

DEMOCRACY

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While a dictatorship attempts to gain support from the people using techniques such as indoctrination, fear and force, and controlled participation, democracies attempt to engage people in participating in government by getting their points of view and their personal involvement. This is a more complicated process, because it is difficult to get many people to agree on a course of action. However, it has its benefits by providing opportunities to disagree or change society without the use of violence.

EXPECTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT IN A DEMOCRACY	EXPECTATIONS OF GOVERNMENT IN A DICTATORSHIP
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be responsive to the concerns of the citizens• Provide opportunity for discussion• Be open to change• provide opportunity (indirect) or assistance (direct) so that people can get what they need.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• provide stability and a focus for national unity.• Provide direction.• provide a sense of security.• Provide a consistent political structure, so that people know what they will get.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF DEMOCRACY;

Direct Democracy; all citizens vote about every decision.

Representative Democracy; Citizens choose representatives, through an election process, to make decisions on their behalf.

- Different kinds of representative democracy;
 - Constitutional monarchy (there is a king or queen as the 'Head of State,' but their role is more ceremonial or for diplomacy than for the sake of actually governing the country). A 'Prime Minister' may be the head of government.
 - Presidential/Republican (the elected president is the head of state and the head of government).

- Additionally, there are different ways that citizens can choose representatives. *Even media outlets get these wrong sometimes, so exercise caution here.
 - Representation by Population; in this form of representational democracy, groups of people living within areas that have pre-determined electoral boundaries vote for a representative for their particular area. This representative may or may not also belong to a political party.
 - Proportional Representation; in this form of representational democracy, voting citizens individually cast ballots for the party of their choice. The proportion of elected members to government for each party then nearly exactly represents the percentage of votes that party receives from the citizens. Generally speaking, each political party creates a ranked list of potential members to be elected, and the top ranked members of the list get chosen to be in government depending on how much support the party gets proportional to the vote.
 - Some countries, like New Zealand, combine these two ways of choosing representatives.