

Authoritarianism

Erasmus+ Programm

Country: Greece

What is Authoritarianism?

Authoritarianism is a form of government characterized by:

- the rejection of political plurality,
- the use of a strong central power to preserve the political status quo
- and reductions in the rule of law, separation of powers, and democratic voting

What is an example of an authoritarian?

- A government that is more concerned with having people obey laws than in people having some freedom is an example of an authoritarian government.
- The definition of an authoritarian is a person who expects everyone to do what he says to do.
- A dictator is an example of an authoritarian.

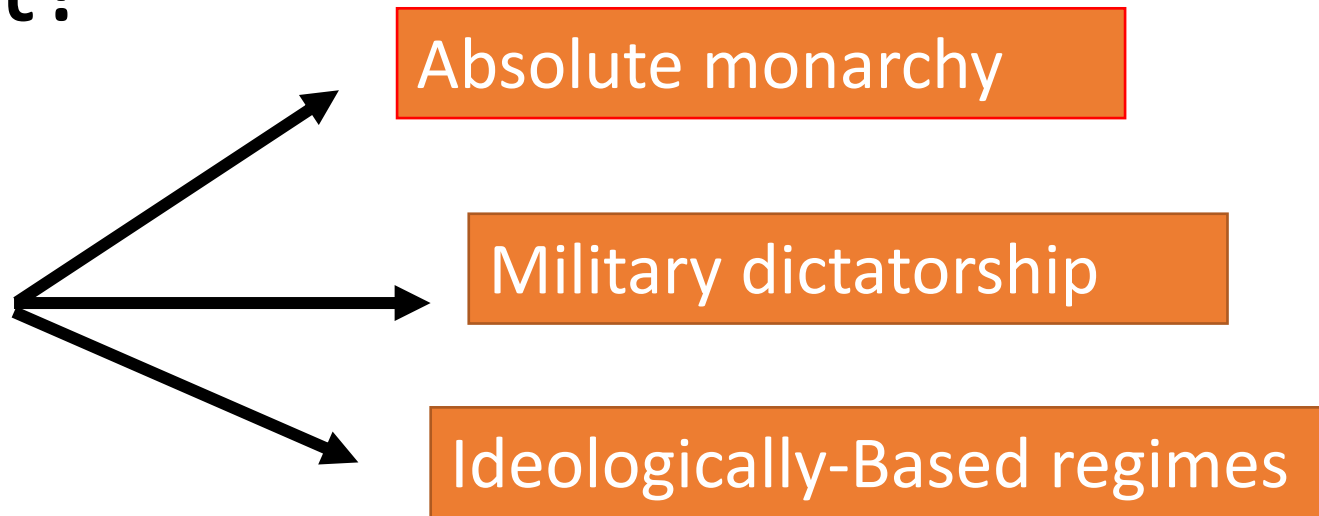


- What is the most common form of authoritarian government?



Dictatorship

- What are the types of authoritarian government?



Difference between authoritarian and totalitarian

Authoritarianism

- Prefers the blind submission of its citizens to authority

Totalitarianism

- Attempts to discourage freedom of thought by asserting total control over the lives of citizens



Both forms of government discourage individual freedom of thought and action

Difference between fascism and totalitarianism

Totalitarian states

- Give equal importance to military and economic planning
- Holds the authoritative power throughout the state

Fascist states

- Gives more importance to military planning than economic
- Beholds a great power to control any anti-regime activity

Fascism vs Dictatorship

Fascism means more than dictatorship.

Its distinct from simple authoritarianism , an anti-democratic government by a strongman or small elite.

"Stalinism"

Authoritarianism with a dominant bureaucracy and economic control, named after the former Soviet leader



Characteristics of Authoritarianism

Highly concentrated and centralized government power

It uses political parties and mass organizations to mobilize people around the goals of the regime

Tends to embrace the informal and unregulated exercise of political power

Attempt to stifle civil society while political stability is maintained by control over and support of the armed forces

Is marked by "indefinite political tenure" of the ruler or ruling party or other authority



Constitutions in authoritarian regimes

Authoritarian regimes often adopt "the institutional trappings" of democracies such as constitutions. Constitutions in authoritarian states may serve a variety of roles, including:

- "operating manual"
- "billboard"
- "blueprint"
- "window dressing"

**What
authoritarian
may help?**



The concept of "authoritarian constitutionalism" has been developed by legal scholar Mark Tushnet. Tushnet distinguishes authoritarian constitutionalist regimes from "liberal constitutionalist" regimes and from purely "authoritarian" regimes. He describes that as :

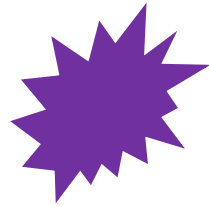
Authoritarian dominant-party states

- Impose sanctions against political dissidents
- Permit "reasonably open discussion and criticism of its policies"
- Hold "reasonably free and fair elections"
- Reflect at least occasional responsiveness to public opinion and
- Create "mechanisms to ensure that the amount of dissent does not exceed the level it regards as desirable"

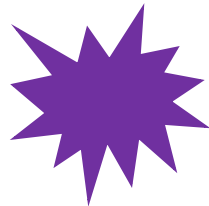
Tushnet presents Singapore as an example of an **authoritarian constitutionalist state**, and connects the concept to that hybrid regime

Economy

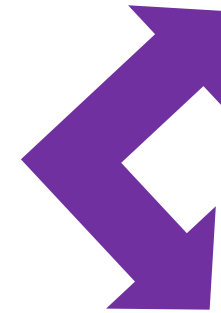
Sondrol argues that while both **authoritarianism** and **totalitarianism** are *forms of autocracy*, they differ in three key dichotomies:



Unlike their bland and generally unpopular authoritarian brethren, totalitarian dictators develop a charismatic "mystique" and a mass-based bond with their followers via the conscious manipulation of a prophetic image.

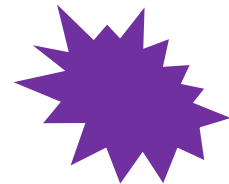


Concomitant role conceptions differentiate totalitarians from authoritarians.



Authoritarians view themselves as individual beings

Totalitarian self-conceptions are largely teleological



The utilisation of power for personal aggrandizement is more evident among authoritarians than totalitarians



THE SIMPLE ANSWER TO THE QUESTION
WITH WHICH WE BEGAN IS THAT WE DO
NOT KNOW WHETHER DEMOCRACY
FOSTERS OR HINDERS ECONOMIC GROWTH.

- ADAM PRZEWORSKI -

LIBQUOTES.C

Adam Przeworski



Dani Rodrik

The world is better served by syncretic economists and policymakers who can hold multiple ideas in their heads than by 'one-handed' economists who promote one big idea regardless of context.

Dani Rodrik



Daron
Acemoglu

As we will show, poor countries are
poor because those who have power
make choices that create poverty.

—Daron Acemoğlu

Partisanship is our great
curse. We too readily
assume that everything
has two sides and that it
is our duty to be on one
or the other.

James Harvey Robinson

James Harvey Robinson

