

Tashkent State University of Economics

Prof. Obid Baratov

Treasure system of Uzbekistan

**Lecture#9: The functions of government and the concept
of efficiency**

Tashkent

What is a government and what are its basic functions?

A government is an institution through which leaders exercise power to make and enforce laws.

A government's basic functions are providing leadership, maintaining order, providing public services, providing national security, providing economic security, and providing economic assistance.

What is the difference between a nation, state, and country?

A nation is a sizable group of people united by common bonds of race, language, custom, or religion.

The terms state and country denote a political community that occupies a definite territory and has an organized government.

Identify and describe the theories of the origin of the state.

Evolutionary theory: says the state evolved from the family.

Force theory: says that states formed to survive cooperatively with more than one person running the government.

Divine right: states that certain people were chosen by a god or gods to rule.

Social contract theory: says that states exist to protect and serve the people.

How is a federal system of government different from a unitary or confederate one?

A federal system of government divides the powers between the national and state governments.

A unitary government gives all key powers to the central government.

A confederate government is one in which each state is independent with a weak central government overseeing them

How is a constitutional government different than a country without a constitution?

Constitutional governments are limited. They have a constitution and operate according to its principles and rules.

Governments without constitutions (or with constitutions they do not adhere to) are often authoritarian and deny its citizens basic rights and freedoms.

What are the differences between authoritarian and democratic governments?

In an authoritarian government, the leadership controls all aspects of the economic and social lives of its citizens.

A democratic government derives its power from the consent and trust of the people.

Identify and describe the principles that are central to a democracy.

Citizen participation: Essential to a democracy, it is the duty of all eligible citizens.

Regular free and fair elections: Elections held regularly and all votes counted. All eligible citizens have right to vote and run for office.

Accepting results of the elections: Democracy depends on a peaceful transfer of power.

Rule of law: No one is above the law. Everyone must obey the law and is held accountable when they break the law.

Majority rule with minority rights: Decisions are based on what the majority wants while respecting the opinions of the minority.

Accountability: Elected and appointed officials are responsible for their actions.

Transparency: The people must be aware of the actions of their government. Ex: Public meetings

Limited government and a Bill of Rights: Limit power of govt. while guaranteeing rights of citizens.

Control of the abuse of power: Power of government officials is limited. Checks and balances.

Economic freedom: Government allows for some private ownership of property and business.

Equality: All individuals should be valued equally and should be free from unreasonable discrimination.

Individual and human rights: All people have rights because they are human beings.

An independent judiciary: Courts and judiciary should be fair and impartial.

Competing political parties: Rival parties are needed to give voters choices.

What are the basic factors of every economy?

The basic factors of every economy are producers, distributors, consumers, labor, resources, and capital.

What are the goals of capitalism?

The goal of capitalism is to create a free market so that government places no limits on buyers or sellers to make decisions.

What are mixed economies? How does a command economy work?

Mixed economies combine elements of capitalism and socialism.

In a command economy, the government decides how much to produce, what to produce, and how to distribute the goods and services produced.

What are the goals of socialism?

The goal of socialism is to equalize the distribution of wealth among its citizens. It does this in part by providing extensive social services to its citizens including education and health care.

Which historical events, documents, and philosophers influenced American colonists' ideas about government?

The passage of the English Bill of Rights and the signing of the Magna Carta helped establish the idea of limited government. Thomas Hobbes introduced the idea of the social contract. John Locke argued that people have “natural rights” that we are all born with. Jean Jacques-Rousseau believed in basic rights such as freedom of speech and religion. Charles-Louis de Montesquieu wrote about separating the powers of government.

What condition prompted the American colonists to declare independence from Britain?

Great Britain levied unfair taxes against the colonists, held standing armies in times of peace without the consent of the colonies' legislature, deprived colonists in many cases to a trial by jury, and suspended colonial legislatures.

What complaints did the colonists list in the Declaration of Independence, and what freedoms did they want guaranteed?

The complaints of the colonists were that Great Britain levied unfair taxes against them, held standing armies in times of peace without the consent of the colonies' legislature, deprived colonists in many cases the right to a trial by jury, and suspended the legislature of the colonies. The colonists wanted guarantees that included the freedom to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They wanted the freedom to institute their own governments; governments that derived its just powers from the consent of the governed.

How did the Articles of Confederation reflect colonists' experience with government?

The colonists were reluctant to give the new government too much power after their experiences under British rule. The colonist had just fought a war against what they viewed as an overpowering and tyrannical government.

What were the strengths and weaknesses of our nation's first government?

Weaknesses included: difficulty to get laws passed, no national court system, no standing army or power to regulate trade.

Strengths: Signed a peace treaty with Britain, passed the Land Ordinance of 1785 (allowed the government to survey and divide the Northwest Territory into townships of equal acreage) , and the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 (stated that once these townships reached a certain population level, they could appoint a governor, judges, elect legislators, and achieve statehood on equal basis with the original 13 states.)

What events led to the dismantling of the Articles of Confederation and the call for a Constitutional Convention?

Shay's Rebellion frightened American leaders, who saw it as a sign that the government was vulnerable to anarchy. After Shay's Rebellion, the delegates called for a convention in Philadelphia, where they decided to replace the Articles of Confederation.

How did the Constitutional Convention reflect compromises between the states' competing interests?

The Connecticut Compromise created a House of Representatives, which would be based on each state's population and favor the larger states. The Senate would be represented by two delegates from each state regardless of size or population which would protect the smaller states. Delegates compromised on how to elect the president by setting up the Electoral College system. The president's 4 year term was also a compromise.

How did the Constitutional Convention deal with slavery, one of the most divisive issues of the period?

The delegates did nothing on the subject of abolishing slavery. They instituted the Three-Fifths Compromise, which said that for purposes of taxes and representation, enslaved people were considered three-fifths of a person. They compromised giving Congress the power to regulate both interstate commerce and commerce with foreign countries and Congress could not ban the slave trade until 1808.

How did the supporters and opponents of the Constitution argue for and against its adoption?

The Federalists claimed that only a strong national government could protect the nation from enemies abroad and solve the country's internal problems.

The Anti-Federalists feared a strong national government, they criticized the Constitution for having been drafted in secret, took important powers away from the states, and contained no bill of rights.