

AN ANALYSIS ON THE SELECTED COUNTRIES IN THE CONTEXT OF CURRENT FORMS OF GOVERNMENTS' SUCCESS IN SOLVING THE NEW NORMAL'S COMPLEX PROBLEMS

YENİ NORMALİN KARMAŞIK SORUNLARINI ÇÖZMEDE MEVCUT HÜKÜMET MODELLERİNİN BAŞARISI BAĞLAMINDA SEÇİLMİŞ ÜLKELER ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ

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Abstract

The Covid 19 pandemic, which started to spread at the beginning of 2020, has led to a new paradigm that has been defined as the 'new normal' in the world with its ongoing effects until today. With this study, it is aimed to determine which of the existing forms of government achieves more success in solving the problems which have deepened with the effect of the pandemic and are getting more and more complex with each passing day as we experience as a result of global environmental problems, wars and the unfavorable international political economy. In this context, the 'new normal' has been defined by drawing the conceptual framework of politics and forms of government that have been implemented until today. Then, today's complex problems are analyzed in global security and economy, income distribution, social security, education, environment socio-cultural and other dimensions. In the following section, the selected government models were compared within the framework of the determined parameters, and the success of the problems in the solution was determined. In the conclusion, the contribution of government models to this success has been questioned, and some solution proposals have stated. It has been determined that the form of government alone is not sufficient in the success of solving today's complex problems, and other variables such as power ability, geopolitics, identity, religion and moral values are also effective. In addition, the importance of the power model in the country as well as the way of prioritizing the problems understood, while the importance of how international and domestic policies have been determined as the allocation of budget resources also has revealed.

Keywords: Politics, The New Normal, Government, Political Economy, Pandemic.

Öz

2020 yılının başında yayılmaya başlayan Covid 19 pandemisi, bugüne kadar süregelen etkileriyle dünyada 'yeni normal' olarak tanımlanan yeni bir paradigmaya yol açmasına etki etmiştir. Bu çalışmayla, pandeminin de etkisiyle derinleşen başta küresel çevre sorunlar, savaşlar ve ekonomi politik nedenler sonucunda yaşadığımız ve her geçen gün daha da karmaşıklaşan meselelerin çözümünde mevcut hükümet şekillerinin hangisiyle daha fazla başarı sağlandığının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda, başlangıçta politika ve günümüze kadar uygulanarak gelmiş olan hükümet şekillerinin kavramsal çerçevesi çizilerek 'yeni normal' tanımlanmıştır. Sonrasında günümüzün karmaşık sorunları; uluslararası güvenlik, küresel ekonomi ve gelir dağılımı, sosyal güvenlik, çevre, eğitim ve sosyokültürel boyutlarıyla ortaya konmuştur. İlerleyen bölümde, seçilmiş hükümet modelleri belirlenen parametreler çerçevesinde karşılaştırılarak, belirlenen sorunların çözümündeki başarısı analiz edilmiştir. Sonuçta, hükümet modellerinin bu başarıya katkısı sorgulanmış ve bazı çözüm önerileri dile getirilmiştir. Günümüzün karmaşık sorunlarının çözümünde yönetim biçiminin tek başına yeterli olmadığı, güç yeteneği, jeopolitik, kimlik, din ve ahlaki değerler gibi diğer değişkenlerin de etkili olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca ülkedeki güç modelinin önemi ve sorunların nasıl önceliklendirildiği anlaşılmış, bütçe kaynaklarının tahsisi kadar uluslararası ve iç politikaların nasıl belirlendiğinin önemi de ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Politika, Yeni Normal, Hükümet, Ekonomi Politik, Pandemi.

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1. INTRODUCTION

From the date when humanity began to live as a community, it has survived to the present day by “evolving” on the way of administration and government. From Ancient Greece to feudal principalities, from empires to nation-states, from monarchy to democracy, from communism to fascism, formations have taken their place in history. Thinkers such as Friedirch Hegel and Karl Marx have also accepted that the process from the primitive tribal life of human societies to the modern life today has made a progress extending to 'liberal democracy'. Fukuyama carried this further and argued that 'liberal democracy is the most advanced form of government' in his book named “The end of history and the last man” and that it cannot be better than this and that the point we have reached is the end of history (Fukuyama, 1992, pp.xi-xii).

The pandemic, which started in China at the beginning of 2000 and spread all over the world in a short time, lasting more than two years, had great effects in many dimensions, especially health, economic and sociocultural. In the global political system of the “Cold War”, which ended at the beginning of the 1990s, it was seen initially that the world system evolved towards unipolarity under the hegemony of the USA. In the following years, China's influence in international political economy, especially in the economic and military fields, and the fact that countries such as the Russian Federation (RF) and India took sides with China and acted as a bloc has changed the balance. On the other hand, the United Kingdom's decision to leave the European Union (EU) with Brexit in 2016 and completely cut off as of 2020 has reduced the global effectiveness of the EU. Again, in February 2022, the RF's military operation to invade Ukraine and the war between the two countries has increased the administrative burden of the states and the international community, which have great problems due to the pandemic. In today's circumstances defined as the 'new normal', it has become difficult to cope with the complexity of the problems that state governments have to deal with, increasing environmental problems and the effects of scarce resources and ongoing wars with the effect of global warming.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Those who manage the state and hold the power ensure international relations and the needs of the people and the welfare and development of the countries through the policies they determine. In this section, the connection between international and domestic politics will be revealed by drawing the conceptual framework of politics, and then government models will be explained.

2.1. The Conceptual Framework of Politics

Politics means epistemologically to be related to the city-states called “polis” in Ancient Greece. Because city states which possessed their own system of governments mean today's states, *'politics'* is “concerning to the states” about all issues. There are many definitions and perspectives about politics. Heywood classifies the meaning of politics in four approaches: 1) as art of government, 2) as public affairs, 3) as compromise and concensus, 4) as power. (Heywood, 2019, pp.36). However the wide and dominant perspective about the politics is related to ‘human relations in all different domains of life,’ it will be propounded *'politics'* in this study in a narrow and traditional manner which is related to ‘the state and government’(Eijk, 2018, pp.10).

In the ligt of these explanations, politics can be defined as ‘what takes place in within a polity, a system of social organization on the machinery of a government/president’. In other

words, it is “government policy, along with its construction and its effects” (Eijk, pp.12; Hoogerwerf, 1979, pp.42). In this context, we can describe polity as “a society organized through the exercise of political authority”, “rule by the many in the interesets of others” for Aristotele. (Heywood, 2019, pp.37). Politics in this meaning perspective has advanced in historical process by political philosophy in the ideas of philosophers such as Hobbes, Locke, Machiavelli, Rousseau, Hegel and Marx (Eijk, pp.12).

2.2. The Government Forms

There have been many government forms from Ancient Greek to today's modern states in mankind's evolution. Also, philophers thought a lot about common wealth and the governance and classified the government models. Machievelli specifies the states and governments in two kinds at his book “The Prince” in 1513; monarches (hereditary, mixed and with public support) and republics. He also addes as the other kinds of states: 1) won by the new ruler's own forces and ability, 2) won by lucky circumstance and someone's armed foces, 3) won by crime (Macchievelli, 2014, pp.5-41). Hobbes also classified the common wealth (state) in three kinds in 1651 “as the man represents himself and where the sovereignty” is: 1) monarchy (*tyrany and oligarchy*), 2) democracy, 3) aristocracy. According to him, “the difference between the tree kinds of common wealth is in the diversity of convience or aptitude to produce the peace and the security of people for which end they were instituted” (Hobbes, 2017, pp.142-143). Then in 1690, Locke sorted the forms of common wealth as democracy, monarchy (hereditary and elective), oligarchy and mixed forms of government in four types. In democracy, he remarks that whole power of community may employ the power of making laws fort he comunity and executing them by the officers whom they appointed. If the power of making laws were into the hands of few selected men, their heirs or successors, the form of the government is monarchy; if to him or his heirs it is a hereditary monarchy. After this monarch's death, this power may regain, only of nominating a successor to return to them in an elcetive monarchy (Locke, 1824, p.207-208).

In this study, the government types classified simply in four forms according to the thinkers' classification in the historical process: 1) monarch, 2) democracy, 3) comunism/socialism and 4) the others.

2.2.1. Monarchy

In Bratinnica Dictionary, monarchy is defined as “a political system based upon the undivided sovereignty or rule of a single person” (Britanicca, 2022). In monarchy, the power of government and soverignty of community or a nation belongs to a monarch. Today's monarchy models are usually “constitutional monarchy” in West (e.g. Belgium, the Netherlands and Sweden) as also in Japan and Malaysia. A monarch represents a state or a nation with a non partisan role as embodying a constutional authority in this kind of monarchy (Bulmer, 2017, pp.3-5).

A survey of Rose and Kavanagh about attitudes toward the monarchy among a random sample of the people in Glasgow city of United Kingdom (UK) concludes that % 70 of people thinks that monarchy is the best system of government. And only % 23 of these people remarked that the Western countries like America, Australia and such countries may have a better

government models. These researchers also argue that there are sociologic, religious and tradiotanal purposes in this kind og governement model. They also add that monarchy may strenghten organic unity and makes the royalty as a national symbol which the other countries may follow in the World affairs (Rose&Kavanagh, 1976, pp.561-566). However it can not be asserted just by this research that all the community governed in monarchy is pleased, but it is possible to state that monarchy is still an ackownledged government model.

2.2.2. Democracy

Democracy is epistemologically comes from the term '*demos*' (people) and '*kratein*' (to govern) words from Ancient Greek. It can be defined shortly as "the government of the people in which power and civic responsibility are implemented by all citizens, directly, or through elected representatives for the purpose and wealth of the community. According to mostly known Abraham Lincoln's definition, democracy is "the government of the people, by the people and for the people" (Becker, 2008). In summary, democracy belongs to "the principles of majority rule and individual rights" and "the ideal sor values of political freedom and equality" (Munch, 2016, pp.2).

It is known that there are 123 democratic countries in the World. We can compile the basic and common elements of democratic states as follows: 1) Fundamental freedom and civic rights, 2) elections and the right to vote, 3) rule of law, 4) seperation of powers (legislative, executive and judiciary), 5) Independent audit instutions (Constituional Court, Court of Accounts etc.), 6) the parliament, 7) democratic pluralism, 8) the existance of the opposition, 9) the public opinion and free media (Munch, 2016, pp.2-16).

Democracy is usually related to '*legitimacy*'. Heywood thinks that democracy promotes legitimacy by expanding the opportunity for political participation to government by voting. And, democracy ensures to live in a relative peace by conciliation and negotiation. It also provides a long term political stability by operating a feed back mechanism in which governments may be removed according to public choice. So, '*disequilibrium*' can be averted and the potential civil strike and rebellion may be undermined (Heywood, ibid, p.169-170).

2.2.3. Socialism

Socalist idea have been seen firstly in Plato's "Republic", later then Thomas More's "Utopia", but could not shape until the 19th century (Heywood, ibid, pp.92). Karl Marx, Frediric Engels and Lenin are the most popular thinkers in this ideology. Marx indicated that "socialism is the first or lower phase of communism" (Çam&Kayaoğlu, 2015, pp.386) and Engels defined communism as "the doctrine of the conditions of the liberation of the proletariat" (Engels, 1969, pp.87). Marks and Engels showed the ideal of Communism by stating in their book Communist Manifesto: "*Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Workingmen of all countries, unite!*" (Marx and Engels, 1955, pp.46).

After the Bolshevk Revolution in 1917, Soviet Union became an important actor in international system. And with Stalin's efforts, the socialist/communist ideology and Soviet's influence spreaded to the Eastern Europe countries and Asia-Pacific after the Wold War II. Soviet Union and its allies began to act together in international politics and so "a communism

fear” emerged in the USA and other side of the World. This two blocked “Cold War” existed untill the resignation of Soviet Union’s Mikhail Gorbaches in December, 1991. As the globalisation speeded up, because of the lack of inequality, hunger, poverty, liberty and human rights, the liberation movements arised in Socialist countries. While these countries are articuating the liberal and democratic side, the “Cold War” finished and socialism failed generally in the World (Verdery, 1996, pp.3-4). This situation has led to a major paradigm shift that will lead to very important developments in international politics in the following years.

2.2.4. The Others

It is possible to specify dictatorship, theocracy, totalitarianism as the other government forms. In dictatorship, a leader, a small group or a party exercises power, makes all government descisions and rules. In this type of government, all institutions are in line with the interests and orders of the regime and usually works without respecting the mechanism of instutions or laws (Lidén, 2014, pp.51-52). The dictotarship goverment models are “military dictatorship, personalistic dicatatorship, single party dicatorship, hybrid dictatorship”. It is asserted that there are 52 countries in the dictatorship or authoritarian regime in the worldwide as of 2020. There are similar 27 countries in Asia, 22 countries in Africa and 3 countries in Latin and South America (Dictatorship Countries, 2022).

Theocracy is a government type in which religious and political authority are united. In this kind of government, religious law and God’s orders according to the Holly Book regulate the public and civil matters. In Islamic states, there are various forms about the public law. For instance, Saudia Arabia which declared the Qur’an to be country’s institution, has adopted a basic regulation placing political authority exercised by the King and Royal Family (Künkler, 2012, pp.547-548). Vatican, Yemen, Sudan, Saudia Arabia, Mauritania, Iran and Afghanistan are today’s theocratic countries (Worldatlas, 2022).

The totalitarian state is a state in which a totaliter leader exercises the power for the government and “destroys any potantial source of political opposition”. The notion about the totalitarian state firstly formed with Italy’s Mussolini in 1932. And later then, ‘the party controlled totaliter regime’ in Germany got the power araound 1934 (Ridgewell, 1970, pp.1-6). Totalitarianism generally includes these features: 1) The destruction of the old order as presenting a radically new and cleansed age, 2) economic/breuauratic collectivism, 3) controlling the mass media, 4) culturing a martial solidatiry and using dominate figures to influence espacially the youth, 5) eleminating active oppositionists and the people which categorized ‘enemy’, 6) using terror to overawe all whom the regime deems menacing (Baehr, 2005, pp.2344-2345).

3. THE NEW NORMAL'S COMPLEX PROBLEMS

3.1. What's the “New Normal”?

As a result of the Covit-19 pandemic, which started in 2020 and lasted for more than two years, a new paradigm in globalization has emerged with the developments in the international system, and it seems that a situation has passed which is now defined as the new normal. It is known that this concept, which started to be used after the 2008 global economic crisis, was included in the study titled “Navigating the New Normal in Industrial Countries” written by Mohamed A. El-Erian and published by the IMF in 2010. It is possible to define the

concept of 'new normal' as “a new situation that occurs after very important and traumatic events”. This situation then becomes normal by taking the place of the old one and replaces the habits with the previous application (Semercioğlu, 2020, pp.1023).

In the pandemic period, the health systems of many states, which are seen as strong as global actors such as USA, Russian Federation and United Kingdom have come to the point of collapse due to the epidemic, and also the effects of this were felt more especially in developing and underdeveloped countries. All elements of the international economic system were deeply shaken in this process and afterwards, and the sudden increases in commodity prices and demand caused inflation to reach 10 % even in the most developed countries of the West, including the USA. On the other hand, the increase in supply chain and global logistics costs has resulted in excessively high prices for goods and services. The situation in question further deteriorated the already corrupt income inequality and led to the deepening of poverty.

The new normal's complex problems will be analyzed in the following items.

3.2. International Security

The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the whole world with its security extents as well as the other impacts. In particular, the rising of the energy needs of countries has increased the tension in regions with potential energy sources. In this period, UN Security Council (UNSC) concentrated especially in the regions and countries where conflicts are experienced and the peace keeping activities are carried out from the beginning of 2020. Countries such as Libya, Yemen, Syria, Iraq, Sudan, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Mali, Somalia, Korea, Colombia, Congo, Haiti and Lebanon stand out, as well as the ‘Question of Palestine’ and the ‘Cyprus Question’. Moreover, this organisation also called for a “global ceasefire” in July 2020 for all ongoing conflicts in order to combat the epidemic more effectively. Although this call was repeated several times by UNSC in the following period, it is difficult to say that an effective result was obtained. While child fighters, mass migrations, and humanitarian issues within the scope of the conflicts in these regions have been discussed at the UNSC, international terrorism, organized crime and women's rights emerged as the new normal's other security agenda topics. Despite all these developments, the efforts for solutions of UNSC has been continuing to ensure global peace after the pandemic (Semercioğlu, 2022, pp.147).

In 2022, the inadequacy of the UN and the international community in solving global security problems was seen again in the occupation of some of the Ukraine's territory by the RF on February 24, 2022. RF has made a full-scale military invasion to Ukraine, which RF's army invaded many residential districts in the southern and east of Ukraine as also Luhans and Donetsk regions until today. Because of this conflict, more than 5 million refugees, mostly women and children fled from Ukraine to neighboring countries. Diplomatic efforts to stop war go on, but it seems difficult because of RF's President Putin's policy which he wants Ukraine not to be a part of the West (Semercioğlu, 2022, pp.151). Unfortunately, the attitude of the UN and the West on the solution of this security issue could not go beyond economic sanctions and political pressure. The war in question caused a major global food and energy bottleneck by disrupting the grain and energy supply, and caused significant damage to the world economy, which was deeply shaken by the pandemic.

On the other hand, the recent tensions between the PRC and Taiwan in the Pacific and the events between the Republic of Serbia and Kosovo in the Balkans are likely to cause the conflicts between countries and societies, which have been experienced in the historical process and which have not been resolved, to suddenly turn into armed conflict and cause global security problems to become inextricable.

3.3. World Economy and Income Inequality

It is seen that the pandemic has had great negative effects especially in international trade and human movements and in the energy sector. It is possible to say that in the period of the last pandemic, the world faced with the biggest global economic slowdown and life difficulties seen after World War II. According to World Bank (WB), the interruption of the production in many factories in China, the USA, the European Union (EU) and other countries because of the last pandemic, caused a decrease in the supply of exportable goods and a deterioration in the international trade balance. International trade decreased by about 13 % in the first six months of 2020. And on the other hand, World Trade Organisation (WTO) predicted the volume of world trade in goods, experienced a decrease of 5.3 % in 2020, while the global economy contracted by 3.6 % (Semercioğlu, 2022, pp.145).

Annual GDP (Gross Domestic Product) will soar past \$ 100 trillion for the first time, two years earlier than previously forecast, according to the latest projections. According to London-based economic consulting firm CEBR, total GDP is predicted to then double to \$ 200 trillion by 2035. In part, the current surge reflects how effectively the world's biggest economies have adjusted to the pandemic with rising inflation, particularly in the U.S. and the other UN countries. In many projections, China is expected to pass the U.S as the world's largest economy in 2030 (Fortune, 2022). Global GDP projections is shown in the Figure-1.

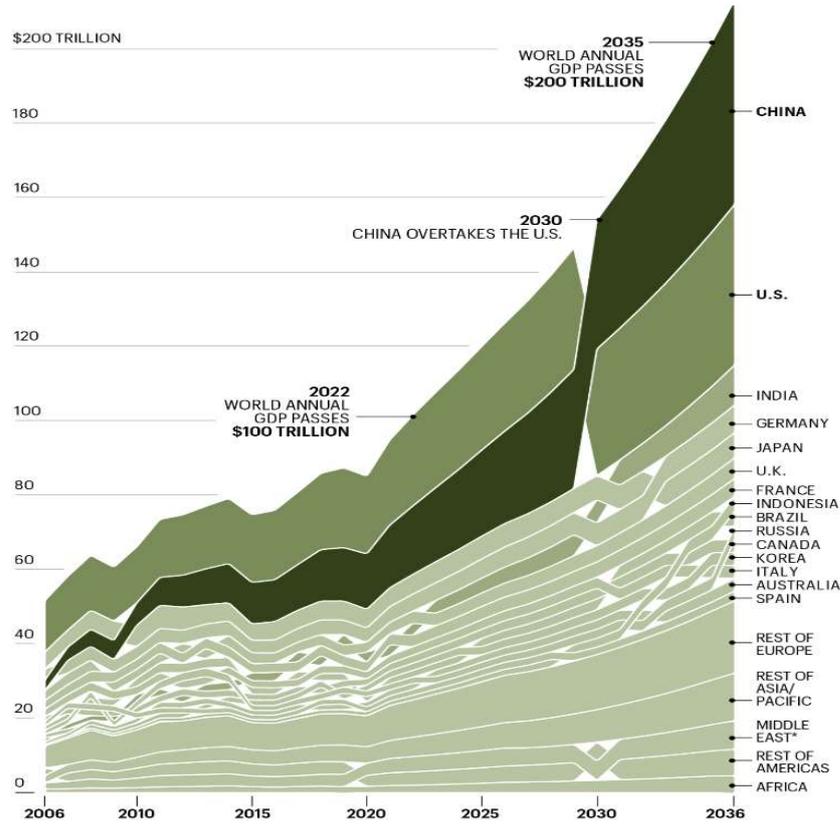


Figure-1: Global GDP Projections (Source: <https://fortune.com/longform/global-gdp-growth-100-trillion-2022-inflation-china-worlds-largest-economy-2030/>)

According to the UN, the income distribution in the world has been getting worse day by day in recent years. Today, 71 percent of the world's population live in countries where inequality has grown. After the last pandemic, especially the economies of developing countries have been affected more, and this has deepened the injustice in income distribution. Since 1990, income inequality has increased in most developed countries and in some middle-income countries, including China and India. The average income of people living in North America is 16 times higher than that of people in sub-Saharan Africa. Moreover, in the 10 years since financial crises in 2018, the number of billionaires has nearly doubled, and the fortunes of the world's super-rich have reached record levels. In 2018, the 26 richest people in the world held as much wealth as half of the global population (the 3.8 billion poorest people), down from 43 people the year before (UN,2022).

Figure-2 reveals that national average income levels are poor predictors of inequality: among high-income countries, there are also very unequal countries like as the US, while other are relatively equal such as Sweden. The same is true among low- and middle-income countries like Brazil and India, with some exhibiting extreme inequality, somewhat high levels like China and moderate to relatively low levels such as Malaysia, Uruguay (World Inequality Report, 2022).

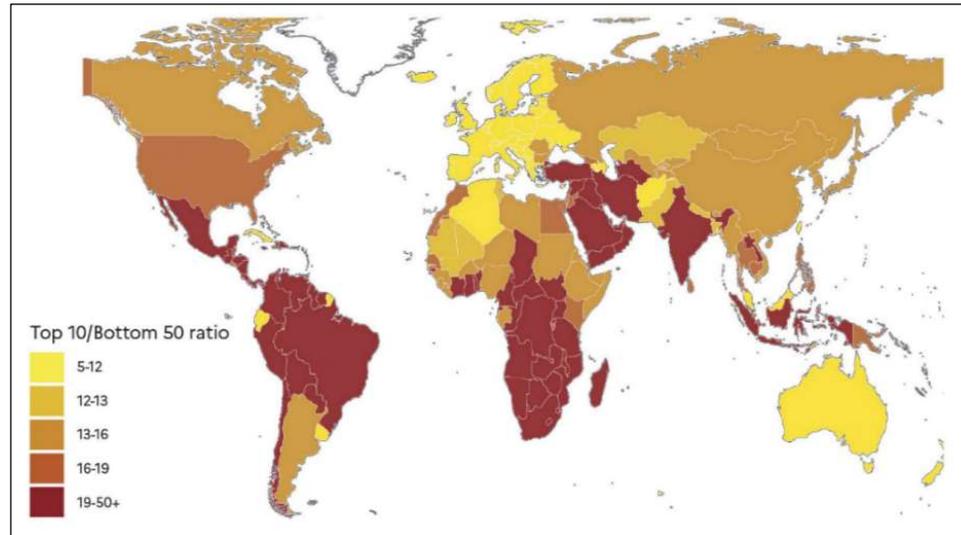


Figure-2: Top 10/Bottom 50 Income Gaps Across the World, 2021

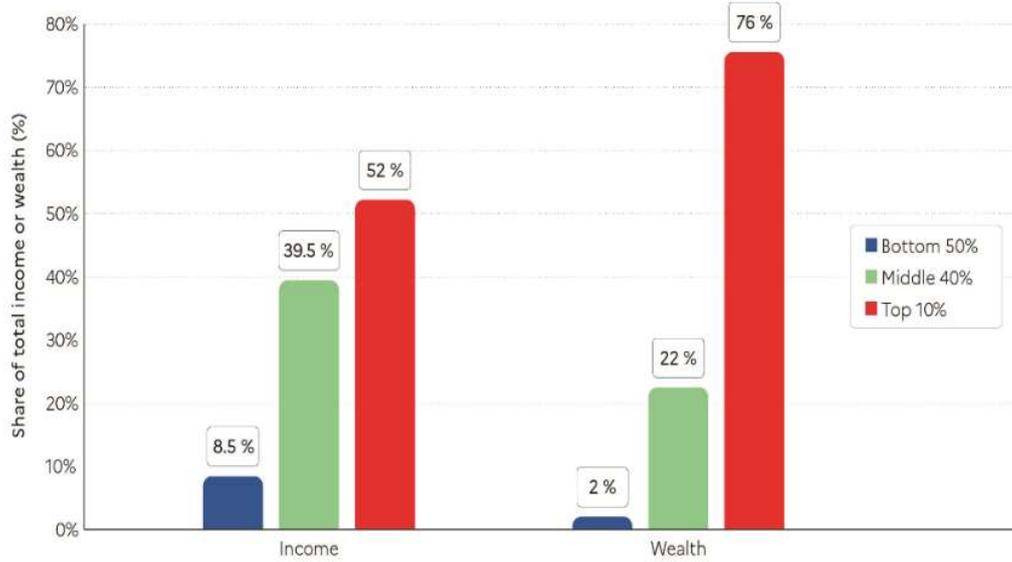
(Source: <https://wir2022.wid.world/executive-summary/>)

As it can be seen, while the total GDP in the world continues to increase over the years, the gap between the richest and the poorest grows in an inverse proportion, and income inequality increases. However, it is noteworthy that China, which does not implement a fully liberal economic model and is not democratic, is expected to take over the economic leadership from the USA by the 2030s.

3.4. Social Insurance and Healthcare

With the Covid-19 pandemic, the health and social security systems of many states, which are seen as strong as global actors, have come to the point of collapse due to the epidemic, and the difficulties experienced by the poor in accessing health services, especially in many countries in the USA and the EU, have brought the concepts of social state and social security back to the agenda (Semercioğlu, 2020, p.1017). On the other hand, the inadequacy of even the *'right to life'*, which is the most fundamental right of human beings, especially in underdeveloped countries, and the inadequacy of access to health services and vaccines.

Global wealth inequalities are also increasing since the 1980s, similar to the inequality in income distribution. Figure-3 shows while the richest 10 % of the global population own 76 % of all wealth, the poorest half of the global population barely owns any wealth at all, possessing just 2% of the total. On average, the poorest half of the population owns USD 2,950 per adult, and the top 10 % own USD 560,000 on average.



(Source: <https://wir2022.wid.world/executive-summary/>)

Figure-3: Global Income and Wealth Inequality, 2021

As a result, the success of international organizations, such as the UN and WHO, in eliminating the inadequacies in social insurance and health services have emerged, and their competence in fulfilling their activities and responsibilities has begun to be discussed in the international public. It has also increased the questioning of the existing international system established after World War II.

3.5. Education

Over the past decade, UN conduct many major affairs towards to increase access to education and school enrollment rates at all levels, particularly for girls. Nevertheless, about 260 million children worldwide nearly one fifth of the global population in that age group were still out of school in 2018. And more than half of all children and adolescents worldwide are not meeting minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics. In 2020, as the COVID-19 pandemic spread across the globe, a majority of countries announced the temporary closure of schools, impacting more than 91 percent of students worldwide. By April 2020, close to 1.6 billion children and youth were out of school. Today, despite the Omicron variant, schools are open in most countries thanks to the implementation of health protocols and vaccination programmes. Nevertheless, nearly 369 million children especially in the underdeveloped countries who rely on school meals needed to look to other sources for daily nutrition (UN, Quality Education, 2022).

3.6. Environment

Since its existence on earth, humanity has lived in harmony with the environment and sought ways to protect itself from disasters while benefiting from the blessings of nature. After the industrial revolution, the damage of societies to the environment has increased day by day, and many environmental problems such as global warming and therefore large fires, melting of glaciers, climate changes and related natural disasters such as droughts and floods, pollution of the seas, soil and air have emerged.

Scientific studies show that the average temperature in the world has increased by 1.1 C degrees compared to the pre-industrial revolution, and therefore the whole ecosystem has been negatively affected. Because of this, climate crises has began to occur resulting as the melting of glaciers, drought, natural disasters such as floods, and the decrease in animal and plant varieties increasingly. In addition to these, it is possible to add biodiversity loss, food and water insecurity, plastic, textile and fashion wastes, overfishing, noise pollution, acidification of the oceans and pollution of the sea and rivers as other environmental problems (Robinson, 2022).

3.7. Social-Cultural

Due to the international system that has become more interconnected with globalization, it has been seen that international interaction and cooperation have become more imperative in the solution of the new normals' many problems and the management of the crises experienced today. In the last pandemic, the inability of the states to prevent the global spread of the virus despite the measures they have taken has further revealed this necessity.

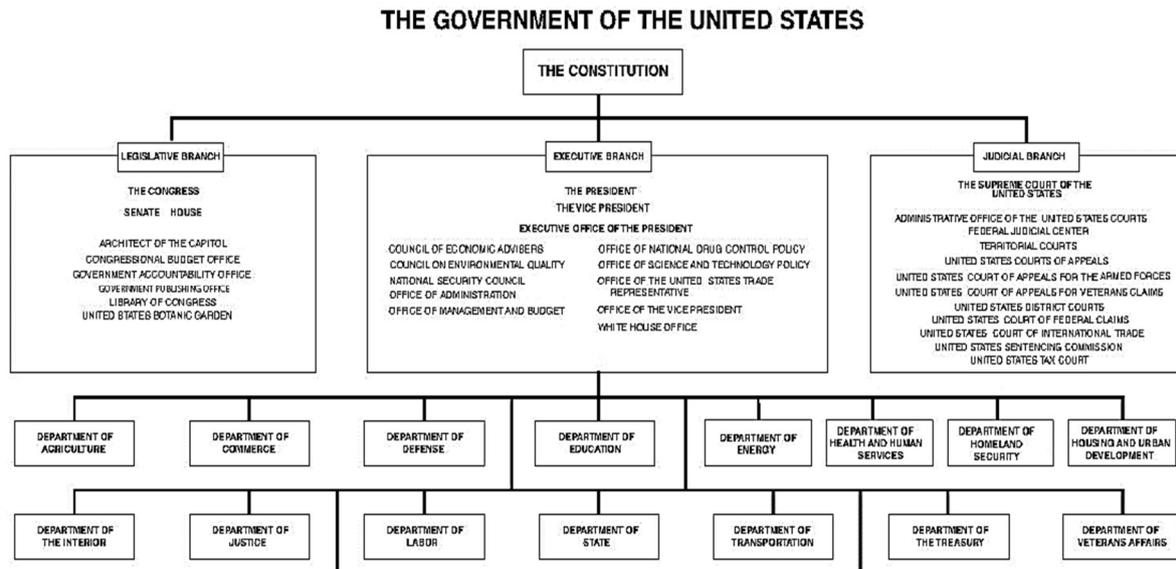
Moreover, due to the fact that the virus in question emerged in China and spread to the world, it caused a reaction in the international public opinion especially to this country and its citizens, and also led to the consolidation of nationalist feelings in societies. On the other hand, security problems in Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Middle East, especially in Syria, have caused some people to migrate to the West recently. These human movements, combined with the effects of the pandemic, have caused important sociocultural effects in many countries, especially in countries such as Turkey, which receives the most immigration.

4. GOVERNMENT MODELS' SUCCESS IN THE SELECTED COUNTRIES

4.1. USA (Presidency Based on Pluralist Democracy)

The USA are a republic ruled by three levels of government: 1) Federal Government, 2) State Government, 3) Local Government. It is a model which legislative, executive and judicial branches check and balance each other.

Federal Government includes the President, the Congress (legislative branch) and the Supreme Court (judicial branch). The President is responsible for the government of the state under control of the parliament and is mostly a representative person for the country. There's also a 24 members cabinet which is a council of ministers and a vice President. The Congress is made up of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives has 435 members, which are voted every two years. Each state of the USA has got at least one congress(wo)man in the House of Representatives, the number is depending on the size of the state's population. The Senate is consisted of 100 so called Senators, elected for six years. Each state sends out two senators to the Senate. The Supreme Court is the highest court in the whole country and is composed of nine supreme judges (The United States Government Manual, 2022). The Government of US is like as shown in the Chart-1.



Source: The United States Government Manual, <https://www.usgovernmentmanual.gov/>,
Access Date: 23.08.2022.

Chart-1: The US Government

In the government in each of the 50 states of America, there are own constitutions and different laws concerning education, crime and health. A governor rules as the head of the state and all the states have their own legislative branch, elected by the state's people and also have their own state supreme court.

The local government is an municipality organization which can be found in province or city areas. The ultimate authority of the local government is the mayor which they have only little or no power of the city's government in most of the states (Kainzbauer, 2022).

4.2. People's Republic of China (One Party Rule)

The political structure of the People's Republic of China (PRC) which was founded on October 1, 1949 is based on 'one-party rule'. Chinese Communist Party (CCP) founded in 1921 is the country's sole political ruler and is integrated with the state. The state policy is implemented through the party. The President is also the General Secretary of the CCP.

Central organs of the state; National People's Congress (NPC), Presidency, State Council, Central Military Commission, Supreme Court and Attorney General. The State Council is the highest body of state administration and executive power and government affairs are followed by this council which consists of 4 deputy prime ministers, 4 council members, 25 ministers and is headed by the prime minister. The most authoritative body of the state administration is the Politburo Standing Committee, which is subordinate to the CCP Central Committee. The Standing Committee is an institution above the Government and has the final say on important matters concerning the country. The head of the Politburo Standing Committee, which consists of seven members, is the Head of State. In China, the task of the parliament is more representative. The members of the assembly, called the National People's Congress (NHC), are not appointed by the people, but by the CCP (Çin Ülke Profili, 2022).

4.3. The United Kingdom (Constitutional Monarchy With Parliamentary Democracy)

The United Kingdom is a country, made up of four nations: 1) England, 2) Scotland, 3) Wales, 4) Northern Ireland. It is ruled by a 'constitutional monarchy' with limited federalism and some of the nations have their own national assemblies. The parliament which began in 1215 with the signing of the Magna Carta and continued by Simon De Montfort which included commoners for the first time in 1265. Three parts of parliament are the Regent, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

The Regent is the descendant of the Kings of medieval England which signs all legislation, who can declare war or peace and also calls on majority party in the House of Commons to form a government in his/her name. The House of Lords is the successors of the Barons, Earls, Dukes, and Marquesses of medieval England and Scotland which members are called "Peers". They are appointed for life by the regent with consent of the House of Commons. The House of Commons is elected as the representatives of the UK's people which is elected through a "first past the post" electoral system. They are responsible for day-to-day legislation and governance. The majority party, or coalition of minority parties which are equivalent to a majority in number has the responsibility for governing. And the leader of the government is known as the Prime Minister (Marsicano, 2022).

4.4. Italy (Parliamentary Democracy)

Italy has been governed as a democratic republic since June 1946, when the royal system, which had been in existence since 1861, when it united, was abolished by referendum. The current Constitution of Italy came into force in January 1948. Italy's government is a multi-party republic with a 'parliamentary democracy', and the legislative, executive and judicial powers operate independently of each other. The executive power is in the council of ministers and is chaired by the president. The legislature is jointly run by the national assembly and the cabinet. Judicial power rests with independent courts (ATO, 2022).

The current organisation of the Italy Presidency of the Council of Ministers consists of; 1) the Secretary General, 2) direct staff offices, 2) departments and autonomous directorates general, 3) task forces, and, 4) other organisational units (Italian Government, 2023).

4.5. Republic of Mali (Semi-Presidential Representative Democracy)

The Republic of Mali was historically located in a landlocked region in West Africa as part of the Ghana, Mali and Songhay Empires. France seized control of this region towards the end of the 19th century. The Sudanese Republic and Senegal declared independency in 1960 as the Mali Federation. When Senegal withdrew after only a few months, then Sudanese Republic was renamed Mali. The country, which was ruled by juntas as a result of military coups until 1991, was defined as a unitary republic with a new constitution adopted in 1992 and it was decided to be governed by the President and the National Assembly. The Republic of Mali, whose democratic administration has been interrupted by military coups many times until today, has again passed under the administration of the military junta after the military intervention in August 2020. It is planned that the country will return to a democratic regime in March 2024 (CIA, 2022).

5. METHOD AND LIMITATIONS

This study was conducted with the statistical data analysis method and the success of selected countries against the important problems of the new normal was revealed. In addition, the parameters to be used to reach the result were determined and the related data of the countries were collected in a table by scanning from the relevant sources. By comparing the obtained data with other selected countries, it was tried to reach the result in the context of this analysis.

In this study, six countries selected as examples were determined to represent the current different forms of government. Although the data in this context create a limitation in revealing a general definitive result for all countries, the results obtained are sufficient to analyze the research subject. The conclusion reached as a result made it possible to make an evaluation and recommendations.

6. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The success of the countries selected from different government forms in this study with the problems revealed in the 'new normal'. The limitation of this study is to include data on the main and weight-bearing issues in the aforementioned problems. Even within this limitation, it is possible to reach a scientific conclusion by making an evaluation. In the Table-1, statistical data and country rankings of two important issues which are among the problem areas examined in this study and also their place in comparison to other countries in the world are given.

According to these data, in the field of security of selected five countries, it is seen that PRC has the largest 2th armed force in the world while the lowest presence is in Mali. However the Army of USA is the 5th in the world, its effectiveness and power with technical equipment has also very important effect. Moreover, the highest level of security threat is in Mali, on the other hand, the PRC is considered to be at the lowest risk.

In terms of economic and income inequality parameters; the obvious superiority of the USA in GDP per capita is 69,287 USD, Mali is at the forefront of poverty in the world with 917 USD, and the inflation rates figure for 2022 are around 2.65 in PRC, 8.72 in Mali and 10.1 in UK. These data reveal that the striking point of income inequality in countries and globally, and with the shrinkage of the global economy after the pandemic, annual inflation reached the level of 10s even in developed countries.

Table-1: The Data of Selected Countries in the Appointed Issues

	Security		Economy and Income Inequality		Social Insurance and Healthcare		Education		Environment		Socia-cultural	
	Security Threat Index (in 10)	Armed Forces Power (Thousan)	GDP Per Capita, 2021	Inflation, 2021/2022	Hospital Beds Per 1000 People	Dr. Per 1000 People	Education Expenditures, 2019 (%)	Education Service Price (World Average: 100)	Carbondioxide Emissions Per Capita	Alternative and Nuclear Energy, Percent of total Energy Use, 2019	Tourist Departure	Human Rights and Rule of Law index
USA	5 95/177	1.380 5/177	69.287 7/176	8.52	2.83 30/38	2.64 24/30	5.0	272.75 4/167	15.24 11/168	10.42 133/194	60.550 1/173	4,5 112/177
PRC	5.2 87/177	2.535 2/177	12.556 57/176	2.65	4.57 15/38	2.24 28/30	3.5	177.85 14/167	7.35 32/168	14.45 117/194	20.334 6/73	9.7 3/177
UK	3.2 137/177	149 41/177	47.334 22/176	10.1	2.5 34/38	2.95 22/30	5.2	117.38 33/167	5.4 54/168	12.24 124/194	23.827 3/73	2.4 148/177
Italy	4.8 99/177	342 18/177	35.551 28/176	8.36	3.14 24/38	4.05 9/30	4.3	118.56 32/167	5.38 55/168	17.27 109/194	21.448 4/73	0.8 169/177
Mali	9.7 2/177	21 158/17 6	917 158/17 6	8.72	No data	No data	3.4	34.67 114/16 7	0.29 164/168	76.64 23/194	No data	7.2 55/177

(Source: Business and Economic Data For 200 Countries, https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/indicators_list.php, and CIA, The World Factbook, <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/>, Access Date: 26.08.2022)

In social insurance and health services, PRC ranks first with 4.57 in the number of hospital beds per 1000 people among in the selected countries, while the UK scores 2.5 and the USA is 2.83 which they do not have sufficient means in this regard. At the same time, it is understood that Italy is in the best situation with 4.05 in the number of doctors per 1000 people, while the least number of doctors is in the PRC with 2.24.

In terms of education, it is seen that the UK leads the way in expenditures in this area, followed by the USA, while PRC and Mali spend similar rates on education. However, when the world average of education service fees is accepted as 100, it is approximately 3 times that in USA (272), it is approximately 2 times higher in PRC (177), about average in Italy (118) and UK (117), while it is less than half a fee in Mali (34).

Due to global warming, environmental problems and climate crises in recent years, natural disasters such as floods, raids, etc. have led countries to attach more importance to environmental issues and to increase their efforts to increase global cooperation in this regard. Although it is observed that the efforts to reduce Co2 emission rates have increased, it is understood that the USA is still at the forefront, followed by PRC, Italy and the UK, respectively. On the other hand, it is seen that Mali is in the best situation (76%) in alternative and nuclear energy percent of total energy use, USA is behind the world with 10 % in this regard, and in selected countries it uses the least amount of alternative and nuclear energy.

And finally, as social-cultural parameters, tourist departure and the human rights and rule of law index are selected. Parellel to the GDP per capita, in accordance with tourist departures, USA is number one, and respectively, UK, Italy, PRC ranks in the top six in the

World, when Mali has no data about this issue. According to the human rights and rule of law index, the higher value means the less protected about the human rights and the rule of law in the country. In this context, while Mali is better than PRC conversely and Italy attaches most importance to fundamental human rights and freedoms in the selected countries.

As a result of this analysis; it is seen that the USA, which is governed by the presidency, is one of the largest economic powers in the world with a GDP per capita of approximately 70,000 USD, has the 5th largest army with 1.4 million personnel. And it is the country that sends the most tourists abroad in parallel with the wealth of its people. On the other hand, education service prices are very high and hospital beds are not sufficient for the public in USA.

On the other hand, PRC, which is governed by the communist one-party regime, has the 2nd largest Army, and is in the middle of the world with a GDP per capita of 13.000 USD, but education service prices are also quite high compared to other selected countries. However, after the pandemic, while the other countries including developed countries, is struggling with high inflation, it is in a very good condition with a rate of 2.65 %. And the number of beds in hospitals in PRC is higher than others as a social state's duty. It is estimated that the GDP of the PRC, which is in the 3rd worst position in the world in terms of human rights and rule of law, will exceed the USA in 2030 in the projections made.

Despite the great superiority of the two superpowers in economic, security and socio-cultural fields, it is understood that both are seen at the top places in CO2 emissions, which cause especially major environmental problems and global warming, and that their capacity to use alternative and nuclear energy is at a very low level.

UK, which is ruled by another form of government, monarchy, is in the top ranks with a GDP per capita of close to 50,000 USD. Therefore it is the 3rd country sending the most tourists abroad, has a large army and has the largest education budget among the 5 countries. It is also seen that it is in a very good situation in terms of obeying the rules of law and human rights socio-culturally.

The other European country, Italy, which is governed by parliamentary democracy and has a GDP per capita of over 35,000 USD, is generally at the middle level in the subjects examined. But it is in the best position among the 5 countries in terms of social security and health services, human rights and rule of law.

Lastly, Mali, which is ruled by the military Junta today and is expected to transition to "democracy" after a while, is in the last place in all matters with the GDP per capita that does not even reach 1,000 USD. And it is in a better position than all countries in carbon emissions, since its industry is not developed enough.

7. CONCLUSION

In this study, the success of selected countries managed by different government models in the recent period, which has led to a major paradigm shift as a result of the Covid 19 pandemic and defined as the '*new normal*', has been investigated in solving the difficulties they face. In this context, countries governed by the presidency, communist-based one-party regime,

monarchy, parliamentary democracy and military junta have been selected and the tried-and-tested forms of government have been examined. The achievements of the mentioned countries and their place among other countries have been revealed in the light of statistical data within the framework of the parameters determined in international security, economic, social insurance and healthcare, education, environment and socio-cultural issues.

The international system, which is the scene of the global leadership competition of the USA and the PRC, which is governed by forms of government that are incompatible with each other and especially in contrast to human rights and the rule of law, is largely shaped by the effect of this competition. The countries clustered around the two countries in question are trying to find a place for themselves in the new paradigm. In the historical process, the superiority of the United Kingdom, like the other some EU countries in Europe, which has been seen as the cradle of economic and political power, innovations, culture and civilization in the world for many years, has been shaken.

We can make a conclusion that it does not seem possible to accept the form of government as “the only and most important factor” in the success in solving ‘*the new normal*’s complex problems. Besides the form of government, other variables such as ability of power, geopolitics, identity, religion and moral values must also be considered to be influential. However, with this research, while understanding the importance of the government model as well as the way in which the ruling power in the country prioritizes the problems, the importance of how international and domestic policies are determined and the allocation of budget resources is also revealed. Moreover, as seen in the example of the PRC, the argument that “the countries governed by liberal democracy are also the most ideal and thus the end of history”, as claimed by Fukuyama, is also surely open to discussion.

For the solution of the global problems that arise in this period in the future; international organizations shaped in line with the interests of hegemonic states after the World War II, especially the USA, China and Russia, need to evolve into a more just organizational structure that will protect the rights and interests of all countries and communities in the world. In addition, it is thought that it will be convenient to create a public opinion by increasing international awareness by working on a new hybrid model that includes all government models that prioritize global income justice, human rights and environmental problems, especially by philosophers.

Lastly, all humanity should focus on the goal of achieving a global order in which all the world's resources can be distributed equally, and a form of government that can provide it, instead of the bipolar international political picture that has begun to take shape under the leadership and competition of the USA and China.

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