

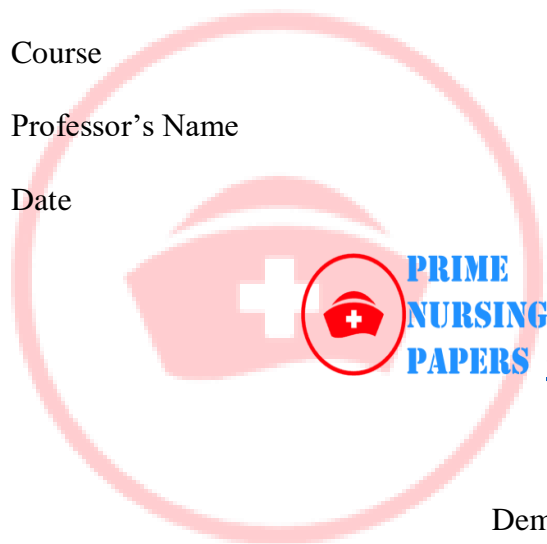
This is a sample paper, kindly use it for research and reference purposes ONLY to help write your own paper. To Order a plagiarism-free custom written paper on any topic ready for submission! Click this link <https://primenursingpapers.com/orders/>

Student's Name

Course

Professor's Name

Date



**PRIME
NURSING
PAPERS** www.primenursingpapers.com

Democratic Instability

Over the past decades, political studies have focused on democracy by identifying democratic regimes and what constitutes democracy. Empirical studies have identified three types of democracy including, liberal democracy, direct democracy, and pluralism democracy. The concept of democracy determines the set of rules that apply to the people or masses. Abraham Lincoln defined (1809-1865) described democracy as “government of the people, by the people, and for the people.”(Emerson 14). Accordingly, democracy is a system of government that the citizens have the power to make decisions regarding the national affairs by voting representatives.

The people under the federal government direct power to the government through representation involving periodic elections.

Although most regimes such as the Western Europe regime, were established on the principles of democracy, liberty, fundamental freedoms, respect for human rights, and the rule of law; over the past few years, these principles have been neglected contributing to democratic instability. **The fundamental demand for the core principles of democracy motivated individuals to stand against autocratic, abusive, and corrupt political systems. This led to mass democracy that gives people freedom and power to shape the national systems by advocating for justice, speaking out their mind, and protection of human rights. Mass democracy needs mass support that requires unity and cooperation of democracies (Emerson 67). For instance, democratic nations coming together in a union aimed to promote universal democracy. Through mass democracy, people vote based on their in public interest rather than the interest of the legislature. However, mass endorsement leads to democracy instability which threatens the middle class of the society, which forms a paradox of democracy (Lecture reading 4). In States that support mass democracy through populist policies that seek to secure the votes of the poorer majority, the middle-class individuals exhibit no inherent commitment to democratic ideals. In such conditions, several movements protest against the government and elected leaders, resulting in a military intervention that causes instability and damage to the development of the democratic principles. This paper**



examines the concept of democracy instability deriving experiences from literary sources and other course readings.

Development of democratic structures is dependent on the economic status of a state. Economic stability is the backbone of democracy that facilitates democracy and growth of the economy (Emerson 19). Several factors such as the financial crisis in international trade contribute to economic instability. Additionally, wars and political unrest caused by threats to national security such as terrorist attacks disrupt the economic status. Besides, natural calamities such as floods, earthquakes, and tornadoes result to the destruction of property with agricultural sector being the most affected. Natural disasters paralyze the economy which requires the contribution of the government to curb such parameters that lead to inflation. The failure of the government to

Prime Nursing Papers Expert Writers Can Help You Get A Better Grade and

[Hire Expert Writer](#)

Deliver Your Task on Time!

- ✓ **Affordable Rates**
- ✓ **Unique and 100% Plagiarism-free**
- ✓ **100% Privacy and Confidentiality**
- ✓ **Prime-Quality Papers**
- ✓ **Instructions and Rubric Followed**
- ✓ **Fast Turn-around- Short deadlines**

[Get Writing Help](#)



efficiently address the devastating economic conditions and social crisis is a sign of democracy instability (Patrol 87). Other sectors such as manufacturing and energy industries face a crisis that has adverse effects on economic development. When the economy becomes vulnerable, the economic activities and domestic activities of the citizens are disturbed. This leads to movements of the middle class who protest in streets while damaging public and private property which threatens national people and economic prosperity. Economic instability contributes to increased unemployment that affects since the government is unable to meet the employment needs of the people which indirectly weakens the democratic stability. Consequently, these factors lead to the decline in the gross domestic product. The prosperity of the global democracies depends on the economic growth rate. Economic instability leads to increased political volatility that affects the democratic structures. Mann suggests that global economic crisis in European democracies contribute to political instability through party fragmentation and electoral volatility (46). In European democracies where democracy is exercised through party system, it is imperative to inquire how the electorate can monitor the eligibility of political parties and the government representatives. Democratic instability reduces the responsiveness of the party government to the electorate which contributes to corruption and embezzlement of funds by the politicians.

Most countries, particularly third world nations, have many resources that government and the people depend on for the instruction to the gross domestic product. However, there exists



economic disparity amongst the upper class and the middle class. The middle class and the low class lack the capability and support to exploit the resources properly, whereas, the upper class can utilize the resources (Mann 28). Such situations contribute to economic disparity and income inequality with the upper class getting wealthier while the middle class depends highly on the wealthy upper class. The economic disparities contribute to the political interests and chaos as noted by Mann who describes the revolution in France during the eighteenth century (32). Economic instability is characterized by nations that have their national income and wealth dominated by private ventures, mostly controlled by affluent families in a rigid class structure. Although industrialization, globalization, and technology have contributed to increased wages for workers, some of their jobs have been replaced by machines thus increasing the unemployment rate. This economic disparity pattern has been disrupted by social chaos, economic depression, and the World War II. However, in the early twentieth century, most nations experienced the growth of welfare states, high taxes, bankruptcies, and inflation that contributed to democracy stability. The abject poverty of the middle-class results to rebellion through wars and terrorism that affects the democracy of a nation (Patron 102).

Mann put forward the concept of fascism in European democracies to support the proposition that democratic regimes are fragile (38). To expound on this notion, he supposedly asserts that democracy allows the mass people to express their diverse views to the political



government. Governments in democratic systems have a difficult time to pass laws and implement policies since the people have the power to control the activities of the government leaders. The people resist the demands of the government, particular policies regarding military service and taxes. However, to run a nation effectively, the government must mobilize the military service and pay the bills through taxes. Aristocratic and monarchy government systems have a greater opportunity for dealing with the political needs (Emerson 24). Besides, democracy gives power to the people which may lead to the social division by the government decisions and direction for and against given situations. When the direction of the government divides the people, possible problems may arise whereby the political situation may favor one social group to triumph over another. Also, the government may implement radical changes towards a given direction to support one group. Conversely, democratic regimes face challenges while trying to adopt effective and consistent public policies. Under specific political circumstances, the government may find it difficult to serve the common good of the public, resulting in public dissent, dissatisfaction, and ultimately democracy instability (Patroni 65). For this reason, democratic regimes are reluctant to use force against the citizens who oppose the rules of the government and power of the regime.

Kristrick asserts that democracy quality globally has eroded with the core principles of functioning democracies suffering qualitative erosion. Breakdown of the components of democracy threatens the political stability and good governance (Kristrick 56). Over the recent decade,



there has been a rise in the number of coups. For instance, states such as Fiji, Honduras, and Guinea, experienced governance under military power between 2006 and 2013. The military seized control by force which limits the democracy of the people. However, reforms have been implemented to restore back democracy to states that were under military power. These reforms have led to the rise of social movements and human rights associations such as Amnesty International (AI) that advocate for the restoration of democracy and abolishment of military rule (Patrol 31).

However, most nations are led by elected autocrats who hold no commitment to democracy. In such nations, it is difficult to conceptualize the conflicts between the government (politicians) and the people (Emerson 30). This notion adversely results in the paradox of democracy in which the middle class in many democratic regimes support the anti-democratic forces. Although the middle class is sizeable, they do not constitute a majority of the people; thus the elected leaders prioritize the interests of other groups at the expense of the middle class. Consequently, such political circumstances build public resentment that leads to protest movements by the middle class (Patrol 66). Additionally, the middle-class support anti-democratic reforms asserted by the military power. Although the military rule does not drive the nation towards democratic reforms, in most nations, the middle class who are against the democratic regimes support the efforts by the militaries. The middle class perceives that the



military may be agents of a democracy that might lead to economic equality by empowering the poor, less-educated, and the religious. Kirkpatrick posits that in the past twenty years, several studies in the developing world have indicated that middle-class citizens stirred in advance for military coups and used various mediums to express their support for the coup (121). The middle class suggests that democracy is fragile and deteriorating and thus they support anti-democratic forces.

The several threats to democracy contribute to democracy instability in nations such as France that was afflicted by war and revolution brought about the terrorism of the Islam religion. The revolution led to peaceful demonstrations in France and spread to other European cities in the eighteenth century. The protests and movements aimed to defend tolerance and freedom (Mason 34). Democracy instability is not the root of political problems that led to protests. The core root of the problem is the misuse of power by the elected representatives and misunderstanding of the citizens about their rights and freedoms. However, protests have threatened democracy regimes in Europe brought about by the rise of protest groups and terrorist attacks. Unity of the European regimes with other democracies is needed to counter the protests and threats by the wars and terrorist attacks. These movements and protest groups oppose the political unity and question the liberal social values that constitute a united, strong, and integrated nation. Notably, the terrorist groups and other protest movements advocate for conservatism.

It is pertinent to note that democracy is a gradual process that may take decades for most nations. Both the politicians and the civilians play a critical role in growth and development of democracy. It is the role of the citizens to elect leaders whom they perceive to represent their opinions and advocate for the needs of the public rather than personal interests. The politicians must respect the power delegated to them by the electorate through free elections. Meanwhile, democracy in Western Europe and other parts of the world is facing threats that require strategic approach before contributing to adverse effects. The government, comprising of the people and the politicians, must collaboratively shun anti-democratic activities such as autocracy and corruption. The leaders of the nation must be accountable for their roles in the specific institutions to ensure they work in conformity with the democratic principles and create awareness. Good governance is the core point of democracy. To resolve the problem of democratic instability, competent leaders who understand the importance of democracy is needed to comprehend the cause of democratic instability. Conclusively, nations need to work in partnership by making collective efforts to nurture democracy through foreign policies that promote international cooperation and interaction.

This is a sample paper, kindly use it for research and reference purposes ONLY to help write your own paper.

To Order a plagiarism-free custom written paper on any topic ready for submission!

Click this link <https://primenursingpapers.com/orders/>

Works Cited

Emerson, Peter. *Defining Democracy: Voting Procedures in Decision-Making, Elections and Governance*. Springer Science & Business Media, 2011.

Kurlantzick, Joshua. *Democracy in retreat: the revolt of the middle class and the worldwide decline of representative government*. Yale University Press, 2013.

Mann, Michael. *Fascists*. Cambridge University Press, 2004.

Patroni, Viviana. *The paradox of democracy in Latin America: ten country studies of division and resilience*. University of Toronto Press, 2011.



PRIME
NURSING
PAPERS