



Geneva Agape Foundation

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Democracies: Which Form of People's Participation?

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(CNIE) and Geneva Agape Foundation (GAF)**

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1. Four Forms of State

All on their one	All Citizens	Class of a few	One
1 Anarchy	2 Democracy	3 Oligarchy	4 Monocracy
1 No authority 2 Failed State	1 Direct Democracy 2 Representat. Democracy 3 Parliamentar. Monarchy	1 Aristocracy 2 Plutocracy 3 Technocracy 4 Kleptocracy 5 Gerontocracy 6 Synarchy 7 Theocracy	1 Dictatorship/ Tyranny 2 Absolute Monarchy 3 Theocracy

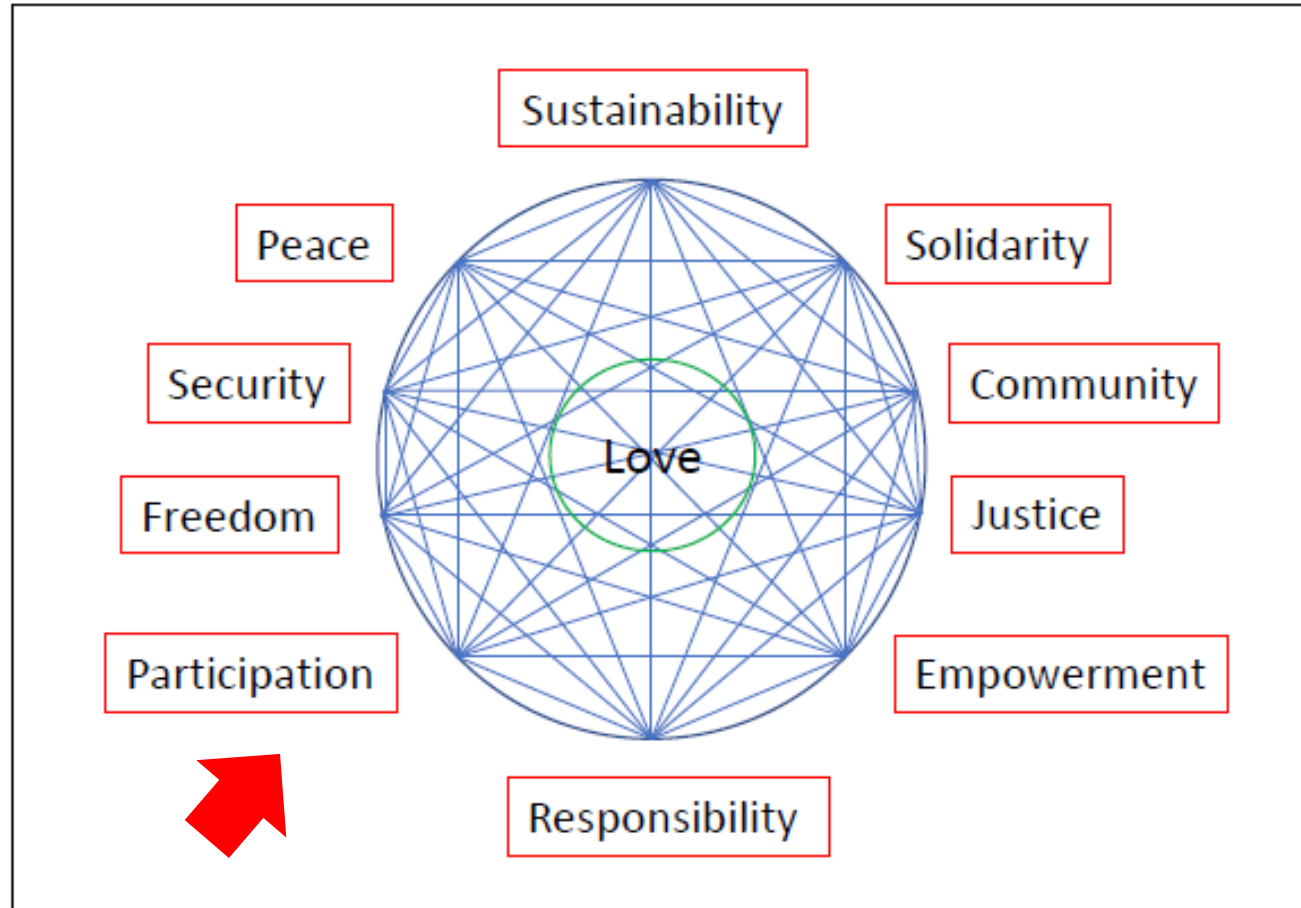
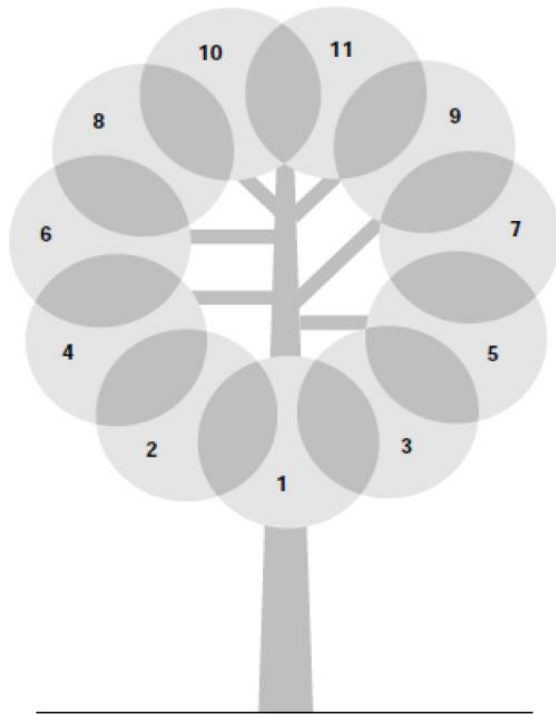
2. Four Forms of Democracies

Form of Democr.	Party	Characteristics	Advantages	Disadvantages
Direct Democracy e.g. Denmark	Multi-party	Large people's participation	Large participation	Demanding, slow
Representative Democracy e.g. USA, France	Multi-party	Citizens vote parliament	Possible also for large countries	Limited people's participation
Parliamentary Monarchy e.g. Bhutan	Multi-party, also possible in monoparty	Monarchy with Parliament	Combination of unifying authority and limited democracy	Potential abuse by monarch
Concordance Democracy e.g. Switzerland	Multi-party	All main parties in government	Peace, constant consensus	Only for small countries?

3. At the Centre: People's Participation

- At the Centre of all forms of democracy is the participation of people in decision-making
- The difference is, how they participate: directly or indirectly through representatives
- Direct democracy works mainly in small countries, reps. d. also in large countries
- Decisive is power-structure: two-party systems tend to polarization (winner takes all)
- One-party system allows mainly people's participation on lower/local level, comparable to parliamentary monarchy if strong party president with centralised competences.

4. Participation in the Values-Tree/Circle



Ch. Stueckelberger, Globalance, free download www.globethics.net/globalance, 172

5. Historical, Cultural, Religious, Economic, Time Factors/Conclusions

1. People's participation in direct and representative democracies, which exist around the world, strengthens human dignity, freedom of participation, productivity and peace.
2. Local people's participation combined with strong central authority in large nations is an effort to balance dignity through participation with unity of the nation.
3. Some cultures throughout history have not a tradition of people's participation, but strong belief in only authority and central power, which often violates human dignity.
4. «Electronic democracy» allows modern forms of people's participation with polls, signatures, social media.
5. Religious institutions like temples, monasteries or the Catholic church combine people's participation with 'one-party' power (Monks, Bishops/Pope).
6. Democracy is slower, but more stable than autocracy.

شكراً جداً (Shokran Gidan)

merci

baie dankie teşekkürler

ngiyabonga

thank you kealeboga

diolch yn

fawr धन्यवाद (Danyavad)

謝謝 (xiexie)

asante sana

Спасибо (spacibo)

danke

gracias Հնորհակալություն (shnorhakalut'yun)

grazie

adube

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obrigado/a