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Review article

Types of government - size of government

A.M. Tavakoli^a, F. Baghbazade^b, F. Gheisari^{c*}

^a*Department of management, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kerman, IRAN.*

^b*Department of Economics, Baghmalek Branch, Islamic Azad University, Baghmalek, IRAN.*

^c*Department of management, college of Human Sciences, Ramhormoz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ramhormoz, IRAN.*

*Corresponding author; Department of management, college of Human Sciences, Ramhormoz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ramhormoz, IRAN.

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ABSTRACT

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The state is one of the issues or phenomena that human life is full of it and can be traced to the aftermath Search everywhere; some scholars have suggested several indicators of the size of government, each of the indicators of the base on economic conditions in each country, can be used and based on make a decision for the size of government. There have always been two views about government, the first view implies that all goods and services to be provided by the private sector, except where to say "the market failure ",and accordingly state tasks limited to providing security, order and justice . Against this view are those who believe that because of market failure and the free market system, the government should play a greater and more diverse role. On this basis, and considering the attitude of philosophical, political, and different schools, various types and sizes can be imagined for the state.

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1. Literature research

1.1. Definition of the government

In economics, there is no problem in the concept or the state, and considered it as the government that has legislated, implemented it, punished the violators, the tax will be levied, and spend it to the community needs.

But there is no consensus on the definition of the state at the political science, usually it is considered as an entity within a territory exclusively legitimate uses of force and runs its own rules.

Types of the governments from the totalitarian, egalitarian and idealism:

Liberal democrat: are common at the North American, Western Europe and Japan.

Authoritarian egalitarian: such as Communist states.

Authoritarian Non-egalitarian: This kind is against the liberal democratic governments and covers the fascist, dictatorship governments.

Traditional non-egalitarian state: In the governments, aristocratic and non-equality tradition preserved and restored, include the Saudi government and the like that the power and wealth is concentrated in a limited number.

People-oriented governance that were introduced in the late nineteenth century and were the movement that had supported people against the rulers and the status quo (Fatemi Abhari, 2003).

2. Government based on philosophical attitude

Organic: Community as a natural limb- person as a part of the body - the heart is the governments

Mechanics: the government has been combined total of people - individuals pursue their own goals (Poor Moghim, 1994).

2.2. Type of government based on citizen- government relationship

Sovereignty government: even if such a government is elected, after the election consider itself as a representative of the public interest, not citizen's interest that means it is ruler not representative.

Republic government: government is an only device in the hands of citizens and their representative, and sovereignty belongs to the nation.

Classified government: government is a tool in the hands of the ruling class and reflects the views of the ruling class. Dictatorships of one class over other social classes, even if the election is held.

The heterogeneous influences government: array of interest groups that seek their own interests, so the behavior of a government is unstable, and there is no central decision-making unit (Ibid, 1994).

Type of government in relation to economic development and the development of civil society

Expansionist government: The government is looking to fundamentally change in community economics. But the government's legitimacy stems from social welfare, so it may not have the democratic legitimacy therefore, with the process of economic development gave its power to civil society and because civil society gradually evolves, it can detect the least government efficient.

Undecided government: Like expansionist government, but with the current development and growth of civil society, is not willing to back down and relinquish the power to civil society.

Ratter government: Not only the looked for development, but also obstructs the development of civil society (Namazi, 1995).

2.3. Types of government based on participate in community practices

Sovereign government: Do their obligations for the present generation and most of sovereign duties.

Agency government: Acts as the representative of all generations.

The employer government: Make decisions and act such as a private branch decisions and actions (e.g. Individual identity).

2.4. Types of government based on the amount of interference in the economy

The classic government: This government is Originated from the Adam Smith ideas and did not believe in government intervention in the economy, and three tasks are attached to it: internal and external security, and provision of goods that private sector fails to provide it or not profitable for them. So the government can be seen as a minimal.

Neoclassical government: The government has come from the ideas of John Maynard Keynes. He proposed this theory after the 1929-1934 financial crises in Europe, and calls for government intervention in the economy. However, this intervention should be of no utility property. He posed these ideas due to a failure of the free market and incapacity of Adam Smith's invisible hand at the marketplace. These governments are also called the welfare government.

Marxist government: This type of government is the maximum, and the government owns the means of production and does the major policy (Since 2002).

2.5. Types of government based on the political philosophy

Authority- advocated: Believed in natural rights. Government intervention is morally wrong. So extremely advocated in libertarians. Friedman argues that the government should be like a night watchman, i.e. should have not be distributed role in security. So at this kind of government, the priority is for individual liberty, worth a market mechanism and not to pursue social justice. But it should be noted that these are not anarchism. Rather, they argue that the government should at least be tolerated (Hayed, 1974).

Liberals:

Utilitarianism: Was proposed by Bentham. Goods, including goods and services, the rights, freedoms and political power should be distributed so that the welfare of all members of society is realized. So should be distributed based on the principle of equality and individual freedom.

Ralzyn News: Was suggested by Rawls, Is the left-wing liberal perspective (in contrast to the minimal government).look the main goal of institutions as a social justice, and argues that the survival of the institutions is when they are supposed to be fair (Naderan, 2002).

Collectivism: Is based on the ideas of Marxism that seeks justice and freedom , and the government owns the means of production, because private ownership will prevent the freedom and cause exploitation, so the community sees as a major economic entity , and make all economic decisions

3. Government in various schools

3.1. Anarchism school

Derived from the Anarchia that means self-determination and nothing shall restrict a person's freedom, even the majority cannot be oligarchs. So the government has no place. Sentences like every government is tyrannical, governments are the scourge of God (Hunt, 1979).

3.2. Government in the Darwinism schools

This theory has been noted that the government would allow capitalists to compete in the market without restrictions and social development of the screening is weak. Social development sieves the Poor people and they will be removed. Herbert Spencer is opposed to any government intervention in the economy, because it considers harmful to human progress (Hunt, 1979).

3.3. Government in the Physiocratism School

Believes to the government but the role of government is limited in their system, i.e. the minimal government, and the state must make way for the freedom of business and competition based on individual self-interest, and to prevent chaos and anarchy. According to their view, naturally, everyone is looking to have the most to gain, so legislated by the government to those who naturally seek the most interests and lowest cost, does not make sense (Qadiri, 1985).

3.4. Government in the Plato shared school

Plato uses the metaphor of the human body for the society , and as the body has organs and limbs , and each do their specific tasks , and form total identity that vary of the individual members , Community has an independent identity of individual members. In the society wise are at the head of Community decision-making, slaves to slave labor and public class are busy in business and agriculture. Plato believed

the lack of government intervention in economic affairs, because wise men seek to pursue their self-interest and ignore common ownership, Utopia falls. (Kavire, 2006)

3.5. Government in the school of Aristotle

Aristotle, like Plato, believes in priority of public interest against interest, and posed aristocracy (rule of nobles), so because there may be corruption, democracy raises, so that people are participate in decision-making (Tabatabai, 1994).

Scholars' views about government (fourth course):

BC: Plato during this period shows similarities between government and the human body, and believes in sages and philosophers government, and believes the public ownership, and expressed that the wisdom must have wise.

The Middle Ages: Dante noted that government in the world provide the use of human reason to achieve peace and provide God will satisfaction in the hereafter, and states that the ruler should be obeyed until it protect the freedom, and if they do not take away the freedom it is not necessary to obey the ruler and even had no respect for him.

3.6. Transitional period

In this period Niccolo Machiavelli's stated the theory of Power. He lived in an age that full of deceit, cruelty, corruption and dishonesty .He noted (in the recommendations to the heads of governments , to keep the power and authority to carry out any work) that The governor must not sin , because his power is dropped and he note the policy as an art .

17th – 20th Century:

Thomas Hobbes believed to the contractualism, but argues that without law (force) there is no possibility of enforcing contracts, so there should be a government that relies on force to punish the wrongdoer for contract enforcement. So he knows humans like wolves that all seek their own interests intensively, and a strong government is needed to tame them (Abhari Fatemi, 2004).

3.7. Four State Management styles (government) based on the pursuit of interests

With regard that State Management is concerned to the public interest, and that the State management is independent or the tool of the ruling class, there are four styles:

High		
Accentuate to the special person	Autocratic	Meritocracy
low		
	Optitic	Democracies
	Low	High
	Accentuate to the common people	

3.7.1. Optitic (Apathetic)

Community is indirect and public management is wander . The government policy has no coherence and direction . The government does not care about the public interest or the interests of the property.

Government cultural policies not in order to strengthen or weaken the value of public property. Politically, the government has no plan.

3.7.2. Autocratic style

The State Management is related to ruling class and, it is their tools. Economic policy should be to satisfy the interests of certain individual's interest and public interest received less attention.

Cultural policies aimed at strengthening and promoting the values of the certain individuals and undermine popular culture and subcultures.

Violent force is often applied in political processes and the state tends to violence in the process legitimacy.

3.7.3. Democratic style

Public Administration has the relative independence. Government's economic policies will be formulated for the welfare of the public. The government cultural policy is to respect the public values and strengthened them. The government is use authority to legitimacy not force and violence.

3.7.4. Meritocracy style (meritocracy)

Public management is Wide justice, that is, do the right to things right. Emphasize on both the individual and collective's right, and values of the individual's right not to override the wishes of the majority. It should be noted that, practically, the rationality of modern society has not created such a government.

3.8. Government size and stage of development

Generally, the size of government in the economy is measured by the ratio of government expenditure to GDP (GDP).

According to many theories, grow the size of government changed by development of the country, structure and economic needs. To explain the increase in public spending and grow in government size of the, development process can be noted:

At the first development phase: rural populations migrated to the city so infrastructure spending increases.

At the second stage of development: the increase in urban population, external effect such as crime and pollution increased so the government spending is spend at control of external effects.

At the third stage of development: the society desire for transfer equality of payments, such as health and education will increase public spending.

In the above process, the greater t this theory makes demands on public services provided to citizens. The government serves the people. This idea originated from the Wagner Act, and consists of three sub-series. After the Wagner Act is described.he change in government size more often due to exogenous factors of economic growth. But also the endogenous factors (changes in the preferences) must note. Accordingly, Buchanan offers two theory categories:

1- Public against government ' theory (COS)

2- Government against public theory (SOC)

3.9. Public against government ' theory (COS)

At this theory, public services demands satisfy the interest of citizens. So the government serves the people. This idea originated from the Wagner Act, and consists of three sub-series. So, first the Wagner Act is described.

3.10. Wagner's law

According to the Wagner Act, economic growth and rural migration to cities is increasing external effects. In this case, if the GDP increases and the demand increase too, the government will meet the demands of the people. But if economic growth is low and the demand increased, so the government's share in the economy increased.

3.11. Three sub-state government theories for public

3.11.1. Government as a provider of public services

Downs and Hotelling argue that provide public goods in response to the demands of moderate voters .

.The theorist are take voters are in a range where conservative voters are on the right, and liberal voters are on left and median voters are in the middle of this range .

In a two-party system, voters will choose a candidate who more closely with their idea , so any candidate who win the votes of middle voters , will got more percent of votes and win the election . So middle voters are identified the demand for public goods.

3.11.2. Government as a distributor

Size of redistribution by the government is dependent on the Social status. The amount which the middle class feel more poverty, or those with lower incomes rise , redistribution of income and the ratio of government expenditure to GDP increases. In this case, even the candidates should offered more redistribution to win the vote of voters (Kristov et al, 1992).

3.11.3. Government as service provider

Olson argues that by applying political pressure and organize their members can pursue their interests, so these benefits can even be against the interests of the majority. This will enlarge the size of government. So the studies show that in countries where the number of interest group increases, the government size is also rise (Olson, 1971).

3.12. Government against public theory (SOC)

These theories stressed on the motive for the government body to be expanded. These theories are classified into three general categories: bureaucracy theory, the degree of fiscal centralization and fiscal illusion .But since these theories are based on Baumol's law, we described it bellow:

Baumol's law:

The basic premise of Baumol's Law is that manufacturing technology in the public sector is need to act , and in private sector need to investment , so when labor costs in the private sector relative to capital increased , there is substitution of capital rather than labor . In addition, advances in technology in private sector leads to increase labor productivity and thus wages increasing in this sector. But since the public sector workforce cannot be replaced by capital , why is nature of the public sector need to act rather capital-intensive, the public sector' product remains constant , but wages must increased in competence with the private sector and this will increase the public spending and outgrow the government (Niskanen, 1971).

3.12.1. Bureaucracy theory

Downs (1964) and Vidavsky (1974) argue that government bureaucrats created internal pressures in order to increase the scope of their power, and the multitude of them, increases the pressure.

Thus, decentralization of power in a region leads in government bureaucrats do more pressure in order to increase the scope of its authority. So much public spending in countries where there is no power control public spending, the growth rate of government spending goes up and government becomes larger (Wildavsky, 1975).

3.12.2. Degree of fiscal centralization

Percentage of total government revenue that is generated by the central government. Thus, countries with unique governments are more focused than the federal states, but it is true that in the federal states the size of government is growth. But this growth is in local government.

3.12.3. Fiscal illusion

Buchanan (1967) argues measures the size of government based on the taxes paid .But lawmakers are deceived citizens and voters about the real size of government. Because most secretive government revenues, excise. So large state governments are those who in their financing have more focus on excise.

3.13. Other theories that explain the size of government

3.13.1. Theories based on ideology

If Ideologies are the cause of enlarging government size or first government are enlarged and then the ideologies justify them? Or there is bi-directional relationship ? Like the liberal ideas and then Keynesian socialist ideas have been emerged and neo-liberal ideas have come again. So, firstly, the thought have been emerged, or the size of government has changed?

3.13.2. Deterministic theories

Exogenous factors such as population growth, geography and urbanization are linked to the government size. Demographic factors such as the aging population and this aging has effects on health expenditure and the size of the government will be greater. Women's participation in the economy has a significant share of GDP. Disasters such as globalization makes governments become bigger o protect their citizens.

3.13.3. Political commentary

Downs argues that under the doctrine of democracy, contestants will modify their plan for a political office that is attractive to the electorate, and one of the ways to attract the poor voters is through the expansion of public spending. So the sudden shocks to government spending can be attributed to the campaign. Thus governments who have frequently national elections, have been faced further increases in the public sector rather those who have been less than the number of elections (Kramer, 1971).

4. Conclusions

There is no agreement between the schools and different views of the economy in optimal size of government. Government intervention in the economy can be seen in a wide range that initiate in classical government and leads in central planning one. Among the two possible government can noted to legislature, the welfare, the policy maker and department planning government .Attitude to the role of the government and its existence reasons, changed during the last century and has been revised repeatedly .Changing attitudes, changed duties and responsibilities that assigned to the state, and thus are change the size and composition of government spending.

In this attitude context, there are factors that can explain the changes in size and growth of government over time and across countries.

Among these factors it can noted to , per capita income , the degree of economic openness , degree of urbanization, demographic variables , political rights , the relative price of public goods and income distribution.

Also there obtained Significant relationships between the plurality of ethnic, linguistic and religious, political institutions and choice rules, and structure of legislative and financial concentration in and the size of government.

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