of 1689, offers insight into the historical development of limited monarchical power. Discussions can highlight how the monarchy serves a symbolic role today, with actual governance being handled by the elected Parliament.

Example: "The role of Queen Elizabeth II during political crises, such as the prorogation of Parliament in 2019, demonstrates the limited yet symbolic role of a constitutional monarch in contemporary governance."

The implications of the separation of powers in presidential systems for governance include both the promotion of democratic accountability and the potential for authoritarianism

The presidential system, divides the power of the executive and legislative branches and is widely used in united states and Latin America. The president is directly elected by the people, which provides a strong mandate but can also lead to gridlock if the president and legislature are controlled by opposing parties. One of the significant advantages of the presidential system

is the clear separation of powers, but its major drawback is the potential for authoritarianism, as seen in countries with weak institutional checks.

Case Study: The U.S. system of government, where the president is both the head of state and government, allows for strong executive leadership. Historical events like the ³Watergate scandal and the subsequent impeachment process of President Nixon can be analyzed to show how the system handles corruption and abuses of power. Watergate scandal, interlocking political scandals of the administration of U.S. Pres. Richard M. Nixon that were revealed following the arrest of five burglars at Democratic National Committee (DNC) headquarters in the Watergate office-apartment-hotel complex in Washington, D.C., on June 17, 1972. On August 9, 1974, facing likely impeachment for his role in covering up the scandal, Nixon became the only U.S. president to resign.

Example: “The impeachment of President Richard Nixon following the Watergate scandal illustrates the presidential system's built-in checks and balances, particularly how Congress can act as a counterweight to executive power.”

The long-term consequences of centralized power and suppressed political freedoms in dictatorships include instability and a decline in societal trust

Dictatorship includes diverse forms of governance structure. These can include military governance where the military head has complete authority or single party states like china where power is concentrated in the hands of an individual leader or a selected group. Due to the centralisation of power decision making process is comparatively faster than other structures this enables quick implementation of policies, often resulting in economic and social stability.

In some cases this structure has helped nations to achieve rapid economic growth/infrastructural development. However, this often comes at the cost of public legitimacy and suppression of voices raised.

Despite of short-term benefits, this structure has shown long term instability. Relying on force, repression, and limited political freedoms can cause substantial dissatisfaction among the

³ Watergate Scandal and Nixon's Resignation, 1974.

public. Overtime lack of accountability and transparency leads to corruption weakening the social trust. Furthermore, when the populace challenges the current regime and attempts to shift to a more democratic approach the inability to adapt often results in violent crackdowns or chaotic environment. As history has shown the absence of variety political structures and civil liberties can ultimately lead to instability and economic deficit

Case Study: The dictatorship of Adolf Hitler in Germany (1933-1945) provides a historical case study of how democratic systems can collapse into authoritarianism. The study could analyze the Enabling Act of 1933 and Hitler's consolidation of power, drawing lessons on the fragility of democratic institutions. Enabling Act, law passed by the German Reichstag on March 23, 1933, that enabled Chancellor Adolf Hitler to assume dictatorial powers. Deputies from the Nazi Party, the German National People's Party, and the Centre Party voted in favor of the act, which "enabled" Hitler's government to issue decrees independently of the Reichstag and the presidency. It gave Hitler a base from which to carry out the first steps of his National Socialist revolution.

Example: "Hitler's rise to power through legal means, including the passage of the Enabling Act, demonstrates how dictatorships can emerge within democratic systems when legal checks are eroded."

Impacts of concentrated power in oligarchies on social inequality and political participation
In an oligarchy, a few wealthy, influential, or important military people have a disproportionate amount of influence over political decisions. A certain amount of stability may result from this concentration of authority, enabling prompt decision-making that avoids the lengthy procedures of democratic governance. However, the general population is frequently excluded from meaningful political engagement as a result of such stability. Ordinary citizens may become angry as a result of feeling cut off from the political process and excluded particularly if the gap between their demands and the elite's interests grows. Social inequality may worsen as a result of this increasing concentration of money and power, which could cause instability and discontent among the general public.

A prime example of these oligarchic tendencies is Russia, where a small number of wealthy people, referred to as oligarchs, hold significant sway over political decisions. Policies in these situations usually favour the elite, limiting chances for the general public and maintaining

cycles of privilege. Because persons in positions of authority may put their own interests ahead of the welfare of the people, the combination of political and economic power can encourage corruption. As marginalized communities struggle with structural injustices, this not only destroys democratic values but also contributes to social conflicts. In the end, the continued existence of oligarchic organizations creates significant obstacles to political stability and unity in society, raising important questions about how representation and governance work in the modern world.

Case Study: Russia's current political system, often described as an ⁴oligarchy, can be examined in terms of how wealth and power are concentrated in the hands of a few elites, particularly after the fall of the Soviet Union.

Example: "One example of how oligarchic systems might develop from formerly centralized economies is the emergence of Russian oligarchs in the 1990s, when the Soviet Union broke up."

Challenges arise in federal systems from the tension between central and state authorities regarding resource allocation and policy implementation

The foundation of federal systems, such as those seen in the US, India, and Switzerland, is the concept that a central government and subordinate organizations, such as states or provinces, share power.

This arrangement provides for local authority, allowing regions to maintain their distinct identities while still meeting the individual demands of their residents. Federalism is especially beneficial in countries with diverse cultures and geographies because it allows local authorities to make decisions that are popular with their citizens. Federal systems can also lead to new ideas and faster responses to local concerns by decentralizing authority, as regional authorities frequently have a greater understanding of what their areas require.

However, federal systems can be complex, resulting in tensions between the central government and the states, particularly when it comes to resources and policy enforcement. States may seek additional cash to address local challenges, whereas the federal government

⁴ The Structure of Russia's Ruling Elite

may wish to keep control over finances. The differences in priority might result in contradictions that impede governance. This tension emphasizes the constant necessity for communication and cooperation among different levels of government. While federalism provides an opportunity to celebrate variety and strengthen local administration, it also demands a willingness to talk and negotiate to keep everything working smoothly across the nation.

Case Study: Switzerland's federal system can be explored, particularly how power-sharing between cantons promotes local autonomy while maintaining national unity. The Swiss Constitution can be used to highlight how different regions retain significant autonomy in governance.

Example: "Switzerland's system of direct democracy, where referendums play a central role in decision-making, is a unique feature of its federal system that empowers citizens at the local level."

Impact of centralized power in unitary governments for addressing regional needs and promoting social cohesion

Unitary governance is used by countries like France and Japan where power is centralised and concentrated to national authorities. This structure simplifies the process of implementation of uniform policies and laws throughout the entire country, which enhances the efficiency and transparency in governance. This also reduces the complexity of multiple overlapping of jurisdiction, which streamlines the process of decision making and allows quick decision making due to simplicity, easy coordinated action and quick resource allocation. All of this prevents bureaucratic delays that might occur in other systems.

Even though unitary governments' centralized structure might increase efficiency, it frequently comes at the expense of meeting local individual's needs, particularly in countries with varied cultures or geographical areas. Some local people might feel excluded as a result of central authorities' disregard for their particular conditions and goals. This can lead to anger and dissatisfaction because areas facing unique financial issues or distinct cultural identities may feel overlooked or underserved by national policies. Thus, the absence of local authority may make it more difficult for governments to respond in ways that are appropriate for the various needs of their citizens, which could ultimately jeopardize the harmony of society.

Case Study: France, as a unitary state, can, be examined through its Constitution, which centralizes power in Paris. The historical roots of this system, going back to the Napoleonic era, can be analysed.

Example: “The French Constitution's establishment of Paris as the centre of power allows for uniform policies, but it has also led to tensions with regions like Corsica and the Basque Country.

8. Conclusion

Multiple types of governance within each system demonstrate a wide range of advantages and disadvantages. While parliamentary systems and democracy might be inefficient and unpredictable, they can also promote accountability and equality. Powerful and strong leadership is provided by presidential systems, although dictatorship is a possibility. In contrast to dictatorships and oligarchies, which value stability over freedom, constitutional monarchies represent symbolic and ceremonial unity. While unitary systems offer centralized control and uniform governance, federal systems promote local autonomy and diversity. Understanding these systems allows us to appreciate the various ways that societies structure themselves and deal with challenges, ensuring that the government recognizes and responds to the ideals of the people it represents.

9. Reference Material

References

1. https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/first_amendment



First Amendment

Overview

The First Amendment of the United States Constitution protects the right to freedom of religion and freedom of expression from government interference. It prohibits any laws that establish a national religion, impede the free exercise of religion, abridge the freedom of speech, infringe upon the freedom of the press, interfere with the right to peaceably assemble, or prohibit citizens from petitioning for a governmental redress of grievances. It was adopted into the Bill of Rights in 1791. The Supreme Court interprets the extent of the protection afforded to these rights. The First Amendment has been interpreted by the Court as applying to the entire federal government even though it is only expressly applicable to Congress. Furthermore, the Court has interpreted the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment as protecting the rights in the First Amendment from interference by state governments.

Freedom of Religion

Two clauses in the First Amendment guarantee freedom of religion. The Establishment Clause prohibits the government from passing legislation to establish an official religion or preferring one religion over another. It enforces the "separation of church and state." However, some governmental activity related to religion has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court. For example, providing bus transportation for parochial school students and the enforcement of "blue laws" is not prohibited. The Free Exercise

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Article. II.

SECTION. 1

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by Ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice President.]*

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the Same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.]*

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—“I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

2. [Bush v. Gore, 531 U.S. 98 \(2000\)](#).
3. [Article 74, Indian Constitution](#)

(Part V.—The Union.—Arts. 73—74.)

73. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend—

Extent of executive power of the Union.

(a) to the matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws; and

(b) to the exercise of such rights, authority and jurisdiction as are exercisable by the Government of India by virtue of any treaty or agreement:

Provided that the executive power referred to in sub-clause (a) shall not, save as expressly provided in this Constitution or in any law made by Parliament, extend in any State ^{1***} to matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State has also power to make laws.

(2) Until otherwise provided by Parliament, a State and any officer or authority of a State may, notwithstanding anything in this article, continue to exercise in matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws for that State such executive power or functions as the State or officer or authority thereof could exercise immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

Council of Ministers

74. ²[(1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice:]

Council of Ministers to aid and advise President.

³[Provided that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise, and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.]

(2) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.

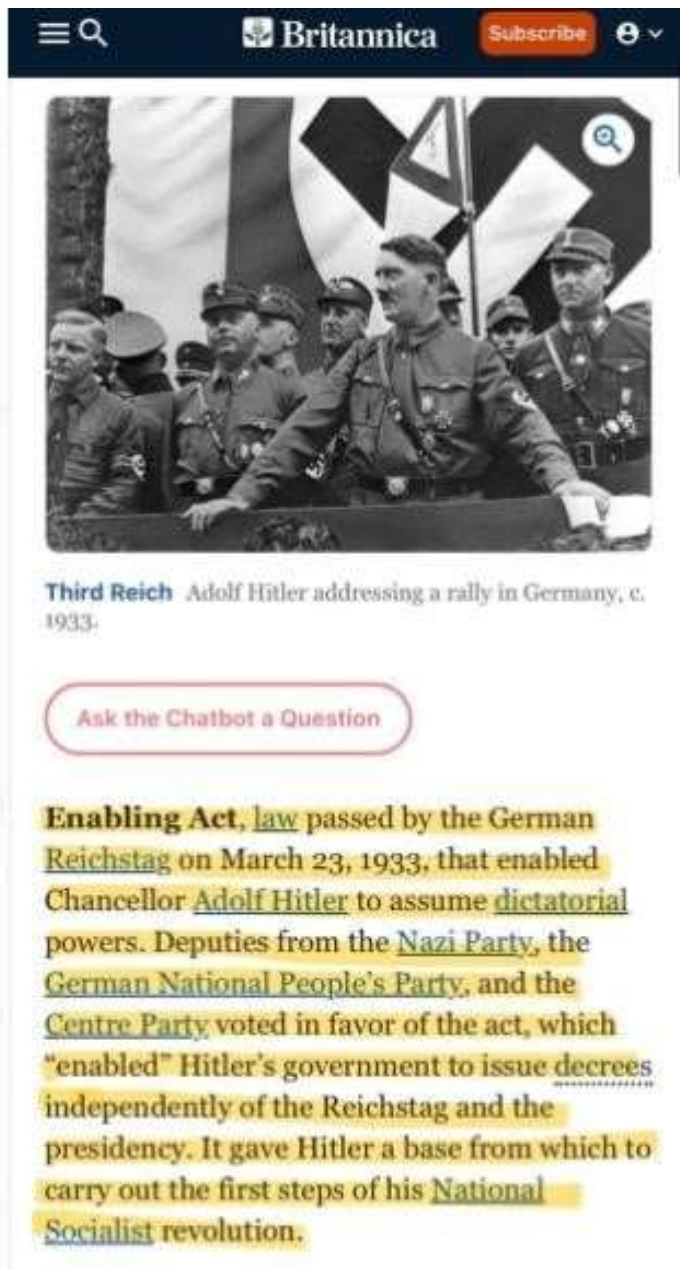


4. [Watergate Scandal Summary: Watergate Scandal](#)

The screenshot shows the Britannica website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the Britannica logo, a 'Subscribe' button, and a user profile icon. Below the search bar, there are two buttons: 'Contents' and 'Ask the Chatbot a Question'. The main content area displays search results for 'Watergate scandal'. The first result is 'What was the Watergate scandal?' with a dropdown arrow. Below it are two more results: 'Who were the five burglars at the DNC office in the Watergate office complex?' and 'Who was Deep Throat in the Watergate scandal?'. A 'Show more' link is visible below these results. To the right of the first result, there is a button that says 'See all related content →'. Below the search results, there is a large blue highlighted text block containing the following text: 'Watergate scandal, interlocking political scandals of the administration of U.S. Pres. Richard M. Nixon that were revealed following the arrest of five burglars at Democratic National Committee (DNC) headquarters in the Watergate office-apartment-hotel complex in Washington, D.C., on June 17, 1972. On August 9, 1974, facing likely impeachment for his role in covering up the scandal, Nixon became the only U.S. president to resign.' Below this text block, there is a link: 'Watergate's legacy: How the scandal changed politics and journalism.'. Below the link, there is a section header: '**Burglary, arrest, and limited immediate political effect**'. Below the header, there is a text block: 'Early on June 17, 1972, police apprehended five burglars at the office of'. To the right of this text block, there is a search bar with a magnifying glass icon.

5. [Enabling Act of 1933, Germany](#)

[This act gave Adolf Hitler plenary powers and led to the establishment of a dictatorship in Nazi Germany.](#)



The image is a screenshot of a mobile application interface for Britannica. At the top, there is a dark navigation bar with a menu icon, the Britannica logo, a 'Subscribe' button, and a user profile icon. Below the navigation bar is a large black and white photograph of Adolf Hitler in a military-style uniform, standing on a raised platform and addressing a crowd. He is surrounded by other men in similar uniforms. Behind them are several flags, including the German national flag and the Nazi Party flag. Below the photograph, there is a caption: 'Third Reich Adolf Hitler addressing a rally in Germany, c. 1933.' Underneath the caption is a rounded rectangular button with the text 'Ask the Chatbot a Question'. Below the button is a block of text with a yellow highlight background. The text describes the Enabling Act of 1933, stating that it was passed by the German Reichstag on March 23, 1933, enabling Chancellor Adolf Hitler to assume dictatorial powers. It mentions that deputies from the Nazi Party, the German National People's Party, and the Centre Party voted in favor of the act, which allowed Hitler's government to issue decrees independently of the Reichstag and the presidency. The text concludes that this gave Hitler a base from which to carry out the first steps of his National Socialist revolution.

6. [The Structure of Russia's Ruling Elite by Thomas](#)