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POLITICAL SCIENCE IN TABLES AND CHARTS

Atlas of visual aids

Атлас наочного супроводу підготовлено у відповідності до програми курсу «Політологія». Матеріал поданий у конспективній схематичній формі й може бути використаний для підготовки до лекцій, практичних занять, у самостійній роботі, а також при підготовці до підсумкового модульного контролю.
Для іноземних студентів медичних спеціальностей.

Atlas of visual aids was prepared according to the programme of the course “Political Science”. Material is presented in the charts and can be used for the preparing to the lectures, practices, in independent work, and final module control.
For foreign students of medical specialties.

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REFERENCES
TOPIC 1

POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.1. Politics in human life

Many medical students think that “Political Science” is not necessary subject for them like future professionals. It is a serious misconception, because learning of this course helps:

- To form the outlook and deep understanding of the world by specialists with higher education
- In the upbringing of civic spirit and responsibility for the future of own state and the whole mankind
- In the understanding of current political processes
- In the formation of the ability to predict scenarios of political behavior for the whole society
- In the increasing of general level of human culture
- To protect the population with the help of political literacy from manipulations
- To form the skill of political debating

Politics, human-being and public health:
1.2. Politics is a social phenomenon

Main approaches for the definition of politics

- Institutional (the art of governance)
- Stratificational (struggle of the groups of interests)
- Substancional (Achievement and realization of authority)

Politics has many directions
Spheres of social life dependant of politics

Specific definitions of “Politics”:

in the formation and targeting the aims and directions of social development, organization and management of societal life
1.3. Subject, method and functions of “Political Science”

Subject of “Political Science” consists of a complex of political problems both in theoretical and practical aspects. There are two approaches for the definition of its subject:

**Approaches to the subject**

- **Universal synthetic**
  - Generalization of political knowledge from all social sciences

- **Analytic and conceptual**
  - Clear allocation of actual political problems

- **Political Science studies:**
  - Political system of society, its structure and functions
  - Political patterns and their practical realization in social life
  - Regularities and principles of formation, functioning and development of different political systems
  - Mechanisms of action and manifestations of that regularities in human activity, social communities, classes, nations, and states

**Object and subject of Political Science**

Society is an object

Political system is a subject
Subject of “Political Science”

In a wide sense
- Political system of society

In narrow sense
- Essence of authority and its institutes

Methods of “Political Science”

Methods of research

General Scientific
- Dialectic
  - Political processes, their formation and development

Special
- Systematic
  - A holistic approach, understanding of interdependence of structural elements of political system
Special methods

**Comparative method** is based on the comparison of political processes and deep analysis of them from general and particular approaches, regularities and randomness, etc.

**Empirical sociological method** allows to use of sociological research methods, and analyse the factors of real political life. There are some approaches, which depend on the object of research:
- institutional one studies political institutes, content, organization and functioning of authority;
- approach researches the development of political processes and political activity (active one);
- sociological approach investigates mutual influence of politics on the individual, social groups.

**Behavioral method** is based on the analysis of individual and social groups' political behavior. Psychological motives are domimative factor in this case.

**Historical method** fixes political events and facts in chronological order, investigates their development, and researches past, present and future links.

**Functions of “Political Science”:**

- **Cognitive-outlook one**
  - development of direction, strategy and tactics of state management

- **Methodological one**
  - formation of knowledge, points of view, understanding of political processes and phenomena

- **Educational one**
  - formation of political consciousness
TOPIC 2

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

2.1. Political thought of the Ancient World

Political activity and political thought started to form in human society from the ancient time.

**Causes of politics formation:**

- private property on factors of production
- at this basis subdivision of society into social strata and formation of statehood
- necessity of legal state government and formation of the appropriate authority institutes

**Authority pyramid by vizier Ptakhetten (Ancient Egypt):**
Main categories of Confucius’s political doctrine

- Man of genuine merit ('gentleman')
- Philanthropy
- Ritual
- Reverence

State management by Confucius
Subdivision of states into «right» and «wrong» by Plato and Aristotle:

**Forms of government by Plato**
- Right: Monarchy, Aristocracy, Democracy
- Wrong: Timocracy, Oligarchy

**Forms of government by Aristotle**
- Right: Monarchy, Aristocracy, Polity
- Wrong: Tyranny, Oligarchy, Democracy

Authority pyramid in the ideal state by Plato
Forms of government by Marcus Tullius Cicero:

*Forms of government*

- Monarchy
- Aristocracy
- Democracy
- Mixed form

Are right at the legal basis

2.2. Political ideas of the Middle Ages

*Political thought of the Middle Ages*

- Oriental (East)
- European

Correlation of secular and spiritual authority

Aurelius Augustine

- Priority of Church authority

Thomas Aquinas

- Priority of secular authority
Main points of Niccolò Machiavelli's doctrine:

- Authority is not the divine institute, it is a result of activity of absolutely real earthly powers.
- Authority can not and should not submit to the principles of Christian morality.
- In politics there are "natural causes" and "useful rules", which let "to take into account own abilities", to foreknow the events and react on them.
- The main stimulus of human behavior is interest, which encourages egoism and for the limitation of it it is necessary to have the supremacy of a state.
- A form of the state depends on the balance of powers in society and conditions of development.
- State defines the political situation in society: relations of authority and submission, organized political authority, existence of justice, legal activity of a state, etc.

2.3. Political thought of the New Age

Main problems of the political thought of the New Age
Doctrine of the Enlightenment

State by Thomas Hobbes

Strong authority ↔ Peace and prosperity
Weak authority ↔ War of all against all

Separation of authority by John Locke

Legislative Executive Federative
Agreements by J. Locke

- Social agreement
  - State formation
- Governmental agreement
  - Authority establishment
  - Change of authority in the case of a break

Division of authority by Charles-Louis de Montesquieu

- Executive
  - Monarch
  - Government
- Legislative
  - Parliament
- Judicial
  - Independent court
  - Aristocratic Chamber
According to Montesquieu combination of powers leads to:

- Tyrannical laws
- Arbitrariness

Hierarchy of authority actors according to the theory of a civil agreement by Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Optimum state by J.-J. Rousseau
Lines of development by Immanuel Kant
Civil society by G. Hegel

Supreme authority over all social structures belongs to the monarch

Organizational division of powers by Hegel
Theory and practice of Marxism

Authority of post-capitalist society

In theory
- Dictatorship of the proletariat
- Civil self-government
- Direct and universal democracy

In practice
- Dictatorship of the proletariat
- Party is a vanguard
- Worthy class
- Headman

Superstructure (Politics)
Basis (Economic model)

Marxist theory of superstructure and basis
2.4. Formation of Ukrainian political thought

Content of «Rus’ka Pravda»

"Yaroslav's Pravda"

"Yaroslavychy's Pravda"

"Rus'ka Pravda"

Constitution by Pylyp Orlyk (1710)

Principles

Sovereignty
Democratic rights
Division of powers
Social guarantees

Influence of Patriotic war (1812) onto political consciousness

Patriotic war (1812)
Extension of revolutionary ideas
Elimination of serfdom and autocracy, federal structure
Political ideas of Cyril and Methodius brotherhood

Goals

- Formation of the Christian Union of Slavic republics
- Preservation of the right for sovereign democratic republics for all Slavic nations
- Elimination of serfdom and absolutism
- Spread of Christian social system in the whole world

Branches of power

- President
- Sejm (Parliament)

Ways of social ideal achievement

- Reforms
- Enlightenment
- Christian homilies
- Moral perfection of people
Populist trend in social-political thought in Ukraine

Mykola (Nickolai) Kostomarov (1817-1885)
- Elimination of serfdom and absolutism
- Formation of Christian republics with a president and sejm at their head
- Formation of Union of Slavic republics at the basis of:
  - equality;
  - unified financial system;
  - foreign policy;
  - army;
  - combined power of president and congress (parliament);
  - democratism;
  - spread of Christian ideology;
  - development of cultural and religious ties

Volodymyr (Vladimir) Antonovych (1834-1908)
- Condemnation of "Polish period" in Ukrainian history
- Denial of Ukrainians' desire for statehood
- Designation onto federative-autonomy for Ukrainians and harmful ties with Russia
- Maintained South-Western Slavic federalism

Mykhailo (Mikhail) Drahomanov (1841-1895)
- Asserted the idea of federalism and hromadas' (community) socialism
- Central authority organs have to coordinate the social and political life
- Local self-government should play an important part
- Evolutionary path of reformation
- From his point of view culture had an exceptionl importance on this way
- West-European orientation of the development
- Constitutionalism and equality of rights
Political conceptions of interwar period (1917–1939)

**New populist trend**
(M. Hrushevsky, R. Lashchenko, S. Shelukhin)
- Welfare and rights are the highest criteria of the estimation of political system
- Federative relations of Ukraine with politically and economically tied states
- Ukrainian statehood has to be built on definite principles:
  - relying on the own values;
  - priority of a human-being interests in front of the State;
  - priority of the interests of working people;
  - priority of social interests over national ones;
  - liberation from capitalist exploitation

**Conservative one**
(V. Lypynsky, S. Tomashevsky, V. Kuchabsky)
- Self-importance of individual and ethical basis of honour and dignity are the highest criteria of the estimation of political system
- Priority of state interests over interests of nation
- Support of own traditions, political experience and history
- Constitutional monarchy is the most appropriate form of government
- Weakness of people and absence of elite are the causes of lost statehood
- Only during the independece there is the chance for state-building

**National-state one**
(S. Dnistryansky, S. Rudnytsky, V. Starosol'sky)
- National and state interests (with priority of nation) are the highest criteria of the estimation of political system
- Republic-democratic statehood is the inherent for Ukrainian nation
- Realization of national idea and psychology are the essence of nation
- Protection of the right for autonomy and independence
3.1 Political system of society, its structure and functions

Sub-systems of political system

- Institutional one (subjects of politics)
- Cultural-ideological (spiritual unity of society)
- Normative one (legal support)
- Information-communicative (interconnection of political system and society)

Components of political system

- Political institutes
- Political relations
- Political means

Kinds (types) of political systems

- Authoritarian ones
  - State control over all spheres of society
- Democratic ones
  - Public control of state activity
Functions of political system

- definition of aims, tasks and ways of development
- mobilization of society for the solution of necessary tasks
- support of the ruling class or social group's interests
- provision of definite level of protection and satisfaction of the other classes and groups' interests
- correlation of classes and social groups' interests to the universal ones
- regulative-administrative influence on the links of political, economical, social and other systems and spheres of society
- support of stability of social development in general
- protection of social interests and security of society in the interstate relations
- formation of political consciousness of citizens and involving them into political participation and political activity
3.2 Authority. Kinds of authority. Ways of getting the power

Elements of authority

- Actor (subject of power)
- Object of power
- Means of power
- Process of power

Peculiarities of political power (authority)

- Ability and readiness of a subject of authority to realize its political will
- Comprehension, awareness and understanding of political needs of society, political interests and goals
- Existence of political organizations, through which the subject of authority realizes political activity
- Occupation of the whole political space by interrelations of a big variety of political subjects
- Support of social domination of the subject of authority
Essential features of authority (political power)

Sovereignty
- Supremacy of a definite actor

Will
- Presence of conscious actor, which has the political aim, ability to realize it, and determined to achieve this goal

Authority
- Avowed influence of the subject of political power

Coercion
- Realization of the actor's will at the basis of using or threat of use of force

Peculiarities of public authorities

Public authority is a form of political power, expresses the will of economically and politically domimative community, founded on the specific coercive apparatus, has monopoly for adoption of laws and other legal dispositions, compulsory for the whole population of a state.

Public character

Mandatory government orders for the population

Monopoly for legal consolidation of power

Monopoly for the coercive apparatus

Sovereign territory
3.3. Political regimes. Kinds of political regimes.
Transition from totalitarianism to democracy

Components of political regime by Jean-Louis Quermonne:
Classification of political regimes

According to the method of production

- Socialist
- Mixed
- Capitalist
  - Prosocialist
  - Procapitalist

According to the method of exercising power

- Liberal
- Mixed
- Authoritarian
  - Democratic
  - Autocratic
According to ruling elite

According to the level of democracy
Characteristic features of authoritarian and democratic regimes

Authoritarian regime
- Limitation of the activity of representative bodies
- Strict obedience for power
- Violation of the laws by power
- Prohibition or restriction of the opposition
- Despotism and wide use of violence
- Closed and a position of strength in international relations

Democratic regime
- Active and sovereign activity of representative bodies of power
- Equality of citizens in rights and freedoms
- Constitution is a legal basis
- Legal opposition
- Government depends of the elections
- Individual and minority rights
- Fair and competitive regular elections

Transition from totalitarianism to democracy

Progressive and sequential conversion
Control over democracy
Widening of social basis
Liberation from ideocracy
Authoritarianism
TOPIC 4
STATE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

4.1. Essence of a state
Main signs of a state

Approaches to the definition of a state
Ways of getting the authority

- Elections
  - Democratic
  - Non-democratic
    - Selection of candidates

- Force
  - Revolution
  - Counter-revolution
  - Upheaval
  - Military plot
    - State one
    - Palatial one
    - Putsch
    - The military conspiracy

Theories of state origin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theologian one</th>
<th>State is God's imperative, authority is God's institute</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patriarchal one</td>
<td>State is a big family, &quot;pater familias&quot; is a head of it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negotiation one</td>
<td>Formation of a state is a result of agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forcible one</td>
<td>State is a result of the conquest of weak states by strong ones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social-economic one</td>
<td>State is a result of division of labour and wealth inequality</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Functions of a state

State forms of government

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**Forms of government**

- Republic
  - Presidential
  - Parliamentary
  - Mixed
- Monarchy
  - Absolute
  - Dualistic
    - Parliamentary-presidential
    - Presidential-parliamentary
  - Constitutional (parliamentary)
Forms of state structure

Typology of states

Classification according to:

- **Form of government**
  - monarchy
  - republic

- **Priority functions**
  - military (constabulary)
  - legal
  - welfare state

- **Administrative-territorial organization**
  - unitary
  - federation
  - confederation

- **Political regime**
  - democracy
  - authoritarian
  - totalitarian

- **Social and economic nature**
  - slave
  - feudal
  - bourgeois
  - socialist

- **Stability of the political life**
  - stable
  - unstable
Factors providing specific position of a state in political system

**Factors**
- State is an official representative of the population
- National sovereignty
- Guarantee and protection of human rights
- Satisfaction of social needs
- Supremacy and sovereignty of authority
- Adoption of legal norms

Structure of a state

**Separation of powers**

- Legislative institutions
- Executive and administrative bodies
- Judicial bodies

Structure of a state according to functions

**According to functions**

- Bodies managed internal function
  - Policing and security
    - Police, court, prosecutor's office, etc.
  - Social and economic regulation
    - Financial-tax unit, communication, utilities, transportation
  - Spiritual production
    - Educational and cultural institutions, mass-media, etc.

- Bodies managed external function
  - Military forces, intelligence service, diplomatic corps
4.2. Legal state

Conditions of the rule of law

Main principles of legal state
4.3 Civil society

Foundations of civil society

*Civil society* is a totality of relations and institutions out of the political state structure, which help the individual to satisfy economical, cultural, legal, social, national, religious, and other needs and interests.

**Foundations**

- **Economical**
  - Mixed economy
  - Different forms of ownership
  - Regulated market relations

- **Political**
  - Decentralization of power
  - Separation of powers
  - Political pluralism
  - Access of citizens to participation in government and public affairs

- **Spiritual**
  - The absence of a monopoly for one ideology or outlook
  - Freedom of conscience (worship)
  - Civility, high level of spirituality and morality

- Rule of law and equality of all citizens
Characteristic features and principles of civil society functioning

**Civil society**

**Characteristic features**

- The presence in a society of free owners of the means of production
- Developed democracy
- Legal protection of citizens
- A high level of civic culture

**Principles of functioning**

- Equality of forms of the ownership for the means of production
- Individuals' freedom and independence
- Sovereignty and supremacy of people
- Awareness of citizens about the activities of the state and society
- Freedom to shape a public opinion
- Rigor and validity of the laws execution
Conditions of formation of civil society

**Economical ones**
- Variety and equality of forms of ownership
- Creation of legal field for independent employment
- State regulation of market

**Political ones**
- Real rights and freedoms of individual
- Equal access of citizens to their participation in public affairs

**Social ones**
- Equality of social strata
- Solidarity and partnership between them
- Strengthening of the "middle class"

**Spiritual ones**
- Freedom of outlook and ideological points
- Pluralism of ideas and thoughts
- Humanism
- Rationalism
- Tolerance

Civil society by G. W. F. Hegel and K. Marx

**Georg Hegel**
Totality of private individuals, classes, groups and institutes, relations between them are regulated by civil law, and which are not depended on the political state directly. Basis – proprietary interests → conflicts → interference of a state → political management through the legal system

**Karl Marx**
The form of bourgeois state is based on the private property. All the human rights are based on the egoistic interest. Citizens of a civil society are following their own interests
5.1 Political party, its essence and role in society.

One-party and multiparty systems

Role of parties in social-political life

Causes of political parties’ formation

Transition from one social-political formation to another
Deepening and strengthening of social stratification contradictions
Dissatisfaction with the existing system and the desire to change it
Accumulation of general social and global conflicts
Ethnic, religious, national and cultural contradictions
Logic of political parties’ formation

Transition from feudalism to capitalism
New economic system
Necessity of a new political system
Formation of new political forces

Political stratification of society
New contradictions
Political organizations and their decisions

Dissatisfaction of certain social groups
Need for organization
Formation of political organizations

Ethnic contradictions
Religious opposition
Favorable conditions for a political organization
Radical parties
Signs of political party

**Target**
is conquering and realization of power either alone or in coalition

**Association**
of people from the local level to the international one

**Ideology**
provider with a special vision of the world and human nature

**Provision of social support**

Ways of parties’ creation in modern conditions

- **Ways**
  - Union around parliamentary group of deputies
  - At the basis of social movement or block
  - By the way of creation of a secret group of conspirators
  - At the basis of election committees in the process of popularization of a candidate and his/her platform
Determinants of the party place in the political system

Classification of parties

According to inner-party activity and means of work
- Democratic
- Authoritarian

According to the orientation of political programmes and means of influence on political system
- Left-wing parties
- Centrist ones
- Right-wing ones
Functions of political parties

Inner functions (organization of the work)
- Set of party members
- Formation of party funds
- Formation of governing bodies
- Creation and organization of the primary organizations
- Holding meetings, conferences, congresses
- Selection of leaders and their extension into the power structures
- Theoretical work
- Ideological work
- Propaganda
- Participation in elections
- Support of the connection of masses with state bodies
- Institutionalization of political participation of the population
- Change of spontaneous forms of struggle for organized ones
- Struggle against the political apathy of citizens
- Organization of support for political leaders

External ones (organization of support)
Classification of party systems

Party systems

One-party (non-competitive)

Totalitarian-despotic
Comprehensive party control
Democratic
Public control
With one dominative party
One party in authority
Two-party
Two parties are in power bodies simultaneously
Multiparty
Coalition winner got authority

Multiparty (competitive)

Characteristic features of partocracy

Replacement of self-organization by the party leadership
Formation of party bureaucracy
Nomenclature principle of recruitment
Substitution of democracy by party leadership
Crisis of power, loosing of authority
5.2 Social and political movements

Peculiarities of social-political movements

Aimed at changing or perfection of power bodies by exerting pressure on them

Probability of rebirth into a party

Political movements

They are a form of expression of the will of social communities and their organizations

They use political means of influence

Main causes of the formation of social-political movements

- Protracted crisis in all spheres of public life
- Dissatisfaction of certain groups by social development's goals
- Crisis of spiritual life
- Worsening of financial situation for the population
- Alienation of power from the people
- Deterioration of the environment, living and labor conditions

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Classification of social and political movements

According to social basis:
- labour
- peasant
- bourgeois
- national
- popular
- definite social groups
- revolutionary
- counter-revolutionary
- reformist
- conservative
- long-term
- short-term
- momentary
- well-organized
- weak-organized
- spontaneous
- communist
- socialist
- liberal
- clerical
- other

According to the exist formation:

According to the terms of targeting:

According to the form of organization:

According to the target:
Peculiarities of the Popular Front like a form of mass social-political movement
TOPIC 6
POLITICAL ELITE AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

6.1. Political elite and peculiarities of Ukrainian political elite
Typology of elites according to the functions

Historical concepts of elite

By Confucius
noble power

By Plato
aristocrats of the spirit

By N.Machiavelli, T.Carlyle, F.Nietzsche
highest part of society

By R.Michels, G.Mosca, V. Pareto
group of organized minority, got the real power
Definition of political elite

- In wide sense
  - Ruling elite
    - Organized minority of society
    - Internally differentiated, but highly cohesive group
    - Has leadership qualities
    - Prepared to perform management functions
    - Held senior positions in public institutions
    - Directly or indirectly influences on the decision-making power
    - Concentrates the power of the state
    - Occupies the command top in the management of a state

- In narrow sense
  - Specialized social group

Peculiarities of specific character of Ukrainian political elite

- Exists independently from the public control
- Imperfection of the legal system and the weakness of the legal culture of the political elite
- Causes of mistrust for elite
- Irresponsibility of authority in front of society for the fulfilment of programme promises
- Lack of purposeful system of training a new type of intellectuals as a source of formation of the elite
6.2. Political leadership and its variety

Approaches to the definition of political leadership

- **L. Edinger**: Constant priority influence on the part of certain persons to the whole society, organization or group.
- **L. Downton**: Leadership implies a hierarchical structure of society and the human condition in it.
- **J. Oppenheimer, N. Frolikh**: Leadership is a special kind of business, carried on the political market.
- **V. Amelin, E. Batalov**: Political leader is a symbol of unity and the example of political behavior who can realize social interests through the power.

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The most important qualities of leader

- Will
- Purposefulness
- Persistence
- Popularity
- Ability to generate ideas
- Ability to enthrall the masses
- Confidence
- Competence
- High level of responsibility
- Ability to realize own skills

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Types of leaders according to the mean of legitimacy and kind of political consciousness

**According to the mean of legitimacy**
- Traditional
  - type
  - monarch
- Rational-legal
  - elected in democratic way
- Charismatic
  - has an extraordinary qualities

**According to the kind of political consciousness**
- Conservative
  - does not want social changes
- Reformative
  - realizes changes through the reforms
- Revolutionary
  - demands fundamental rebuild of society

Modern typology of leaders

- **Bannermen**
  - have own vision of reality and attractive ideal, encouraged masses (Mahatma Gandhi, V. Lenin)
- **Attendants**
  - aspire to play the part of mouthpiece of his supporters' interests (L. Brezhnev, V. Putin)
- **Tradesmen**
  - can share by their ideas and plans in a very attractive way
  - can convince citizens in the advantages of their variants,
  - make people «buy» those ideas
  - engage masses to the realization of plans (American presidents)
- **Firemen**
  - oriented onto actual social problems,
  - such leader cannot offer and realize an effective variants of solution of social problems (B. Yeltsin, H. Truman)

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Cult of personality

- Unlimited economical power
- Illimitable social power
- Absolute political power
- Total personal dependence of submittal staff from the leader's grace

Idolatry and blind obedience

Causes for outrage and despotism
TOPIC 7
POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND POLITICAL CULTURE. POLITICS AND MORALITY

7.1. Political consciousness: essence, structure, functions
Definition of political consciousness

- Theoretical points of view
- Homely points of view

Social group, individual ones

Reflect authority relations and political interests of subjects, their attitude to political phenomena

Ways of political consciousness formation

- Individual’s critical reasoning of social reality
- Emotional aggregation
- Inclusion to the existent ideas at the conscious basis
Action mechanism of political consciousness

Levels of political consciousness

- Emotional
- Empirical
- Valueable
- Subconscious
- Rational
- Theoretical
- Conscious
- Normative

- Reception
- Understanding

- Authority and political life's phenomena
  - Power and its structures
  - Political parties
  - Political movements and organizations
  - Political persons
  - Political processes
  - Political actions
  - Others

Levels

- Homely
- Empirical
- Theoretical

Homely: Emotional-rational understanding of reality. Political consciousness does not enter the essence of political processes.

Empirical: It is formed on the basis of conscious and analysed political observations over the processes and events by the participants.

Theoretical: It is based on the knowledge of regularities of political development, ideas and goals of political forces, their role and influence in society.
Functions of political consciousness

Cognitive one
- reflects the essence of political processes, ideas and aims of their participants in the intellectual human activity

Educational one
- infuses to the people's civic activity social and political set

Ideological one
- characterizes the individual, social group, and society's ability for the protection of definite ideas, interests, and targets

Communicative one
- provides the interaction of political actors and authority

Forecasting one
- demonstrates the ability of a person to forecast the variants of future political development
Methods of outcrop and research of public opinion

Public opinion exhibits through

- Sociological quizzes
- Declaration of will

During the elections and referendums
During mass actions

Kinds of political consciousness

According to social functions

- Conservative
- Reformist
- Revolutionary
- Practical
- Theoretical

By the attitude to freedoms

- Democratic
- Authoritarian
7.2. Political culture and its role in political life of society

Definition of political culture

Political culture

- imbodied into a practice of political activity
- is a totality of relatively stable political notions, convictions, and orientations
- caused norms, rules and style of political actor's behaviour

Political cultures in society

- Dominative
  - dominates
- Subcultures
  - private, isolated cultures
- Counter-cultures
  - differences in points of view
Kinds of political culture

Marxist typology

Slaveholding

Feudal

Capitalist

Socialist

By J. Wiatr

Slaveowner society

Traditional culture

Feudal society

Democratic culture

Bourgeois society

Autocratic (Caesarian) culture

By S. Verba and G. Almond

Patriarchal

is limited by the frames of own community, absence of any interest to the politics

Homageric

strong orientation onto the political system, weak political activity

Activist

strong orientation onto the political system, high level of political activity
Mechanism of individual political culture

7.3 Politics and morality

Definition of morality like a component of political system

Contemporary points of view onto the correlation of politics and morality
TOPIC 8
PERSONALITY AND POLITICS

8.1. Identity and authority. Human rights
Conceptions of the man's place in political life of the Ancient world

- Protagoras
  - Man is a measure of things

- Confucius
  - Paternalistic conception
    - State is one united family
    - Dominator is a father of family (pater familias)
    - Person has no rights and fully obeys the authority

- Plato
  - Totalitarian one
    - State is a highest power, forces into application the unanimous point of view, collectivism, brings under regulations and directs human life
    - Human being is an object of power, absolutely separated from politics

- Aristotle
  - Proto-liberal one
    - Human being is a political creature, and both object and subject of politics
    - State is higher than individual
    - Person and his/her family have "autonomy" in the state
Liberal conception of man’s place in political life

Personality like a subject and an object of politics

Political personality
Political immobility

is a voluntary exclusion, alienation from political life, which manifests in:

- political apathy
- indifference to political events and promotions
- political passivity

Forms of political immobility

Absenteeism
- Refusal to take part in the elections

Conformism
- Adaptation to the existing order, unscrupulousness

Social apathy
- Social indifference, lack of interest
Basic forms of political participation

- Participation in political parties, social-political movements and other political organizations
- Work in state bodies
- Participation in activities in support or opposition to authority
- Participation in political actions, meetings, demonstrations, strikes, etc.
- Appeal to the state authorities, and mass media with initiative proposals or critics of the government, and etc.
- Production and dissemination of political information
- Information participation: reading of political press, watching political TV programmes and listening to the political radio ones
- Mass participation in political life (elections, referendums, discussion of political projects)

The most important elements of the structure of the International Bill of Human Rights

- 1948: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- 1959: Declaration of the Rights of the Child
- 1981: Declaration on the Elimination of all Forms of Intolerance and Discrimination
- 1984: Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
8.2. Political socialization

Components of political socialization

Phases of political socialization

*Transmission* of accumulated social and political experience, knowledge, symbols, values, norms and patterns of behaviour from society to the individual, and his/her adaptation to the conditions of political life.

*Interiorization* is an adoption by a person of political values and attitudes, norms and patterns of political behaviour; formation of beliefs; further development and motivation of political activity.

Kinds of political socialization

- **Harmonious**: Respectful dialogue of authority and individual
- **Pluralistic**: Liberal traditions of perception of values and other political sub-cultures
- **Conflict**: Exclusion of other political cultures
- **Hegemonic**: Entry into political life only on the basis of recognition of class, religious, or ideological
TOPIC 9
POLITICAL CONFLICTS AND CRISES

9.1. Definition of «political conflict»

Sciences, which investigate problems of conflicts and crises

Definition of political conflict

- Political conflict
- is a clash, confrontation of political subjects
- caused by opposition of
- the main subject of which are big social groups
- political interests, values and points of view
Phases of political conflict development

Social tension

Sharpening of social tension, transition from latent (hidden stage) to the open one

Solution (partial or full)

Stages of social tension

1. The growth of protests in society: demonstrations, meetings, strikes with demands of the resignation of the government, the President, or dissolution of the parliament, and policy changes.

2. Sharpening of contradictions between authority branches (direct or indirect block of parliamentary activity or the initiatives of definite branch of authority).

3. Split within the ruling elite up to the direct confrontation.

Second phase of the conflict development

Awareness of motives of conflict parties.

Caused the formation of opposite interests, aims and values.
Political crisis at the second phase of the conflict development

- Political crisis is based on the unresolved conflict situations
- is a mass dissatisfaction by the activity of ruling groups, and their disability to solve the problems
- is a loss of the confidence of the masses to state and political figures, governments, ruling parties, etc.

Settlement of the conflict at the third stage

- Settlement of the conflict
- changing of the objective situation
- subjective, psychological rethinking
- changing of subjective image of the situation, which have warring parties
Variants of settlement

**Total**
- Stop of the conflict and satisfaction of the interests of warring parties
- Psychological setting onto the fighting is changed by the orientation on co-operation

**Partial**
- Inner sources for the future opposition are preserved
- Just conflict behaviour has changed (it is constrained by the conflict parties)

Conditions for conflict resolution

- **Settlement**
  - Mutual interest in overcoming of contradictions at the basis of recognition of interests of both conflict parties
  - Timely and accurate identification of the causes of the conflict (identification of contradictions, interests and targets)
  - Search for ways to overcome the conflict (direct dialogue of parties, negotiations through the intermediary, negotiations with the participation of a third part, etc.)
9.2. Typology of political conflicts. Ethno-political conflict

Typology of conflicts according to the cause
Other kinds of conflicts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>According to the scope and levels of manifestation</th>
<th>According to structure and organization of political regime</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• external</td>
<td>• horizontal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• internal</td>
<td>• vertical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>According to the level of publicity</th>
<th>According to the duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• open</td>
<td>• short-term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• closed</td>
<td>• long-term</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ethno-political conflict is characterized by:

- high level of political action
- participation of social movements
- mass riots
- separatist uprisings
- civil war
9.3. Functions of political conflicts. Means and methods of their regulation

Approaches to the nature of political conflicts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approaches to the definition of the nature of political conflicts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conflict is a disorder, trauma, anomaly of social life (E. Durkheim, T. Parsons)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pre-conditions and causes of ethno-political conflicts
Functions of political conflicts

- **Integration**
  - Political conflict helps to form new political unities, and new constructive political forces

- **Information**
  - Exchange by information stimulates actions, which lead to the control over the situation and help to overcome the contradictions in political processes

- **Innovation**
  - New state institutions are formed under the influence of conflict, new laws and legal norms are adopted, and the old ones are eliminated

Forms of regulation and settlement of conflicts

- **Warning of open forms of conflicts, and violence prevention**

- **Creation of such conditions under which parties of the conflict agree to the "rules of the game", and according to which they would like to settle their conflict**

- **Minimizing the degree of social stimulation caused by the conflict in the neighbouring areas of public life, in order not to provoke other shocks**
10.1. Essence and the aim of elections. Main principles of democratic elections

**Definition of elections**

**Elections**

are the mean of authority formation and other governing bodies at the basis of the will of society by voting

**Social aim of elections**

- Promotes changes in society, and correct the direction of social development
- Institute of legitimacy for the political system and political regime
- Integration of a big variety of views and common political will formation
- The channel of presentation interests of different social groups in state bodies
- Is the main form of sovereignty
- Is the mean of democratic change of political elites
- Is the mean of political socialization of the population, and development of political consciousness
- Is one of the most effective forms of control over the institutes of power

**Kinds of referendums**

**Referendum**

is a direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal

**Constitutional**

result is adoption of a new constitution, a constitutional amendment

**Legislative**

the subject of such kind of referendum is a law, status of the state or the fate of the territory
Definition of suffrage

Suffrage

is a totality of judicial norms, regulating the electoral process

with the help of which:

- status of the citizen in elections,
- organization and conduct of elections,
- relationship between voters, electoral bodies and officials,
- the order of deputies’ withdrawing, who did not fulfill the task are defined.

The most common voting qualifications

Voting qualifications

Religious

Age

Capability

Moral

Residential

Property

Sexual
Democratic principles of suffrage

**Universal character**
- all the citizens have the right to elect and to be elected

**Equality**
- each elector has just one vote

**Secrecy of elections**
- means that a decision of individual voter should not be famous for anyone

**Direct voting**
- means that the voter makes a decision himself for each candidate to the official body

Principles of democratic elections

**Freedom of choice**

**Periodicity and regularity**

**There is a true choice, and alternative candidates**

**Equality of candidates**

**Competition of rivals**
10.2. Electoral systems
Kinds of electoral systems

Electoral systems
- Proportional
  - State level
- Mixed
  - In multi-mandate electoral districts
- Majority
  - Absolute majority (50% + 1 vote)
  - Relative majority (just for 1 vote more)

Advantages and disadvantages of majority system

**Advantages**
- Electors vote for the definite candidate
- There are wider abilities for the formation of stable and effective government that may be reached through the distribution of mandates between big and well-organized parties, which led their candidates to the parliament
- All districts are represented in official bodies

**Disadvantages**
- There is a big probability of manipulation by the electorate’s will through the corruption or the administrative pressure;
- A big part of electorate (sometimes more than 50%) has no any presentation in official bodies (this point is weakening its legitimacy)
Advantages and disadvantages of proportional system

**Advantages**
- There is a chance of presentation of the interests for national, religious, and other social minorities in parliament and state bodies.
- The real picture of the alignment of political forces is presented in the state bodies.
- Parties get places in the parliament according to the number of received votes.

**Disadvantages**
- Members of parliament more dependent from their parties and their leaders than from the electorate.
- The contact between the electorate and members of parliament is weak.
- Political forces that do not have the support from the majority of the population can appear in the state bodies.
- Lesser stability of the government, because of the difficulties in the formation of coalitions.

10.3. Basic procedures of the electoral process

**Order of procedures**

- Procedures:
  - Appointment of elections
  - Establishment of electoral bodies
  - Registration of candidates
  - Registration of voters
  - Organization of constituencies, districts, and electoral pools
  - Agitational-propagandistic company
  - Process of votation
  - Summarizing and transformation of votes into mandates
TOPIC 11
SOCIAL POLICY OF A STATE.
HEALTH CARE

11.1. Making of state policy in health care and medicine
System of state medicine in the Ancient Rome

Before 30-s B.C.
- Private doctors
- Private medicine

From 30-s A.D.
- Military doctors
- Military medicine

From the mid. 50-s A.D.
- Archiatry doctors, independent doctors
- State, public and private medicine (under the governmental control)

Health care system in the Ancient Rome from the mid. 50-s A.D.

State medical service
- Archiatr of emperor's family (surgeon in ordinary to the king)
- City archiatry doctors
- Archiatry doctors of public institutions
- Archiatry doctors of association of artisans ("guilds")
- Independent doctors of different specialties

Archiatry doctors in town districts (people's)
Circus, washhouses, kindergardens, libraries, etc.
System of medical aid in the Middle Ages

**Medieval medicine**

- Monastery medicine with the schools at the basis of hospitals (Byzantium, Kyiv Rus’)
- State officials for the collection of taxes and control over hospitals
- Private hospitals with medical schools (Middle and Far East)
- Doctors of royal court and associations of artisans ("guilds")
- Chemists

**Famous doctors-philosophers of the Middle Ages**

- **Abu Ali al-Husayn ibn Abd Allah ibn Al-Hasan ibn Ali ibn Sina (980 – 1037)**
  - Had the first project of health care system (state medical-sanitary service)

- **Marsilius from Padua (c. 1275 – c. 1343)**
  - Offered the idea of medical service systematization

- **Bernardino Ramazzini (1633 – 1714)**
  - Substantiated the necessity of labour hygiene
Health care in Ukraine during the feudal period

**First period**
- Almshouses-hospitals at the basis of monasteries (Kyiv Rus’)

**Second period**
- Hospitals for wounded cossacks at the basis of monasteries

**Third period**
- Garrison hospitals (18 century)

**Fourth period**
- Quarantine anti-epidemic service (1740)
- 1778 – the first official position of a doctor and the opening of the first chemist in Kharkiv
- 1787 – anti-smallpox hospital
- 1797 – medical management bodies in the provinces (huberniyas)
- 1809 first students started their course of medicine at Kharkiv emperor university

11.2. Health care in the modern world

**Definition of social policy**

Social policy

is a state activity for the social sphere organization and regulation with the aim of:

- satisfaction of social needs
- social guarantees
- social protection of the population
Specific characteristic features of different models of social policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Models</th>
<th>Liberal</th>
<th>Conservative</th>
<th>Social-democratic</th>
<th>Socialist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>Voluntary medical insurance (private)</td>
<td>Compulsory medical insurance</td>
<td>Voluntary medical insurance</td>
<td>There is no need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Correlation of state and private medicine</td>
<td>Majority of private</td>
<td>Majority of governmental and charity funds</td>
<td>Majority of governmental</td>
<td>Governmental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to medical care</td>
<td>If the patient can pay</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of government programmes</td>
<td>Just special programmes</td>
<td>Only with the main problems</td>
<td>In majority of cases</td>
<td>All the cases in frames of budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public financing</td>
<td>Up to 50%</td>
<td>Up to 75%</td>
<td>Up to 90%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effectiveness</td>
<td>With high profits</td>
<td>With a stable economy and employment</td>
<td>With a stable economy</td>
<td>At high rates of economic growth</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11.3. Health care in Ukraine

Main principles

Main principles of governmental health care

- Responsibility of the government for the health of the population
- Health care formation and its legal and economic basis of functioning and development
- Searching for the additional sources of financing
- Propaganda of healthy way of life, protection of the environment
- Training of health personnel
- Medical aid for the population in the network of governmental and communal hospitals
- Control over the health care
- Development of fundamental medicine
- Prophylactic and anti-epidemic measures
TOPIC 12
WORLD POLITICS.
GLOBAL POLITICAL PROCESSES

12.1. World politics and global political process

Definition of political process

- Political process
- is a sequential change of the political system
- to modify social relations
- as a result of political forces' activity
- aimed at the conquest, retention and use of political power

Main subjects of political process

States
Subjects
Public organizations
People
Definition of world political process

*World political process*

is a sequential change of international relations.

is a result

of activity of subjects of international politics

with the aim of

the conquest, retention and use of political power and modifying of social relations

Definition of international relations

*International relations are the totality of:*

- military
- political
- economical
- humanitarian
- social
- diplomatic
- and legal
- links between the main subjects of world community
Priority of politics in international relations is defined by:

- Their close intertwining with economical interests
- Powerful levers of influence of political relations
- The trend towards globalization
- Formation of the world political order

Interests of the states, which led to the emergence of international relations:

- Expanding the boundaries of the state and the conquest of the life space
- Merging states in order to ensure security and strengthen the military might
- Acquisition of cheap labour
- Enrichment of the state treasury and army replenishment
Historical implements of world politics

- Alliance or patronage
- Manipulation by hidden instruments (bribery, blackmail, espionage)
- Exposure via missionaries, extension of their language, culture, religion, and forms of government
- The principle "to divide and conquer"
- Wars

Subjects of international relations

The main subjects of international relations:

- Sovereign states and their coalitions
- Unions and blocks
- Supranational entities (UN and its institutions in Europe: European Council, European Parliament, European Union)
- People, who are fighting for their state self-determination
Definition of global policy

The main problems of the present time
12.2. *World politics at the turn of millennium and global problems of the mankind*

Correlation of world wars and systems of international relations
Definition of globalization

Globalization is a political and economic phenomenon which means the high level of internationalization of the world's economic life.

Finding the common ground by the world economy

Kind of blurring of boundaries

Intensive exchange by information and technologies

Components of globalization

- Transnational industry
- Global financial system
- Subordination to US interests
- Isolated existence of any country is impossible
- Common information space
- Globalization does not give the chance for laggards to reach the level of developed countries
The most important groups of global problems

**The first group** of problems is preservation of peace for the world civilization, halting the arms race, prevention of thermonuclear war, and the struggle against international terrorism.

**In the second group** there are problems associated with the relationship of man and society: population growth, and ensure its food; medical care; educational opportunity, etc.

**In the third one** there are problems connected with the interaction human-being and nature: problems of energy, resources, food, protection of environment and recreation of natural resources.
REFERENCES

Навчальне видання

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Політична наука
в схемах та таблицях

Атлас наочного супроводу
dо курсу «Політологія»

(англійською мовою)

Відповідальний за випуск І. Ю. Робак

Редактор В. А. Мац
Комп’ютерний набір В. А. Альков, Н. М. Мартиненко
Комп’ютерна верстка О. Ю. Лавриненко

План 2015, поз. 93.
Формат А5. Ризографія. Ум. друк. арк. 6,0.
Зам. № 15-3303.

Редакційно-видавничий відділ
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Свідоцтво про внесення суб’єкта видавничої справи до Державного реєстру видавництв, виготівників і розповсюджувачів видавничої продукції серії ДК № 3242 від 18.07.2008 р.
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH
KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

POLITICAL SCIENCE
IN TABLES AND CHARTS

ATLAS OF VISUAL AIDS

Kharkiv 2015