

Identify the differences between unitary, confederal and federal systems of gover...

[Government](#)



A government is usually the central source of power in any country. There are different types of government with the main ones being unitary, federal and confederal. Each one of these governments has a unique of governing which is distinct making it different from others (Isawa. 1994).

Unitary government is a form of government where power is centralized and the local authorities are in charge of all functions of the local government. In most cases unitary government governs cities or states that are big enough to operate independently (Isawa. 1994).

Confederal government is where power is diffused and the regional governments have powers to come up with policies. Every state has its own way of operating although there may be a common currency to make trading between the states easier (Isawa. 1994).

Federal government is where power is centered on one organ. Every state is governed by one government which is the federal government. It is the supreme center of power. A perfect example is that of the United States of America (Isawa. 1994).

Define and give one example for each of the four policy areas: Distribution, Extraction, Regulation and Symbolic Output. Be clear in your definitions

The policy of distribution refers to the manner in which governments ensure equitable distribution of resource in all areas without favoritism or discrimination. It is the responsibility of the government to ensure that resources are distributed equally.

When a government is in power it represents the interest of all people in the country. It is therefore the responsibility of the government to ensure that

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every citizen in the county has access to the resources available in the county without discrimination or favoritism (Isawa. 1994).

The policy of extraction regulates the manner in which natural minerals are mined. In many countries, natural minerals tend to be exploited by those at whom the minerals are at their disposal. For this reason, governments of various countries come up with extraction measures that regulate the manner in which the minerals are to be extracted. This is to ensure that the extraction is not overdone, thus causing harm to the environment.

Minerals play a key role in promoting the economy of a country. This is because minerals are not common and once mined they are exported thus bringing great income to the country. Some citizens may want to take over the extraction process at the expense of the rest of the citizens (Isawa. 1994).

The policy of regulation refers to the manner in which the government regulates the behavior of its citizens. This is mainly done through law enforcement agencies and it is meant to ensure that citizens abide by the laws that are set out by the government.

A country that is unruly and disorderly has higher chances of low development and growth. It is for this reason that the government controls the manner in which its citizens behave (Isawa. 1994).

They control the manner in which they move, they communicate and they carry out their daily activities. All these activities contribute to a successful government and a successful country. They are all part and puzzle of every government regardless of the system of government.

References

John, Isawa. (1994). Systems of government: National Council on Intergovernmental Relations. New York: SAGE.