

Analysis on Different Systems in the Modern World ---Countries Closed to the End of History

Mingze Zhu¹

¹*Purdue University, 610 Purdue Mall, West Lafayette, IN 47907, USA*

**Corresponding author. Email: zhu976@purdue.edu*

ABSTRACT

This article represents different thinking and thoughts on the political system. Many types of research travelled dramatic paths and considered countless political issues for millions. Different political systems have brought scholars a lot of thinking. From Europe to Asia, and to North America, from democracy to republic to discussion of socialism and capitalism, the combination of history and reality, the absorption of political theory, and the enlightenment of excellent mentors, all of these reasons really made the author wants to write this paper to discuss different political systems and explore a conclusion that the conditions for achieving perfect democracy are: the overall population quality of the society is at least up to the level of Japan, the high proportion of higher education, the middle class, the full political and legal participation and understanding of the whole people, and the absolute legal society with the spirit of the rule of law.

Keywords: *Political systems, Global politics, Modern politics, Socialism, Capitalism*

1. INTRODUCTION

There are many different systems in this world. In recent years, the discussion of systems in the world has become more and more as more emergencies occur. A well-known emergency is the COVID-19 epidemic that hit the world. Different countries and different systems have played different roles in this pandemic and it just brought people to more thought of different epidemics. From the financial crisis 10 years ago to today 's new crown, more and more discussions about different systems would be better, which led to today' s discussion.

In modern textbooks and daily discussions, we often hear people discussing different systems, such as socialism, capitalism, democracy, or dictatorship. Some people say that a system is a mode of operation of a country, and some say that it is the way people live in a country. Some people say that the system is representative, and some people say that the system is only a single part of each country.

This paper is to explore the political system in different environments, and to dialectically prove that the political system is better.

2. POLITICAL SYSTEM

2.1. Definition

Political system refers to the “organizational form of political power, that is, what way the ruling class takes to organize its own political organs.

The political system is the embodiment of the political system.” Ancient Europe was the first place to introduce the concept of political system. Early famous philosophers such as Aristotle and Plato mentioned and deepened the concept of different political systems. Many terms of political system like aristocracy, oligarchy, democracy, power, and tyranny are mentioned. Plato divided the earliest regimes that existed in the world into two types of monarchy and democracy, the monarchy that prevailed in early Europe, and then the transition to aristocracy. Democracy originated in Ancient Greece. A famous example of democracy people has all heard of is the Congress of the five hundred. Plato's student Aristotle divided the world political system into three types: monarchy, aristocracy, and republic. The common explanation for the republic was that they managed and built a country on the basis of the rule of law. The earliest republic originated in Rome, and the more

famous is the Roman Republic, which is one of the greatest countries in that period in Ancient Europe. The republic system has survived until today because of its basic idea of establishing a society ruled by law. At the mean times, there seems to be no aristocracy in this world, and the space of monarchy is gradually dying out in a very compressed environment. In modern times, political system has been divided into more and more refined categories by different excellent and great political scientists such as John William Bergers and Samuel Huntington. This helps us to better distinguish which political system each country belongs to in today's world.

In the thinking that is now more widely used to identify the political systems of various countries today, there are mainly the following types of political systems: parliamentary republics, parliamentary republics that elect the president, presidential republics, semi-presidential republics, and parliamentary constitutional monarchies, monarchy system, one-party system, and a military dictatorship.

2.2. Classification

2.2.1. Europe

Today's Europe mainly adopts a semi-presidential system and a parliamentary system. A semi-presidential republic in which power is shared between the President and a cabinet independent of the President. Examples in Europe like France, Poland, Ukraine, they are employing this system in their countries [1]. The President shares the rights with the cabinet. A parliamentary republic is vested in the cabinet. parliamentary republics, European countries, such as Finland, Romania and Germany, have their national leaders, but the parliament has the right, more representative, for example, the European Union, he is not a country, but an organization representing the interests of Europe. Although European powers such as Germany and France have been promoting European integration, the EU adopts a parliamentary system in which members of the European Union are members of the European Union and form the European Parliament.

2.2.2. America

Biden was elected 46th U.S. President in the 2020 presidential election, but discussions in the presidential election remained high from the year before and months after the election. In facts, every presidential election in the United States attracts the attention of the world, on the one hand, because the United States is in the leading position in the various fields of currency, economy, military, culture, diplomacy, science and technology, and on the other hand, because the, founding father of the United States was the first to establish a presidential

system. Yes, the United States of America adopted the presidential system. A presidential republic in which the president exercises power. In today's world, most American and Central Asian countries also adopt a presidential system [2].

2.2.3. The United Kingdom

Many people definitely have heard of the word [3] 'Commonwealth of Nations' before. The term Commonwealth is an organization composed of the United Kingdom and its past colonies or dependent territories. The main members in the organization are Canada and Australia. What is the political system adopted by the Commonwealth countries? Most of the Commonwealth countries adopt a parliamentary monarchy and a constitutional monarchy. They are loyal to their common Queen Elizabeth II, but she has no real power, just symbolic meaning.

2.2.4. Other Situations

As the name implies, a one-party ruling country refers to a country with only one political party. This party is the only choice for the country to govern. This party leads and sets the country's future policy. Often a one-party ruling country is governed by a party. The system adopted is that the party is greater than the government. One-party countries mainly exist in East Asia and Southeast Asia. China, North Korea, Laos, Vietnam, and Singapore are representatives of one-party dictatorships. The economic or military strength of these countries is prominent in the region, and the populations of these countries are mainly constituted by a single race. The more representative ones are China and Singapore. Their population is still composed of Chinese. These two countries will also be discussed in later articles.

Many people who have watched the international news this year know that major changes have taken place in Myanmar. NLD Chairman Aung San Suu Kyi, who has always maintained a good relationship with the army, was arrested by the army at the beginning of this year on the grounds of treason. Some people define this as a military coup, but in fact the army is the real power holder of the country for decades. As the army's parliamentary seats have been greatly reduced in this general election, the army's general leader Min Aunglun felt a power crisis. That's why the army was called on to arrest political leaders. Yes, Myanmar is a country ruled by a military dictatorship, which is the army to rule the country, and the leader of the army is the actual power in the country. In the context of globalization, countries led by the military government want to connect with other countries, so they decided to launch a government to communicate with other countries on behalf of the country.

Western politicians like to divide the world into democratic camps and autocratic camps. In fact, no matter which type, no matter what kind of camp it is in, every country in the world doesn't have the totally identical system, because every country in the world has its own economy, culture, military, diplomacy, and technology placed on different levels. Generally speaking, the organizational structure and management system of a country's government are different in different historical periods, different countries, regions and political systems.

3. THE END OF HISTORY AND THE LAST MAN

Which political system is better? Francis Fukuyama, a famous American political scientist, seems to have given the answer. *The End of History and the Last Man* [4] is the book published in 1992 written by Francis Fukuyama. In his book, Fukuyama proposed that the arrival of liberal democracy in Western countries may be the end of the evolution of human society and the final form of human government; this argument is called "the end of history. There is no doubt that Fukuyama is a staunch supporter of democracy. He is a flag waver standing in the fortress of democracy.

Because of the end of the Cold War, the Western democratic camp represented by the United States won a huge victory, and the Soviet Union also disintegrated. At the same time, Western countries established leading technology and economic strength in the whole family. This statement easily got widely recognized by the Western media and got lots of support from a large number of people.

4. VIEWS OF LEE KUAN YEW

Singapore's founding father, the first prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, [5] who has controlled Singapore's power for 52 years, holds a different viewpoint. He established the strictest rule of law system, an efficient and clean government, turning Singapore from a country the size of a city into the richest and most developed country in Asia. But at the same time, he was also criticized for lack of freedom of the press and long-term suppression of the opposition. In a speech at the University of Hong Kong in 1992, he made an astonished statement, he mentioned that democracy is bad, except when a country reaches 60% to 70% higher education and middle-class income. He believes that democracy is not efficient, because most people spend time on various elections, and these elections often only choose people who like, and may not be the best candidates for these positions, so he advocated It is an elite politics under strict supervision, high salaries to nourish integrity, combat corruption, and promote more

capable officials. Because of Singapore's great success, his undemocratic management model is equally popular.

5. AN EXAMPLE: CHINA

A similar example is China. 40-50 years ago, China was still the poorest underdeveloped country in the world and was classified as a third world country. Nixon reshaped the relationship between China and the United States. The United States and Japan provided economic assistance to China, and China continued to become the front line against the Soviet Union, and Sino-US cooperation became one of the reasons for the disintegration of the Soviet Union. But today, all recent U.S. President Biden and his cabinet's evaluation of China is that China is the U.S.'s biggest competitor in various fields such as economy, diplomacy, military affairs, and science and technology, and even China's opposition to the U.S and also caused an ideological challenge [6]. Even if China is not a democratic country in the traditional sense, it still has made great achievements on various aspects like military, economics, education, and diplomacy technology, and infrastructure in the past 40years. Covid 19 broke out in Wuhan, China. On January 23, 2020, China decided to block Wuhan and set up strict epidemic prevention measures across the country. Everyone stayed at home at that stage. Under strict measures, they also implemented a wide range of measures. The detection, QR code and big data are used to track everyone's situation. At the same time, the Chinese people were also highly cooperative with the government's measures. Before March, most cities had no new cases and returned to the state before the outbreak. In the last summer vacation, Wuhan, a city that was plagued by the epidemic in the beginning, held a grand water electronic music event, which also means that the city has regained its former vitality. Even Fukuyama, the staunchest supporter of democracy, admitted in an interview last April that China's leadership has made great achievements in responding to the epidemic, and that the Chinese model has become the direction of pursuit and expectation of more and more countries and people. In contrast, in many European and American countries, the representatives of the democratic camp did not perform well in dealing with the epidemic. The country that gave the most assistance to the United States and the European Union during the epidemic was even China.

6. CONCLUSION

The pursuit of democracy and freedom is what every human being should do, but the process of achieving perfect democracy is not accomplished overnight, it takes a long process of democratization, which remains the common goal of the world, but I am convinced that six prerequisites must be met to promote perfect

democratization. The conditions for achieving perfect democracy are that the overall population quality of the society is at least up to the level of Japan, the high proportion of higher education, the middle class, the full political and legal participation and understanding of the whole people, and the absolute legal society with the spirit of the rule of law. Political candidates have a high degree of responsibility for the country above all else. We must first make sure that most people have a life of happiness and prosperity, and at the same time we need to make sure that all citizens who have the right to vote, have the ability to judge independently, enough political participation, and a certain degree of understanding of the law. And the candidates for government institutions need to put national interests first place, rather than allegiance to a consortium and organization.

The end of history, perfect democracy is the common goal pursued by all mankind. We need countries to meet that standard. The United States, Japan, Germany, Singapore, and China are all closer to fulfilling the six prerequisites; although China and Singapore still need democratization, I think all these countries will become role models for the future world.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I am honoured to be able to participate in the research course on politics. I am always grateful to learn so much knowledge. I am very grateful to Professor Green for inspiring my political thinking, and let me get a chance to understand the connection between different perspectives and society. In the process, I get a chance to know lots of great political theorists from Marx Weber to Karl Schmidt to Peter Singer, and discussed different topics from different systems to Thucydides trap, from the difference between friends and enemies, and then to the differences in politics and morals. The whole process was fantastic, and it gave me a sublimation of knowledge and thinking.

REFERENCES

- [1] Cole, Taylor, and David R. Deener. "European Political Systems." Amazon, Literary Licensing, LLC, 2012, www.amazon.com/European-Political-Systems-Taylor-Cole/dp/125829477X.
- [2] "Presidential Election Process." USAGov, www.usa.gov/election.
- [3] "Home." Commonwealth of Nations, 16 Jan. 2017, www.commonwealthofnations.org/.
- [4] Ian Jackson, Jason Xidias. An Analysis of Francis Fukuyama's The End of History and the Last Man[M]. Macat Library:2017-07-05..

[5] "Lee Kuan Yew." Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, 19 May 2021, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lee_Kuan_Yew.

[6] "GDP Growth (Annual %) - China." Data, data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG?locations=CN.