



Research Article

Volume-03|Issue-06|2022

The Theory of Degree of Democracy by Prince Prof.Momchil Dobrev and Princess Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev

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Article History

Received: 02.06.2022

Accepted: 11.06.2022

Published: 23.06.2022

Citation

Dobrev-Halachev, M., & Garibova-Dobrev, M. (2022). The Theory of Degree of Democracy by Prince Prof.Momchil Dobrev and Princess Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev. *Indiana Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 3(6), 53-70.

Abstract: Prince Lord prof PhD Momtchil Dobrev-Halachev and Princess Prof. Mariola Garibova-DObreva developed 2006 “Theory of degree of democracy” and “Theory of degree of justice / injustice /” based on their practice in court, prosecutor’s office, state and especially the practice of Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev as a judge for decades experience as such as a civil and criminal judge and Prof. Momchil Dobrev participated as an observer in various types of elections. Prof. Momchil Dobrev created in 2003 Theory of Corruption and Theory of Mafia and Theory and Practice of Mafia, which contribute to clearing the Theory of the degree of democracy.

Keywords: Democracy, Crise, Mafia, Corruption, Theory, Finance.

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INTRODUCTION

In the year 2001 Lord Prof. Momtchil DObrev developed the Theory of the mafia and Theory of corruption. All the both theories has been developed by analyzing the mafia and the corruption all over the wrplrd. In Bulgaria, germany, European Union, and other countires.

In the year 2010 Lord Prof. Momtchil Dobrev developed the ‘Theory of Mafiotismus’ as a new type of government oriented only in the private interests of individuals and private institutions.

Lord Prof. PhD PhD Momtchil Dobrev-Halachev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-DObreva developed 2006 “Theory of degree of democracy” and “Theory of degree of justice / injustice /” based on their practice in court, prosecutor’s office, state and especially the practice of Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev as a judge for decades experience as such as a civil and criminal judge and Prof. Momchil Dobrev participated as an observer in various types of elections. Prof. Momchil Dobrev created in 2003 Theory of Corruption and Theory of Mafia and Theory and Practice of Mafia, which contribute to clearing the Theory of Democracy .

Introduce the Problem

The problem of the degree of democracy in a country and a society is a major problem in a society. In

reality, Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrev believe that the most important consideration of a democracy is its DEGREE OF DEMOCRACY. In reality, The Degree Of Democracy Is The One Which Gives The Most Accurate And Selective Clarity About Democracy And Its Level In One Country And One Society. It is precisely the degree of democracy that can and clearly determines the state and level of democracy in a country and a society.

After a comprehensive and complete analysis of what a democracy depends on, the processes of democracy, governance in democracy, laws, law enforcement, by all actors - ministers, prime ministers, judges, prosecutors, investigators, government and other officials , the police came up with the creation of this theory of the degree of democracy in a society.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research methods of analysis, verification, control of all factors that influence in a society the degree of democracy in that society, of laws, their implementation by judges, prosecutors, statesmen, ministers, prime ministers, state and municipal officials and others.

- Analysis of the laws of a country.
- Analysis of all authorities in a country - judicial, legislative, executive
- Analysis of the implementation of the laws of a country

- Analysis of governance in a country and a society
- Analysis of public resource management
- Analysis of the existence of corruption and mafia in the judiciary, in the state system.
- Analysis of the work of the prosecutor's office as a guarantor of the existence and development of mafia and the rule of law in a society.
- Analysis of the judiciary - laws, judges, selection of judges, development of judges, violations of judges, disciplinary and other liability of judges, prosecutors, investigators, guarantors of democratization in a society

Democracy Formula, Justice / Injustice Degree, Corruption Formula, Mafia Formula, Mafia Formula, Confidence Formula, Truth Formula.

Formula of Degree of Democracy/2006

DEMOCRACY = POWER - Influence - Relationships - Interests - ORDER / AND - Mafia / mafia structure / internal or external / - Monopoly rights + laws / rules / practices / procedures // freedoms // - possibility to make an alternative decision - Obligation - Responsibility - morality / ethics - observance / application / enforcement of the law by judges / prosecutors / statesmen - Control / Sanction - corruption / corrupt practices - information - manipulation - society structure - economy - inequality + obligations - Justice / injustice - Trust / Degree of trust

FORMULA of Degree of Justice / Injustice - 2006 - Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrova /

JUSTICE / INJUSTICE= Power + Influence + Relationships + Interests + MONEY / AND + Mafia structure / internal or external / + Monopoly rights / rights + laws / rules / practices / procedures + possibility to make an alternative decision - Obligation - Responsibility - morality ethics - observance / application / implementation of the law by judges / prosecutors / statesmen - Control / Sanctions - Corruption - Mafiaization - Trust / Level Of Trust.

THE DEGREE of Justice / Injustice depends on the degree of MAFIOTISM in a society, the degree of corruption among law enforcement and law enforcement agencies, the degree of trust of civil society in all participants in government - court, state prosecutor's office, how and whether judges and prosecutors obey the law, enforce the law, enforce the law, fail to enforce, break the law prosecutor's office, state, municipalities., depends on the degree of truth.

The Degree of Democracization of a Society depends on the respective Degree Of Unjustice / Justice.

Corruption Formula / 2001 - Theory of Corruption - Prof. Momchil Dobrev

Corruption = Monopoly rights / rights + laws / rules / practices / procedures + possibility to make an

alternative decision - obligation - responsibility - morality / ethics.

Mafia Formula - 2001 - Mafia Theory - Prof. Momchil Dobrev

MAFIA = Power + Influence + Relationships + Interests + ORDER / AND + Mafia-structured structure / internal or external structure / + Monopoly rights / rights + laws / rules / practices / procedures + possibility to make an alternative decision - obligation - responsibility - morality / ethics

Formula of Mafiotism - 2001 - Theory of Mafiaism - Prof. Momchil Dobrev

MAFIOTISMUS = Personal Power / on the top of the state institutions / state and etc./ + Influence + Connections / to personal, private companies + Interests / personal, private, corporative / + Order / Orders + Personal Management of all state neveaus + Personal Control of all state niveaus Mafia structure / inside of or outside / + Monopolity Riegths + laws / rules / practices / procedures + possibility of taking an alternative decision - obligation - responsibilities - morality / ethics + Personal management and personal control of Distribution of public state monetary and another resource.

Democracy Depends On the Following Factors and the Degree of Their Development in Society

Important factors for governance in a country:

- ❖ Population structure and its role
- ❖ The official doctrines
- ❖ The structure of society
- ❖ The characteristics of the elite
- ❖ The institutions of power
- ❖ The type of economy
- ❖ Theories of ownership
- ❖ The attitude to the law and
- ❖ The judicial system
- ❖ The attitude to knowledge
- ❖ Information and dissemination of information,
- ❖ The attitude to politics
- ❖ Population inequality
- ❖ The structure of the population of cultural, social, political, ideological, ethnic significance
 - Fundamental rights
 - Inequality in society
 - The middle class
 - Values, morals, identities, cultural models
 - LAWS
 - BASIC LAW - constitution or others
 - Fundamental Human Rights and Freedoms
 - Obligations under the Laws

Democracy and the Degree of Democracy Depend on the Following Factors and Their Degrees as Follows / Short Description

Management:

- Degree of transparent governance in the country

- Degree of government in the country in favor of third parties
- Degree of government in the state in favor of the oligarchy
- Degree of taxation in favor of the oligarchy
- Degree of utilization of public resource for the benefit of third parties
- Degree of utilization of public resource in public procurement in favor of a specific third party
- Degree of uncontrolled spending of public resources
- Degree of lack of control over corrupt decisions

Parliament

- Degree of dependence on the oligarchy
- Degree of dependence on the mafia
- Degree of disregard / non-application / non-compliance with the laws
- Degree of adoption of laws in violation of the public interest
- Degree of adoption of laws in violation of the Constitution
- Degree of passing laws in favor of the oligarchy
- Degree of adoption of laws violating human rights
- Degree of dependence on different interests / lobbying

Judiciary

What Depends on Injustice / Justice in The Judicial System:

- Degree of Legality - Laws Adopted
- Level of Application of Laws
- Degree of Duality of Law Enforcement
- Degree of Duality of Laws Adopted
- Degree of Confrontation and Contradiction of the Laws Adopted With the Basic Law
- Degree of Control of Judgments
- Degree of Equality
- Degree of Control of Enforcement of the Law by Judges
- Degree of Control of Implementation of the Law by Prosecutors
- Degree of Control of Implementation of Laws by Government, Ministers,
- Level of Control of Enforcement of Laws by Municipal / Local Authorities
- Level of Control of Implementation of Laws by Ministers and Prime Ministers by the Prosecutor's Office
- Degree of Dependence of the Prosecutor's Office on the Executive Power
- Degree of Dependence of the Prosecutor's Office from the Mafia in Its Benefit
- Degree of Dependence of Mafia Judges
- Degree of Breach of Laws by Judges
- Degree of Impunity of Judges
- Degree of Impunity of Prosecutors
- Level of Impunity of Citizens
- Degree of Control of Judgments from the Evidence

- Degree of Control of Judgments - Impacted Practice
- Degree of Non-Enforcement of Judgments by Judges
- Degree of Non-Compliance of Directive Ordinants by Judges
- Degree of Non-Enforcement of Judgments
- Level of Non-Application of Judgments
- Degree of Violation of Judgments
- Degree of Non - Compliance with Laws
- Level of Non - Application of Laws
- Degree of Breach of Laws
- Degree of Mafiotization of the Court
- Degree of Mafiotization of the Prosecutor's Office
- Degree of Mafiotization of the State Apparatus
- Degree of Mafionization in the Local Municipal Apparatus
- Degree of Implementation of the Constitution

Human Rights and Freedoms

- Level of Exercise of Basic Civil Rights
- Degree of Confrontation between Different Groups of People
- Degree of Confrontation on Religious Basis
- Degree of Confrontation on a Cultural Basis
- Degree of Confrontation at Educational Level - Census
- Degree of Confrontation at the Public Level
- Degree of Confrontation at Social Level
- Degree of Confrontation at Business Level - Monopoly, Oligopol and Others

Corruption

- Degree of Corruption with Judges
- Degree of Corruption with Prosecutors
- Degree of Corruption with States / Municipal / Ministers / Prime Ministers
- Degree of Mafia and Mafiotism in a Country

Human Rights

- Degree of Respect for Human Rights
- Level of Implementation of Human Rights Laws

Elections

- Degree of Education of Voters
- Level of Education - Secondary Education
- Level of Participation of Minorities with Low Education
- Level of Participation of Low-Income Minorities
- Level of Participation of Middle Income People
- Level of Participation of Low Income People
- Degree of Election Falsification
- Methods Used To False the Elections

Inequalities and Elections

- Level of Profit of the Population
- Level of Participation of Citizens in Elections / By Age /

- Level of Participation of Citizens in Elections / By Income /
- Level of Participation of Citizens in Elections / By Education /

Implementation of Laws by Government

- Degree of Implementation of Laws by Ministers
- Degree of Implementation of Laws by the Prime Minister
- Degree of Violation of the Laws by Ministers
- Degree of Violation of Laws by the Prime Minister

Degree of Value Systems / Morals

- Personal Value System
- Spiritual Value System Public Values
- Career Value System
- Family Value System
- Cultural Value System
- Social Value System

Inequality in Society

- Level of Social Inequality / Depending on Education /
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on Secondary Education
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on Higher Education /
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on Age /
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on Income /
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on Religion
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on the Culture
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on the Minority /

MORALS AND DEGREE OF MORALS

Morality is the distinction between intentions, decisions, and actions against those that are good and right and those that are wrong and bad. Morality is an essential part of the standards and principles that are derived from the guild's code of ethics in a democratic society.

Degree of Morality - "honesty", "integrity", "justice", "kindness", "rightness".

However, moral norms and principles in a democracy are uniform, although there are different moral systems.

After the law, morality is the second source of law in countries that have adopted the continental legal system. If such a morality with the respective qualities is missing, then there is no right and the law is not realized, is not realized, is not fulfilled.

Ethics, on the other hand, is a branch of philosophy that deals with moral issues. Ethics includes and encompasses the moral principles of a society, culture, person, group.

Morality is limited as a system of duty, obligation, principles of conduct, justice.

On the other hand, morality contains a value system. This value system is a set of ethical values of a person, organization, society, group, which represent a standard for human behavior in all situations - group, family, society.

Manifestations before Judges of Corruption / Lawlessness / Mafia

- Degree of interest,
- degree of incompetence,
- 3 degree of alleged incompetence,
- 4 degree of kinship,
- 5 degree of official bias,
- 6 degree of judicial solidarity,
- 7 degree of inaction,
- 8 degree of delayed action,
- 9 degree of regional bias - bias towards fellow citizens - the region, the city,
- 10 degree of bias towards related services and others,
- 11 degree of bribery,
- 12 degree of resolving a court case not according to the established member, but according to another or non-existent in the respective claim,
- 13 degree of "nagging" - finding any non-existent reasons to linger in the case or leave without movement,
- 14 Degree of interest of the judge in the relevant decision in a case
- 15. Degree of interest by a third party of the decision in one case
- 16. Degree of interest of a senior manager in the court of a specific decision
- 17. Degree of implementation of the law by a judge
- 18. Degree of proper application by a judge
- 19. Degree of correct interpretation of a law by a judge
- 20. Degree of violation of the law by a judge

Manifestations at the Prosecutor's Office

- Degree of interest,
- 2 Degree of incompetence,
- 3 Degree of bias,
- 4 Degree of alleged incompetence,
- 5 Degree of kinship,
- 6 Degree of service bias,
- 7 Degree of prosecutorial solidarity,
- 8 Degree of bias towards the citizen,
- 9 Degree of bias towards related services and others,
- 10 Degree to bribe,
- 11 Degree of inaction,

- 12 others.

Manifestation with State / Municipal / Tax Officials

- Degree of inaction,
- 2 Degree of taking alter
- 3 Degree of delay in decision-making.
- 4 Degree to bribe,
- 5 Degree of issuance of inside information,
- 6 Degree of interest in tenders, privatization,
- 7 others.

Mafiotization

- Degree of mafiaization in the field of state administration. This includes government, government departments, and institutions, local governments, and others,
- Degree of mafiaization of the sphere of politics-. This includes parliament, political parties, trade unions, movements, business and non-profit associations,
- Degree of mafiaization of the sphere of the judiciary / judges /, -
- Degree of mafiaization in the field of law enforcement institutions / prosecution, investigation services, police /, -
- Degree of mafiaization in the field of public services - health care, education, social assistance, etc.
- Degree of mafiaisation in the private sector, -
- Degree of mafiaization in the field of media / radio, television, newspapers, magazines and other media/, -
- Degree of mafiotization in the sphere of the “civil sector” / civil associations, non-governmental organizations and others /

Inequality in Society

- Level of Social Inequality / Depending on Education /
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on Secondary Education
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on Higher Education /
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on Age /
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on Income /
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on Religion
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on the Culture
- Degree of Social Inequality / Depending on the Minority /

Degree of Corruption

- Degree of corrupt action to ensure access to limited resources, benefits, rights or limited costs for obtaining them.

- Degree of corrupt action for the performance of a lawful action and decision by the administrative service.
- Degree of corrupt action to obtain benefits controlled by decision-makers on personal preference.
- Degree of corrupt action to prevent the use of certain resources, benefits, rights by other stakeholders and individuals.
- Degree of corrupt action for the provision of a service related to the use of
- inside information or to expedite a specific decision.
- Degree of corrupt action - inaction for performing a lawful action or making a lawful decision.

The Forms of Corruption in the Public Administration are the Following:

- Degree of non-fulfillment of a legal request by a person entitled to do so by an employee of the respective administration. Manifested in open refusal, tacit refusal and others.
- Degree of interest in favor of third parties when the government or the relevant administration, body, institution is a seller.
- Degree of interest in favor of third parties when the government or the relevant administration, body, institution is a buyer or user of certain services.
- Degree of interest in favor of third parties when state and other institutions - municipal carry out right-wing transactions.
- Degree of interest in favor of third parties when the executive power controls financial and credit institutions, companies with licenses, companies with concessions, permits and others.
- Degree of interest in favor of third parties when the executive power distributes limited funds, subsidies, grants, investments, social payments and others.
- Degree of interest in favor of third parties When there is a service for granting and authorizing specific activities, permits, licenses and other regimes for performing a specific activity.
- Degree of interest in favor of third parties in the collection of taxes, fees, duties
- Degree of interest in favor of third parties in collecting fines, sanctions
- Degree of interest in favor of third parties when state and other types of employees are authorized and authorized to perform control functions and to sanction third parties or companies for non-compliance.
- Degree of interest in favor of third parties when government or other types of employees have important inside information
- When there is non-transparency in decision-making and implementation of a decision or choice of decision.

Categories of Corruption Action

- Degree of corrupt action to ensure access to limited resources, benefits, rights or limited costs for obtaining them.
- Degree of corrupt action for the performance of a lawful action and decision by the administrative service.
- Degree of corrupt action to obtain benefits controlled by decision-makers on personal preference
- Degree of corrupt action to prevent the use of certain resources, benefits, rights by other stakeholders and individuals.
- Degree of corrupt action for the provision of a service related to the use of
- Inside information or to expedite a specific decision.
- Degree of corrupt action - inaction for performing a lawful action or making a lawful decision.

Public Values, Value System of Judges, Prosecutors, States

Four categories of value systems must be distinguished:

- Personal value system
- Spiritual value system public values
- Career value system
- Family value system
- Cultural value system
- Social value system

Only some social value systems materialize in the form of legal codes and / or laws.

According to the Constitution, Art. 4 The Republic of Bulgaria is a state governed by the rule of law and is governed by the Constitution and the laws of the country and "guarantees the rights of the individual".

According to Art. 117/1 / the judiciary protects the rights and legitimate interests of the person.

The individual rights of all people, including their legitimate interests, are also guaranteed.

However, this book proves the exact opposite - it is the people of the law who do not obey the Constitution, do not obey the laws, do not obey the laws, do not apply the laws, do not follow the laws, write to each other what they want in their country.

This all applies to representatives of the judiciary such as judges, prosecutors, investigators, statesmen, administration and others.

Democracy Is Related To Justice.

What Does a Democracy Depend on - Realities, Major Factors for the Governance of Democracy, Principles of Democracy

An essential feature of democracy is equality and freedoms. Equality of all citizens before the law and equal access to power.

In a representative democracy, all votes have equal weight, the possibility of citizens to become representatives is not limited, the freedom of citizens is ensured through legally established rights and freedoms.

Democratic systems contain internal mechanisms for separation of powers, unequal distribution of power, and potential violations of democratic principles by individual institutions.

This opposes democracy "government of the rulers", with an alternative system - monarchy, oligarchy - and democracy.

- Right to participate in political life.
- Agreement between the rulers and the ruled - the voters.
- Direct democracy - selectivity of certain government positions.
- Democracy is a way of life - with established social, economic and political equality

The word democracy comes from the ancient Greek language meaning "democracy". From Lincoln in his 1863 Gethsemane speech as "Government of the people, by the people for the people."

The leading role is played by the people.

Lincoln's phrase addresses two aspects of democracy:

- First, it answers the question "who rules" - the people, directly or through persons elected by them
- The second answers the question "how is it managed" - a way in which management activities are carried out by the people for the people.

In connection with the question of who governs the problems of democracy are in connection with the subjects - people, class, stratum, state.

The rules and principles of people's participation in politics and government.

An essential concept for management is:

- Procedures - the rules for the governing political process
- Substantive - effective. The result of democratic governance -
- both rights and obligations

Schumpeter is the creator of the direction of procedural / formal / democracy. Political methods of governance are important to him,

- By political method - he means "the method that a nation uses to reach a solution."
- He equates decision-making with governance, the democratic method of institutional arrangements for achieving political decisions in which individuals gain the power to decide in a competitive bean for the voice of the people.

Elections are the procedural rules for electing elite.

Schumpeter points to four conditions for the success of the democratic method:

- High quality human material
- The scope of the political decision should not be too wide
- The government should be able to control and use the services of a trained administration
- Democratic self-control.

The people cannot control the elite and the representation of social groups.

Representative of the pluralist trend with Robert Dahl, who develops the problems of the polyarchy. Polyarchy is the real political regime that is closest to the democratic ideal.

Everything is determined by two criteria:

- The first answers the question "What is democracy" "And why democracy should be supported! Ie democracy as an ideal
- The second - connects with the real democratic governments and clarifies what institutions are needed and what conditions are favorable for it.

What is democracy - effective participation, equality - in voting, enlightened understanding, control over the agenda and inclusion of the adult population.

Why democracy should be supported:

- helps to avoid the rule of tyrants
- guarantees its citizens a number of basic human rights
- The right to participate, to express an opinion, to vote, to explore alternatives.
- Participation in setting the agenda item provides citizens freedoms, helps people to defend their own interests, the ability of the individual to exercise the freedom of self-government, to live according to the laws chosen by him, supports human development, the ability to exercise moral responsibility, self-government based on their moral principles, high degree of political equality
- Real democracy / polyarchy /

Governance of This Voice of the People
Manipulation of This Voice of the People
Manipulation through Information

Manipulation by Not Providing Objective Information

Without Control of the Decisions Made, This Is Not Management by the People for the People Majority management in the case of full minority rights.

The full right is that the influence on the decision-making must be directly proportional to the effect / result / of the decision on the person.

In a democracy as a form of government, ordinary citizens can participate directly in decision-making

Direct democracy - through referendums and plebiscites - direct voting.

Representative democracy elects its representatives, who meet in legislative and / or executive bodies.

Here it relies on the own conscience of the elected person, who is not directly charged with participation in the relevant bodies by the voters.

THE PRINCIPLES ARE UNIVERSAL FOR DEVELOPED DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES, THE PRINCIPLES FORM THE BASIS FOR RESOLVING CONFLICTS

First principle- People's Sovereignty

This idea is formed in time of the bourgeois revolution; its essence is in recognition of the people as a source of supreme political power in society and its independence of the people from personal or group subjects in political relations.

- First, the people have the constituent and constitutional power of a state
- Second - the people themselves choose their representatives and can change periodically
- Third, the people have the direct right to make laws
- Fourth, it means the people's recognition of power and established values.

Here is the question of direct democracy, the people are directly involved in governing the state, this form of government has significant drawbacks.

There are two main ones:

- First - insufficient competence that the people have
- Second - the lack of "blurring" of personal responsibility of the consequences of a nationwide decision.

Second Principle - The Principle of the Majority

These are the people who have the right to vote in elections, a certain restriction of the majority, provided that it suppresses the interests of the minority.

Consensual democracy - the majority that respects the interests of the minority.

Third Principle - Principle of Representativeness

This is the rule of the people

The will and desires of the people are carried out by representative institutions - Whether and How These Institutions Control Them.

The people delegate their rights to representatives of parliamentarism - the representative form.

There Is No Way To Respond. Quality leaders are needed - But the system does not guarantee this.

Fourth Principle - Principle of Freedom

This is personal freedom, political freedom; unlimited freedom is dangerous for society. Infinite freedom is an element of anarchism.

Freedom is Realized through Human Rights

A set of legal normal relations of free individuals with each other, the relations in the society and with the state.

- Everyone makes their choice
- Rights and freedoms characterize man as a social and political subject.
- Everyone has rights and freedoms without which he cannot exist.
- This is the declaration of independence of Thomas Jefferson, all people by birth have the right to life, liberty and happiness.
- For rights and freedoms is enshrined in the documentation of the UN in 1948. Universal Declaration of Rights and Freedoms.

Art. 1- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity.

Art. 2- Every person is obliged to have all the rights and freedoms written in the declaration

Fifth Principle - Principle of Equality

- Equal rights to participate in government.
- Every citizen has the opportunity to vote and to be elected.
- In the structure of power.
- It does not guarantee everyone real participation in power.
- In autonomous social political groups, parties, organizations and others

Sixth Principle - Principle of Pluralism

Political pluralism is characterized by the following features:

- Socio-political life of many different and interdependent
- Political pluralism is characterized by the following features /
- Diversity of social and political interests
- Variety of centers of power.
- Exclusion of the monopoly of the political power in which it is by a political party or person
- Free struggle of political forces and competitiveness of the elite.

Democracy as a Principle or Doctrine of Government

A system of institutional measures and constitutional instruments, democracy as a type of behavior and the voting of rulers is a democratic instrument.

- Debt of all citizens to participate in public life and state affairs.
- Democracy and freedom
- Democratically created laws must respect the personal freedoms and civil rights of citizens.
- Governance Nevinagti is based on consent, except in an obvious form.

The State of Modern Democracy - What Does A Modern Democracy Depend on

To answer this question we use the historical approach and comparative analysis of the factors that influence. Many factors that influence and on which a democracy depends.

Important factors for the forms of management in government in a country:

- Population structure and its role
- The official doctrines
- The structure of society
- The characteristics of the elite
- The institutions of power
- The type of economy
- Theories of ownership
- The attitude to the law and
- The judicial system
- The attitude to knowledge
- Information and dissemination of information,
- The attitude to politics
- Population inequality
- The structure of the population of cultural, social, political, ideological, ethnic significance
- Fundamental rights
- Inequality in society
- The middle class
- Values, morals, identities, cultural models
- Laws, constitution

Population structure and its role

Voluntary and individual participation in public life

The individual is free to act as a citizen.

However, is he given the opportunity?!?!
And what opportunity is given and how?
Is this opportunity given to specific people ?!

For liberals, just laws allow maximum freedom of personal and commercial life. But whether this applies to all members of society. Is there a preference for whom to apply and for whom not to apply.

For a Republican without active civic participation, the state is weak autocracies - they aim at passive, obedience and public disinterest Totalitarian regimes seek to mobilize the entire population.

The official doctrines Public consent, on a utilitarian secular principle,

Authority is an Agreement between the Managers and the Managed in the True Sense, the Rights Depend on the Obligations.

- There is tolerance for all kinds of doctrines,
- What political, ideological, social doctrine is the government based on?
- It is important not to threaten public order and security in the country. Apparently !!
- In totalitarian states, devotion is a duty to ideology,

The structure of society:

- Everyone agrees that the middle class is vital.
- The concentration of enormous wealth in the hands of a very limited minority is a THREAT to democratic processes,
- Extreme poverty isolates people from normal life, they forget about their rights, obligations, because they seek to survive, thus they ignore public life.

What is the structure of society, what strata it consists of, what education, what qualifications, what culture, what religion, what beliefs and expectations.

Different Layers

The post-Marxist idea is of a classless society composed only of the middle class.

There Are No Classes, There Are Layers But These Are Not Classes

Motivation - To Survive

Introduction Of The Larger Population In Motives To Survive.

There is no stratified class or caste structure, but Layers.

They do not have Ideologies, But Methods, Value System, And Survival Goals.

Totalitarian systems develop a class system.

The Political Elite

This must be a class with a certain prestige, having points of contact with the economic, intellectual, social elite of the nation.

The Purpose Is To Discover Talents.

The Level of Accessibility - the intentions and the results, The Prestige of the Political Elite Is in a Period of Complete Decomposition, And Decline-Destruction.

In autocracies, the elite is self-affirming and the village is INSULATED.

TOTALITARIAN SYSTEMS - relies on the personal qualities of the members

Institutions of power

Parliament, the National Assembly, the Congress, free elective institutions, there is a separation of powers Continuity of the old government in local and regional authorities.

Corruption and the mafia in power.

Electoral System

THE ELECTORAL SYSTEMS are subordinated to the MAFIA.

In autocracies, the court is a showy, awe and paramilitary, internal society.

Electoral fraud systems - an example of the US 2020 election.

The Elite is an Internal Society - Masonic Lodge Economics

Market or capitalist economy, mixed, industrialization leads to democratization it Is Uncertain Power extends or needs criticism - is it given the opportunity to criticize. There is a result of criticism.

The Result - Behavior Control

The property

An important element is the forms of ownership are becoming more diverse and individual - land inherited or purchased, houses, shops, stocks, investments. Theft of property - through the court, prosecutor's office, state institutions.

In autocracies, only the land and the precious are valued.

Under totalitarian regimes, there is no private property,

Attitude to the law

In autocracies, the will of the ruler is important.

In modern democracy, legislation can be traditionally established; representative power of parliament can create new laws.

In Whose Interest Are The Laws Created.

However, are there IMPARTIAL JUDGES? Are the judges involved in a mafia, Personal services, external interventions.

Under totalitarian regimes, laws are interpreted according to the general goals of ideology.

Judicial System and the System of Justice of Enforcement of Laws attitude towards knowledge / education

Knowledge is a single instrument of political power, the "unwritten mind of the state", the mystery of power, Scientific and moral truths, values are mixed.

- Knowledge - not required.
- Moral Truths - are relative, open to public debate.

The state allegedly patronizes independent centers for education and dissemination of knowledge.

Knowledge must be disseminated freely and free from censorship.

Dissemination of Information

The price of information. The government determined what information would be disseminated.

There is no Freedom of Distribution of Information.

Regular News

Rumors and gossip become a public institution.

The distribution of newspapers and their independence from state control.

Printed materials displace oral communication and rumors as public information

True Democracy Depends on People's Access to Accurate True Information, The Accurate Information on the Government of the State and Neutrality and Objectivity of official publications.

Attitude towards politics

Politics is encouraged and tolerated

Politics is connected and must be about compromises in the interests of all citizens.

Under totalitarian regimes, politics is denied as bourgeois deception, and together with all

compromises, they were a purely tactical symptom of social contradictions.

"Political parties exist only to create problems," Goebbels said. "We are there to solve them."

Protection and Respect for Fundamental Human Rights

- Everyone is born free and equal in dignity and rights.
- To treat each other in a spirit of brotherhood, endowed with reason and conscience.
- Everyone has the right to all rights and freedoms, without distinction of any kind.
- Based on race, skin color, sex, language, religion, political or other views, national or social origin, material, social to other status.
- Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
- No one should be held in slavery or serfdom.
- Slave trade
- No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- All people are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination. On equal protection by law.
- There is a recovery of your rights from
- Everyone has the right to full equality, to a fair and public hearing.
- Independent and impartial court
- Art. 11 et seq

European Human Rights

- Dignity
- Right to life
- Right not the inviolability of the person
- The prohibition of eugenic practices for the selection of humans,
- Prohibition of turning the human body and its parts into a source of profit
- Prohibition of reproductive cloning of human beings.
- Prohibition of slavery, torture, and inhuman treatment

Freedoms

- Right to freedom and security
- Respect for personal and family life
- Protection of personal data
- The right to marry and start a family
- Freedom of thought, conscience and religion
- Freedom of expression and freedom of information / Is There Access /
- Freedom of assembly and association
- Freedom of art and science
- The right to education

- Freedom in choosing a profession and the right to work
- Freedom of economic initiative
- Right to property
- Right to asylum

Equality

- Equality before the law
- Non-discrimination
- Cultural, religious and linguistic diversity
- Rights of the child
- Rights of the elderly
- Solidarity
- Right to information
- Right to collective bargaining and action
- Health protection
- Prohibition of child labor, environmental protection
- Consumer protection
- Citizenship the right to vote and to be elected to the European Parliament
- In the right to good administration

Degree of Service of Citizens by the Administration

- Right of access to documents, ombudsman - real inefficiency.
- Right to petition free movement of and residence - Whether there is access to this service.

Justice

- The right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial. Presumption of innocence and right to defense.
- Principles of legality and proportionality of crime and punishment
- Everyone has the right not to be tried or punished twice for the same crime

The Information

- Its receipt, analysis, evaluation and use
- And the most important distribution and decision whether to distribute
- The information concerns operational policy management
- Illiterate and uncultured broad masses
- Information is a source of power.
- Use of the media by the authorities to hide information, non-dissemination of true information to information that proves false news, information that reveals the truth, for example, for the use of public resources.
- Using optimal information in the interest only or mainly of the wealthy minority and to the detriment of everyone else.

Information Communication Technologies, Internet, Social Networks

To use them for manipulation in the broadest sense of the word models means of replacing socio-

economic, socio-political, socio-cultural and other ideas and values, programs, platforms.

Which leads to a subversive motivation for active mass, including political behavior of the poor civic majority.

In favor and especially of the interests of the rich minority

Change of Values, Morals, Identities, New Cultural Models

The neoliberal dominant neoliberal and neo-conservative, ideological-political and moral value system Imposition of other socio - cultural content, other models, other value systems as opposed to imposed ones, other identities - liberal - 34 types of social sexual identity, not gender identity.

Through mass media, internet, social networks imposing new values, new morals, new identities, new cultural models Replacing the achieved democratic values and morals and imposing other values and morals that are in favor of the rich minority.

Replacement of the individual - personal and group - mass behavior of the voters, and their use for the purposes of the rich minority and the governing power.

Replacement of socio-economic and socio-political and socio-cultural ideas and values and morals.

- Value models, model, Replacement
- Imposing a mass culture that benefits the government, the mafia
- Imposition of new value models
- New values, models and patterns of behavior
- Modern information and communication technologies - media, Internet social networks
- Modern international communications

For Manipulation

Establishment of the mass media and mass culture - a new model, new value system, morality, behavior.

Ideological manipulation and power manipulation - mafia manipulation

The goal is: -Deideologization and - Depoliticization

The media perform ideological, political functions.

Lack of Access to Education, Healthcare, Culture

Concentration of Financial-Economic and Information-Ideological Resources are concentrated in the hands of the rich minority.

In this way, these resources become a powerful tool for ideological and any other kind of manipulation of the masses / especially in elections/.

Inequality Is Important For Democracy

Creation and Management of Inequality by Representatives of Financial Bank Resource Technological Mafiotized Materialism.

Creating and managing inequality through:

- Through laws - taxes, insurance, regulations, benefits, pensions
- Through the pension system
- Through education
- Through healthcare - hospital, health insurance, inpatient and outpatient care, creation of corrupt practices in hospitals, clinics, medical guilds, lack of treatment, non-access to treatment, non-access to medicines
- Through pharmaceuticals - the creation of drugs that cause addiction, morbidity,
- through the banking system
- through the financial system
- by generating currency, economic, governmental,
- through the economy
- through the media
- through psychoses, psycho-attacks
- through businesses for the poor
- through business for the rich and the super-rich
- by creating a debt system
- through greater poverty
- by reducing the rent - income from rents, capital investments, real estate and others
- Through government policies
- By imposing laws / on the example of the European Commission and the European Union
- By creating corrupt practices at state institutions - NRA, police
- By creating a mafia in all state institutions
- By creating a mafia in the judiciary - court, prosecutor's office,
- "Through wars."
- By lack and limitation of opportunities for realization
- Through wages and the creation of a system of minimum wages for 99% of the population
- By creating a group of poverty and a group of the super-rich
- Through the tax system - increase taxes
- By determining the minimum wage and its dependence on GDP and other indicators.
- By supporting foreign direct investment to launder money in the country concerned.
- By providing average incomes that ensure a minimum of human existence without creating other opportunities for realization

Control and Governance of Governments, Authority by Representatives of the FBI Mafiotized Materialism

Control of governments - not only through finances, but also the cultivation of loyal government and state citizens - from universities, world institutions, clubs, lodges, foundations, which then or become presidents, prime ministers, ministers, heads and important departments .

Control of the security services and mastery of the compromising material.

Control of entire countries through debt securities control governments, states.

Control of money, their circulation, movement, direction, direction.

Policy control and implemented policies

Press Control

- Policy control
- Control of Masonic lodges
- Meaning and purpose of war, military conflict, aggression - profit.
- Control and prevention of the introduction of technologies.
- Control and prevention of the production of free energy technologies to be used by all people and nations.
- Control of patents that contribute to the development of civilization, not to see the light of day, to be forgotten, not to be used.
- Control and liquidation of scientists who have created innovative solutions for the benefit of mankind in science, technology, treatment.
- Control and prevention of the production of developments for the treatment of deadly diseases.
- Import and export of corruption in a country in order to destabilize it.
- Import of terrorism.
- Export and import of mafia principles in one country
- Debt economics, money control. He who controls money controls states, societies, peoples, governments.
- Possession of the masses, peoples, personalities.
- Personality control, with debit, credit cards, mobile phones, mobile applications - continuous control.
- Control of the civil society through foundations - the NGOs in order to replace the public opinion, their financing for the purpose of control and management of the society.
- Possession not all resources of the earth, oil, gold, silver, uranium and income from them.
- Disease management through diseases.
- Population management through environmental pollution
- Technology management, when one technology to be implemented, why not, to keep another, to disappear.
- Private repositories of huge treasures.

Generate crises - all kinds, economic, currency, social, refugee, conflicts, wars, political crises. The financial crisis occurs the fastest, the currency crisis occurs instantly, followed by economic crises, Part of the financial crisis and one type of it is the currency crisis. A financial crisis follows. Economic crises always follow.

World currency controlled by members.

Creation and Criminal Management to Institute Inequalities

Crisis generation schemes:

- Concluding wars
- Concluding military conflicts
- Concluding military intervention in a country
- Import and export of corruption, of mafia,
- Withdrawal of money from circulation immediately creates economic crises. They, in turn, cause enormous damage to entire countries. Accordingly, he receives loans.
- Refugee crisis - caused - creates economic, social, demographic, social, political crises.
- Causing a financial crisis
- Causing a currency crisis
- Causing economic crises
- Causing a political crisis - not always last
- Increasing the deficit - for the purpose of subordination
- World wars are becoming redundant due to the danger of nuclear exchange, so terrorism will be used.
- Managing the population through fear. Instilling fear among the population.
- Creating an antipode - through fear, manipulation,
- Creating a machine for intrigue
- Creating a machine for apparent occasions - for wars, conflicts, aggression, sabotage,
- Causing inflation and deflation afterwards
- Creation of an antipode - with the ultimate goal of the Cold War battle - huge profits are generated, huge cash flows,
- Ownership of resources
- The machine of intrigue and compromising and creating false occasions.
- Generating, financing and combating terrorism.

Scheme for Establishment and Management of Inequality

Creating Products For The Poor - Creating Even Greater Poverty - Quick Loans Quick Loans Without Security, Contracts Without Working Time All this will cause stress, fear and insecurity in global troubles.

The vent will be gambling, alcohol, drugs - bigger profits, more addiction. These industries will make huge profits.

Businesses with second-hand, second-hand and second-hand goods stores will develop. On the other hand, the state maintains this laughter by increasing taxes, increasing insecurity, in justice, in obtaining justice,

Creation of laws through which the government and their administration can determine their own level of taxes, amount of taxes - profit tax, real estate tax, municipal waste tax, elimination of the opportunity to appeal the extremely huge tax assessments - illegally determined and way from the rulers.

The mafia will run the administrative courts - there will be no real chance of justice.

The aim will be for the middle class to be reduced, to be exhausted, to be destroyed, to be bled, to have no strength to develop, to withstand crises and to create competitive products, services, The real investment opportunities for the middle class will disappear, purchasing power will decrease.

As a result, the middle class will move to the global poor.

Both the global poor and the middle class will enter the spiral of poverty - the centrifuge - the whirlwind of destruction and slavery. And the debt spiral.

In reality, the middle class will evaporate.

The moneylessness system will be covered by fast loans with huge interest rates - with exponentially high interest rates.

Only two types of business are developing - a business for the huge rich and a business for the global poor.

Only for these two layers.

Global inequality as an opportunity for business to deepen and increase.

Money from the division of society Strengthening this inequality Creating unique profit opportunities.

Global strategies for development, increase, deepening of inequality

The shift in money, goods, services, prices in the movement of the global economy, Plutonomics - the rich get richer.

It is about 0.1% of the rich.

Oil companies, steel, construction, hedge funds, the food industry, chemical multi-companies, supermarkets, aircraft builders, pharmaceutical companies, car manufacturers, internet providers. "Greater polarization and increasing inequality:

- Inequality between different countries is increasing
- Inequality in each country will increase enormously.

Above are the super rich - who buy Bentleys, and Lear planes

Global poor creating products and services for selling poverty products:

- Fast loans
- Contracts without fixed working hours
- Quick loans
- Loans with huge interest rates
- Follow as a reaction - stress, tension - which leads to an increase in the business of alcohol, drugs, gambling
- Shops for cheap goods
- As a result, pressure on the middle class, which at some point will be forced to disappear.
- The middle class will move to the poor class
- Holidays, new car and more
- Both countries 0 expensive cars and services, real estate,

"Precariat" - the poor 99.9% of the population - penury it governs the passions, nerves, behavior.

Focusing the business of these mega-companies on the two strata: the super-rich and the super-poor.

Generating crises that will cause a stronger and more complete impoverishment of the middle class, as the poor class will multiply.

The institutions that create the division of the strata, the management of this division both for whole countries and in the countries themselves, increasing this division, strengthening the division. IMF, World Bank The process is the transfer of wealth from the poorest to the richest.

- Fundamental rights - infringed rights,
- Therapies and services

Justice

Mafia - intensifies inequalities through corruption
The mafia exacerbates inequalities through mafia-style behavior.

The poor die 10 years before the rich.

Social cleansing

Social cleansing and through Islamization.

Work in 12-hour shifts with a contract without working hours.

Their lives are spent traveling - at least 90 minutes away from home.

Division of cities, regions.

Creating two types of cities.

Both layers are really avoided, do not cooperate, do not contact, do not communicate with each other.

There is a division in the cultural, emotional, communication sphere, not only in the social sphere.

Destruction of social contacts, social networks, The poor reduce food and heating to survive so they can pay their rents.

Now 41% of the income of the German goes to rent a home, while 3-4 years ago this cost was 25% of the income of the Germans.

There is a steady increase in costs.
Debt inequality is increasing.

Debt as a means of increasing division.

Through debt can be managed, control the division.

Reduction of mortgage funds, systems for supporting small and medium businesses, support for their business.

Quantitative relief goes to the companies of the rich.

Public procurement is managed only by the companies of the rich, poor and medium-sized companies are pushed out of competitions, tenders, public procurement.

Public procurements are made for specific huge companies so that only they meet the conditions and requirements for participation in the relevant tender, competition and public procurement.

Banks finance and support only the companies of the rich.

European funding goes to the companies of the rich.

The debt industry is part of the means to create, manage, control the division of society.

The financial industry.

The financial industry by providing fast loans with high and huge interest rates.

The rich invest in products, industries, business services for the poor.

They practically deepen and accelerate division and inequality.

Extended loans for the purchase of cars, furniture, vacations, real estate,

Bridge loans fast loans to cover heating and food bills

Debt - its increase practically accelerates inequality and division in society.

93% of property used to be private Through division and increasing inequality - poverty is practically reduced because people have to sell their property to survive in order to make ends meet,

The policies of the IRF and the World Bank - the indebtedness of entire nations, peoples states, in order to long increase the inequality divide, buyout - privatization of state-owned enterprises, funds, resources, entire economies, industries.

Inequality between countries.

Inequality between citizens and sections of society.

Through funding - state and other.

Through the laws.

Through the import of corruption and / corruption methods / mafia.

Through the duty curve of a family, a nation, inequality, the division of the nation, can be calculated.

The debt curve shows the value of poverty, the development of poverty.

The Middle Class

In the 50's and 60's the middle class flourished - the middle class increased consumption and investment in mass consumption.

Over the last 20 years, the middle class has shrunk -

In 1945-1978, the wealth of society was more evenly distributed. The middle class had opportunities and means to own real estate. Millions of people acquire real estate Most had the opportunity to buy their own home for the first time.

Currently, 41% of the average income of Germans goes to rent a used home.

Five years ago, these costs were 25% of average income.

Real estate prices are rising faster than income.

The wealth of the richest grows much faster than the average wealth and much faster than the size of the economy.

Rent is the norm for the home A family that pays rent for one lifetime is poorer by £ 561,000 than a family that buys.

In reality, rents are growing faster than rising incomes. Expenditures are growing faster than incomes.

Separately, the rent grows faster than the monthly installment to cover the mortgage of the purchased home.

In practice, wealth is beginning to melt and decline faster than income growth.

In 1968, the French overthrew President de Gaulle

BANKS create inequality consumption "mortgages

Norms and morals are falling, inequality is rising

Inequality of opportunity - inequality of opportunity for manifestation - talent and others.

There is no equality of opportunity.

Alter Laffer seepage of wealth -

The infiltration economy is as old as civilization. Before that it was called Divine Law.

Reagan — Thatcherism — made rich people richer, everyone would be richer.

Loss of rights, Loss of justice, Loss of legality.

Poverty assessment is through debt analysis.

Minimum Wage - a tool for increasing inequality, division of society

Very often the minimum wage of governments and managers is determined by GDP. This is a scam.

Presence of Corruption as a Problem of Democracy Fields of Corruption

Corruption can be detected in all spheres of public life. It is determined by the available management practices, bureaucratic traditions, political and economic development, the specifics of a society, socio-cultural environment, laws, morals, rules, norms, morals and ethics of behavior of citizens.

Areas of manifestation of corruption are:

- The sphere of state administration. This includes government, government departments, and institutions, local governments, and others.

- The sphere of politics-. This includes parliament, political parties, trade unions, movements, business and non-profit associations.
- The sphere of the judicial system / judges /
- The sphere of law enforcement institutions / prosecutor's office, investigation services, police /
- The sphere of public services - healthcare, education, social assistance and others.
- The sphere of the private sector - business organizations, companies both local and international, global and transnational.
- The field of media / radio, television, newspapers, magazines and other media /
- The sphere of the "civil sector" / civil associations, non-governmental organizations and others /

Mafiotization of Society as a Threat to Democracy Sphere of Mafia Governance in Mafiotism

The mafia can be found in all spheres of public life.

Areas of manifestation of mafia through the mafia are: -

- The sphere of state administration. This includes government, government departments, and institutions, local governments, and others,
- The sphere of politics-. This includes parliament, political parties, trade unions, movements, business and non-profit associations,
- The sphere of the judicial system / judges /, -
- The sphere of law enforcement institutions / prosecutor's office, investigation services, police /, -
- The sphere of public services - healthcare, education, social assistance, etc., -
- The private sector, -
- The field of media / radio, television, newspapers, magazines and other media /, -
- The sphere of the "civil sector" / civil associations, non-governmental organizations and others /

The Level of Trust in Society, Governance, Institutions

Second law of the theory of the degree of trust:

- When the level of trust falls below a certain critical level, any effort that will be made to increase the level of trust will not lead to a positive result.
- The Future - Industry of Trust

THEORY OF THE DEGREE OF TRUTH

Index of Democracy and Criticism of it

Index compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit, the economic intelligence department of the Economist Group, a UK company.

The index was first published in 2006 with update 208, 2010 based on 60 indicators, grouped into five different categories:

- Pluralism
- Civil liberties
- Political culture

Through digital, he categorizes four types of democracy:

- Full democracies
 - Insufficient democracies
 - Hybrid modes
 - Authoritarian regimes
- "Defective democracy - complete democracy

The theory of democracy, according to B. Gugenberger, is based on two conceptual approaches:

- Normative
- Empirical description

The first views democracy as an ideal form and the second - how it works.

The theory of democracy "that it can be limited only to one of two purposes:

- Complicity - efficiency
- Freedom or equality
- Rule of law or welfare state
- Protection of minorities or power of the majority
- Autonomy or authority
- It must combine the largest number of these notions for the purposes,

After analyzing the main directions of political and philosophical thought:

- Liberalism
- Conservatism
- Social democracy
- Marxism

Liberalism is personified and identified with democracy.

- rights and freedoms of citizens and man.
- separation of powers,
- Parliamentarism, etc.

Values are a condition necessary for the realization of democracy

Conflicts of Values

Democratic issued laws must respect personal freedoms and civil rights.

Management does not always mean consent means

Democracy is synonymous with good governance, but when there is no control, it is meaningless and there is no justice.

Good governance must be democratic, both in terms of institutions and in society, and include personal freedoms, human rights, economic progress and social justice - which is more than equal rights.

Democracy must not get out of control.

Democracy must be constantly monitored.

The main thesis of Maslow's theory is that man is a "wanting animal". People constantly want something, and these desires are arranged in a certain hierarchy of needs. That is why it is known as "Maslow's pyramid of needs".

According to Maslow's theory of hierarchy of needs.

Maslow's theory is a model that presents human motivation as five basic needs arranged hierarchically in a pyramid.

That is why this theory is called "Maslow's Pyramid".

This gives a better distribution of human motivation.

Maslow groups the basic human needs into five levels:

- Physiological needs - necessary for life, such as food, water, shelter, clothing, sex, recreation.
- Need for security - they provide physical and mental protection to the person and give him confidence, reliable work, pension system, working conditions and more.
- Needs for commitment - those who join someone or something - friendship, family, love, group participation, membership in an organization and others.
- Needs of respect - and self-esteem - through which a person feels a person who is useful and meaningful to himself and others. Confidence, status and achievements.
- Need for self-realization - a need that allows a person to express and develop their full potential.

This also determines the respective strata of human society.

This pyramid of needs and opportunities is really responsible for the ability of man to participate in society.

Provided that a person strives to satisfy his physical needs because he receives a salary with which he can only pay his expenses and there is little money left to live, then this stratum does not Satisfying one

need leads to a desire to satisfy another that is at a higher level.

If a need is not satisfied, then the person remains at this level a layer of interests, desires, opportunities.

A person who strives and struggles to satisfy his physical needs really cannot and does not have time, no opportunity, no interest and it is desirable to be interested in politics, real politics, policy implementation, the political system, whether a party performs its.

Is this the limiting line that limits a person's ability to be interested in power.

The need for self-transcendence is the desire to devote oneself to a higher goal of spirituality and altruism.

These are the real levels of the possibilities and desires of the respective people, representatives of these levels, to be interested in politics, in political

Everyone is at one of these levels and depending on these levels is the opportunity to participate in the management of society or not to participate, system, government and others.

Civic participation in and public attitudes. Civic participation depends on the person concerned and the level of his or her needs.

CONCLUSIONS

In this article we have briefly described THE THEORY OF THE DEGREE OF DEMOCRACY, created by Prof. Momchil Dobrev and Prof. Mariola Garibova-Dobrova.

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