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Intro to Gov’t World Affairs

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1. Is it better to rest power in the executive or the legislative body in a democracy? What are some of the benefits of each side? When does a society lose by granting an executive or legislature too much power? What does it gains?

Depending on the circumstances, it may be better to rest the power in the executive or legislative. In relation to a traditional constitutional democracy, majority would rule, the system would be limited and governmental actions an institution would have to conform to rules defined by a (n) constitution. However. A few noticeable differences in power are as followed: The Executive over Legislative; can veto acts of Congress. They would be primarily in charge of calling Congress into special session and would thereby be in charge of carrying out the laws passed by Congress. In relations to the legislative, the legislative democracy would have the authority to override presidential veto’s. Ensuring that a(n) thorough accountability of checks and balances is critical, no matter which branch power lies in directly. Investing the power of the government primarily in the executive gives them the upper hand when setting the budget (expenditures) giving the legislative the role of taxation. The legislative would also have the power to impeach and or remove the president if need be. Furthermore, power in the legislative over the executive style differs because the legislative can reject the president’s official appointments and also refuse to ratify any sort of treaties. As a (n) legislative democracy having the ability to conduct investigations into the president’s action is also a perc of resting the power directly with a legislative aspect of. Resting the power solely in the legislative, things would be easier to decipher in regards to laws, and the approval of requested funding would be centralized. With that in mind it’s imperative that the power being disbursed is in fact disbursed evenly. More so, society typically loses when granting either executive or legislative too much power when in many ways. If there were a separation in power between the 3 government branches, society would intern be victorious. Separation of power is defined as the organization of government into distinct areas of legislative, executive, and judicial functions, each responsible to differ constituencies and possessing its own powers and responsibilities, the system of dividing the governmental powers among three branches and giving each branch a unique role to play while making all three interdependent. Society when the jobs and duties of the government begin to collapse and the balance of power disbursed are no longer prevalent. Anytime you have power into any particular system or aspect of government, it’s critical to maintain a orderly functions. If task begin to surmount the, jobs begin lessen, and the overall composure of political representatives have tension. Society is deemed victorious. In regards to what they win if too much power is disbursed between the executive or legislative is freedom with no constraints to laws governing them.

1. How have the transitions in Asia differed in Latin America? What are the impediments to reform in the two regions? The incentives? The film, The End of Poverty? Think Again, posits a structural government as to why Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa has lacked development. How does this argument support and/or contradict the ideas expressed in the book about political and economic development?

The transitions in Asia have differed from those of Latin America in a variety of ways. More specifically, China is a good example of a country that has transitioned in Asia. China became primarily communist after Mao’s 1949 revolution. In the earlier stages of their transition, China allied itself very closely with the USSR, eventually breaking ties post Stalin’s demise. During the Mao revolution however, prominent leader Xioaping moved away from the communist ideology and began leaning more toward economic development of the country. In doing so, the development of an open-door policy has thus expanded trade rights within the West. This alone has propelled and strengthen the economic growth for China as a whole. Despite China remaining a one-party state, China has experience some basic freedom, to include: the basic freedom rights to move around within the country, change jobs, and choose a spouse to name a few. Included in the transition of Asia are the Four Tigers: Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, and Singapore. Notably of these countries, Taiwan and South Korea have transitioned fully to democracy. While South Korea elected an opposition president as well in the year 1997. Some of the questions and concerns to consider in the impediments of transitioning are the questions of if political reform would follow economic reform. Will parties be reluctant in the sharing of power? Will the wealth of China’s new-found wealth elevates it to the status of regional or global hegemony? Will other Asian countries transition, and confer with the potential to a full democracy? In the film The End of Poverty, the video demonstrated incredible voices and experiences of poor people around the world through the perspective of notable authors, writers, and journalist. The video brought attention to the fact being that there are multiple reasons alluding to the growing population of underclass throughout the world. The imbalance was a major factor in the influence of society as well as the economy. Latin American and Sub-Saharan African countries have lacked the structural development because the necessary resources are not readily available. The government systems and structures in place are corrupt and the overall stability of the economic countries & states are subpar. Terrorist acts, war, natural disasters, banking issues, and volatile stock are plenty of reasons to why these particular regions lack in political and economic development. The idea contradicts that of the book because in the book it states *developmental democracy* is classified as the emphasis of virtuous citizens; one that postulates essential roles of representative government regarding serving as a school for civic education, creating a political literate electorate.

1. Discuss the four political challenges facing developing nations. What kinds of problems are inherent to each? How can these challenges be met? Reference the film Reconciliation: Mandela’s Miracle, when addressing this question? How does the film reinforce or challenge what is said about state and nation building?

When it comes to some of the challenges facing developing nations there are quite a few. As referenced in the book, typically nation building starts with political development. Political development is defined as a government’s ability to exert power effectively, to provide for public orders and services, and to withstand eventual changes in leadership. More specifically the main 4 areas of concern for developing nations are: 1) nation building 2) state-building 3) participation and 4) distribution. In relation development, nation building is the process of forming a common identity based on the notion belonging to a political community separate and distinct from all others. This differs from state- building, which is the creation of political institutions capable of exercising authority and allocating resources effectively within a nation. All of the problems are inherent each other because with out one of the critical steps of nation development not being executed, it is more so likely for the step before it not being as effective. For example, in the movie Mandela’s Miracle, the steps executed in nation building were effective because the people around Mandela vouched for his vision. From my perspective, Mandela’s way of Nation building was incredible, despite the troubles he faced prior to being elected in office. There was countless participation within the community during his presence and absence. The people were actively engaged in seeing him in office as their leader. In Mandela’s defense, many didn’t like the fact that people were mass mobilizing in acts of making a statement. The people of South Africa took it amongst themselves to stay loyal to Nelson Mandela during his incarceration and in doing so they made a more prominent push to their countries campaign.IN the movie they Mandela’s Miracle they exemplified an almost ideal vision of society prevailing. Nation building was the mission of many and by Mandela being so actively involved in the community, the notion made him stick out more so then others. Furthermore, as Nelson Mandela was elected president., then the issue of state building became much easier. Political institutions were created and derived during Mandela’s campaign which was solely put in place to exercise authority to the people of South Africa and to have the ability to allocate resources within the country effectively. All four steps are critical and inherent of each other because without one being executed properly, the other step isn’t as effective in relations to political development.