

## 1: Politics And National Development Of Nigeria: A Case Of Obasanjo's Regime

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Dictatorships are more effective than democracies at mobilizing resources for investment. Point Dictatorships are superior to democracies in that they can make decisions and implement policies quicker. They can easily modify institutional and legal frameworks towards development goals, as there is no need for a political consensus behind their actions. This also insulates government from special interests that must be reconciled with in democracies. This allows dictatorships to create a pro-investment legal, economic and institutional framework such as low taxes, exchange rate manipulations and import tariffs, without facing political opposition. For example, fracking, a technique used to extract hard to obtain gas, has generated widespread opposition in the West, leading to it being banned in France [1]. An autocratic government would find it easier to allow cheap access to this energy, boosting industry, as it could disregard this opposition. Dictatorships can also control resources to allow for better health and education services, by determining curricula, salaries and supplies. Cuba has one of the best healthcare systems in the world, with more doctors per capita than much of the Western world [2], and in Shanghai came first in the PISA test [3]. This is why dictatorship usually does not benefit development; the very concentration of power means when they make poor decisions the effect on the country is much greater. There is a similar result with corruption, a lack of checks and balances mean that decisions can be taken and implemented quickly but this same lack also means there is little to prevent corruption. Corruption is often rife in non-democratic societies. For example, in Cuba the healthcare system is largely reliant on bribery and is often under-resourced. In another, the staff used "a primitive manual vacuum" on a woman who had miscarried. In others, Cuban patients pay bribes to obtain better treatment. Given that a democracy requires regular elections, each election can change the economic environment of a country. A change in government may lead to a switch in policies, partisan appointments to government bodies, and a medium term focus always set on the next election. Close elections can lead to disorder as votes are recounted and appeals lodged in the courts. After the Mexican presidential election, tight results lead to popular unrest and mass protests calling for a recount. The president elect had to deal with a large legislative faction that did not recognise him, and his opponent refused to concede defeat. There will always be groups seeking a democratic government, which could lead to revolution. There is a particular issue with handovers of power in dictatorships, especially those with personality cults – for example the transition to democracy after the death of Francisco Franco in , or the collapse and disintegration of Yugoslavia in to ethnic conflict following the death of Tito. Many authoritarian regimes require a lot of upkeep in terms of propaganda which counterbalances the cost of elections [1]. Democratic governments are accountable to their people at the ballot box, which gives those in power an incentive to perform well. If the government is not performing well they will be thrown out. In an authoritarian country if the government performs badly the people have no way to remove them and so change policies to ones that work. Dictatorships have a different problem with political stability and that is on a smaller scale; it is difficult to know if an investment is safe because the government is arbitrary not bound by the rule of law. The results of this may not be the sweeping changes in economic policy found in democracies but can be more significant locally such as demands for high payments to operate, confiscation, or preferential treatment for competitors. They generally promote a state based on hierarchical values, through strict policies based on security. This allows them to prevent financial losses due to strikes and riots, and reduce crime rates, making the country more stable. This both makes the country more competitive because there are more productive days and more attractive to invest in as expats will want to live in countries with little crime. Moreover when it comes to attracting immigration for sectors of the economy there is none of the opposition that would occur in democracies. Autocracy may be the only way to stabilize some countries that have never had a democratic government. A dictatorship may be the only way to restore order and create a political framework stable enough for trade and investment. The economic growth of Singapore: Cambridge; New York; Melbourne: Outgrowing Communist and Capitalist Dictatorships. When the repression fails, the

state will no longer be stable. Even if a dictatorship can create economic growth, it will not necessarily permeate through all elements of society, making them more likely to object to the government. If a dictatorship manages to create an inclusive economy, demands for an inclusive political system will follow. While a dictatorship may work in the short term, political change will then result from this very success as shown by the countries like South Korea and Taiwan that grew rapidly as autocracies before having democratic revolutions. An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations. But a free market policy can be done with any form of government, and cannot be exclusively attached to a dictatorship or a democracy. Any political system can use it. In , Franco opened up the Spanish economy internationally, ending the isolationist economic policies established following the Civil War so making the country free market bringing dividends. As a result Spain also grew economically after the collapse of the Franco government, continuing on following on from EU membership. Even if it did not trigger the growth, it laid the ground work for it. While economic policy is more important than political freedoms, dictatorships are better at implementing such a framework of policies. In a broader sense, democracy is necessary for a developed society because a precondition of a developed society is for that society to be able to decide for itself what its objectives are. It is society as a whole that needs to define what it considers to be development. The Myanmar under the junta may have considered its goals to be a strong military showing that Burma was developed. But without the citizenry agreeing this would not make Burma a strong state. Quite the opposite the lack of freedoms would show the country is not actually developed. Development means more than economic growth, it has to include other indicators as in the Human Development Index, but also things that are not even captured by that measurement such as freedom of speech. Economic growth and GDP are even worse at demonstrating which countries are developed. Development only occurs when the wealth, and the choices it brings, reaches the people which is why Equatorial Guinea is not a developed nation despite its high income. Even in the economic realm therefore it is not just the absolute growth that matters but how it is distributed. Przeworski and Limongi show that from dictatorships had higher growth rates than democracies 4. If economic growth is a necessity for democracy, dictatorships are better at gaining the required growth. If dictatorships grow faster while not redistributing wealth then at least there will be more wealth to redistribute when the state does eventually start to do so. It might therefore be considered once again that it is the autocratic state that sets the conditions for democracies to take over and increase development in the non-economic areas. Title Democratic rule of law is the best ground for political stability and growth Point In order for a society to develop economically, it needs a stable political framework and dictatorships are often less stable. A dictator will have to prioritize the retention of power. As repression is inevitable, a dictator will not necessarily be entirely popular. There will regularly be a doubt about the future and sustainability of a dictatorship. Bearing in mind the messy collapses of some dictatorships, a democracy may be a more stable form of government over the long term [1]. Only democracies can create a stable legal framework. The rule of law ensures all of society has access to justice and the government acts within the law. Free and fair elections act as a bulwark against social unrest and violence. Economic freedoms and human rights protection also have positive effects on economies. Private property rights, for example, encourage productivity and innovation so that one has control of the fruits of their labour. If these political institutions exist then the economic institutions necessary for growth will be created, as a result economic growth will be more likely. The Origins of Power, Prosperity, and Poverty. Counterpoint Economic development is not exclusively bound up with regimes or institutions. Natural factors such as rivers for transport, potential land use and natural resources are key to explaining why some countries are more prosperous than others. Many countries with higher economic growth are authoritarian or unstable democracies [1]. These may have the necessary economic conditions for growth even without these inclusive political institutions.

2: This House believes dictatorship is the best path to development | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

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The Future of Ethiopia: Dictatorship, Democracy or Division? At the same time, the country was divided absolutely along ethnic lines. The constitution of the front also assured that ethnicity was taken as the only criteria for the political restructuring of the country into nine regional states. Each regional state bears the name of the dominant ethnic group regardless of the presence of minorities. Following this systematic divide and conquer policy of TPLF, the political landscape in Ethiopia was overwhelmed by a number of ethnic-based fronts and opposition parties, as well as emerging civil groups including human rights organizations eagerly moved to occupy the so-called democratic spaces created by these constitutional and legal reforms. However, it became increasingly clear that they could only do so within the limits and controls drawn by the new rulers. The ruling TPLF dominated the political system by favoring regional parties affiliated with it and clamping down on opposition groups. It also sought to dominate the emerging civil society through bureaucratic and legal restrictions and various forms of harassment of activists. Consequently, the net result of this historical turning point made the struggle of Ethiopians for democracy more complex than ever before. This article explores some of the emerging challenges in the current political arena of Ethiopia. To begin with, after 25 years of ethnic federalism, Ethiopia is on the brink of complete collapse and disintegration due to the failure of the ethnic federal experiment of the TPLF. Several studies indicated that the TPLF minority regime has gone further than any other rebel group in using ethnicity as the fundamental organizing principle of a federal system of government. Even though, this experiment has been largely criticized in the growing literature on democratization and ethnicity in Africa and on the accommodation of ethnic diversity in democratic states. However, the minority regime of TPLF has refused to accept the criticism. As a result, the failed experiment of the TPLF minority regime has brought a number of new challenges to Ethiopia. At the root of these challenges there are three fundamental issues: Therefore, how we are handling these critical issues will lead us down to the road of democracy, division or dictatorship? Ethiopia has more than 80 ethnic groups and over languages and dialects. This diversity has been a source of strength, as demonstrated by the unity of all the ethnic groups in the fight against the Italian invasion in the s and s as well as the Somali incursion in the s. Since, the front was fighting for the liberation of its own ethnic territory from the central government of Ethiopian; it is unwilling to change its guerilla name let alone to bring democracy, justice and freedom for the people, even after 25 years of power monopoly. As a result, the two largest ethnic groups, the Amhara and Oromo, are defying against the Tigrean ethnic group that controls the government and the military, despite being only 6 percent of the total population in the country. As it was mentioned above, at the root of the current popular uprising there are three fundamental issues: The immediate triggers, such as the disputes in administrative boundaries in Amhara and the proposed expansion of the Addis Ababa Integrated Development Master Plan that was threaten million farmers in Oromia also originated from the three fundamental issues mentioned above. The nonviolent resistance in the last one year has been dominated by masses of unarmed people. They have challenged the present political establishment and refused to obey orders. Even though, the recent resistance is different from the traditional armed struggle the state security forces has been using lethal forces to kill civilians indiscriminately. Since November , more than protesters have been killed and thousands are allegedly injured. Furthermore, tens of thousands arrested, and hundreds, likely more, have been victims of enforced disappearances. Under the current circumstances in Ethiopia, the ongoing nonviolent revolution has both encouraging and discouraging news about the near future for the country. First, the discouraging news: The other discouraging features of the nonviolent resistance includes: Second, encouraging features of the resistance includes: It is a grassroots movement against repression and corruption. The revolution also has created some sort of solidarity between the two largest ethnic groups Amhara and Oromo. For these reasons, the resistance against dictatorship has entered into its

irreversible phase and will consolidate democracy in Ethiopia. This makes the repressive regime of TPLF to remain under frustration and state of emergency. In light of this, the future of Ethiopia will depend on the extent to which the opposition groups are ready to play a leading role in the struggle against the regime. Depending on their determination dictatorship, democracy or division will be three of the most possible outcomes of the ongoing revolution in the country. The state of emergency declared by the TPLF will be one of the most possible challenges that can change the course of the resistance. Until the primary pillars of the regime are undermined, neutralized or destroyed, there is little prospect of regime change. The serious division and polarization among the Ethiopian opposition groups has been another contributing factor that to this end. Given the scenarios discussed above, the success of the recent nonviolent revolution in Ethiopia will bring a true national unity and a more free democratic political system in the country once for all.

## 3: Social dictatorship | World Problems & Global Issues | The Encyclopedia of World Problems

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Types of dictatorships[ edit ] Right after the end of World War II , with a more relaxed political and social climate, several studies regarding the classification of various forms of government have been conducted. Among these, has been intensely discussed by historians and political scientists the conceptualization and definition of the dictatorship form of government. Eventually, it has been concluded that dictatorship is a form of government in which the absolute power is concentrated in the hands of a leader commonly identified as a dictator , a "small clique", or a "government organization", and it aims the abolition of political pluralism and civilian mobilization. This form of government is characterized by the presence of a single political party and more specifically, by a powerful leader a real role model who imposes his personal and political prominence. The two fundamental aspects that contribute to the maintenance of the power are: Here, the government has "total control of mass communications and social and economic organizations". According to the political scientist Juan Linz , the distinction between an authoritarian regime and a totalitarian one is that while an authoritarian regime seeks to suffocate politics and political mobilization, totalitarianism seeks to control politics and political mobilization. In her study, she focused in how elite-leader and elite-mass relations influence authoritarian politics. Geddes typology identifies the key institutions that structure elite politics in dictatorships i. The study is based and directly related to factors like: According to Barbara Geddes, a dictatorial government may be classified in five typologies: Military dictatorship Military dictatorships are regimes in which a group of officers holds power, determines who will lead the country, and exercises influence over policy. High-level elites and a leader are the members of the military dictatorship. Military dictatorships are characterized by rule by a professionalized military as an institution. In military regimes, elites are referred to as junta members; they are typically senior officers and often other high-level officers in the military. One-party state Single-party dictatorships are regimes in which one party dominates politics. In single-party dictatorships, a single party has access to political posts and control over policy. Other parties may legally exist, compete in elections, and even hold legislative seats, yet true political power lies with the dominant party. In single-party dictatorships, party elites are typically members of the ruling body of the party, sometimes called the central committee , politburo , or secretariat. Personalist dictatorships differ from other forms of dictatorships in their access to key political positions, other fruits of office, and depend much more on the discretion of the personalist dictator. Personalist dictators may be members of the military or leaders of a political party. Yet, neither the military nor the party exercises power independent from the dictator. In personalist dictatorships, the elite corps is usually made up of close friends or family members of the dictator. These individuals are all typically handpicked to serve their posts by the dictator. Real political power must be exercised by the monarch for regimes to be classified as such. Elites in monarchies are typically members of the royal family. When regimes share characteristics of all three forms of dictatorships, they are referred to as triple threats. Most dictatorships are represented as darker shades of red. One of the tasks in political science is to measure and classify regimes as either dictatorships or democracies. The Democracy-Dictatorship Index is seen as an example of the minimalist approach, whereas the Polity data series , is more substantive. Constitutional, Communist nominally championing the " dictatorship of the proletariat " , Counterrevolutionary and Fascist. Since World War II , a broader range of dictatorships has been recognized, including Third World dictatorships, theocratic or religious dictatorships and dynastic or family-based dictatorships. Roman dictators were allocated absolute power during times of emergency. In execution, their power was originally neither arbitrary nor unaccountable, being subject to law and requiring retrospective justification. There were no such dictatorships after the beginning of the 2nd century BC and later dictators such as Sulla and the Roman Emperors exercised power much more personally and arbitrarily. As the Roman Emperor was a king in all but name, a concept that remained anathema to traditional Roman

society, the institution was not carried forward into the Roman Empire. Such dictators have been also referred to as "personalismos". The wave of military dictatorships in South America in the second half of the twentieth century left a particular mark on Latin American culture. In Latin American literature, the dictator novel challenging dictatorship and caudillismo is a significant genre. There are also many films depicting Latin American military dictatorships. Communism and Fascism in 20th-century dictatorships[ edit ] In the first half of the 20th century, Communist and Fascist dictatorships appeared in a variety of scientifically and technologically advanced countries, which are distinct from dictatorships in Latin America and post-colonial dictatorships in Africa and Asia. Leading examples of modern totalitarian dictatorship include: These constitutions often failed to work without a strong middle class or work against the preexisting autocratic rule. Some elected presidents and prime ministers captured power by suppressing the opposition and installing one-party rule and others established military dictatorships through their armies. Whatever their form, these dictatorships had an adverse impact on economic growth and the quality of political institutions. Theories of dictatorship[ edit ] You can help by adding to it. Mancur Olson suggests that the emergence of dictatorships can be linked to the concept of "roving bandits", individuals in an atomic system who move from place to place extracting wealth from individuals. These bandits provide a disincentive for investment and production. Olson states that a community of individuals would be better served if that bandit were to establish himself as a stationary bandit to monopolize theft in the form of taxes. Except from the community, the bandits themselves will be better served, according to Olson, by transforming themselves into "stationary bandits". By settling down and making themselves the rulers of a territory, they will be able to make more profits through taxes than they used to obtain through plunder. By maintaining order and providing protection to the community, the bandits will create a peaceful environment in which their people can maximize their surplus which means a greater taxable base. Thus a potential dictator will have a greater incentive to provide security to a given community from which he is extracting taxes and conversely, the people from whom he extracts the taxes are more likely to produce because they will be unconcerned with potential theft by other bandits. This is the rationality that bandits use in order to justify their transformation from "roving bandits" into "stationary bandits".

## 4: Dictatorship Is the Best Path to Development - DebateWise

*In From Development to Dictatorship, Thomas C. Field Jr. reconstructs the untold story of USAID's first years in Bolivia, including the country's military coup d'État.*

Once again these masses are on the move. Repression, torture, assassinations, exile. The heroic and selfless struggles of the last year were expressed initially in separate local actions but since May of this year it developed into nationwide strikes. This shows just how much indignation and hatred have accumulated amongst the working masses during the long years of brutal police repression. The last months have also demonstrated the sympathy felt by the petty bourgeoisie, the students and all the exploited and oppressed for the struggles that the workers have been carrying forward. These struggles are part of the political and organisational recomposition of the working class: In addition these struggles have demonstrated the deep crisis that is undermining the dictatorship. They have revealed its deep instability and the make-shift responses with which it is attempting to find a solution to the catastrophic economic. Three of the conditions that we Marxists recognise as characterising the prelude to a revolutionary situation are beginning to unfold in the Chilean class struggle. An important section of the working class is willing to fight and to generalise their struggle. Large sections of the petty-bourgeoisie. Taken together these are the features of a social crisis which could be converted into a revolutionary crisis in the next period. The militant offensive that the masses have launched in the past year, the political character of the strikes against the dictatorship, have opened up a period in which partial and general demands will be increasingly interlinked and in which vanguard militants can unify the whole of the working class behind them. The intensification of the class struggle is the test of fire for all those who seek to assume the leadership of the proletariat. It allows us to assess their policies and actions. For more than ten years they have been waging a heroic and self-sacrificing struggle against the regime and are now concentrating all their forces on the task. What slogans and tactics are the traditional leaderships of the Chilean proletariat calling upon the masses to adopt? Firstly they are attempting to divert the struggle away from the direct action of the workers, and onto the institutional, parliamentary electoral terrain. Secondly they are doing their utmost to ensure that the bourgeoisie receives the whole. Benefit of the struggles that the war. What the toiling masses are fighting for is completely opposed to this, They instinctively wish to finish with the military dictatorship and with the capitalist system which gave birth to it. The economic catastrophe The brutal bonapartist regime that Pinochet installed in was, in the first instance, a reflection of the historic weakness of the Chilean bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie abandoned attempts to represent itself politically and handed over power to Pinochet. The economic model that the military camarrilla adopted involved the dismantling of the structures of state supervision and control, the elimination of tariff barriers and the consequent opening up of the Chilean economy to indiscriminate penetration by foreign goods. It has led to the wholesale destruction of national industry and has submitted Chile completely to the full force of the crisis of the world capitalist market. This economic model implemented by the monetarist disciples of Milton Friedman. This occurs at a time when the exploited masses are re-gaining class cohesion and are putting forward class demands which aim at and lead to the destruction of the military regime. The deep crisis into which the regime has fallen takes place within an international framework. The backward countries have entered into the longest economic crisis in their history as the direct result of the international capitalist crisis. Thirty, three million unemployed tramp the streets of capita list Europe and America. One quarter live permanently below the so-called poverty line and one eighth face actual starvation. The economic recipe that the IMF has applied in the past and that they are now attempting yet again involves the drastic reduction of public expenditure, the reduction or elimination of tariff barriers against imports, the elimination of subsidies on exports, devaluation of the currency and punctual repayment of the external debt. In fact these measures clash head on with the advancing resistance struggles of the masses throughout Latin America in general, and in Chile in particular. The present situation in Central America and the Caribbean clearly indicates that Imperialism is prepared impose its exploitative policies with blood and fire if need be. The United States has shown itself willing to intervene militarily whenever the match of social revolution threatens it interests. The

monetarist model, carried out to the limits in Chile, has seen a total fiasco. They are attempting to reconstruct the state capitalist apparatus which in the past provided services. Today practically every sector of the Chilean economy is weighed down by the massive debts and practically the whole financial system faces bankruptcy. The Chilean external debt is the largest in the world in per capita terms, it is practically impossible for any of its 18 billion dollar debt to be repaid and the American banks are unwilling to consider cancellation deferment or facilitating new loans. In agriculture cereal production declined from 1. In the last year alone more than eight hundred enterprises have gone bankrupt. Chile has been turned into a paradise for speculators. Many finance houses acquired huge loans in dollars which they had no real capital to cover, and with which they had no genuine economic activities to conduct. With the devaluation of the peso by one hundred per cent the majority of the companies went into bankruptcy. They eliminated all state intervention in the countryside following on the reprivatization of the land. The government opened the door wide to full market forces allowing the elimination of inefficient producers supposedly to "take advantage of international competition. The state denied any technical, credit or mutual insurance facilities to these small proprietors, owners of tiny plots of land minifundistas. This led to a situation where they had to engage in a fierce competitive struggle with one another for economic survival. Even on the large estates latifundias, those owners who possessed little capital or whose land had a low yield or output were left without protection to compete with imported agricultural products. These imports were often subsidised in their country of origin thus enabling them to undercut Chilean produce. At the opposite extreme to the impoverished peasantry stood a tiny number of latifundistas in whose hands are concentrated the rich lands of the central valley and a plentiful supply of capital. They produce only beef, wines, poultry. Production of the staple items that make up the diet of the poor dropped dramatically. Thus the production of the fourteen traditional Chilean agricultural products - wheat. The "Chicago Boys" free market doctrine led directly to a sharp deterioration in the already meagre diet of the popular masses and to the. The military regime has acutely accentuated all the features, of backwardness, poverty and submission to the dictates of Imperialism. The semi-colonial character of the country has been intensified to a barbaric degree. The present stage of the development of the class struggle in Chile, the central role that the proletariat plays will again put on the agenda all the democratic and national independence problems that the country faces. Once again we see demonstrated in the clearest fashion the historic inability of the bourgeoisie to resolve the whole question of backwardness. The working class is again intervening in political life with their own class methods of struggle. The tasks of national independence, agrarian revolution, the expulsion of Imperialism. Everyone poses the urgent necessity of changing the political, economic and social order. Agitation around anti-imperialist slogans - the renunciation of the foreign debt, the breaking off of all counter-revolutionary military pacts, the expropriation of all imperialist property and holdings, the slogan of the United Socialist States of Latin America. Furthermore they mercilessly expose the illusion that the Latin American bourgeoisie, already in its dotage. The deep crisis which has befallen both the economy and the regime no longer allow the junta to aggregate and represent all the fractions of the bourgeoisie. As the economic and social plans of the junta were carried out contradictions began to develop within the bourgeoisie itself. To the extent that the junta served as an essential defence of their interests as a class they continued to support it. Its policies soon began to adversely effect the immediate interests of certain sections of the bourgeoisie. However the leading sections of the bourgeoisie at that time considered that the dictatorship satisfied and reproduced the conditions essential for their businesses, and alone; secured a base for super-exploitation. The so-called period of shock-treatment of the economy led to serious protests against the "excessive and rapid liberalisation" of the economy. The critical bourgeois factions showed their concern from two positions. From inside the regime itself the military bureaucracy and technocracy tried to create pressure groups and camarillas: Another faction outside the regime, the Frei-led Christian Democrats, played the role of a critical conscience. At that time the Christian Democrats came forward as an opposition bourgeois party. It became the rallying point for discontented sections of the business community. That the latter looked to the CD was largely thanks to the good offices of the traditional bureaucracies of the workers' movement. From the outset the CD offered itself as the card of change which the bourgeoisie could play the moment the dictatorship showed that it was finished. The Christian Democracy has attempted to build a political

framework for the bourgeoisie to conduct discussion amongst themselves in a efficient and centralised manner, The problem that faces them now is how to construct that framework so as to exclude the popular mass movement. The role of the reformist bureaucracies The class collaborationist policy of the Popular Front, which politically and organisationally disarmed the proletariat, culminated in the bloody counterrevolution carried out by the bourgeoisie and imperialism in , Because in Chile there existed no revolutionary party the proletariat was unable to resolve the revolutionary situation in its own favour. After the military coup, the proletariat was likewise unable owing precisely to its lack of such a party, to draw up a balance sheet of the experience of the Popular Unity period, This. They exhausted these forces in diplomatic and opportunist manoeuvres. The non-existence of a revolutionary party in Chile is partly the result of the liquidationist activity of these centrist organisations which claim to be Trotskyist - both within Chile and on an International level. The lack of a revolutionary party hampered the proletariat from bringing their traditional leaders and their policies to account. Contrary to the claims of the centrist MIR and centrist currents inside the Socialist Party that the coup would force the reformists to miraculously understand their errors and be transformed into revolutionaries, the CP leaders and the different fractions of the SP have not changed their counterrevolutionary political nature in the slightest, On the contrary their opportunist. Four years after the military coup - and what years! In other words they stubbornly refused to advance independent working class and democratic demands, Corvalan in his report to the Central Committee said: The Communist Party puts unity foremost today and with respect to the past record of the military it calls into question or will call into question in the future only those who were personally responsible for massacres, execution or torture. Thus we extend our hand to the Christian Democracy with those exceptions that every body knows who participated in the preparation of the coup. We extend our hand to the anti fascist military men, not to the fascists, as long as their hands are not stained with blood. Essentially, it signifies the impotent longing for coalition with a non-existent liberal bourgeoisie. We can observe that from a programmatic viewpoint no significant differences separate the Democratic Alliance and the leaders of the "Left" who have in turn created the "Popular Democratic Movement". The Bourgeois Opposition, the Stalinists, the Socialist Convergence and the Social Democracy all, in different ways of course, strive to strangle the masses offensive against the dictatorship. Corvalan is actually horror-struck by such a perspective. His ruling passion is hatred and fear of revolution. Certain members of the bourgeois opposition carefully test the ground before taking a further step. They rightly consider that Pinochet will leave ruins behind him and so they would like someone else to assume the initial burden of the struggle against economic dislocations. We think this attitude is wrong to say the least.

## 5: Dictatorship - Wikipedia

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The Historical Experience of the Dictatorship of the Bourgeoisie. Foreign Languages Press, ; pp. The original article, of which this is a translation, appeared in Renmin Ribao on April 5, Juan Fajardo, for marxists. The question of combating the cult of the individual occupied an important place in the discussions of the 20th Congress. The Congress very sharply exposed the prevalence of the cult of the individual which, for a long time in Soviet life, had given rise to many errors in work and had led to ill consequences. This courageous self-criticism of its past errors by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union demonstrated the high level of principle in inner-Party life and the great vitality of Marxism-Leninism. In history and in all the capitalist countries of today, no governing political party or bloc in the service of the exploiting classes has ever dared to expose its serious errors conscientiously before the mass of its own members and the people. With the parties of the working class things are entirely different. The parties of the working class serve the broad masses of the people; by self-criticism such parties lose nothing except their errors, they gain the support of the broad masses of the people. For more than a month now, reactionaries throughout the world have been crowing happily over self-criticism by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union with regard to this cult of the individual. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the first to establish a socialist order, made appalling mistakes, and, what is more, it was Stalin himself, that widely renowned and honoured leader, who made them! The reactionaries think they have got hold of something with which to discredit the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and other countries. But they will get nothing for all their pains. Has any leading Marxist ever written that we could never commit mistakes or that it is absolutely impossible for a given Communist to commit mistakes? Moreover, how could it be conceivable that a socialist state which was the first in the world to put the dictatorship of the proletariat into practice, which did not have the benefit of any precedent, should make no mistakes of one kind or another? Lenin said in October Let the curs and swine of the moribund bourgeoisie and the petty-bourgeois democrats who trail behind it heap imprecations, abuse and derision upon our heads for our reverses and mistakes in the work of building up our Soviet system. We do not forget for a moment that we have committed and are committing numerous mistakes and are suffering numerous reverses. How can reverses and mistakes be avoided in a matter so new in the history of the world as the erection of a state edifice of an unprecedented type! We shall struggle unremittingly to set our reverses and mistakes right and to improve our practical application of Soviet principles, which is still very, very far from perfect. Since its division into classes with conflicting interests, human society has passed through several thousand years of dictatorships -- of slave-owners, of feudal lords and of the bourgeoisie; but it was not until the victory of the October Revolution that mankind began to see the dictatorship of the proletariat in action. The first three kinds of dictatorship are all dictatorships of the exploiting classes, though the dictatorship of feudal lords was more progressive than that of slaveowners, and that of the bourgeoisie more progressive than that of feudal lords. These exploiting classes, which once played a certain progressive role in the history of social development, invariably accumulated experience in their rule through making innumerable mistakes of historic import over long periods of time and through repeating these mistakes again and again. Nevertheless, with the sharpening of the contradiction between the relations of production which they represented and the productive forces of society, still they inevitably committed mistakes, bigger and more, precipitating a massive revolt of the oppressed classes and disintegration within their own ranks, and thus eventually bringing about their destruction. The dictatorship of the proletariat is fundamentally different in its nature from any of the previous kinds of dictatorship, which were dictatorships by the exploiting classes. It is a dictatorship of the exploited classes, a dictatorship of the majority over the minority, a dictatorship for the purpose of creating a socialist society in which there is no exploitation and poverty, and it is the most progressive and the last dictatorship in the history of mankind. But, since this dictatorship undertakes the greatest and the most difficult tasks and is confronted with a struggle which is the most complicated and tortuous in history, therefore, many mistakes, as Lenin has said, are bound to be made in its operation. If some Communists indulge in self-exaltation and

self-complacency and develop a rigid way of thinking, they may even repeat their own mistakes or those of others. We Communists must take full account of this. To defeat powerful enemies, the dictatorship of the proletariat requires a high degree of centralization of power. This highly centralized power must be combined with a high level of democracy. When there is an undue emphasis on centralization, many mistakes are bound to occur. This is quite understandable. But whatever the mistakes, the dictatorship of the proletariat is, for the popular masses, always far superior to all dictatorships of the exploiting classes, to the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Lenin was right when he said: If our enemies reproach us and say that Lenin himself admits that the Bolsheviks have done a host of foolish things, I want to reply by saying: The exploiting classes, out for plunder, have all hoped to perpetuate their dictatorship generation after generation, and have therefore resorted to every possible means to grind down the people. Their mistakes are irremediable. On the other hand, the proletariat, which strives for the material and spiritual emancipation of the people, uses its dictatorship to bring about communism, to bring about harmony and equality among mankind, and lets its dictatorship gradually wither away. That is why it does its utmost to bring into full play the initiative and the positive role of the masses. The fact that, under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it is possible to bring into play without limit the initiative and the positive role of the masses also makes it possible to correct any mistakes committed during the dictatorship of the proletariat. Leaders of Communist Parties and socialist states in various fields are duty bound to do their utmost to reduce mistakes, avoid serious ones, endeavour to learn lessons from isolated, local and temporary mistakes and make every effort to prevent them from developing into mistakes of a nation-wide or prolonged nature. To do this, every leader must be most prudent and modest, keep close to the masses, consult them on all matters, investigate and study the actual situation again and again and constantly engage in criticism and self-criticism appropriate to the situation and well measured. It was precisely because of his failure to do this that Stalin, as the chief leader of the Party and the state, made certain serious mistakes in the later years of his work. He became conceited and imprudent. Subjectivism and one-sidedness developed in his thinking and he made erroneous decisions on certain important questions, which led to serious consequences. With the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the people and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of Lenin, established the first socialist state on one-sixth of the earth. The Soviet Union speedily carried out socialist industrialization and collectivization of agriculture, developed socialist science and culture, established a solid union of many nationalities in the form of a union of the Soviets, and the formerly backward nationalities in the Soviet Union became socialist nationalities. During the Second World War, the Soviet Union was the main force in defeating fascism and saving European civilization. It also helped the peoples in the East to defeat Japanese militarism. All these glorious achievements pointed out to all mankind its bright future -- socialism and communism, seriously shook the rule of imperialism and made the Soviet Union the first and strong bulwark in the world struggle for lasting peace. The Soviet Union has encouraged and supported all other socialist countries in their construction, and it has been an inspiration to the world socialist movement, the anti-colonialist movement and every other movement for the progress of mankind. These are the great achievements made by the people and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in the history of mankind. The man who showed the Soviet people and Communist Party the way to these great achievements was Lenin. In the struggle to defend the legacy of Leninism and against its enemies -- the Trotskyites, Zinovievites and other bourgeois agents -- Stalin expressed the will and wishes of the people and proved himself to be an outstanding Marxist-Leninist fighter. By pursuing this line, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union brought about the triumph of socialism in the Soviet Union and created the conditions for the victory of the Soviet Union in the war against Hitler; these victories of the Soviet people conformed to the interests of the working class of the world and all progressive mankind. It was therefore quite natural for the name of Stalin to be greatly honoured throughout the world. But, having won such high honour among the people, both at home and abroad, by his correct application of the Leninist line, Stalin erroneously exaggerated his own role and counterposed his individual authority to the collective leadership, and as a result certain of his actions were opposed to certain fundamental Marxist-Leninist concepts which he himself had propagated. On the one hand, he recognized that the masses were the makers of history, that the Party must keep in constant touch with the people and that inner-Party

democracy and self-criticism and criticism from below must be developed. On the other hand, he accepted and fostered the cult of the individual, and indulged in arbitrary individual actions. Thus Stalin found himself in a contradiction on this question during the latter part of his life, with a discrepancy between his theory and practice. Marxist-Leninists hold that leaders play a big role in history. The people and their parties need forerunners who are able to represent the interests and will of the people, stand in the forefront of their historic struggles and serve as their leaders. It is utterly wrong to deny the role of the individual, the role of forerunners and leaders. But when any leader of the Party or the state places himself over and above the Party and the masses instead of in their midst, when he alienates himself from the masses, he ceases to have an all-round, penetrating insight into the affairs of the state. As long as this was the case, even so outstanding a personality as Stalin could not avoid making unrealistic and erroneous decisions on certain important matters. Stalin failed to draw lessons from isolated, local and temporary mistakes on certain issues and so failed to prevent them from becoming serious mistakes of a nation-wide or prolonged nature. As a result he made some serious mistakes such as the following: On these issues, Stalin fell victim to subjectivism and one-sidedness, and divorced himself from objective reality and from the masses. The cult of the individual is a foul carry-over from the long history of mankind. The cult of the individual is rooted not only in the exploiting classes but also in the small producers. As is well known, patriarchy is a product of small-producer economy. The cult of the individual is just one such force of habit of millions and tens of millions. Since this force of habit still exists in society, it can influence many government functionaries, and even such a leader as Stalin was also affected by it. The socialist productive forces, the economic and political system of socialism and the Party life, as they develop, are increasingly coming into contradiction and conflict with such a state of mind as the cult of the individual. The struggle against the cult of the individual which was launched by the 20th Congress is a great and courageous fight by the Communists and the people of the Soviet Union to clear away the ideological obstacles in the way of their advance. Such naive ideas seem to suggest that contradictions no longer exist in a socialist society. To deny the existence of contradictions is to deny dialectics. The contradictions in various societies differ in character as do the forms of their solution, but society at all times develops through continual contradictions. Socialist society also develops through contradictions between the productive forces and the relations of production. In a socialist or communist society, technical innovations and improvement in the social system inevitably continue to take place; otherwise the development of society would come to a standstill and society could no longer advance. Humanity is still in its youth. The road it has yet to traverse will be no one knows how many times longer than the road it has already travelled. Contradictions, as between progress and conservatism, between the advanced and the backward, between the positive and the negative, will constantly occur under varying conditions and different circumstances. Things will keep on like this: It is obviously incorrect to maintain, as some people do, that the contradiction between idealism and materialism can be eliminated in a socialist or communist society. As long as contradictions exist between the subjective and the objective, between the advanced and the backward, and between the productive forces and the relations of production, the contradiction between materialism and idealism will continue in a socialist or communist society, and will manifest itself in various forms. Since man lives in society, he reflects, in different circumstances and to varying degrees, the contradictions existing in each form of society. Therefore, not everybody will be perfect, even when a communist society is established. By then there will still be contradictions among people, and there will still be good people and bad, people whose thinking is relatively correct and others whose thinking is relatively incorrect. Hence there will still be struggle between people, though its nature and form will be different from those in class societies. Viewed in this light, the existence of contradictions between the individual and the collective in a socialist society is nothing strange. And if any leader of the Party or state isolates himself from collective leadership, from the masses of the people and from real life, he will inevitably fall into rigid ways of thinking and consequently make grave mistakes. What we must guard against is that some people, because the Party and the state have achieved many successes in work and won the great trust of the masses, may take advantage of this trust to abuse their authority and so commit some mistakes. The Chinese Communist Party congratulates the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on its great achievements in this historic struggle against the cult of the individual. The

experience of the Chinese revolution, too, testifies that it is only by relying on the wisdom of the masses of the people, on democratic centralism and on the system of combining collective leadership with individual responsibility that our Party can score great victories and do great things in times of revolution and in times of national construction. The Chinese Communist Party, in its revolutionary ranks, has incessantly fought against elevation of oneself and against individualist heroism, both of which mean isolation from the masses. Undoubtedly, such things will exist for a long time to come.

## 6: The Future of Ethiopia: Dictatorship, Democracy or Division?

*Dictatorship, Development and Disintegration: Politics and Social Change in the Dominican Republic Unknown Binding*  
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Dictatorships breed development though efficient and straightforward decision making. A government, no matter which kind, can surely make good or bad decisions. But there are things that can stifle, dilute and postpone any good idea. It will have a tendency to get better in direct relation to the quality and merits of people thinking about it. In some instances the ideas have to be implemented swiftly. Dictatorships fare better when these factors are taken into account. They are superior to democracies in the expediency in which they can arrive to policies and implement laws that could resolve problems. This framework can be efficiently managed, ignoring the special interests that need to be relatively reconciled in democracies, through a time consuming process. So a pro-development government has greater capacity to modernize a society with a dictatorship than under a democracy. After the Spanish elections, the Republican coalition, was formed out of more than ten parties including anarchists, socialists, and social democrats. Supported by Basque nationalists, and other separatist movements, they seized power. Reaching agreement among them was nearly impossible. Under Francisco Franco, all rightist factions were unified. His uncontested leadership managed to take the necessary step to maintain a unified Spain, survive a blockade, and start the so called "Spanish Miracle". Dictators do not need to ensure the support of or appeal to a specific constituency by including them for example by picking a Latino for the supreme court [http: To do the latter is an inefficiency displayed widely in democracies. Here, the head of government must surround himself with a cabinet composed of fellow party members and allies, regardless of their credentials, in order to secure parliamentary and electoral support, which means he cannot go against the views of the people, who sometimes elect a candidate because they espouse their own views, because they belong to the same clan, or even because they are simply popular and charismatic. We want to contrast examples of two Latin American countries. The first is Chile, a dictatorship where Pinochet, helped by the Chicago Boys advisors applied a plan consisting in privatizations. The consequence was known as the Chilean Miracle. But the president had run on a platform of populism. Dictatorships manage crisis situations well. Most of the modern societies, even liberal democratic systems have states of emergency, states of siege, or martial law to deal with catastrophes, crisis and threats. Examples of Martial Law include: A State of emergency was declared in France due to the civil unrest [http: For developing nations their lack of development is a very big threat to the well-being of their citizens, and so swift decision making is crucial to solve this as well. All the countries that have it and have resolved crisis with that: When a Dictatorship makes a decision; be it efficient, effective, straightforward, or divine revelation, it has no mechanism to balance the consequences of the result. What happens is, even if the dictator makes one or two sound decisions, it will leave the possibilities for all the false decisions to come to have no room for accountability. A system that relies on the wise choice of a single person or clique to represent the interest of the whole country is wishful thinking. That any development that appears as a result of those choices will have no safety net when the dictators makes a false decision during the early stage of development. Thus, the expectation that a dictator will consecutively implement bullet proof decision making without needing a proper check and balance mechanism is a phenomenon that can only be categorized as a Miracle. Hence the famous Spanish and Chilean Miracle we all have heard about. Dictatorship is a good breeding ground for personal discipline and order. Dictatorships better control the elements of discipline and order in society. They enforce personal discipline because they promote a State founded on patriarchal and hierarchical value. Carl Henrik Knutsen, through the implementation of strict policies based on personal security and global respect on a community basis. Evidence of this argument, is Taiwan, where Confucianism is the primary ideology promoted in the society. This ideology focuses on the importance of interpersonal relationships based on the performance of individual roles in society and also based on fixed principles of authority. Trans-cultural nursing by Madeleine M. Leininger and Marilyn R. Resulting in a productive based society triggering the continuous economic growth showed in the last years. All ruling government needs

discipline, disregard the form of the government. It is true that dictator may breed personal discipline, but dictatorship itself is not a good breeding ground. Discipline is a description of the way we act in pursuit of our goal. Add to this ability a power to endure in an intelligently chosen course in the face of distraction, confusion, and difficulty, and you have the essence of discipline. These three keys refer to one main points, that the disciplines comes from the person itself, not by the pressure of the government. Disciplines is the backbone of any constitutional countries to exist. Disciplines made an order that came from public awareness, not by public security. Thus, the obedience of the citizen will comes from the consent of each citizen, not by a pressure from the dictator. The evidence of this argument is Taiwan, a democratic country who put Confucianism value as the moral value of the country, to sustain its democracy. It resulting in a productive based society triggering the continues economic growth showed in the last years. Dictatorships better control the variables of human development These variables are in broad strokes: Cuba, the sole remaining dictatorship in Latin America has more doctors per capita than the average western nations, including the US and provides education advisors to several developing nations, and one of the best human development indexes in the region, while its culturally, socially, geographically and historically similar neighbors, who turned to democracy have a shortage of doctors and teachers and average a lower human development index. A dictators survival depends on economic success of his country. There is a need to arrive to a balance between predation taxation of subjects and the repression necessary to avoid the risk of insurrection. For a dictator, the economic success of his country ensures: That the citizens have money he can extort. That the citizens have more material wealth to risk in a transition to another government. On this point Lionel Artige says "Then, people have to compare their welfare in dictatorship with that in anarchy. If the households consider that repression is too high and their economic welfare too low, they may plan an insurrection and depose the dictator" and 3. That they are generally happier and more content. The control toward the variable of development does not mean having a desirable human development. The impact of doing this can be appreciated in the contrast between the steady growth of the Asian Tigers: Taiwan, South Korea, Hong-Kong and PR China, where political authoritarianism was coupled with the opening to free markets; and the failure of leftist populist governments in Latin America, where the attemp was made to tackle income redistribution through macroeconomic means, in the case of Allende in Chile and the first term of Garcia in Peru, which achieved the opposite of what they set out to accomplish, resulting in massive political instability, high inflation, violence and even a coup[[Wintrobe,The Political Economy of Dictatorship,]] No because We would not want to side on a certain economic principal for the sake of discussing this arguments in a more deeper sense. It is obvious that this arguments tries to shows that Dictatorship is more clever in economics than other form of government. We do not feel that there is any relevance in this case between the form of the government Dictatorship vis a vis their economic policies anything but income redistribution. Countries applies certain policies that can further develop the economy, but the question is what kind of economic advice do they take NOT what kind of government do they have. Whatever relevant examples put regarding the success of any dictatorship can only be accredited to the expert behind those policies and not because of the form of government. Dictatorship is a more economic institution: It is unsound to cite the cost of election in the United States being a first world country to be the premise for the reasoning to opt Dictatorship as a more cheap and viable form of government for developing country. An election cannot be measured or compared with the capital they take. An election is a good indicator on how the government has performed and its future within the country. Therefore one should not value the cost of election by the capital required to conduct an election but by the cost of what would happened if we take out that election. It is in this sense that we believe that election is really the luxury of a democratic government. Dictatorships regimes can be a path for countries move on from civil wars and focus on development When a country is going through a civil war or has internal tensions escalating, a dictatorship can resolve this conflicts in a more definite way than in democracies. Because under a democracy the minority can wait until the conditions are met for them to come to power and once they do, take revenge on the other group, thus escalating the conflict between the factions. However under a dictatorship, the ruler has total power and hence, there are no more power quotas to fight for anymore. A clear example of this was lived in Latin America, that saw the years immediate to its

independence submerged in internal struggles among "Caudillos" warlords who wanted to keep their local fiefdoms or overthrow and replace the President at the time. This went on until a caudillo could take full control of the nation, one example being Venezuela: This is clearly an example of the usage of the ambiguous interpretation of Dictatorship. If a civil war has two side of an opposing government e. Dictatorships have a flexibility in economic policy that breeds growth Dictatorships have the flexibility to establish the proper incentives to attract Foreign Direct Investment which is directly attached to Economic Growth, and by consequence, to Development [[http: Once established, this institutional framework motivates Foreign Direct Investments, which increases the demand of labor and other internal supplies,[[http: This produced the improvement of more than MM Chinese citizens that moved from poverty to the mid class. The word "proper incentives" used in the first sentences from the proposition, only shows that the previous government made a mistake in understanding the economic situation of the country and the new government made necessary step to change the problem. This argument should not be interpreted to show that Dictatorship is more clever in economics than other form of government; the capabilities to attract Foreign Direct Investment, establish a Pro-Investment framework,etc. If the question is "what kind of government applies the best economic policy for development? Dictatorship only succeed in implementing whatever policies they have in mind without opposition. But it does not show that Dictatorship is the answer for economical problem in a country. We would also like to reject the notion of China being a dictatorship; even though Chairman Mao is the central figure of the Chinese Communist Party, he is not above the law. Dictatorship helps achieve social stability One of the main prerequisites for democracy is periodical elections, and each election in a democracy is a time when the continuity of rule of law is put in jeopardy, especially when the former opposition party becomes the new governing party and vice-versa, because the ministries and government agencies have to switch their policies and because partisan hiring is commonplace. When the results of the election are very close, there is a chance of anarchy whilst the votes are recounted. After the Mexican presidential election, popular unrest with the tight results led to mass protests, asking for a recount, and the president-elect had to deal with a strong faction in the parliament that refused to recognize him, and with the contender refused to admit defeat. In addition, the social control exercised by dictatorships allow them to prevent financial losses due to strikes, riots, and keep low criminality rates. Thus providing a bargain for investors. The PAP subjugates politics in Singapore since its independence in Singapore has been tagged as a de facto one-party state and several foreign analysts and internal political parties have accused the PAP of taking harsh action against opposition parties to discourage and impede their success. One former Singaporean Foreign Minister asked: Rajaratnam quoted in Bellows, And without stability, the lack of confidence may translate in stifled development, since they are closely related [[http:

## 7: PDF Download Dictatorship Development And Disintegration Free

*This House believes dictatorship is the best path to development There however is no individual indicator that shows that a country is considered developed. The proxy that is usually used is Gross Domestic product per capita which is the total amount a nation produces divided by the country's population.*

It was after his release from prison that Obasanjo announced that he was a born again Christian. The first term, that was election the first in sixteen years, he decided to run for the presidency as a candidate of the people democratic party. Obasanjo won with Obasanjo spent most of his first term traveling abroad visiting mostly western countries. The country to international scene after being battered and stained by the regime of General Sani Abacha. Obasanjo was effective in making changes to the party officials but lacked support in the National Assembly, but was able to pass anti-corruption laws, survive impeachment and denomination. Second term that was when Obasanjo was re-elected in in a tumultuous election that had violent ethnic and religious overtones, his main opponent follow former military ruler gen. Muhammadu Buhari being muslim who drw his support mainly from the north, since he lead a public campaign against corruption and implementing economic reforms in his country he has been widely seen in abroad as an African statesman companioning debt relief and democratic institutions. Critics of his politics say that he has used the campaign to fight his enemies and not to transform Nigeria. Obasanjo second term has been more effective than first term. He was able to attract technocrat and Nigeria expatriates to his administration. He made effective contribution to the country economic planning and development. He played an important role in judiciary by not ignoring judgments against his government no matter how dubious the judgment, nor was any judge victimized for this. Also, he still did not find solution to provide police and security in the country. The bill was not ratified by the National Assembly. Consequently, president Obasanjo stepped down after the April general election. Special reference will be made to the inception of democracy in Nigeria since to 29 May Therefore, this work will strive to establish and tried answer to such questions as: It is therefore, the aim of this work to accumulate such facts to unravel the politics and national development of Nigeria which has caused disintegration of society, political partied, violence, demonstrations and international warning. It is the writers expectation that this work will go a long way in suggesting ways of solving the rather endemic power extension of this present , which resulted in economic retrogression, that is the bane of development in Nigeria. This work, will finally open the way for an objectives and biased view of corrupt politicians in the country who are pursuing the realization of third term agenda, how it has continued to impeded the quest for development and recommending policy measures that will curb it. This work will also open ways for future researcher to adequately take into cognizance the need for a relentless regard towards disclosing to the public dangers passed by sit tight syndrome, it would also give them more insight inspiration and good faith to stand firm on the constitutional requirement for peace and success of democracy in Nigeria and the need to study more on the eschew of this evil practice on our society. HI politics and National development are complementary. HO politics and National development are not complementary. HI politics and National development are negatively affected by gender inequality. Ho politics and National development are not negatively affected by gender inequality. Hi Politics and national development are affected by interferences both internally and externally. The researcher in the course of the study encou tered a lot of constraints, topmost on the list of the constraints are such factor as time and fund to comprehensively and comfortably execute this project. The cash limitation disclosed to the researcher that academic projects consume a lot of money even when sponsors finances are stretched to their limit. The time limit is mostly caused by the fact that the time available has to do by shared between both lectures and pursuing the search of material for the research. Moreover, it is necessary to mention the last limitation which was the pressures on how to get money and pay the school fees and also how to save money for collecting material for this project. This issue was most disorganizing and nearly destroys the interest, the researcher had in this challenging study. The theoretical framework of this work shall centre on elite theory. This theory harps on the reality that in every society there is the existence of two broad categories of individuals. The theory became popular in the united

state of America in the year following the second world war is traceable to the writing of European thinker like Vilfredo parato Gasset, Ortega Gaentano Mosea , and Robert Mitchel The theorists were in agreement over the belief that every society is rule by minority that possesses the qualified necessary for the ascension to full social and political power and they are known as the elite. It is the contention of these scholars that the elite group consists of people who are successful and had risen to the top of the stratum in every occupation in the postulation of praetor two classes of people exist in the society, the higher stratum and the lower stratum. The theory of political elite was one the word of Mosca depicted in following way: The first class, always the less numerous perform all political functions monopolizes power and enjoys the advantages that power brings, whereas the second, the more numerous class is directed and controlled by the first in a manner that is more of less legal, now more or less arbitrary and violent and supplies the first in appearance at least, with the instrumentalist that are essential to the vitalities of the political organism. Mosca went further to add that the larger the political community, the small will be the proportion of the governing minority to be governed, and the more difficult it will be for the majority. The elite can also be those few who are considered socially, intellectually or professionally superior to the rest in any group or society. It can be found in the church, political party, social club, trade union in government and even among the armed robbers. They are the people who fill the position that are strategically located in the decision making process, the are the people who control the community or communication system in any government. They decide who sees the president influences the decision on the president and other leaders in society. The theory equally believed in the circulation of elite. They posited that there is unceasing movement of individuals and elite from the higher to the lower and from the lower to the higher. The sit-tight syndrome where a crop of elite continue to hold onto power in successive years owing to the fact that they had already formed a strata of elite remain the root of the presidential third term, which was bid in Nigeria. Instead of administration which headed by Mr. Olusegun Obasanjo stepping outside for another, having ruled the tenures provided in the constitution, it went further to arid the constitution so as to pave away for legislation of third term agent. Beside some persons within the governing elite in Nigeria were not left out in the move of persuade the government to continue in the office under whatever cloark they could use to justidy the support. However what ever reason the Obasanjo regime could be using to Prolong its administration, to ensure full accomplishment of the economic reform programme or eradicating of corruption in the country there seem to be common consensus that this quest to prolong the stay of his regime in office of which could cause political integration and social fragmentation of our country, and the need to opposed that bid become a welcome idea, this consummated the choice of the theoretical framework. Due to this, data has been sorted from secondary sources, which include: The units of analysis are individual politicians, civil societies, The Press, Labour Union, political partied as well as organized trade Unions, Economic Interest group and other politically conscious group within Nigeria. Refers to the process of developing or being developed. Refers to an ever shifting but always higher level equilibrium between the positive and negative elements within a society and the individual. At the inauguration, he tried as hard as he could to convince Nigerians that he meant well. Among other things, he said. In spite of this beautiful proclamation, he did not convinced most Nigerian, that the so called conference, the president personally appointed 50 persons while he allocated persons to his party, the almighty PDP on the rates of six delegates per state governor. In my own view, I argued that in spite of what ever was going on is to be outcome of political conference; it is an insult to well meaning Nigerians to call it national conference. Rather, it was PDP national convention that was dressed up with some unusual garbs that made it look as if it had something good for the entire Nigerians and not only PDP supporters. I recall what Gani Fawehinmi said about the so-called conference. That the man has never meant well for this country. For his third term plot to said through the president needed the endorsement of the national Assembly and two thirds of the state assemblies. Achieving this feat looked so impossible. However, since anything is possible in Nigeria. Gain argued that even if the National and State Assemblies endorsed him, it would still be difficult for him to make it. He said, if they take money destroy their integrity and do that Nigerians would not accept it, because it will be a problem. It would amount to tumultuous catastrophe. We have suffered for a long time and this country will not accept a sit tight agenda of Mr. President let him be ready to jail as many people as he could. I am 67,

I will do the unusual with many people in this country. He should be ready to roll out the tanks to kill as many people as he is and was used to in the past. We will not allow Mr. We knew it would and up that way. And so, that is not the main issue. One obvious example of such attempts was the smuggling into the working papers of the conference, by Jerry Gana, a secret document titled. Draft constitution to the constitution of the federal republic of Nigeria. The secret document raised so much dust because while section to the provisions of subsection 1 of the section, the president shall vacate his office at the expiration of a period of four years, section 2 Of the secret document recommended a single tenure of six years for the president. But in spite of all this the president and some of his men have consistently told us that he has no hidden agenda and that he is not going for the third tenure. For instance, in march , to douse the heat generated by this secret document, Olabode George, who was then the south, west national vice chairman of PDP, made the following statement: I went to state that by the grace of Almighty God, on 29 may, Later, he restated the same thing and explained: That constitution allows two terms of four years each. I have finished one term and the second term is going half. He told his audience: As we said earlier, he has failed so many time to march his words with actions and so most Nigerians have been finding it hard to trust his sincerity. While he says one thing his actions and the actions of some of his henchmen give the lie to whatever he says. The general feeling in Nigeria today is that anybody who trust Obasanjo does so at his own risk. That made it, very clear that is determined to stop at nothing but the third term plan. Referring to the secret document mentioned earlier, he said: But I want to assure you that the six year tenure has a popular support in the country. A lot of people have been clamouring for it before we began this conference, one of our problems in the nation is how the presidency will go round every part of the country. Everybody wants his of her areas to have this power so if we have the six-year tenure, it will even make it faster for this power to move around the various components of this country. Mbadiwe wanted us to believe that as far as the leadership of this country is concerned, the best thing that has happened to us is Obasanjo. In view of this, he reasoned that once the six year tenure was accepted, Obasanjo should be given the chance to start if retractively. In other words, he should rule the country for two more years, he said, would enable the president to complete the economic miracles he has purportedly started. Secondly, president Obasanjo will have enough time to carry out his numerous reforms because they need to take their riots. We are saying only Mr. President could do it. To derive his message home, he declared Mbadiwe a person, a non grata and dissociated Nigerian youths form his uncanny claims and activities. He wondered why the misguided image maker of the president had chosen to be a far cry of his father, Dr Kingsely Ozuomba Mbadiwe, who made his people proud as a patriotic politician.

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