

Contemporary government democracy assignment



**ASSIGN
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One of the three contemporary theories of government is The Pluralist Theory. In this theory, groups with shared interest influence public policy by pressing their concerns through organized efforts. Linkage institutions are key in this theory. Groups such as the NAACP and AAU are examples of the groups that would be pressing their concerns to the Policy Agenda. Since there isn't just one group trying to press their concerns to the institutions of government and public officials, the power is spread among these groups.

Not one group rules policy according to this theory. Also, in this theory, groups have more than one chance to get their concerns through because if they fail to get through congress they can and may succeed through the courts, public interest is to eventually prevail through the groups in this theory. Supporters of this theory, called pluralists, believe that instead of a majority rule, groups of minorities should work together. They also think that precisely because there is a lack of group-based participation, democracy is at a decline.

A negative version of pluralist theory comes in the form of another one of the three anthropology theory's of government democracy, known as Hyper pluralism. In this theory, these interest groups are so powerful that they over rule the government, because their influence are so strong they take from the government's ability to make policy. Basically, the groups have equal influence they cancel each other out and politics become stagnant. These interest groups include all interest groups not just elite ones.

In this theory, unlike pluralists theory where it is good that there are many groups sharing the power, in this theory, there are too many ways for groups

to intro policy, causing overlapping of Jurisdictions and a chaotic mess stuck in policy gridlock. In this theory, the government gives in to every little interest and single group issue groups it becomes contradicting. This theory believes public interest unlike like pluralist theory, is rarely translated into public policy. Elite class theory is the last of the three contemporary democratic government theories.

In this theory, it's not so focused on the interest groups but rather the distribution of power among these interest groups. They believe that although there are many interest groups, it doesn't matter because the power is unequally distributed, giving the elitist Interest groups more power than any other group. They believe the poor get little and the rich get public policy to be made around their concerns and Interest. In this theory, society is split not by different ideas or cultures or even Issues, but economic standing. A Society where the elitist pulls the strings behind the government.

Wealth being the basis of power. With that said, since only about 1% of the population have ever a third of the nation's wealth, Its believed that the one percent controls public policy and elections by funding groups and elections they believe will help them. People who believe this theory, go as far as to say that holding office at the white house is merely a spectacle because its corporate giants who actually not only influence policy but are the makers of it. Contemporary Government Democracy ay neuromuscular Groups such as the NAACP and JAW are examples of the groups that would be is spread among these groups.

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