

Chapter 26

A New Framework for Politics, Law, and Government in the Digital Era: A Judge–Based Political System

Keshav Sinha


 <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1053-3911>

Usha Martin University, India

Roma Kumari

Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, India

Rakesh Kumar Chandan

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6950-5195>

Birla Institute of Technology, Mesra, India

Partha Paul

Sarala Birla University, India

Naghma Khatoon

Usha Martin University, India

Runmi Kundu

Banaras Hindu University, India

ABSTRACT

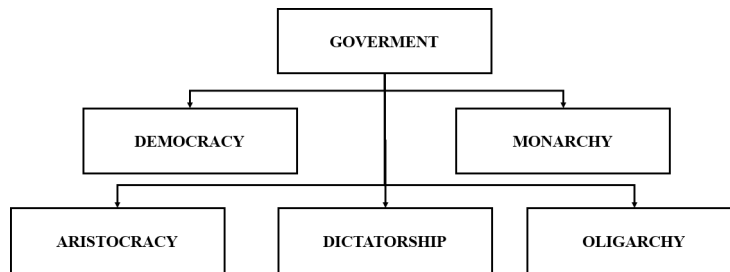
In the 21st century, the digital world has taken over law and politics. Political war is on online platforms, and various decisions are made based on the digital data. Another problem is to provide security of on-line data. Most of the world is unsatisfied with the government and policymakers. A lack of satisfaction among the people leads towards civil war or it can cause the fall of an entire selected government, or it can collapse the law systems of the world. To cope with this problem, the authors propose the judge-based political system (JBPS). The new political system can deal with the advancement of technology and cybersecurity. Judge-based politics will help to control this type of threat and provide satisfaction in the upcoming era of democracy.

INTRODUCTION

From the start of civilization, there were always great powers that ruled this world and that chunk of

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-7998-9187-1.ch026

Figure 1. Classification of Government



great powers called the government (N. Bracher, 1994). The work of this group of people is to rule territory and regions according to their administrative law. The territory and regions may be classified into country, state, or province. The in-depth classification of government may be various from Democratic, Parliamentary, Presidential, Federal, or Unitary (T. Herrschel & P. Newman, 2003). The work of governments is to make the laws, collect taxes, and print money. The tax system has existed in every civilization (H. Ishi, 2001). According to R.H Carlson (2005), the earliest known tax records were dated from approximately six thousand years B.C. in the ancient city-state of Lagash in modern-day Iraq. The classification of government is distinguished into five categories (i) Democracy, (ii) Monarchy, (iii) Aristocracy, (iv) Dictatorship, and (v) Oligarchy. Here, we discussed some of the basic definitions of government which is presented in Figure 1.

1. **Democracy:** It is the most common type of government in the Western world. It is an interactive form of government and it must rest on a foundation of trust. If the country follows the democratic procedure then the people of the country have the right to vote during elections, they can elect the representatives who will sit in legislatures such as the Parliament (McCoy, 2020). They have some organizations which have similar ideas about how a country or region should be governed. Many countries follow the democratic system which limits the freedom of choice by the voters. One of the most common ways is to limit which parties can use the parliament, or limit access to mass media. In the 21st century, most powerful countries follow the democratic system (Kurki, 2010).
2. **Monarchy:** In this, the government is ruled by the king or queen, and the position is inherited from their ancestors, they are often called the “royal family”. There has been two different types’ monarchies present: (i) absolute monarchies, and (ii) constitutional monarchies. In an absolute monarchy, the ruler has no limits on their wishes or powers. In a constitutional monarchy, a ruler’s powers are limited by a document called a constitution. In modern times monarchies still exist in Great Britain, Netherlands, Spain, Japan, France, Saudi Arabia, and Thailand, along with several other countries (Engels, 2001).
3. **Aristocracy:** In this, the group of wealthy families will run the government. It is very specific and only a set of peoples and families, or a set of people coming from a particular place will rule the personnel. It is very different then nobility culture where only one or few bloodlines would rule the territories (Asker, 1990).
4. **Dictatorship:** In this, all the power is given to the single person to rule the country. The dictatorship is not stopped by any laws, constitutions, or other social and political institutions (Hadžialić, 2017).

19 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage:

www.igi-global.com/chapter/a-new-framework-for-politics-law-and-government-in-the-digital-era/296102

Related Content

A Comprehensive Synthesis of Theories of Mobile Shopping Adoption and Narrative Review

Rajat Gera, Priyanka Chadha and Shirin Alavi (2021). *International Journal of Cyber Behavior, Psychology and Learning* (pp. 52-74).

www.irma-international.org/article/a-comprehensive-synthesis-of-theories-of-mobile-shopping-adoption-and-narrative-review/275828

A Decade Later: Twelve Teachers' Retrospective Views on a National Programme for Teachers' Professional Development and ICT

J. O. Lindberg and Susanne Sahlin (2012). *International Journal of Cyber Ethics in Education* (pp. 25-34).

www.irma-international.org/article/decade-later-twelve-teachers-retrospective/68383

Encountering New Risks in Educating Children in the Contemporary Society: The Risk of Cyberbullying

Selin Atalay (2022). *Research Anthology on Combating Cyber-Aggression and Online Negativity* (pp. 263-284).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/encountering-new-risks-in-educating-children-in-the-contemporary-society/301639

Customer Switching Behavior Towards Mobile Number Portability: A Study of Mobile Users in India

Chandra Sekhar Patro (2020). *International Journal of Cyber Behavior, Psychology and Learning* (pp. 31-46).

www.irma-international.org/article/customer-switching-behavior-towards-mobile-number-portability/259968

Youths and Cyberbullying: Description, Theories, and Recommendations

Michelle F. Wright (2019). *Multigenerational Online Behavior and Media Use: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools, and Applications* (pp. 1610-1630).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/youths-and-cyberbullying/221020