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Rethinking democracy 108: Democratic and non-democratic systems: How external and internal paradigm dynamics should be expected to work under changing present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law conditions and competition for power?

By

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Abstract

Knowing the structure of democratic and non-democratic systems in terms of majority-minority views competition for power under present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law system it is possible to appreciate how they can shift from one form to another and shift back in response to changing present-absent conditions and how they can maintain the same structure when present-absent conditions remain unchanged. This paper focuses on paradigm shift and shift backs between different paradigms as well as on paradigm internal cohesion within the paradigm when competing for power by placing the structure of perfect democracy, normal liberal democracy, temporary authoritarianism and of permanent authoritarianism against the others and against themselves.

Key concepts

Perfect liberal democracy, normal liberal democracy, temporary authoritarianism, permanent authoritarianism, outwards paradigm shifts, inward paradigm shifts, paradigm dynamics circularity, paradigm shift backs

Introduction

a) The structure of democratic and non-democratic systems in terms of minority view versus majority view competition for power

The structure of democratic and non-democratic systems in terms of majority view-minority view competition constrained by present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law theory (P-A-ETK-IRL framework) has been recently highlighted (Muñoz 2024) as summarized in Figure 1 below:

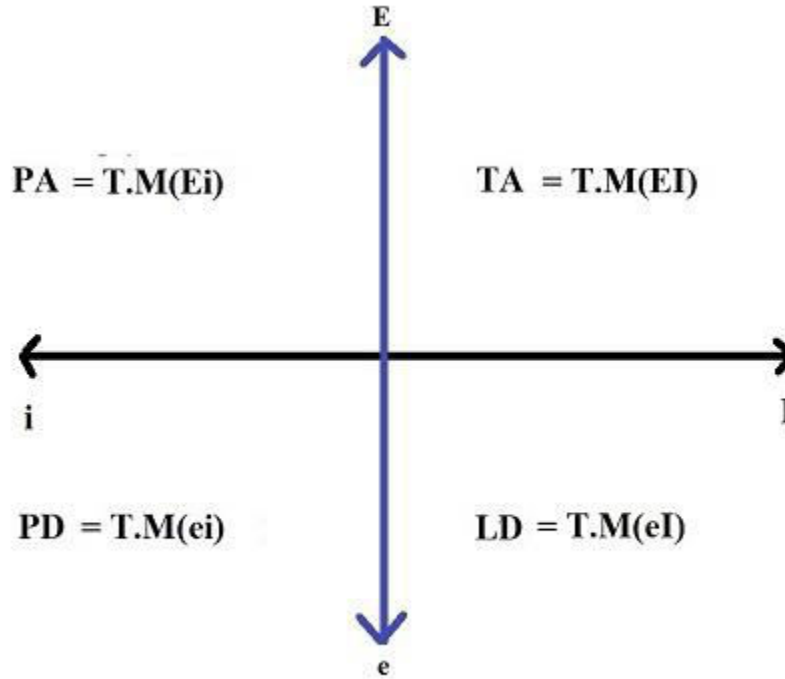


Figure 1 The structure of perfect democracy(PD), normal liberal democracy(LD), temporary authoritarianism(TA) and permanent authoritarianism(PA) using present-absent effective targeted chaos and independent rule of law thinking(P-A-ETK-IRL thinking)

Figure 1 above displays the structure of permanent authoritarianism (PA), temporary authoritarianism (TA), normal liberal democracy (LD), and perfect liberal democracy (PD), all in terms of true majority view (T) and true minority view (M) competition, all with different present-absent conditions that are unique to each of them conjuncturally. Notice that the authoritarian models PA and TA are similar in the presence of effective targeted chaos (E), but different in that one operates, the temporary authoritarianism model (TA), under an independent rule of law system (I) and the other, the permanent authoritarianism model (PA), operates under a non-independent rule of law system (i). Notice that the democratic models PD and LD are similar in that there is no effective targeted chaos (e), but they are different in that, one, the perfect liberal democracy model (PD), does not need an independent rule of law system (i) by assumption, and the other, the normal liberal democracy model (LD) needs an independent rule of law system (I) to work.

b) The possible paradigm shifts and paradigm flip backs and paradigm internal cohesions

We can see in Figure 1 above that the information can be used to advance the following ideas: i) the idea of outwards paradigm dynamics, as for example, if present absent conditions change temporary authoritarianism (TA) can shift outwards towards any of the other paradigms, and hence, losing its model structure when power is transferred. In other words, here competition

is between different models; ii) the idea of inwards paradigm dynamics, as for example, if present-absent conditions for competition are the same in a perfect liberal democracy (PD), then it shifts inwards, and hence, keeps its model structure after power is transferred. In other words, competition here is within the same model; iii) the idea of flip backs paradigm dynamics, for example, normal liberal democracy (LD) shift to temporary authoritarianism (TA) when there is effective targeted chaos (E), but when there is no effective targeted chaos (e), temporary authoritarianism (TA) flips back to normal liberal democracy (LD); and iv) the idea of paradigm dynamics circularity, for example if present-absent conditions change so as to allow circularity such as for example PD-→LD-→TA---> PA-→PD. Notice that the coming and going of BREXIT/ Brexism (BBC 2016; TG 2024a) and the coming and going and come back of USEXIT/Trumpism (Rawlinson 2016; TG 2020; TG 2024b) are examples of paradigm shifts and paradigm flip backs.

The main goal of this paper is to highlight how external and internal paradigm dynamics should be expected to work under changing present-absent effective targeted and independent rule of law conditions and competition for power in the case of perfect liberal democracy (PD), the case of normal liberal democracy (LD), the case of temporary authoritarianism (TA) and the case of permanent authoritarianism (PA), one by one.

Goals of this paper

a) To highlight how outwards and inwards paradigm shifts work in the case of perfect liberal democracies; b) To show how outwards and inwards paradigm shifts work in the case of normal liberal democracies; c) To stress how outwards and inwards paradigm shifts work in the case of temporary authoritarianism; d) To indicate how outwards and inwards paradigm shifts work in the case of temporary authoritarianism; and e) To point out the implications for ideas for paradigm shifts, for paradigm shift backs, and for paradigm shift circularity

Methodology

First, the terminology used in this paper is shared. Second, the operational concepts and analytical tools relevant to this paper are given. Third, the nature of the outward shifts and inward shift the case of the perfect liberal democracy model under present-absent conditions is stressed. Fourth, the nature of the outward shifts and inward shift the case of the normal liberal democracy model under present-absent conditions is highlighted. Fifth, the nature of the outward shifts and inward shift the case of the temporary authoritarianism model under present-absent conditions is pointed out. Sixth, the nature of the outward shifts and inward shift the case of the permanent authoritarianism model under present-absent conditions is indicated. Seventh, a summary of implications with respect to paradigm flips, paradigm flip backs and paradigm shift circularity is given. And finally, eighth, some food for thoughts and relevant conclusions are shared.

Terminology

T = True majority view	M = True minority view
P = Present	A = Absent
ETK = Effective targeted chaos	TK = Targeted chaos
K = Chaos	IRL = Independent rule of law
NIRL = non-independent rule of law	Zij = Known social system “j”
PA = Permanent authoritarianism	TA = Temporary authoritarianism
PD = Perfect liberal democracy	LD = Normal liberal democracy
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

i) 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.

ii) Analytical rules

a) Merging rules under present-absent conditions

If we have two factors, A and B, where A = Factor present, a = Factor absent, B = factor present, and b = factor absent, and then the following holds true:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathbf{AA = A} & \mathbf{BB = B} & \mathbf{aa = a} & \mathbf{bb = b} \\ \mathbf{Ab = Ab} & \mathbf{aB = aB} & \mathbf{AB.AB = AB} & \mathbf{ab.ab = ab} \end{array}$$

b) Merging rules when the presence of a factor A drives an interaction

When the presence of factor “A” drives interactions the following holds true:

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{A(AA) = A} \quad \mathbf{A(BB) = AB} \quad \mathbf{A(aa) = A} \quad \mathbf{A(bb) = Ab} \\ \mathbf{A(Ab) = Ab} \quad \mathbf{A(aB) = AB} \quad \mathbf{A(AB.AB) = AB} \quad \mathbf{A(ab.ab) = Ab} \end{array}$$

c) Merging rules when the absence of factor “a” drives an interaction

When the absence of factor “a” drives the interactions, the following holds true:

$$\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{a(AA) = a} \quad \mathbf{a(BB) = aB} \quad \mathbf{a(aa) = a} \quad \mathbf{a(bb) = ab} \\ \mathbf{a(Ab) = ab} \quad \mathbf{a(aB) = aB} \quad \mathbf{a(AB.AB) = aB} \quad \mathbf{a(ab.ab) = ab} \end{array}$$

d) Paradigm competition structure

If we have two paradigms M1 = Ab and M2 = AB, then the following is true:

$$\mathbf{M1.M2 = (Ab)(AB) = (AA)(Bb) = A(Bb)}$$

The expression above tells us that who wins the competition between M1 and M2 depends on if $Bb \rightarrow B$ or $Bb \rightarrow b$ as factor A is a common factor.

f) Impact of present-absent factor on the winner of the competition

Which factors are affecting the competition determines the winner of the competition or which model shift to take the form of the competing model, as indicated below:

1) Competition under the influence of the absence of factor “b”

When competition is influenced by the absence of factor “b”, then the following holds true:

$$b(M1.M2) = b[(Ab)(AB)] = b[(AA)(Bb)] = b[A(Bb)] = b[Ab] = Ab = M1 \text{ as } Bb \rightarrow b$$

And this means that under the absence of factor “b” paradigm M1 wins the competition for power. which can also be expressed as:

b

$$M2 = AB \rightarrow M1 = Ab$$

2) Competition under the influence of the presence of factor “B”

When competition is influenced by the presence of factor “B”, then the following holds true:

$$B(M1.M2) = B[(Ab)(AB)] = B[(AA)(Bb)] = B[A(Bb)] = B[AB] = AB = M2 \text{ as } Bb \rightarrow B$$

And this means that under the presence of factor “B” paradigm M2 wins the competition for power, which can also be stated as:

B

$$M1 = Ab \rightarrow M2 = AB$$

The case of the shifting or persisting perfect liberal democracy paradigms (PD)

The idea of paradigm shifts outwards when they lose their paradigm structure and inwards when they maintain their paradigm structure in the case of perfect liberal democracies (PD) is shared below in detail, both graphically and analytically:

a) Graphically

Figure 2 below highlights the three outward paradigm shifts that perfect democracy (PD) have when present-absent conditions under which operates changed: i) it can shift to permanent authoritarianism (PA), ii) it can shift to temporary authoritarianism (TA), and it can shift to normal liberal democracy (LD) as well as the inward shift PD to PD as indicated by the respective green arrows:

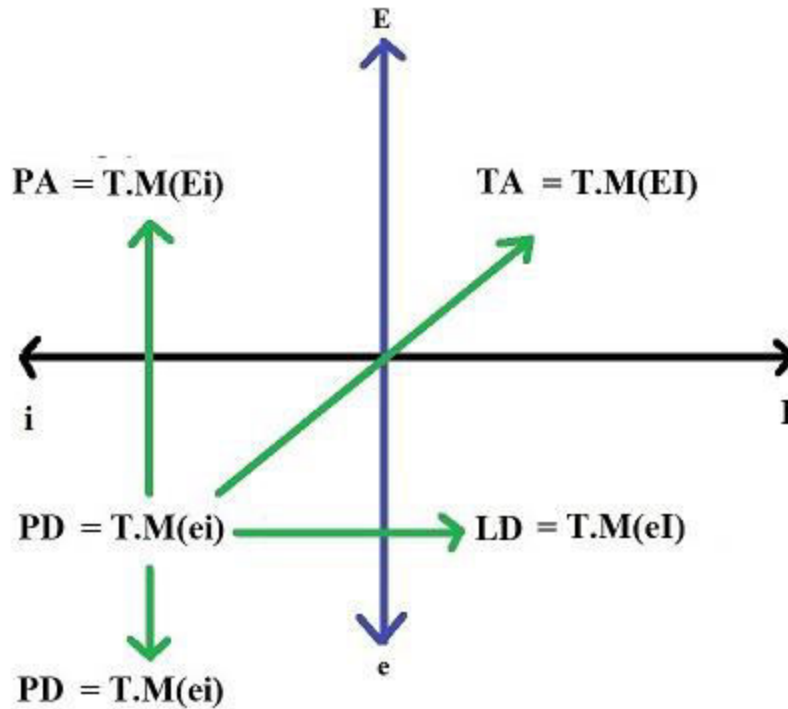


Figure 2 Perfect liberal democracy(PD) under external and internal paradigm dynamics, it loses its structure when going outwards and it keeps its structure when going inwards as a consequence of specific shifts in present-absent conditions as indicated by green arrows.

Notice that the information in Figure 2 above can be used to highlight ideas such as perfect liberal democracies shift, perfect liberal democracy shift backs, and paradigm structure evolution circularity.

b) Analytically

i) The case of outwards dynamics

The case of outwards dynamics can be appreciated when specific present-absent conditions exist leading to the loss of the perfect democracy structure (PD) as indicated below:

1) The shift from perfect liberal democracy (PD) to permanent authoritarianism (PA)

When perfect liberal democracies (PD) come under the influence of effective targeted chaos(E) they shift to permanent authoritarianism (PA) as indicated by the green arrow from PD to PA in Figure 2 above, which can be stated as follows:

E

$$PD = T.M(ei) \text{-----} \rightarrow PA = T.M(Ei)$$

The expression above simply indicates that in the presence of effective targeted chaos (E) perfect liberal democracies (PD) stop existing and they shift to a permanent authoritarianism-based structure (PA).

Proof:

$$E(\text{PD}) = E[\text{T.M}(\text{ei})] = \text{T.M}(\text{Ee})\text{i} = \text{T.M}(\text{E})\text{i} = \text{T.M}(\text{Ei}) = \text{PA since Ee} \rightarrow \text{E}$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$E[\text{PD} = \text{T.M}(\text{ei})] \rightarrow \text{PA} = \text{T.M}(\text{Ei}) \text{ since Ee} \rightarrow \text{E}$$

Again, under the influence of effective targeted chaos (E) perfect liberal democracies (PD) shift to become permanent authoritarianism-based structures (PA).

2) The shift from perfect liberal democracy (PD) to normal liberal democracies (LD)

When perfect liberal democracies (PD) come under the influence of a fully independent legal system (I) they shift to normal liberal democracies (LD) as shown by the green arrow from PD to LD in Figure 2 above, which can be summarized as follows:

I

$$\text{PD} = \text{T.M}(\text{ei}) \rightarrow \text{LD} = \text{T.M}(\text{eI})$$

The expression above simply says that in the presence of an independent rule of law system (I) perfect liberal democracies (PD) stop existing and they shift to normal liberal democracy-based structures (LD).

Proof:

$$I(\text{PD}) = I[\text{T.M}(\text{ei})] = \text{T.M}(\text{e})(\text{Ii}) = \text{T.M}(\text{e})\text{I} = \text{T.M}(\text{eI}) = \text{LD since Ii} \rightarrow \text{I}$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$I[\text{PD} = \text{T.M}(\text{ei})] \rightarrow \text{LD} = \text{T.M}(\text{eI}) \text{ since Ii} \rightarrow \text{I}$$

Again, under the influence of an independent rule of law system (I) perfect liberal democracies shift (PD) to become normal liberal democracy-based structures (LD).

3) The shift from perfect liberal democracy (PD) to temporary authoritarianism (TA)

When perfect liberal democracies (PD) come under the influence of both effective targeted chaos (E) and an independent rule of law system (I) at the same time they shift to temporary authoritarianism (TA) as highlighted by the green arrow from PD to TA in Figure 2 above, which can be written as follows:

EI

$$\text{PD} = \text{T.M}(\text{ei}) \rightarrow \text{TA} = \text{T.M}(\text{EI})$$

The expression above simply shows that in the presence of effective targeted chaos (E) and an independent rule of law system (I) perfect liberal democracies (PD) stop existing and they shift to temporary authoritarianism-based structure (TA).

Proof:

EI(PD) = EI [T.M(ei)] = T.M(Ee)(Ii) = T.M(E)I = T.M(EI) = TA since Ee---→ E and Ii----→I

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

EI[PD = T.M(ei)] -----→ TA = T.M(EI) since Ee--→ E and Ii ---→I

Again, under the influence of effective targeted chaos (E) and an independent rule of law system (I) at the same time perfect liberal democracies (PD) shift to become temporary authoritarianism-based structures (TA).

ii) The case of inwards dynamics

The case of inwards dynamics can be appreciated when specific present-absent conditions exist allowing the perfect liberal democracy structure (PD) to remain unchanged.

1) Perfect liberal democracy (PD) structural stability

If perfect liberal democracies (PD) are influenced by the absence of chaos(e) and no need for rule of law(i), then it has structural stability as it maintains its structure under majority rule as a majority view(T) always wins voting contests as indicated by the green arrow from PD to PD in Figure 2 above which allows them to maintain structural stability, a situation that can be expressed as follows:

ei

PD = T.M(ei)-----→ PD = T.M(ei)

The expression above simply shows that in the absence of both chaos(e) and the need for rule of law (i) perfect liberal democracies (PD) maintain their perfect paradigm structure when powers go from true majority view(T) to true majority view(T)

Proof:

ei(PD) = ei[T.M(ei)] = T.M(ee)(ii) = T.M(e)i = T.M(ei) since ee = e and ii = i

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

ei[PD = T.M(ei)] -----→ PD = T.M(ei) since ee--→ e and ii ---→i

Again, under the influence of no chaos (e) and no need of rule of law (i) at the same time perfect liberal democracies (PD) keep its paradigm structure as the true majority view (T) rules under those conditions.

The case of the shifting or persisting normal liberal democracy paradigm (LD)

The idea of paradigm shifts outwards when they lose their paradigm structure and inwards when they maintain their paradigm structure in the case of normal liberal democracies (LD) is shared below in detail, both graphically and analytically:

a) Graphically

Figure 3 below shows the three outward paradigm shifts that normal liberal democracy (LD) has when present-absent conditions under which it operates changed: i) it can shift to permanent authoritarianism (PA), ii) it can shift to temporary authoritarianism (TA), and it can shift to perfect liberal democracy (PD) as well as the inward shift LD to LD as indicated by the respective green arrows:

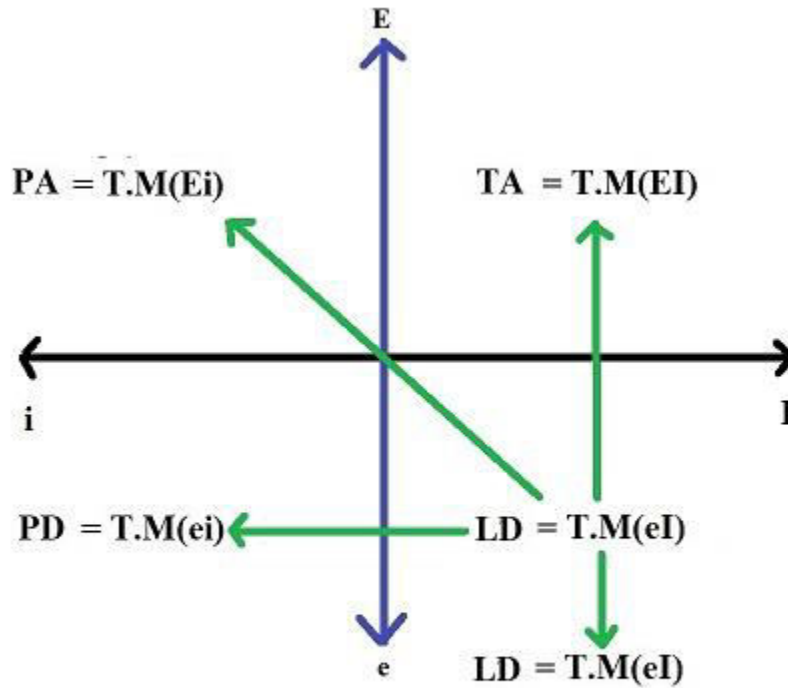


Figure 3 Normal liberal democracy(LD) under external and internal paradigm dynamics, it loses its structure when going outwards and it keeps its structure when going inwards as a consequence of specific shifts in present-absent conditions as indicated by green arrows.

Notice that the information in Figure 3 above can be used to stress ideas such as normal liberal democracies shift, normal liberal democracy shift-backs, and paradigm structure evolution circularity.

b) Analytically

i) The case of outwards dynamics

The case of outwards dynamics can be appreciated when specific present-absent conditions exist leading to the loss of the normal liberal democracy structure (LD) as indicated below:

1) The shift from normal liberal democracy (LD) to permanent authoritarianism (PA)

When normal liberal democracies (LD) come under the influence of effective targeted chaos(E) and a lost in the independency of the legal system(i) at the same time they shift to

permanent authoritarianism (PA) as indicated by the green arrow from LD to PA in Figure 3 above, which can be stated as follows:

Ei

$$\mathbf{LD = T.M(eI) \text{-----} \rightarrow PA = T.M(Ei)}$$

The expression above simply indicates that in the presence of effective targeted chaos (E) and the loss of the independency of the rule of law(i) at the same time normal liberal democracies (LD) stop existing and they shift to a permanent authoritarianism-based structure (PA).

Proof:

$$\mathbf{Ei(LD) = Ei[T.M(eI)] = T.M(Ee)iI = T.M(E)i = T.M(Ei) = PA \text{ since } Ee \text{----} \rightarrow E \text{ and } iI \text{---} \rightarrow i$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$\mathbf{Ei[LD = T.M(eI)] \text{-----} \rightarrow PA = T.M(Ei) \text{ since } Ee \text{--} \rightarrow E \text{ and } iI \text{--} \rightarrow i$$

Again, under the influence of effective targeted chaos(E) and no independent rule of law system at the same time normal liberal democracies (LD) shift to become permanent authoritarianism-based structures (PA).

2) The shift from normal liberal democracy (LD) to perfect liberal democracies (PD)

If normal liberal democracies (LD) were not to need an independent rule of law system(i) as everyone follows the rules at the same time, they shift to perfect liberal democracies (PD) as shown by the green arrow from LD to PD in Figure 3 above, which can be summarized as follows:

i

$$\mathbf{LD = T.M(eI) \text{-----} \rightarrow PD = T.M(ei) \text{ since } iI \text{--} \rightarrow i$$

The expression above simply says that in the absence of an independent rule of law system (i) as it is not needed normal liberal democracies (LD) stop existing and they shift to perfect liberal democracy-based structures (PD).

Proof:

$$\mathbf{i(LD) = i[T.M(eI)] = T.M(e)(iI) = T.M(e)i = T.M(ei) = PD \text{ since } iI \text{----} \rightarrow i$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$\mathbf{i[LD = T.M(eI)] \text{-----} \rightarrow PD = T.M(ei) \text{ since } iI \text{---} \rightarrow i$$

Again, under the absence of an independent rule of law system (i) because it is not needed as there is no chaos(e) normal liberal democracies (LD) shift to become perfect liberal democracy-based structures (PD).

3) The shift from normal liberal democracy (LD) to temporary authoritarianism (TA)

When normal liberal democracies (LD) come under the influence of effective targeted chaos (E) they shift to temporary authoritarianism (TA) as highlighted by the green arrow from LD to TA in Figure 3 above, which can be written as follows:

E

$$\mathbf{LD = T.M(eI) \text{-----} \rightarrow TA = T.M(EI) \text{ since } Ee \text{--} \rightarrow E}$$

The expression above simply shows that in the presence of effective targeted chaos (E) normal liberal democracies (LD) stop existing and they shift to temporary authoritarianism-based structure (TA).

Proof:

$$\mathbf{E(LD) = E[T.M(eI)] = T.M(Ee)(I) = T.M(E)I = T.M(EI) = TA \text{ since } Ee \text{---} \rightarrow E}$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$\mathbf{E[LD = T.M(eI)] \text{-----} \rightarrow TA = T.M(EI) \text{ since } Ee \text{--} \rightarrow E}$$

Again, under the influence of effective targeted chaos (E) normal liberal democracies (LD) shift to become temporary authoritarianism-based structures (TA).

ii) The case of inwards dynamics

The case of inwards dynamics can be appreciated when specific present-absent conditions exist allowing the normal liberal democracy structure (LD) to remain unchanged.

1) Normal liberal democracy (LD) structural stability

If normal liberal democracies (LD) are influenced by the absence of effective targeted chaos(e) under an independent rule of law system (I), then it has structural stability as it maintains its structure under majority rule as a majority view(T) always wins voting contests as indicated by the green arrow from LD to LD in Figure 3 above which allows them to maintain structural stability, a situation that can be expressed as follows:

eI

$$\mathbf{LD = T.M(eI) \text{-----} \rightarrow LD = T.M(eI)}$$

The expression above simply shows that in the absence of effective targeted chaos (e) under an independent rule of law system (I) normal liberal democracies (LD) maintain their normal paradigm structure when powers go from true majority view(T) to true majority view(T)

Proof:

$$\mathbf{eI(LD) = eI[T.M(eI)] = T.M(ee)(II) = T.M(e)I = T.M(eI) \text{ since } ee = e \text{ and } II = I}$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$\mathbf{eI[LD = T.M(eI)] \text{-----} \rightarrow LD = T.M(eI) \text{ since } ee = e \text{ and } II = I}$$

Again, under the influence of no chaos (e) and an independent rule of law system (I) at the same time normal liberal democracies (LD) keep its paradigm structure as the true majority view (T) rules under those conditions.

The case of the shifting or persisting temporary authoritarianism paradigm (TA)

The idea of paradigm shifts outwards when they lose their paradigm structure and inwards when they maintain their paradigm structure in the case of temporary authoritarianism models (TA) is shared below in detail, both graphically and analytically:

a) Graphically

Figure 4 below stresses the three outward paradigm shifts that temporary authoritarianism (TA) has when present-absent conditions under which it operates changed: i) it can shift to permanent authoritarianism (PA), ii) it can shift to normal liberal democracies (LD), and it can shift to perfect liberal democracy (PD) as well as the inward shift TA to TA as indicated by the respective green arrows:

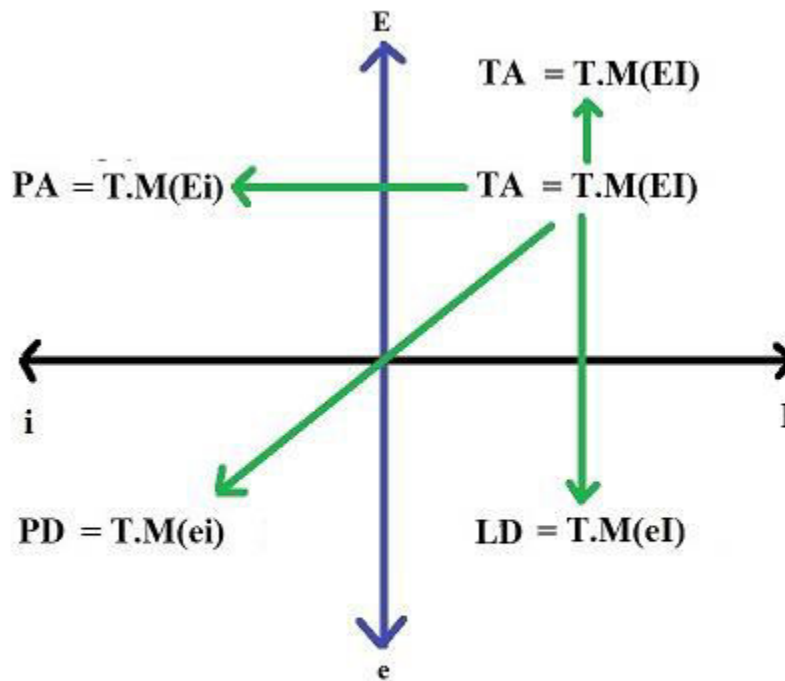


Figure 4 Temporary authoritarianism(TA) under external and internal paradigm dynamics, it loses its structure when going outwards and it keeps its structure when going inwards as a consequence of specific shifts in present-absent conditions as indicated by green arrows.

Notice that the information in Figure 4 above can be used to point out ideas such as temporary authoritarianism shifts, temporary authoritarianism shift-backs, and paradigm structure evolution circularity.

b) Analytically

i) The case of outwards dynamics

The case of outwards dynamics can be appreciated when specific present-absent conditions exist leading to the loss of the temporary authoritarianism structure (TA) as indicated below:

1) The shift from temporary authoritarianism (TA) to permanent authoritarianism (PA)

When temporary authoritarianism (TA) comes under the influence of no independent rule of law system(i) as it has fully captured the independence of the rule of law they shift to permanent authoritarianism (PA) as indicated by the green arrow from TA to PA in Figure 4 above, which can be stated as follows:

i

$$TA = T.M(EI) \text{-----} \rightarrow PA = T.M(Ei)$$

The expression above simply indicates that in the absence of an independent rule of law system (i) temporary authoritarianism (TA) stops existing and they shift to a permanent authoritarianism-based structure (PA).

Proof:

$$i(TA) = i[T.M(EI)] = T.M(EI)i = T.M(E)Ii = T.M(Ei) = PA \text{ since } Ii \text{----} \rightarrow i$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$i[TA = T.M(EI)] \text{-----} \rightarrow PA = T.M(Ei) \text{ since } Ii \text{---} \rightarrow i$$

Again, under the absence of an independent rule of law system (i) temporary authoritarianism (TA) shifts to become permanent authoritarianism-based structures (PA).

2) The shift from temporary authoritarianism (TA) to normal liberal democracies (LD)

When temporary authoritarianism (TA) comes under the influence of no effective targeted chaos (e) a fully independent legal system (I) it shifts to normal liberal democracies (LD) as shown by the green arrow from TA to LD in Figure 4 above, which can be summarized as follows:

e

$$TA = T.M(EI) \text{-----} \rightarrow LD = T.M(eI)$$

The expression above simply says that in the absence of effective targeted (e) temporary authoritarianism (TA) stops existing and they shift to normal liberal democracy-based structures (LD).

Proof:

$$e(TA) = e[T.M(EI)] = T.M(eE)(I) = T.M(e)I = T.M(eI) = LD \text{ since } eE \text{----} \rightarrow e$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$e[TA = T.M(EI)] \text{-----} \rightarrow LD = T.M(eI) \text{ since } eE \text{---} \rightarrow e$$

Again, under the absence of effective targeted chaos (e) temporary authoritarianism models (TA) shift to become normal liberal democracy-based structures (LD).

3) The shift from temporary authoritarianism (TA) to perfect liberal democracy (PD)

When temporary authoritarianism systems (TA) come under both no effective targeted chaos(e) and no need for rule of law(i) at the same time they shift to perfect liberal democracies (PD) as highlighted by the green arrow from TA to PD tin Figure 4 above, which can be written as follows:

ei

$$TA = T.M(EI) \text{-----} \rightarrow PD = T.M(ei)$$

The expression above simply shows that in the absence of effective targeted chaos (e) and in the absence of the need for an independent rule of law system (i) temporary authoritarianism (TA) shifts to perfect liberal democracy-based structure (PD).

Proof:

$$ei(TA) = ei[T.M(EI)] = T.M(eE)(iI) = T.M(e)i = T.M(ei) = PD \text{ since } eE \text{---} \rightarrow e \text{ and } iI \text{---} \rightarrow i$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$ei[TA = T.M(EI)] \text{-----} \rightarrow PD = T.M(ei) \text{ since } eE \text{--} \rightarrow e \text{ and } iI \text{---} \rightarrow i$$

Again, under the absence of effective targeted chaos (e) and the absence of the need for an independent rule of law system (i) at the same time temporary authoritarianism systems (TA) shift to become perfect liberal democracies-based structures (PD).

ii) The case of inwards dynamics

The case of inwards dynamics can be appreciated when specific present-absent conditions exist allowing the temporary authoritarianism structure (TA) to remain unchanged.

1) Temporary authoritarianism (TA) structural stability

If temporary authoritarianism based systems (TA) work under presence of effective targeted chaos (E) and the presence of an independent rule of law system (I) at the same time then it has structural stability as it maintains its structure under majority rule as the minority

view(M) always wins voting contests as indicated by the green arrow from TA to TA in Figure 4 above which allows them to maintain structural stability, a situation that can be expressed as follows:

EI

$$\mathbf{TA = T.M(EI) \text{-----} \rightarrow TA = T.M(EI)}$$

The expression above simply shows that in the presence of both effective targeted chaos(E) and an independent rule of law system (I) system temporary authoritarianism-based systems (TA) maintain their paradigm structure when powers go from true minority view(M) to true minority view(M)

Proof:

$$\mathbf{EI(TA) = EI[T.M(EI)] = T.M(EE)(II) = T.M(E)I = T.M(EI) \text{ since } EE = E \text{ and } II = I}$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$\mathbf{EI[TA = T.M(EI)] \text{-----} \rightarrow TA = T.M(EI) \text{ since } EE = E \text{ and } II = I}$$

Again, under the influence of effective targeted chaos (E) and an independent rule of law system (I) at the same time temporary a temporary authoritarianism-based models keeps its paradigm structure as the true minority view (M) rules under those conditions.

The case of the shifting or persisting permanent authoritarianism paradigm (PA)

The idea of paradigm shifts outwards when they lose their paradigm structure and inwards when they maintain their paradigm structure in the case of perfect liberal democracies (PD) is shared below in detail, both graphically and analytically:

a) Graphically

Figure 5 below indicates the three outward paradigm shifts that permanent authoritarianism (PA) has when present-absent conditions under which it operates changed: i) it can shift to temporary authoritarianism (TA), ii) it can shift to normal liberal democracies (LD), and it can shift to perfect liberal democracy (PD) as well as the inward shift TA to TA as indicated by the respective green arrows:

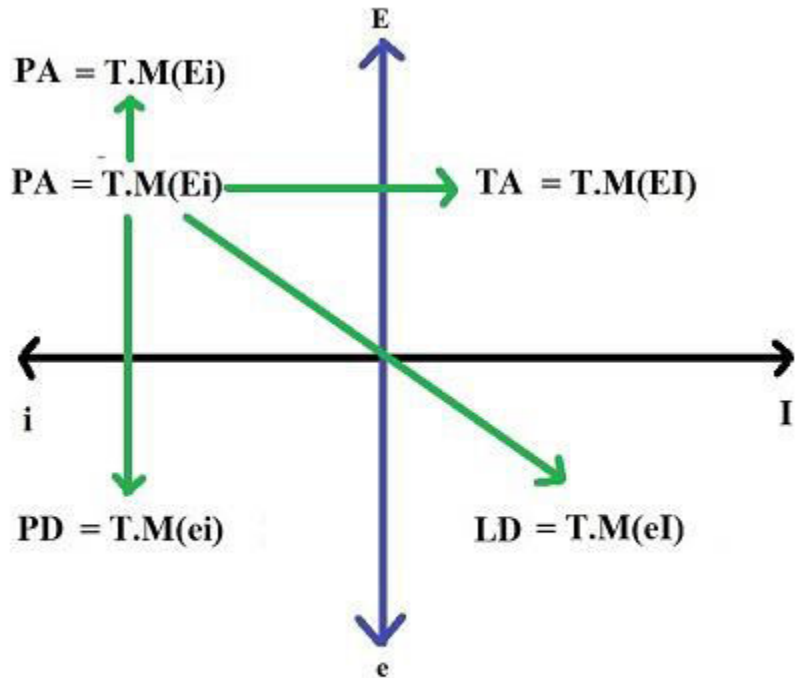


Figure 5 Permanent authoritarianism(PA) under external and internal paradigm dynamics, it loses its structure when going outwards and it keeps its structure when going inwards as a consequence of specific shifts in present-absent conditions as indicated by green arrows.

Notice that the information in Figure 5 above can be used to describe ideas such as permanent authoritarianism shifts, permanent authoritarianism shift-backs, and paradigm structure evolution circularity.

b) Analytically

i) The case of outwards dynamics

The case of outwards dynamics can be appreciated when specific present-absent conditions exist leading to the loss of the permanent authoritarianism structure (PA) as indicated below:

1) The shift from permanent authoritarianism (PA) to perfect liberal democracy (PD)

When permanent authoritarianism (PA) come under the influence of no effective targeted chaos(e) and no need for an independent rule of law system (i) as everyone respect the law fully at the same time it shifts to perfect liberal democracy (PD) as indicated by the green arrow from PA to PD in Figure 5 above, which can be stated as follows:

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \text{ei} \\
 \text{PA} = \text{T.M}(\text{Ei}) \text{-----} \rightarrow \text{PD} = \text{T.M}(\text{ei})
 \end{array}$$

The expression above simply indicates that in the absence of effective targeted chaos (e) and no need for an independent rule of law system (i) permanent authoritarianism (PA) stops existing and it shifts to a perfect liberal democracy-based structure (PD).

Proof:

$$ei(PA) = ei[T.M(Ei)] = T.M(eE)ii = T.M(e)i = T.M(ei) = PD \text{ since } eE \rightarrow e \text{ and } ii = i$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$ei[PA = T.M(Ei)] \rightarrow PD = T.M(ei) \text{ since } Ee \rightarrow e \text{ and } ii = i.$$

Again, under the influence of no effective targeted chaos (e) and no need for an independent rule of law system (i) permanent authoritarianism shifts to become a perfect liberal democracy-based structures (PD).

2) The shift from permanent authoritarianism (PA) to normal liberal democracies (LD)

When permanent authoritarianism systems (PA) come under the influence of no effective targeted chaos (e) and an independent legal system (I) they shift to normal liberal democracies (LD) as shown by the green arrow from PA to LD in Figure 5 above, which can be summarized as follows:

eI

$$PA = T.M(Ei) \rightarrow LD = T.M(eI)$$

The expression above simply says that in the absence of effective targeted chaos (e) and the presence of an independent rule of law system (I) permanent authoritarianism (PA) stops existing and it shifts to normal liberal democracy-based structures (LD).

Proof:

$$eI(PA) = eI[T.M(Ei)] = T.M(eE)(Ii) = T.M(e)I = T.M(eI) = LD \text{ since } eE \rightarrow e \text{ and } Ii \rightarrow I$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$eI[PA = T.M(Ei)] \rightarrow LD = T.M(eI) \text{ since } eE \rightarrow e \text{ and } Ii \rightarrow I$$

Again, under the influence of an independent rule of law system (I) and no effective targeted chaos (i) permanent authoritarianism-based systems (PA) shift to become normal liberal democracy-based structures (LD).

3) The shift from permanent authoritarianism (PD) to temporary authoritarianism (TA)

When permanent authoritarianism-based models (PA) perfect liberal democracies (PD) come under the influence of an independent rule of law system (I) they shift to temporary authoritarianism (TA) as highlighted by the green arrow from PA to TA in Figure 5 above, which can be written as follows:

I

$$PA = T.M(Ei) \text{-----} \rightarrow TA = T.M(EI)$$

The expression above simply shows that in the presence of an independent rule of law system (I) permanent authoritarianism paradigms (PA) stop existing and they shift to temporary authoritarianism-based structure (TA).

Proof:

$$I(PA) = I [T.M(Ei)] = T.M(E)(Ii) = T.M(E)I = T.M(EI) = TA \text{ since } Ii \text{----} \rightarrow I$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$I[PA = T.M(Ei)] \text{-----} \rightarrow TA = T.M(EI) \text{ since } Ii \text{---} \rightarrow I$$

Again, under the influence of an independent rule of law system (I) permanent authoritarianism models (PA) shift to become temporary authoritarianism-based structures (TA).

ii) The case of inwards dynamics

The case of inwards dynamics can be appreciated when specific present-absent conditions exist allowing the permanent authoritarianism structure (PA) to remain unchanged.

1) Permanent authoritarianism (PA) structural stability

If permanent authoritarianism models (PA) are influenced by the present of effective targeted chaos (E) and a non-independent rule of law system (i), then it has structural stability as it maintains its structure under minority rule as a minority view(M) always wins voting contests as indicated by the green arrow from PA to PA in Figure 5 above which allows them to maintain structural stability, a situation that can be expressed as follows:

$$Ei$$

$$PA = T.M(Ei) \text{-----} \rightarrow PA = T.M(Ei)$$

The expression above simply shows that in the absence of an independent rule of law system (i) and the presence of effective targeted chaos (E) permanent authoritarianism models (PA) maintain their permanent paradigm structure when powers go from true minority view(M) to true minority view(M)

Proof:

$$Ei(PA) = Ei[T.M(Ei)] = T.M(EE)(ii) = T.M(E)i = T.M(Ei) \text{ since } EE = E \text{ and } ii = i$$

And the above can be stated in conjunctural terms as:

$$Ei[PA = T.M(Ei)] \text{-----} \rightarrow PA = T.M(Ei) \text{ since } EE \text{--} \rightarrow E \text{ and } ii \text{---} \rightarrow i$$

Again, under the influence of effective targeted chaos (E) and a non-independent rule of law system (i) at the same time permanent authoritarianism models (PA) keep their paradigm structure as the true minority view (M) rules under those conditions.

Implications on paradigm shifts

When Paradigms leave their quadrant, they lose the conditions under then can exist and persist. For example, when perfect liberal democracy (PD) leaves its quadrant as indicated in Figure 2 above, or where normal liberal democracy (LD) leaves its quadrant as shown in Figure 3 above or when temporary authoritarianism (TA) leaves its quadrant or when permanent authoritarianism leaves its quadrant as indicated in Figure 5 above, in all cases, they lose the conditions under which they can exist and persist; and take the form of a different paradigm.

Implications on paradigm flip backs

Each paradigm can shift to a different paradigm if the present-absent conditions change in a way that leads them to a different quadrant, but then if the conditions are reversed in the new quadrant, then paradigm shift backs take place. For example, in Figure 3 we can see that when normal liberal democracy (LD) is under the influence of effective targeted chaos (E), it shifts to take the form of a temporary authoritarianism model (TA), but when temporary authoritarianism (TA) is under the influence of no effective targeted chaos (e), it flips back to normal liberal democracy (LD) as shown in Figure 4 above.

Implications on paradigm persistence

If paradigm stays within their quadrants, they maintain their paradigm structure because models of the same nature competing for power under the same present-absent conditions lead to winners that keep the present-absent conditions that allows them to exist and persist, for example in the quadrant of the perfect liberal democracy (PD) if two competing views such as $PD1 = T, M(e_i)$ and $PD2 = T, M(e_i)$ are in competition for power, then the winner will have the paradigm structure of perfect liberal democracy (PD) since $PD1.PD2 = [TM(e_i)][TM(e_i)] = TM(e_i)$, a situation shown in the inward perfect liberal democracy move shown in Figure 2 above.

Similar thinking applies to competition between two different normal liberal democracy views reflected in the inward shift in Figure 3 above or competition between two different temporary authoritarianism views shown in the inward shift in Figure 4 above or competition between two different permanent authoritarianism views as pointed out in the inward shift displayed in Figure 5 above.

Implications on paradigm evolution circularity

We can see in Figure 2, Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5 that each paradigm has different venues of circularity meaning that if present-absent conditions change in a circular fashion a paradigm shift can return to its structure before the shift. For example, we could see the circular shift such as $PD \rightarrow LD \rightarrow TA \rightarrow PA \rightarrow PD$ or $LD \rightarrow TA \rightarrow PA \rightarrow LD$ or $PA \rightarrow TA \rightarrow LD \rightarrow PA$ and so on as long as the present-absent conditions changed accordingly to ensure circular paradigms

dynamics. In other words, if the present-absence conditions change in circular fashion, then you will see the original paradigm structure at the end of the circle.

Food for thoughts

1) Can authoritarianism exist without effective targeted chaos? I think No, what do you think? 2) Can exism movements under majority rule and a fully independent rule of law system stay in power forever? I think No, what do you think? and 3) Under a fully captured legal system, can normal liberal democracies have a chance to survive when competing for power with temporary authoritarianism when temporary authoritarianism is in power? I think No, what do you think?

Conclusions

In general, First, it was shown that paradigms can shift outwards losing its paradigm structure in the process and they can shift inwards keeping their original paradigm structure by using the cases of the perfect liberal democracy model, the normal liberal democracy model, the temporary authoritarianism model and the permanent authoritarianism model. Second, it was pointed out that there can be paradigm shifts and paradigm shift backs. And third, it was stressed that if present-absent conditions change in circle fashion paradigm shift circularity is possible.

In particular, first it was indicated how outwards and inwards paradigm shifts work in the case of perfect liberal democracies; Second, it was shown how outwards and inwards paradigm shifts work in the case of normal liberal democracies; Third, it was stressed how outwards and inwards paradigm shifts work in the case of temporary authoritarianism; Fourth, it was highlighted how outwards and inwards paradigm shifts work in the case of temporary authoritarianism; and fifth, the relevant implications of the discussion above as they relate to the ideas for paradigm shifts, for paradigm shift backs, paradigm stability, and for paradigm shift circularity were shared.

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