

Editorial on Democratic Republic

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EDITORIAL

A democratic republic may be a sort of government operating on principles adopted from a republic and a democracy. Rather than being a cross between two entirely separate systems, democratic republics may function on principles shared by both republics and democracies. The decisions on who is taken into account a part of the people and the way authority is shared among or delegated by the people have changed over time and at different speeds in different countries, but they need included more and more of the inhabitants of all countries. Cornerstones include freedom of assembly and speech, inclusiveness and equality, membership, consent, voting, right to life and minority rights.

According to American political scientist Larry Diamond, democracy consists of four key elements: a political system for choosing and replacing the government through free and fair elections; the active participation of the people, as citizens, in politics and civic life; protection of the human rights of all citizens; and a rule of law, during which the laws and procedures apply equally to all or any citizens. Todd Landsman, nevertheless, draws our attention to the very fact that democracy and human rights

are two different concepts which there must be greater specificity in the conceptualization and operationalization of democracy and human rights. Democracy contrasts with sorts of government where power is either held by a private, as in an absolute monarchy, or where power is held by a little number of people, as in an oligarchy.

Nevertheless, these oppositions, inherited from Greek philosophy, are now ambiguous because contemporary governments have mixed democratic, oligarchic and monarchic elements. Karl Popper defined democracy in contrast to dictatorship or tyranny, thus that specialize in opportunities for the people to regulate their leaders and to oust them without the necessity for revolution.

The state of democracy in 167 countries, of which 166 are sovereign states and 164 are UN member states. The index is predicated on 60 indicators grouped in five different categories, measuring pluralism, civil liberties and political culture. Democracy was dealt a major blow in 2020. Almost 70% of countries covered by The Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index recorded a decline in their overall score; as country after country locked down to protect lives from a novel coronavirus. The global average score fell to its lowest level since the index began in 2006.

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