

Rethinking democracy 105: Stating the structure of authoritarianism and democracy-based systems in terms majority rule driven voting systems under bidding present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law qualitative comparative boundary conditions

By

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Abstract

The present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law framework (P-A-ETK-IRL framework) tells us that there is a specific social system within each quadrant of the framework, which allows us to extract the structure that captures the conditions that permits the social systems in each quadrant to come to exist and persist in power as long as those conditions continue to apply. The information in the P-A-ETK-IRL framework can be used to link the social structure in each of its quadrant Q with the social structures that capture the present0absent conditions that permits existence and persistence of known social frameworks such permanent authoritarianism, temporary authoritarianism, normal liberal democracy, and perfect liberal democracies, as present-absent constrained group dynamics and as present-absent majority rule based constrained group dynamics. And this creates a new way of looking at known democratic and non-democratic systems and theory. Among the goals of this paper is to show step by step how the structure of known democratic and non-democratic based systems can be derived from and stated within the present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law system framework (P-A-ETK-IRL framework) as different types of majority rule constrained systems

Key concepts

Permanent authoritarianism, temporary authoritarianism, perfect democracy, liberal democracy, normal liberal democracy, extreme liberal democracy, present-absent conditions, majority rule

Introduction

a) The P-A-ETK-IRL framework

The present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law framework P-A-ETK-IRL(Muñoz 2024) tells us that there is a specific social system(SS) within each quadrant Q of the framework, which allows us to extract the structure that captures the present-absent conditions that permits the social systems in each quadrant to come to exist and persist in power as long as those conditions continue to apply, a situation as summarized in Figure 1 below:

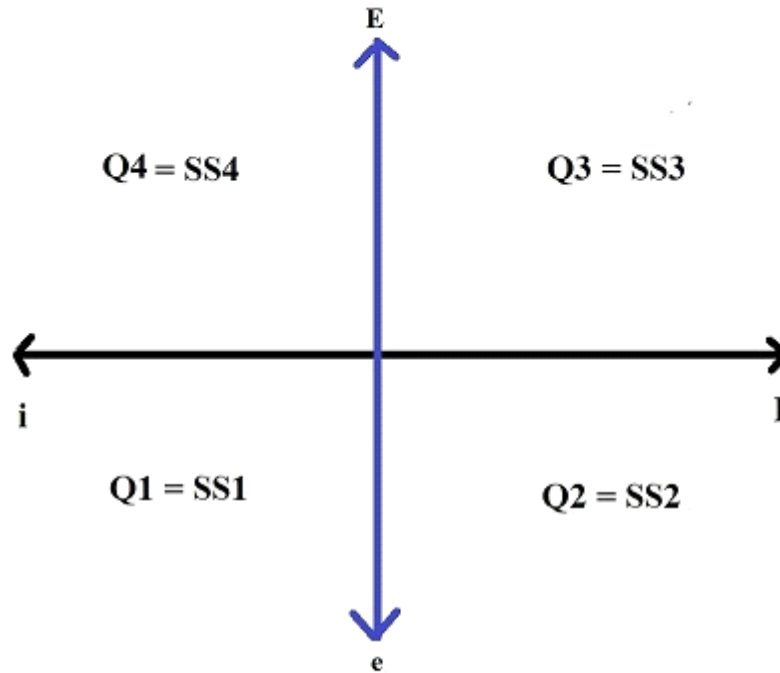


Figure 1 The present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law system framework (P-A-ETK-IRL framework) in terms of quadrants(Qi)

Figure 1 above simply indicates that in each quadrant Q_j of the framework there is a specific social system SS_j with specific present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law present-absent conditions that ensure their existence and persistence in power so that $Q_j = SS_j$. For example, if $j = 4$, then $Q_j = Q_4 = SS_4$ is a system that exist and persist when there is effective targeted chaos(E) and there is no an independent rule of law system(i) as shown in Figure 1 above

Prediction implication 1

As long as the conditions in each quadrant Q_j exist the social system in that quadrant SS_j will persist in power. For example, as long as there is effective targeted chaos(E) and an independent rule of law system(I) there will be a system $Q_3 = SS_3$ as $j = 3$

b) Linking the structure of the P-A-ETK-IRL framework to the structure of known democratic and non-democratic paradigms

The information in the P-A-ETK-IRL framework in Figure 1 above can be used to link the social structure in each of its quadrant Q with the social structures that capture the

present-absent conditions that permits existence and persistence of known social frameworks such as permanent authoritarianism, temporary authoritarianism, normal liberal democracy, and perfect liberal democracies, as present-absent constrained group dynamics and as present-absent majority rule based constrained group dynamics. And this creates a new way of looking at known democratic and non-democratic systems and theory, now that the liberal democracy landscape has been transformed by the coming and going of extremism movements such as for example in the United Kingdoms (BBC 2016; TG 2024), in the USA (Rawlinson 2016; TG 2020) and in Brazil (TG 2018; BBC 2022). Among the goals of this paper is to show step by step how the structure of known democratic and non-democratic based systems can be derived from and stated within the present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law system framework (P-A-ETK-IRL framework) as different types of majority rule constrained systems.

Goals of this paper

1) To show step by step how the structure of known democratic and non-democratic based systems such as permanent authoritarianism, temporary authoritarianism, normal liberal democracy, and perfect liberal democracy can be derived from and stated within the present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law system framework (P-A-ETK-IRL framework) as different present-absent types of majority rule constrained systems; and 2) To use the structures above to state specific prediction implications of what type of democratic and non-democratic model will exist and persist in each case given present-absent conditions.

Methodology

First, the terminology, operational concepts and analytical tools are shared. Second, the system structures (ST) embedded in the P-A-ETK-IRL framework are generalized. Third, the general system structures ST_j are linked with the idea of voting contests V_j . Fourth, the general system structures ST_j are connected with voting systems V_j where groups G_1 and G_2 compete for access to power. Fifth, general system structures ST_j are attached to voting systems V_j where groups G_1 and G_2 compete for access to power under majority rule. Sixth, the general system structures ST_j under majority rule are linked to known development paradigms such as permanent authoritarianism, temporary authoritarianism, normal liberal democracy, and perfect liberal democracy. Seventh, the structures of known democratic and non-democratic development models are expressed in terms of the present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law framework (P-A-ETK-IRL framework) under majority rule dynamics. And finally, eighth, some food for thoughts and conclusions are highlighted.

Terminology

Qj = Quadrant “j”	STj = Structure “j”
SSj = Social system “j”	Vj = Voting contest “j”
T = True majority view	M = True minority view
G1j = Group 1j	G2j = Group 2j
P = Present	A = Absent
ETK = Effective targeted chaos	TK = Targeted chaos
K = Chaos	IRL = Independent rule of law
NIRL = non-independent rule of law	Zj = Known social system “j”
PA = Permanent authoritarianism	TA = Temporary authoritarianism
PD = Perfect liberal democracy	LD = Normal liberal democracy
ELD = Extreme liberal democracy	NLD = Normal liberal democracy
NDO = Normal democratic outcome	EDO = Extreme democratic outcome
E = Effective targeted chaos	e = Not effective targeted chaos
I = Independent rule of law system	i = No independent rule of law system

Operational concepts and analytical tools and rules

a) Operational concepts

1) *Perfect democracy*, perfect populism or populism with no need of rule of law system as there is no electoral or access to power chaos to sort out.

2) *Liberal democracy*, the majority rule-based system under an independent rule of law model needed to sort out electoral or access to power chaos that may exist or that can be made.

3) *Normal liberal democracy*, the liberal democracy where there is no effective targeted chaos, the one driven by normal populism.

4) *Extreme liberal democracy*, the liberal democracy where there is effective targeted chaos, the one driven by populism with a mask.

5) *Normal democratic outcome*, the one where the true majority wins the majority ruled based voting contest, $T > M$, where the best interest of the country is put first.

6) **Extreme democratic outcome**, the one where the true minority wins the majority ruled based voting contest, $T < M$, where the best interest of the movement is put first.

7) **Temporary authoritarianism**, the one born within liberal democracies, where the view of the true minority temporarily rules.

8) **Permanent authoritarianism**, a non-democratic system where the view of the true minority permanently rules.

9) **Effective targeted chaos**, the one that leads to full true majority complacency and produces an extreme democratic outcome.

10) **Ineffective targeted chaos**, the one that does not lead to full true majority complacency and produces a normal democratic outcome.

11) **Independent rule of law system**, the factual based system that ensures that the laws of the country are respected no matter who is in power or may come to power.

12) **Non-independent rule of law system**, the system that overlooks facts if needed to place or maintain or preserve a specific movement or ideology in power.

b) Operational analytical tools and rules

1) Voting contest under group competition for power

If we have a voting system(V) where two different groups compete for power such as group G1 and group G2, then the competition taking place in that system can be stated as follows:

i) $V = G1.G2$

The expression above indicates that there is a voting contest(V) where group G1 competes with group G2 for power so that if $G1 > G2$, G1 wins the contest, but if $G1 < G2$, then G2 wins the contest.

2) Voting contest under group competition for power in terms of majority rule

If we make $G1 > G2$ so that $G1 = T =$ true majority and $G2 = M =$ true minority, then the voting context V can be restated as follows:

ii) $V = T.M$

The expression above indicates that there is a voting contest(V) where the true majority T competes with the true minority M for power so that since $T > M$, then T wins the democratic contest $G1 > G2$, G1 wins the contest.

3) Majority rule-based voting system expectations under chaos(K)

a) The case of no effective targeted chaos (NEKT = e)

If there is no effective targeted chaos ($\text{NETK} = e$) affecting the majority rule voting contest V , then the following holds true:

iii) $\text{NETK}(V = T.M) = \text{NETK}(V) = \text{NETK}(T.M) \text{ -----} \rightarrow T \text{ wins as } T > M$

Expression iii) above tells us that when a majority rule-based system is subjected to no effective targeted chaos (NETK) the true majority view wins as then $T > M$.

b) The case of effective targeted chaos ($\text{ETK} = E$)

If there is effective targeted chaos ($\text{ETK} = E$) affecting the voting contest V , then the following holds true:

iv) $\text{ETK}(V = T.M) = \text{ETK}(V) = \text{ETK}(T.M) \text{ -----} \rightarrow M \text{ wins as } T < M$

Expression iv) above tells us that when a majority rule-based system is subjected to effective targeted chaos (ETK) the true minority view wins as then $M > T$.

You can find consistent concepts and operation tools with the ideas in this paper in publications on the series rethinking democracy such as (Muñoz 2024).

Generalizing the system structures (ST) embedded in the P-A-ETK-IRL framework

Since the present-absent conditions in each quadrant Q_j in Figure 1 above require different present-absent conditions as boundaries to exist and persist they have different paradigm structures ST_j , a situation that can be generalized as follows:

1) $ST_j = (Q_j = SS_j)(E + I) = Q_j(E + I) = SS_j(E + I)$

Expression 1 above tells us that each quadrant Q_j ; and therefore, each social system SS_j has a unique effective targeted chaos(E) and independent rule of law system(I) present-absent condition as a boundary that allows them to exist; and therefore, they have a different structure ST_j . For example, if quadrant $Q_j = Q_1$, then $Q_1 = SS_1$, which means a system under no effective targeted chaos(e) and no need for independent rule of law system(i) has the structure of system $ST_1 = Q_1(ei) = SS_1(ei)$.

The different model structures ST_j , when quadrant $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ are shown in Figure 2 below:

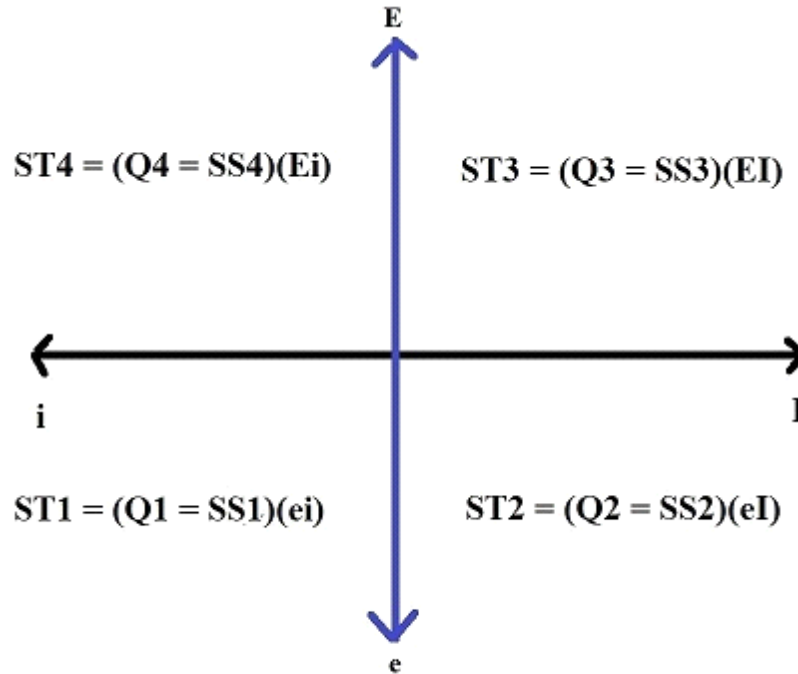


Figure 2 The present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law system framework (P-A-ETK-IRL framework) in terms of system structures(STj)

Figure 2 above highlights the specific structure ST_j of each social system SS_j found in each quadrant Q_j under those present-absent conditions, which allows each of them to exist and persist. For example, the structure in quadrant ST_2 when $j = 2$ tells us it exists and persists when there is no effective targeted chaos(e) under an independent rule of law system(I).

Prediction implication 2:

As long as the conditions in each quadrant Q_j exist the social system in that quadrant SS_j will persist in power and it will have the structure ST_j . For example, as long as there is effective targeted chaos(E) and an independent rule of law system(I) there will be a system structure ST_3 since $j = 3$.

Linking the general system structures ST_j with the idea of voting systems V_j

If we assume that each system SS_j in each quadrant Q_j uses a voting contest V_j to come into power and persist in power so that $Q_j = SS_j = V_j$, then we can use this information to restate expression 1 above as follows:

$$2) ST_j = (Q_j = SS_j) (E + I) = (V_j) (E + I) = V_j (E + I)$$

Expression 2 above indicates that each quadrant Q_j , each social system SS_j ; and therefore, is voting system V_j has a unique effective targeted chaos(E) and independent rule of law system present-absent condition that allows those systems to exist and persist; and hence,

they have a different system structure ST_j in terms of voting contests. For example, if quadrant $Q_j = Q_1$, then $Q_1 = SS_1 = V_1$, which means a voting system under no effective targeted chaos(e) and no need for independent rule of law system(i) structure of system has the structure $ST_1 = Q_1(ei) = SS_1(ei) = V_1(ei)$

The different model structures ST_j under voting systems V_j , when $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ are shown in Figure 3 below

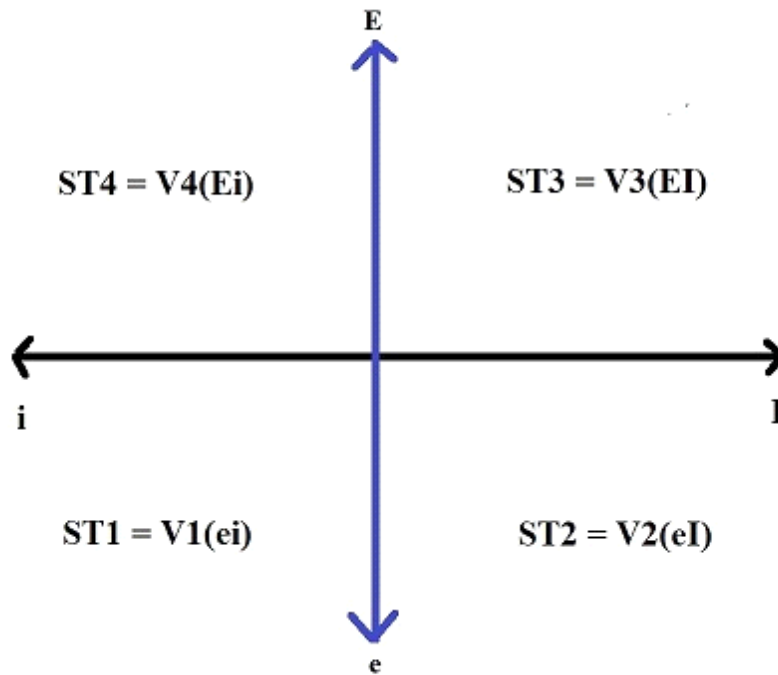


Figure 3 The present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law system framework (P-A-ETK-IRL framework) in terms of system structures(ST_j) under voting systems V_j

Figure 3 above details the different model structures ST_j per quadrant Q_j in terms of their different voting contests V_j under specific present-absent conditions.

Prediction implication 3

As long as the conditions in each quadrant Q_j exist the social system in that quadrant SS_j will persist in power and it will have the structure ST_j under a voting system V_j . For example, as long as there is effective targeted chaos(E) and an independent rule of law system(I) affecting the voting contest V_3 there will be a system structure ST_3 since $j = 3$.

Linking the general system structures ST_j with voting systems V_j where groups G_1 and G_2 compete for access to power

If we assume that each system SS_j in each quadrant Q_j uses a voting contest V_j where groups G_1 and G_2 compete to come into power and persist in power so that $Q_j = SS_j = V_j = G_{1j}.G_{2j}$, then we can use this information to restate expression 2 above as follows:

$$3) ST_j = (Q_j = SS_j) (E + I) = (V_j) (E + I) = V_j (E + I) = G_{1j}.G_{2j}(E + I)$$

Expression 3 above indicates that each quadrant Q_j , each social system SS_j ; and therefore, is voting system V_j where G_{1j} and G_{2j} compete for power has a unique effective targeted chaos(E) and independent rule of law system present-absent condition that allows those systems to exist and persist; and hence, they have a different system structure ST_j in terms of voting contests where groups G_{1j} and G_{2j} compete. For example, if quadrant $Q_j = Q_1$, then $Q_1 = SS_1 = V_1 = G_{11}.G_{21}$, which means a voting system under no effective targeted chaos(e) and no need for independent rule of law system(i) structure where group G_{11} and G_{21} compete has the structure $ST_1 = Q_1(ei) = SS_1(ei) = V_1(ei) = G_{11}.G_{21}(ei)$, where the group that has more votes wins so if $G_{11} > G_{21}$, then group G_{11} wins and if $G_{11} < G_{21}$, then group G_{21} wins.

The different model structures ST_j under voting systems $V_j = G_{1j}.G_{2j}$, when $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ are highlighted in Figure 4 below

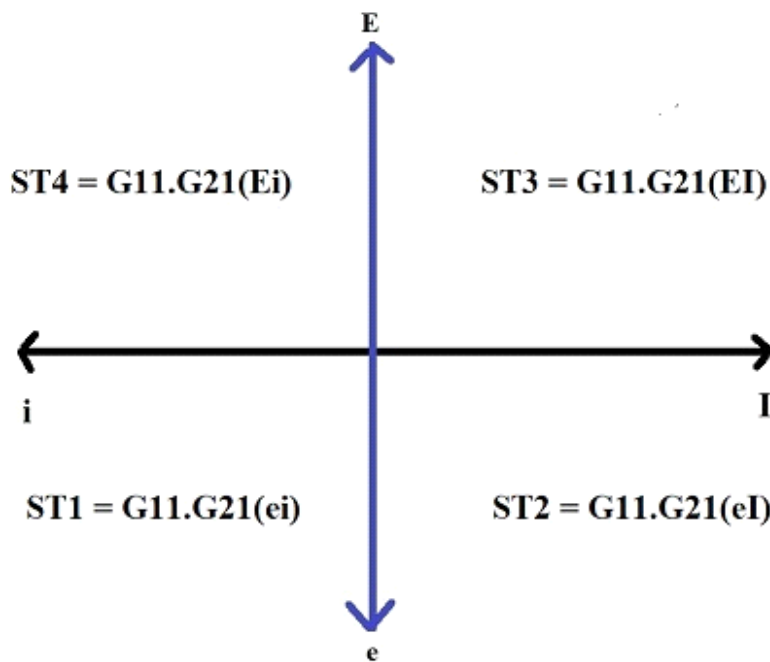


Figure 4. The present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law system framework (P-A-ETK-IRL framework) in terms of system structures(ST_j) under group competition($G_1.G_2$)

Figure 4 above details the different model structures ST_j per quadrant Q_j in terms of their different voting contests V_j where groups G_{1j} and group G_{2j} compete for power under specific present-absent conditions.

Prediction implication 4

As long as the conditions in each quadrant Q_j exist the social system in that quadrant SS_j will persist in power and it will have the structure ST_j under a voting system V_j where the groups $G1_j$ and $G2_j$ compete for power. For example, as long as there is effective targeted chaos(E) and an independent rule of law system(I) affecting the voting contest $V3$ where group $G13$ and $G23$ compete for power there will be a system structure $ST3$ since $j = 3$.

Linking the general system structures ST_j with voting systems V_j where groups $G1$ and $G2$ compete for access to power under majority rule

If we assume that each system SS_j in each quadrant Q_j uses a voting contest V_j where groups $G1$ and $G2$ compete to come into power and persist in power so that $Q_j = SS_j = V_j = G1_j.G2_j$, and if we know that $G1_j > G2_j$, then group $G1_j = T = \text{true majority}$ and group $G2_j = M = \text{True minority}$ so that now $V_j = G1_j.G2_j = T.M$, then we can use this information to restate expression 3 above as follows:

$$4) ST_j = (Q_j = SS_j) (E + I) = (V_j) (E + I) = V_j (E + I) = G1_j.G2_j(E + I) = T.M(E + I)$$

Expression 4 above indicates that each quadrant Q_j , each social system SS_j ; and therefore, is voting system V_j where $G1_j$ and $G2_j$ and therefore, where T and M compete for power has a unique effective targeted chaos(E) and independent rule of law system present-absent condition that allows those systems to exist and persist; and hence, they have a different system structure ST_j in terms of voting contests where groups $G1_j$ and $G2_j$ compete and where $G1_j > G2_j$. For example, if quadrant $Q_j = Q1$, then $Q1 = SS1 = V1 = G11.G21 = T.M$, which means a voting system under no effective targeted chaos(e) and no need for independent rule of law system(i) structure where group $G11 = T$ and $G21 = M$ compete has the structure $ST1 = Q1(ei) = SS1(ei) = V1(ei) = G11.G21(ei) = T.M(ei)$, where the group that has more votes wins so since $G11 = T > G21 = M$, then T wins

The different model structures ST_j under voting systems $V_j = G1_j.G2_j = T.M$, when $j = 1, 2, 3, 4$ are highlighted in Figure 5 below

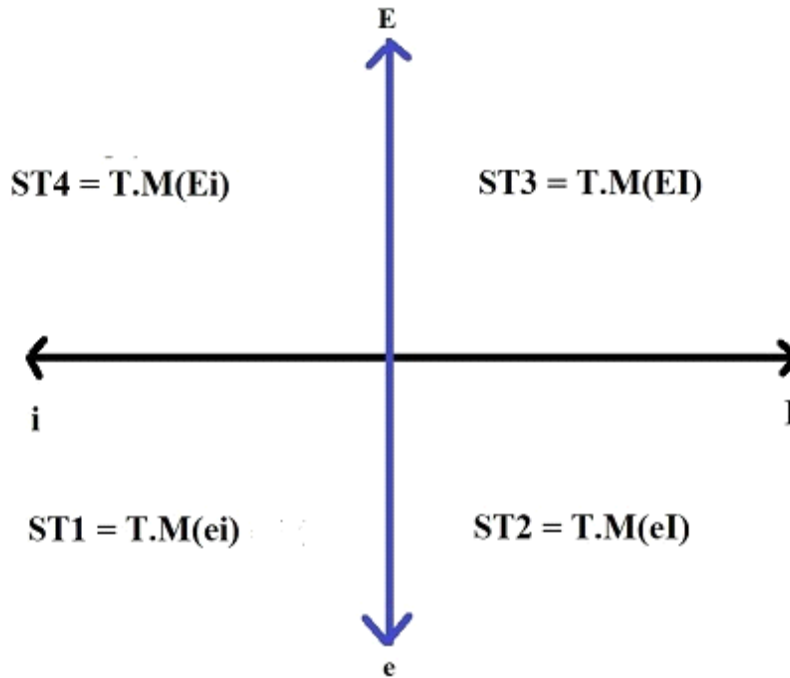


Figure 5 The present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law system framework (P-A-ETK-IRL framework) in terms of system structures(STj) under true majority and true minority competition(T.M)

Figure 5 above details the different model structures ST_j per quadrant Q_j in terms of their different voting contests V_j where groups G_{1j} and group G_{2j} , where $G_{1j} = T > G_{2j} = M$ compete for power under specific present-absent conditions.

Prediction implication 5

As long as the conditions in each quadrant Q_j exist the social system in that quadrant SS_j will persist in power and it will have the structure ST_j under a voting system V_j where the groups G_{1j} and G_{2j} compete for power, but $G_{1j} = T = \text{true majority}$ and $G_{2j} = M = \text{true minority}$ since $G_{1j} > G_{2j}$. For example, as long as there is effective targeted chaos(E) and an independent rule of law system(I) affecting the voting contest V_3 under majority rule where group G_{13} and G_{23} compete and $G_{13} = T$ and $G_{23} = M$ as $G_{13} > G_{23}$ there will be a system structure ST_3 since $j = 3$.

Linking the general system structures ST_j to the structure of known democratic and non-democratic systems Z_j

Based on the expression 4) above we can simplify things and we have the following:

5) $ST_j = (T.M) (E + I)$

The expression 5 above tells us that the structure of ST_j changes as the present-absent effective targeted chaos(E) and independent rule of law(I) conditions change leading to different but specific model structures Z_j detailed case by case below:

a) Case 1 where Q_j = Q1 as j = 1: the case of quadrant Q1

The present-absent conditions in quadrant Q1 as can be seen in Figure 5 above are the following:

6) ST1 = (T.M) (ei)

Expression 6 reflects the structure of a voting system V1 = T.M, where there is no effective targeted chaos(e) and no need for independent rule of law system(i), which is the structure of perfect liberal democracy PD, therefore:

7) ST1 = (T.M) (ei) = Z1 = PD

Hence, structure ST1 = Z1 captures the structure of perfect liberal democracy PD

b) Case 2 where Q_j = Q2 as j = 2: the case of quadrant Q2

The present-absent conditions in quadrant Q2 as can be seen in Figure 5 above are the following:

8) ST2 = (T.M) (eI)

Expression 8 reflects the structure of a voting system V2 = T.M, where there is no effective targeted chaos(e) and there is an independent rule of law system(I), which is the structure of normal liberal democracy LD, therefore:

9) ST2 = (T.M) (eI) = Z2 = LD

Hence, structure ST2 = Z2 captures the structure of normal liberal democracy LD.

c) Case 3 where Q_j = Q3 as j = 3: the case of quadrant Q3

The present-absent conditions in quadrant Q3 as can be seen in Figure 5 above are the following:

10) ST3 = (T.M) (EI)

Expression 10 reflects the structure of a voting system V3 = T.M, where there is effective targeted chaos(E) and there is an independent rule of law system(I), which is the structure of temporary authoritarianism TA, therefore:

11) ST3 = (T.M) (EI) = Z3 = TA

Hence, structure ST3 = Z3 captures the structure of temporary authoritarianism TA

d) Case 4 where Q_j = Q4 as j = 4: the case of quadrant Q4

The present-absent conditions in quadrant Q4 as can be seen in Figure 5 above are the following:

12) $ST4 = (T.M) (Ei)$

Expression 12 reflects the structure of a voting system $V4 = T.M$, where there is effective targeted chaos(E) and no independent rule of law system(i), which is the structure of permanent authoritarianism PA, therefore:

13) $ST4 = (T.M) (Ei) = Z4 = PA$

Hence, structure $ST4 = Z4$ captures the structure of permanent authoritarianism PA.

All information above linking model structure STj to known model structure Zj can be summarized in Figure 6 below:

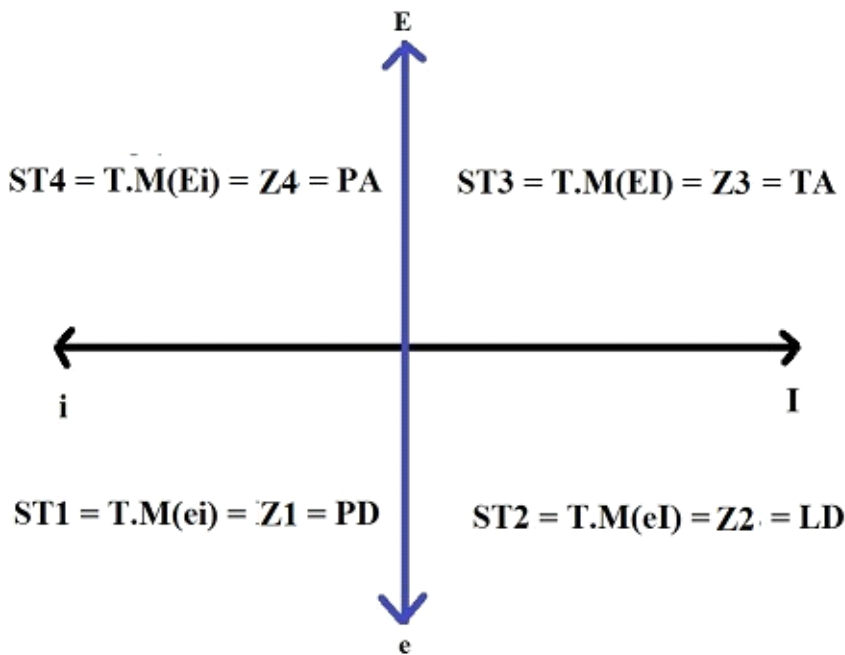


Figure 6 The present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law system framework (P-A-ETK-IRL framework) linked to the structure of permanent authoritarianism(PA), temporary authoritarianism(TA), normal liberal democracy(LD), and perfect liberal democracy(PD)

Figure 6 above details the different model structures STj per quadrant Qj in terms of their different voting contests $Vj = G1j.G2j = T.M$, where groups $G1j = T$ and group $G2j = M$ as $G1j > G2j$ compete for power under specific present-absent conditions as linked to known development paradigms Zj such as permanent authoritarianism ($ST4 = Z4 = PA$), temporary authoritarianism ($ST3 = Z3 = TA$), normal liberal democracy ($ST2 = Z2 = LD$), and perfect liberal democracy ($ST1 = Z1 = PD$).

Prediction implication 6

As long as the conditions in each quadrant Q_j exist the social system in that quadrant SS_j will persist in power and it will have the structure ST_j under a voting system V_j where the groups $G1$ and $G2$ compete for power, but $G1 = T$ and $G2 = M$ since $G1 > G2$, and this structure is consistent with known development paradigms Z_j . For example, as long as there is effective targeted chaos(E) and an independent rule of law system(I) affecting the voting contest $V3$ under majority rule where group $G13$ and $G23$ compete and $G13 = T$ and $G23 = M$ as $G13 > G23$ there will be a system structure $ST3 = Z3$ since $j = 3$, which is known as temporary authoritarianism TA since $ST3 = Z3 = T.M(EI) = TA$, where the minority view wins as $T < M$.

Stating the structure of known development models or theories placed in the present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law framework P-A-ETK-IRL framework linked to majority rule conditions.

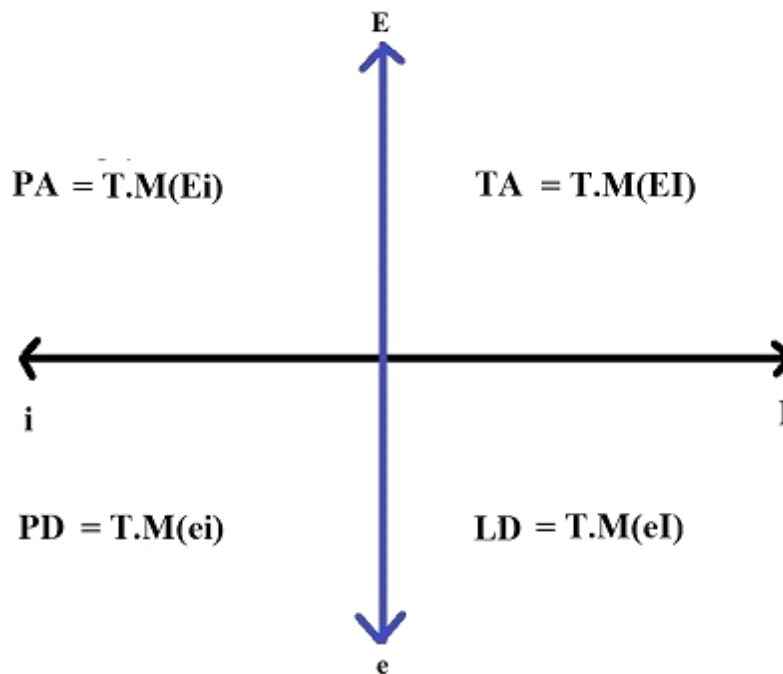


Figure 7 The structure of perfect democracy(PD), normal liberal democracy(LD), temporary authoritarianism(TA) and permanent authoritarianism(PA) using present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law thinking(P-A-ETK-IRL thinking)

Figure 7 above shows the structure of known development paradigms Z_j that can only exist in each of those quadrants, like in quadrant Q1 we have the structure of perfect democracy (PD), in quadrant Q2 we have the structure of normal liberal democracy (LD), in quadrant Q3 we have the structure of temporary authoritarianism (TA), and in quadrant Q4 we have the structure of permanent authoritarianism (PA).

Prediction implication 7

a) If majority rule systems (T.M) are under effective targeted chaos and no independent rule of law system (Ei) we have a permanent authoritarianism PA, the situation in quadrant Q4; b) If majority rule systems (T.M) are under effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law systems (EI) we have temporary authoritarianism TA dictatorship PA, the situation in quadrant Q3; c) If majority rule systems (T.M) are under no effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law systems (eI) we have a normal liberal democracy LD, the situation in quadrant Q2; and d) If majority rule systems (T.M) are under no effective targeted chaos and no independent rule of law systems (ei) we have a perfect democracy PD, the situation in quadrant Q1.

Food for thoughts

i) Is temporary authoritarianism an internal threat to the survival of democracy? I think Yes, what do you think? ; ii) Does temporary authoritarianism become permanent authoritarianism if the independent rule of law systems no longer exists due to authoritarian induced systematic corruption? I think Yes, what do you think? ; and iii) If captured courts are made independent inside authoritarian states, does that means that permanent authoritarianism may end one day? I think yes, what do you think?

Conclusions

It was shown that the present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law framework(P-A-ETK-IRL) can be generalized, and then it can be linked to voting thinking under different groups competing for access to power, which can then be expressed in terms of majority rule based voting systems under present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law conditions in such a way as to link the model structures in each quadrant to known social frameworks as permanent authoritarianism, temporary authoritarianism, normal liberal democracy, and perfect liberal democracies. The information above was used to state that there is and there will be under the present-absent constrains in each quadrant a different social system model, there will be perfect democracy in quadrant Q1, normal liberal democracy in quadrant Q2, temporary authoritarianism in quadrant Q3 and permanent authoritarianism in quadrant Q4.

In general, the P-A-ETK-IRL framework was used to derive a way to state that when voting systems under majority rule are subjected to different combinations of present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law they will lead to known social structures if the present-absent conditions in each quadrant prevail: Majority rule systems under effective targeted chaos and no independent rule of law system are permanent authoritarianism systems, majority rule systems under effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law system are

temporary authoritarianism worlds, majority rule systems under no effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law system are normal liberal democracies, and majority rule systems with no effective targeted chaos and no independent rule of law system needed are perfect liberal democracy models. And hence, the structure of known development models or theories can be stated and placed in the present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law framework P-A-ETK-IRL format under qualitative comparative and majority rule thinking conditions as shown above.

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