THE GENESIS OF POLITICAL PARTIES

Florentina Corina Floarea

Assist., PhD Student, ULIM, Chişinău

Genesis political parties dating from the late eighteenth century - the beginning and middle of the nineteenth century, although the parties still result in a long historical evolution, some are finding events since antiquity until the Middle Ages.

During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries we speak of political protopartidele, while in the current period we speak of modern political parties.

History is full of conflicts over political power between rival clans and cliques, dual such conflicts occurring in all societies.

In all democratic countries only known situation of coexistence and interaction of several parties, except for countries with single party.

Keywords: genesis, political parties, democracy, history, state

Political parties are organizations and entities participating in the collective management of resources and social interests of society. While political parties are rooted in antiquity, they had a different meaning and share distinct social order. Their history in the sense in which projects such a political organization today, is relatively new. Therefore, most political scientists make a clear difference between the parties that came forward in socio-political life of slavery and feudal ordinances and those whose existence is linked to the development of modern society. Thus, some of these grants partidismului, only existed for a century and several decades as a form of political action, considering that the parties of slavery and feudal historical periods can be classed as secret societies, conspiracy, clique.

By the early nineteenth century political parties were eminently political groups focused parties participating in the political power that originate in ancient Greece, when Aristotle was talking about,, political associations ". However, they appear in the slave empires, and later in clashes partidiste of

285

principalities, duchies and medieval towns. Political groups that have materialized options by the struggle between the clerical and secular, between aristocracy monarchy during the medieval era or those in transition from its social-feudal to the capitalist is the initiators of a form of organization and political action materialized as most important political factor in the contemporary era.

Therefore, political parties are to come between voters and the mass democratic representative institutions, creating the elected representatives of political institutions: parliament, government, head of state institution and ensuring the functionality within the state. These arose from the desire to achieve objectives and requirements in the national liberation struggle, bringing together in one social-political force those interested, both by the force ensuring a clear program and strategy necessary to achieve it.

Both in political science literature and in political sociology, a subject of dispute it was and is to this day, the problem of defining political party. Thus, there was a great diversity of views, some on the institutional side, some organizational-program, some features or role social.În this context, Max Weber said of the political party ,, an association of people free, voluntary established, the company needed a program with ideal targets or materials "[1] .Thus, M. Weber stresses the institutional, organizational and places particular emphasis on the program and least on the level of cultural, social. A similar definition gives and D. Hum only difference being that it focuses particularly on schedule, meaning that, in his opinion, the program plays an important role in shaping the party organization then moving to the forefront. "[2]

Postwar period, M. Duverger defines both the idea of political party organization and the role and functions exercised by it, and the appearance of power.

Another definition is formulated by Sigmud Neumann in that:,, cohesive political party is an organization of active political forces of society concerned with the control of governmental power ... He is the link that connects large social forces and ideologies of government institutions official and political activity they engage in a broader framework of the political community "[3]

There were concerns in the interwar and postwar Romanian political thinking on the definition of political party expressed chronologically by Petre Negulescu, Dimitrie Gusti M. Ovidiu Manoilescu or Trasnea or Magureanu who focus primarily on power as the main interest party activity, interest can not be materialized without idea.

So, the political party may be defined as a collective personality,, "voluntarily reunited with their

---

[1] Apud Magureanu, political sociology studies, Albatros Publishing House, Bucharest, 1997, p. 243
[2] Ibid
[3] Sigmund Neumann, Toward a Comparative Study of political parties in Modern political parties 1966

286

own thinking and action with a uunitate of goals, interests and ideas accepted and appropriated by its members.

Since the emergence of political parties and until today, there have been and there are various types according to ideological criteria-doctrinal, social composition, historical periods in which they arose.

Thus, the following types of parties:

a) after the structure and mode of operation are party cadres and mass parties. Party cadres not have a strict ideology. Typical of this are American parties. Mass parties occur when there is need for representation of social classes or large social groups.

b) after-party are parties and parties with full-action.

c) by ideology and social basis of parties are parties of ideas, opportunistic parties.

d) political behavior intentions are active parties (parliamentary or extra-parliamentary active) parties latent (active only during election campaigns), competitive parties (multiparty system) and competitive matches (system monopartidist).

e) voting party discipline supple (without voting discipline), rigid parties (with the strict discipline of the vote).

f) the position taken by the political system to conform to the system that are parties approve the policy system works and adverse party system that does not support the principles imposed by the political system works.

g) after the position occupied in the political parties are ruling parties coming out and winning opposition parties that lose elections.

h) how can the group are parties right-center-right and far right (like conservative parties) parties left-center-left and far-left (like the Social Democratic Party), Social Christian party center-parties.

i) after relations with the political system overall are parties constitutional (act in a democratic political regime which respects the precepts, rules and principles) party authoritarian (forcing their programs whole political body, are defined by rigor, discipline, ideology).

j) depending on the objectives sociopolitical are nationalist parties who reject the rules of the game of democracy, conservative parties aimed presentation of the facts, liberal parties that defend the freedom and rights of the individual, social democratic parties aimed supreme justice social, communist parties which insist on the role of leadership and vanguard,, "in terms of social progress.

k) size, number of militants and relations between them are single party (homogeneous ensemble with a well defined direction), the unified party (union of parties with a single program), the dominant

287

party (located in a central position in the power system) big parties but can not accede to power only in coalitions; small parties (playing a supporting role either in government or in opposition).

l) psychological criteria based on the comparison with human ages are precipitated radical parties that take decisions and reckless, liberal parties that are enterprising, absolute parties who demonstrate strong will and desire to taxation.

m) classification by the popular political engagement parties who are trying to defend the interests of all social groups and interest groups that focus their activities in favor of defending the interests of particular groups.

Of all the political parties, the contemporary are as follows: ideological parties, historical parties, parties of interest, parties tendency, personal parties, staff parties and mass parties.

Depending on the number of parties that exist in society and through which the political life within it, distinguish party system. In the interwar period it was used for the first time the concept of party system and take into account the number of political parties in society who were engaged in politics. Therefore, in the party system must enter all parties in society and therefore is not identical in all societies, it is by nature distinct legal status, objectives and tasks pursued both social, political or economic fundamentals.

Today, the party system is classified according to the number of political parties and doctrinaire and ideological paradigm.

Depending on the number of political parties in society we distinguish three types of party system: monopartidiste, bipartidiste and multiparty.

The monopartidist meets in societies where political activity in society and is conducted by a single political party is unique and specific undemocratic regimes, dictatorships. The single party presupposes a hierarchical organizations very strong, with a structure very well composed and rigid, present in every sector of society where membership is open to a large number of aspirants, but access to control functions is done clientele, being reserved only for certain people fits with opinion leader.

In the one-party system is a system distinguish pure monopartidist, the party does not allow for any other party or monopartidist hegemonic system, which tolerates some small parties, but unimportant.

Monopartidismul meets in the interwar period in the presence of fascist parties in Germany and Italy, the communist regimes in Eastern Europe, Asia and Latin America.

The system also monopartidist was also present in Romania, first between 1938-1940 in the Renaissance Front, for then to be much longer, and between the years 1948-1989, under the command of the Communist Party.

288

Bipartidist system structure is the system that has at least two political parties emerged with the democracy and the need to create political opposition political parties, political alternatives in general.

Two-partism can be a perfect system when in the elections, two political forces wins together over 80% of the electorate's vote, like the US or UK or be imperfect when, after the elections, in addition to the two political forces appears a third destabilizing the balance. The system is perfect bipartidist the difference between the two major political parties is rarely more than 2-3 percent.

Under this system is distinguished on the one hand, the dominant party multipartism and pure multipartism, on the other hand multipartism multipartism moderate and extreme. 5-6 multipartism involves moderate parties accompanied by bipolarity and has over 6 multipartism highly relevant parties.

Multi-party system was present in the interwar period 1944-1947 and especially after 1989. Depending on doctrinal and ideological paradigm, political parties îmopart into three groups:
a) with right-wing parties, the center-right or far-right, like: conservative parties, non-conservative, liberal, neo-liberal Republican.
b) parties with guidance center such as Christian Democrat parties, social-Christian and environmentalist.
c) parties with left-wing, center-left and extreme left. In the category of left and center-left parties mention socialist parties, social-democratic, radical and even some Western. But in most cases, are part of the communist parties of the extreme right parties.

Currently, both political parties of the extreme right and the extreme left, undergo a process of restricting both in number and scope of action, due to both the effects of historical negative that caused them over time, as and the expansion of the democratic system.

Bibliography:

Virgil Magureanu, political sociology studies, Albatros Publishing House, Bucharest, 1997

Sigmud Neumann, Toward a Comparative Study of Political Parties in Modern Political Parties, 1966

P.P. Negulescu, political parties, the National Culture Publishing House, Bucharest, 1926

Dimitrie Gusti, a system politic.Sociologia Party political party in contemporary political doctrines,, "National Culture Publishing House, Bucharest, 1926

Maurice Dauverger, Les partis politiques, Paris, A. Colin 1951

Georges Lavau, Reflexions sur le regime politique de la France, in Revue francaise de sciente politique, anul XII, 1962