

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE POLITICAL PROCESS AND THE POLITICAL REGIME

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Abstract: *This article reflects the relationship and differences between political system and political regime. Also, they have a function that fulfills tasks, role. In the field of modern political sciences, it examines approaches of various political scientists to the concepts of political regime and political system and the the opinions and discussions of various groups of scientists on these concepts. Nowadays, it is clear that there are different interpretations of this political regime and political system concepts by the international scientific community in the fields of politics and law, and this article help to clarify the exact point of such views. In the article, the structural components of the two concepts related to the topic are explained. Every information in the article has been reviewed as a result of analysis and bans.*


Keywords: *Political system, political regime, political process, concepts, political science, state, democracy, aristocracy, military dictatorship, despotism, meritocracy, kleptocracy, oligarchy, ochlocracy, plutocracy, totalitarianism, autocracy, theocracy, fascism.*

Political regime is the method, form and way of exercising political power. The concept of political regime has been studied in the field of political sciences since the second half of the 20 th century. In scientific sources on science:

- a) Institutional approach of the political regime
- b) The social approach of the political regime

will be displayed separately. In these approaches the 1st group connects the concept of political regime with political power relations while the 2nd group interprets it as the social basis of the political regime, that is as a normative form of behavioral relations. A political system cannot exist without a political regime, and a political regime cannot exist without a political system. A political system has a political strategy. Political tactics will be available in political regime. In modern political science, a political regime is a category used to describe a political event. The concept of a political regime does not depend only on the domestic policy of single state.





Interstate including:

1. In the study of national differences
2. When comparing state institutions
3. In determining the condition of the existence of the power, reference is made to the attitude of the political regime.

Therefore, the relationship between the political system and the political regime cannot be symmetrical in relation to each other, both can be asymmetrical in relation to each other. It is observed in the approaches of the guardians Gabriel Almond and Powell that the political system is the same concept as the political regime. However, Harold Laswell sees the political regime as a means of organizing, regulating and legitimizing the political system. In our opinion, it is appropriate to define a political regime as a practical action of political institutions that reflects the existence of a political system. When the political system changes, all political processes adapt to it. According to the conceptual absence of the political regime, the definition of the American political scientist Roy Makrids is appropriate. In 1980, he defined the concept of political regime as follows:

Political regime regulates relations between the state and society in a particular country "Rule", "Order", "Idea" is defined as and he considers the concepts of system and regime as different, as any political regime is a way and tool that implements the functions of the political system. The functions of the political system include articulation, aggregation, feedback, integration, reaction, socialization. Political regime in the political process rotation i.e. Cyclical movement, manifests power relations.


Types of political regimes content-essence:

Democracy is a system of government in which laws, politics, leadership, and major undertakings of a state or other polity are directly or indirectly decided by the "people," a group historically constituted by only a minority of the population (e.g., all free adult males in ancient Athens or sufficiently propertied adult males in 19th century Britain) but generally understood since the mid-20th century to include all (or nearly all) adult citizens.

Aristocracy is a form of government that places power in the hands of a small, privileged ruling class, the aristocrats. The term derives from the Greek, meaning 'rule of the best. Military dictatorship, form of government in which the military exerts total control of a country, usually after seizing power by overthrowing the previous rulers in a coup.

Military dictatorships are typically marked by brutal human rights abuses, such as killings, torture, and disappearances. Their incidence began to decline following





the end of the Cold War, when the 20th century superpowers, the United States and the former Soviet Unions, stopped backing coups or propping up military-led “client states” in their global rivalry for power.

In political science, despotism is a form of government in which a single entity rules with absolute power. History assures us that the manipulation of public feeling through buzzy emotion and tribal appeals lead to dysfunction and despotism.

Meritocracy is the notion of a political system in which economic goods and political power are vested in individual people based on ability and talent, rather than wealth or social class.

A plutocracy “wealth” and “power” or plutarchy is a society that is ruled or controlled by people of great wealth or income. The first known use of the term in English dates from 1631.

Kleptocracy, also referred to as thievocracy, is a government whose corrupt leaders (kleptocrats) use political power to expropriate the wealth of the people and land they govern, typically by embezzling or misappropriating government funds at the expense of the wider population.

Oligarchy is a conceptual form of power structure in which power rests with a small number of people. These people may or may not be distinguished by one or several characteristics, such as nobility, fame, wealth, education, or corporate, religious, or military.


More commonly, ochlocracy functions through other entities, such as businesses and professional associations.

Autocracy is a system of government in which absolute power is held by the ruler, known as an autocrat. It includes most forms of monarchy and dictatorship, while it is contrasted with democracy and feudalism. Various definitions of autocracy exist. They may restrict autocracy to a single individual, or they may also apply autocracy to a group of rulers who wield absolute power.

Theocracy is a form of government in which one or more deities are recognized as supreme ruling authorities, giving divine guidance to human intermediaries who manage the government’s daily affairs.

Totalitarianism is a form of government that attempts to assert total control over the lives of its citizens. It is characterized by strong central rule that attempts to control and direct all aspects of individual life through coercion and repression. It does not permit individual freedom. Traditional social institutions and organizations are discouraged and suppressed, making people more willing to be merged into a single unified movement.





Fascism is a far-right, authoritarian, ultranationalist political ideology and movement, characterized by a dictatorial leader, centralized autocracy, militarism, forcible suppression of opposition, belief in a natural social hierarchy, subordination of individual interests for the perceived good of the nation or race, and strong regimentation of society and the economy.

So, political system and political regime are related to each other and have different aspects. Different approaches to this debate in modern political science are still controversial and contests.

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