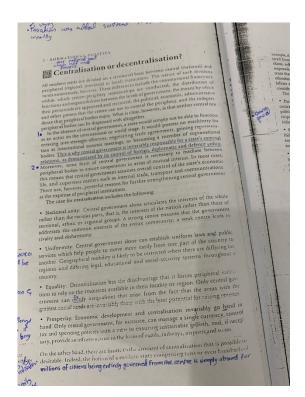
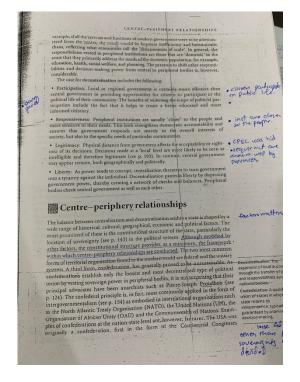
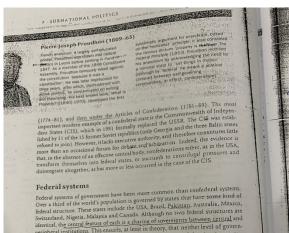
### WEEK 10: Government and Politics continues Continues; Federal, Unitary and Local Government and Legislatures



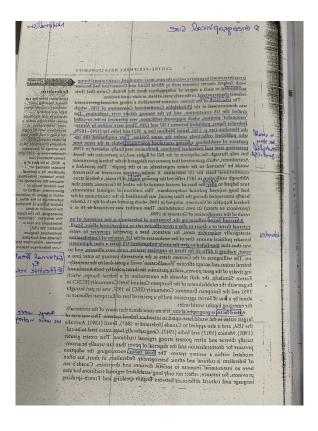


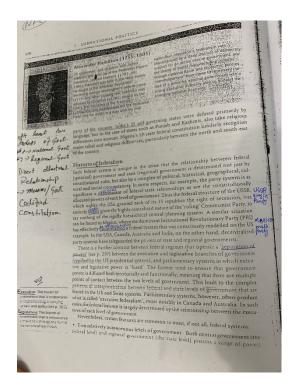


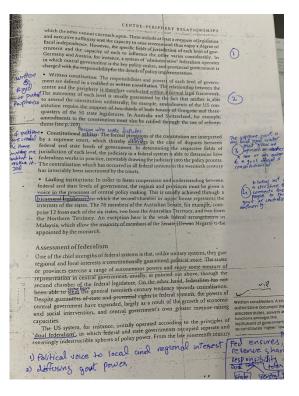
Federal systems Federal systems of government have been more common than confederal systems. Over a third of the world's population is governed by states that have some kind of Over a third of the world's population is governed by states that have some kind of federal structure. These states include the USA. Brail, Bakistan, Australia, Mexico, Switzerland, Nigeria, Malaysia and Canada. Although no two federal structures are identical, the consult feature of each is a thring of sovereigner between central and explored institutions. This ensures, at least in theory, that neither level of govern-ment can encroach on the power of the other. In this sense, 4 gleatation is an inter-mediate form of political organisation that les somewhere between a confideration (which yests sovereign power in peripheral bodies) and a unitary state (in which power is located in central institutions). Federal systems are based upon a compro-mise between unity and regional diversity, between the need for an effective central-powerand-the need-for-checks or-constraints-on-that power. Why federalism?

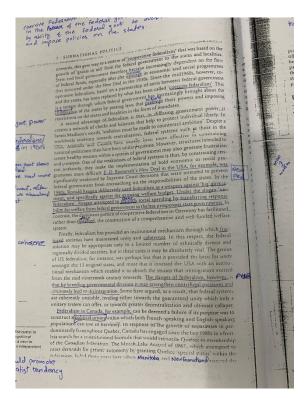
### Why federalism?

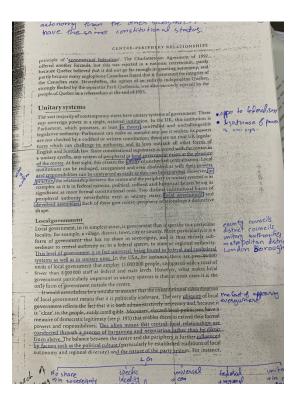
Why federalism? When a list of federal states (or states exhibiting federal-type features) is examined. certain common characteristics can be observed. This suggests that the tederal principle is more applicable to some states than to 'others. In the first place, historical similarities can be identified for example, federations have often been formed by the coming together of a number of established political community is which never theless with of <u>concerned</u> that suggests that the other is a stratement. This former this case of the work of hist federal state, the USA attension the 11 former this colonies in America spuckly recognised the inscharge of confederate organization, each proceed a distinctive political identify and the inscharge of confederate organization, each proceed a distinctive political identify and the inscharge of confederate organization.









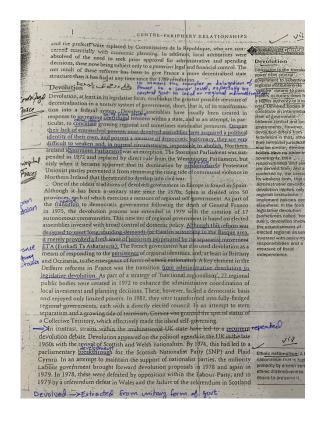


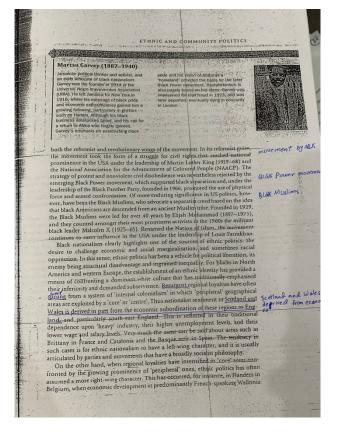
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# Focus on

**The core-periphery model** is an explanatory formwork that aims to demonstrate how and why regional imbalances in economic development occur it chan be how and why regional imbalances with economic (as a theory of internal period either to regionalisms) and the global economy (as a theory of word organ) instance, as the application of the state of the st

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Centralisation and decentralisation both have advantages. The virtues of centralisation include the following. It allows the state to be an international actor, it enables economic life to be more efficiently organised, it helps to promote national unity, and it allows for regional inequalities to be countered. The attraction of decentralisation is that it broadens the scope of political participation, brings government-closer to the people, makes political decisions more intelligible, and fos- ters checks and balances within government.	al- it ral of iv-	
<ul> <li>The most common forms of territorial organisation are federal and unitary systems. Extendism is based on the notion of chared coversignty, in which power is distributed between the central and peripheral levels of poversioner. Unitary systems, however, unitary and peripheral levels of poversioner.</li> </ul>	ry is ry	

systems, however, yest sovereign power in a single, national institution, which allows the centre to determine the territorial organisation of the state. ♦ Other fations affecting territorial divisions include the party system and political culture, the economic system and level of material development, the geographical size of the state, and the level of cultural, ethnic and religious diversity. There has been a tendency towards centralisation in most, if not all, systems. This reflects, in

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ETHNIC AND COMMUNITY POLITICS

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#### Home A politics of community?

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A point's of-community: Whereas them politics has usually been a concern of political elites. In other words, it has often been the preserve of politicians and academics, who have inter-preted <u>politic</u> breakdown and fragmentation as being part or a broader 'decline of community'. This theme has become increasingly prominent in western politics since the 1866, reaching the point in the 1990s at which so-called 'communitarianism' (see p. 136) threatened to become an all-embracing political philosophy, making the old Let/Right political divide redundant. At the hear of the communitarian message is the assertion, first, that a sense of community is vital to a healthy society, and second, that in the modern period the bonds of community have been progressively weakened.

and second, that in the modern period the bonds of community have been progressively weakened. ] A concern with community politics and a rediscovery of 'the local' has advanced in line with the progress of globalisation, which is discussed in Chapter 8. In this sense, globalisation and localisation may be linked response to the decline of the nation state. Insofar as the cause of community has an ideological heritage, this lies in the traditional amarchistremphasis on self-management and cooperation. Classical anarchists such as Proudbino, Peter Kropotkin (1842–1921) and Gustav Landauer (1870–1934) extelled the virtues of small decentralised communities, or communes, in which human beings can organize their lives spontaneously and resolve differ-ences through face-to-face interaction. Similar goals also inspired the establishment of the kibbute system in Israel. In the view of contemporary anarchists such as Mutray Bookchin (1989), the need for such an emphasis on community is more-pressing that us in the nineteenth century, because of the bleak and deperson-alised nature of modern cityfic Bookchin's stress upon altinity groups' as the fun-damental unit of the new society has increasingly influenced town planners, who

Commune: A small-scale collective organisation ba collective organisation ba on the sharing of wealth a power, possibly also exter to personal and domestic arrangements

community. Hyperally found in traditional sportatives and characterised by matural intechor and inputant intechor and inputant indexet, and Gescalischaft, or association, similar is, the losser, artifical and i, contractual relationships typically touch in urban and industrialised societies. Emile Durpheim

Industrialised societies. Emile Durpheim (1858–1917) emphasised the degree to which community is based on the maintenance of SoCial and moral codes. If these are weakened, this induces "anomie", that is, feelings of isolation, loneliness and meaninglessness.