

### Chapter 1 : Choosing a Licensed Professional | calendrierdelascience.com

*For the typical government employee, more common images would be the inside of a cubicle, the back of a garbage truck, or the county jail. Some jobs lend themselves to government work: police officers, firefighters, social workers, and the like.*

These intentions can be verified a number of ways, including by: The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened , against domestic Violence. THERE are three species of government; republican, monarchical, and despotic. In order to discover their nature, it is sufficient to recollect the common notion, which supposes three definitions, or rather three facts: It is too complex to fully describe here. Why Socrates Hated Democracy. To be clear, not only is the federal government a Republic, but the Constitution guarantees each state in the Union a republican form of government remember we are a federation of republican states with a central republican government, so there is more than one layer to consider. State legislatures almost all consist of a higher and lower house a bicameral legislature like the federal house and senate where elected officials make laws. Were I to give a model of an excellent confederate republic, I should pitch upon that of Lycia. Importantly this includes the concept of a large confederation of republics with a central government and a separation of powers ; a United federation of Republican States [and Commonwealths]. This is an excellent video and hits the nail on the head in some ways. This can be explained by understanding the video is done by The John Birch Society, a right-leaning think tank. The trick to a well-structured society is balancing a mixed system of checks and balances, while warding off special interests and demagogues, which is easier said than done. America is a Republic. This is done by: See the Spirit of the Laws, Book 3. When all is said and done, there are two basic choices for a functioning Government: Oligarchy both types of aristocracies; see forms of government. Republic means elected officials control the nation. You can see how this might look on the political left-right spectrum of basic governments below. All other Government types are subtypes of these choices. We can have a hybrid Republic as we do in the US, where communes like grassroots groups, oligarchies like corporations, and individuals all exist within the rule of law. Or, we can not. Also, most modern civilized governments are mixed-governments. This means they draw from all the political systems. If you watch the above video and read this, you can see how nuance is used to sow confusion. Crash Course Government and Politics Both are further left or right on specific issues. Typically Democrats tend to espouse leftist ideology on social issues and are right-leaning on taxation. Republicans are generally the opposite. See the history of the political parties in the US for more information. The underlying message is liberty by the rule of law and the mixing of the best aspects of political systems. This is well summed up by the Declaration of Independence. We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.

### Chapter 2 : Choosing a Free Government Cell Phone? Read This First!

*As a government contractor, it might be tempting enter into a borrowing relationship with a financing company that may not fully understand federal government contracting.*

A government is the system to govern a state or community. Finally, government is also sometimes used in English as a synonym for governance. Political history of the world and Political philosophy The moment and place that the phenomenon of human government developed is lost in time; however, history does record the formations of early governments. About 5, years ago, the first small city-states appeared. The human ability to precisely communicate abstract, learned information allowed humans to become ever more effective at agriculture, [9] and that allowed for ever increasing population densities. Like stars, cities and states reorganize and energize the smaller objects within their gravitational field. The Glorious Revolution in England, the American Revolution , and the French Revolution contributed to the growth of representative forms of government. The Soviet Union was the first large country to have a Communist government. Like all categories discerned within forms of government, the boundaries of government classifications are either fluid or ill-defined. Superficially, all governments have an official or ideal form. The United States is a constitutional republic , while the former Soviet Union was a socialist republic. However self-identification is not objective, and as Kopstein and Lichbach argue, defining regimes can be tricky. Communist dictatorships have been especially prone to use this term. Thus in many practical classifications it would not be considered democratic. Identifying a form of government is also difficult because many political systems originate as socio-economic movements and are then carried into governments by parties naming themselves after those movements; all with competing political-ideologies. Experience with those movements in power, and the strong ties they may have to particular forms of government, can cause them to be considered as forms of government in themselves. Other complications include general non-consensus or deliberate "distortion or bias" of reasonable technical definitions to political ideologies and associated forms of governing, due to the nature of politics in the modern era. As Ribuffo notes, "what Americans now call conservatism much of the world calls liberalism or neoliberalism". However, during the era of segregation many Southern Democrats were conservatives, and they played a key role in the Conservative Coalition that controlled Congress from to Even the most liberal democracies limit rival political activity to one extent or another while the most tyrannical dictatorships must organize a broad base of support thereby creating difficulties for " pigeonholing " governments into narrow categories. Examples include the claims of the United States as being a plutocracy rather than a democracy since some American voters believe elections are being manipulated by wealthy Super PACs. Plato also assigns a man to each of these regimes to illustrate what they stand for. The tyrannical man would represent tyranny for example. These five regimes progressively degenerate starting with aristocracy at the top and tyranny at the bottom. Forms of government For a more comprehensive list, see List of forms of government. One method of classifying governments is through which people have the authority to rule. This can either be one person an autocracy, such as monarchy , a select group of people an aristocracy , or the people as a whole a democracy, such as a republic. The difference of Commonwealths consisteth in the difference of the sovereign, or the person representative of all and every one of the multitude. And because the sovereignty is either in one man, or in an assembly of more than one; and into that assembly either every man hath right to enter, or not every one, but certain men distinguished from the rest; it is manifest there can be but three kinds of Commonwealth. For the representative must needs be one man, or more; and if more, then it is the assembly of all, or but of a part. When the representative is one man, then is the Commonwealth a monarchy; when an assembly of all that will come together, then it is a democracy, or popular Commonwealth; when an assembly of a part only, then it is called an aristocracy. Other kind of Commonwealth there can be none: That entity may be an individual, as in an autocracy , or it may be a group, as in an oligarchy. The word despotism means to "rule in the fashion of despots". The actual role of the monarch and other members of royalty varies from purely symbolical crowned republic to partial and restricted constitutional monarchy to completely despotic absolute monarchy. Traditionally and in most cases,

the post of the monarch is inherited , but there are also elective monarchies where the monarch is elected. The term "Aristocracy" could also refer to the non-peasant, non-servant, and non-city classes in the Feudal system. An oligarchy is ruled by a small group of segregated, powerful or influential people who usually share similar interests or family relations. These people may spread power and elect candidates equally or not equally. An oligarchy is different from a true democracy because very few people are given the chance to change things. An oligarchy does not have to be hereditary or monarchic. An oligarchy does not have one clear ruler but several rulers. Some critics of representative democracy think of the United States as an oligarchy. The Athenian democracy used sortition to elect candidates, almost always male, Greek, educated citizens holding a minimum of land, wealth and status. Also refer to the rule by a government chosen by election where most of the populace are enfranchised. A democratic government is, therefore, one supported at least at the time of the election by a majority of the populace provided the election was held fairly. A "majority" may be defined in different ways. There are many "power-sharing" usually in countries where people mainly identify themselves by race or religion or "electoral-college" or "constituency" systems where the government is not chosen by a simple one-vote-per-person headcount. Commonly significant in democracies are political parties, which are groups of people with similar ideas about how a country or region should be governed. Different political parties have different ideas about how the government should handle different problems. It is a form of government in which representative democracy operates under the principles of liberalism. It is characterised by fair, free, and competitive elections between multiple distinct political parties , a separation of powers into different branches of government , the rule of law in everyday life as part of an open society , and the protection of human rights and civil liberties for all persons. To define the system in practice, liberal democracies often draw upon a constitution , either formally written or uncodified , to delineate the powers of government and enshrine the social contract. After a period of sustained expansion throughout the 20th century, liberal democracy became the predominant political system in the world. A liberal democracy may take various constitutional forms: The people, or some significant portion of them, have supreme control over the government and where offices of state are elected or chosen by elected people. Scope of government Rule by authoritarian governments is identified in societies where a specific set of people possess the authority of the state in a republic or union. It is a political system controlled by unelected rulers who usually permit some degree of individual freedom. Rule by a totalitarian government is characterised by a highly centralised and coercive authority that regulates nearly every aspect of public and private life. Republics that exclude sections of the populace from participation will typically claim to represent all citizens by defining people without the vote as "non-citizens". January Federalism is a political concept in which a group of members are bound together by covenant Latin: The term "federalism" is also used to describe a system of government in which sovereignty is constitutionally divided between a central governing authority and constituent political units such as states or provinces. Proponents are often called federalists. Economic systems Further information: Economic system Historically, most political systems originated as socioeconomic ideologies. Experience with those movements in power and the strong ties they may have to particular forms of government can cause them to be considered as forms of government in themselves.

### Chapter 3 : Government - Wikipedia

*Choosing a health insurance plan can be complicated. Knowing just a few things before you compare plans can make it simpler. The 4 "metal" categories: There are 4 categories of health insurance plans: Bronze, Silver, Gold, and Platinum. These categories show how you and your plan share costs.*

These institutions have the authority to make decisions for the society on policies affecting the maintenance of order and the achievement of certain societal goals. Governments range in size and scope from clans, tribes, and the shires of early times to the superpowers and international governments of today. The present-day counterpart of the empire is the superpower that is able to lead or dominate other countries through its superior military and economic strength. Monarchy tended to become tyrannical because it vested authority in a single ruler. The polity, likewise, would deteriorate into ochlocracy, or mob rule, if the citizens pursued only their selfish interests. Monarchy passed through three basic stages, varying according to the nation and the political and economic climate. The first stage was that of the absolute monarch. In the Christian part of the world during the Middle Ages, a conflict developed between the pope and the kings who recognized his spiritual authority. Limited monarchy was the second stage. Kings depended on the support of the most powerful members of the nobility to retain their thrones. Threatened with the loss of political and financial support, even the strongest kings and emperors had to accept a system of laws that protected the rights and privileges of powerful social and economic classes. The third stage in the evolution of monarchy was the constitutional monarchy. Present-day monarchs are nearly all symbolic rather than actual rulers of their countries. A few exceptions can be found in Africa and Asia. Even one-party states, such as the traditional Communist countries and other nations in Africa, Asia, and South America, have found it necessary to establish formal constitutions. In democratic countries the constitution can be amended or replaced by popular vote, either directly or through a system of elected representatives. The constitution may thus be only a paper facade, and in order to understand how the country is governed one must examine the actual political process. Democratic governments vary in structure. Two common forms are the parliamentary and the presidential. The prime minister or premier and the officers of the cabinet are members of the parliament. They continue in office only as long as parliament supports "confidence" in their policies. There is no effective rule of law. The main function of a dictatorship is to maintain control of all governmental operations. It seeks to control all aspects of national life, including the beliefs and attitudes of its people. The leader is credited with almost infallible wisdom, because to admit that he or she may be wrong would deprive the regime of its authority. In some Communist countries the cult of personality appears to have given way to the dominance of a group of party leaders a ruling oligarchy. The successor regime in China, for example, continues to claim infallibility for its policies and doctrines but not for the leaders. Federal Systems The United States and India with their state governments and Canada and China with their provincial governments are examples of workable federal systems in large nations with very diverse populations. The national governments of these countries are clearly more powerful than those of their subdivisions, even though the constitutions delegate many powers and responsibilities to the subnational units. In the United States, for example, state legislatures pass laws having to do with state affairs; state administrators carry them out; and state judiciaries interpret them. The citizens in each jurisdiction elect many of the public officials. In addition, certain special districts exist with a single function, such as education or sanitation, and have their own elected officials. Often the different levels compete for control of functions and programs. Subnational national units administer matters within their jurisdiction, but their powers are set and delegated by the national authority. Most nations are unitary states, but their institutions and processes may differ markedly. Great Britain, for example, is considered a unitary system, yet a certain degree of regional autonomy exists in Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, and local county governments perform certain fairly autonomous functions. In other unitary states there exists only token territorial decentralization. It also represents the confederation in dealings with outside governments, but its actions are subject to the review and approval of the confederated states. The executive branch usually predominates at such time. Proponents of the separation of powers bring an additional

argument in its favor: Governments do not relinquish their authority unless compelled to do so. It may identify itself with ancient traditions, with hope for the future, or with fear of a common enemy. Some governments employ repression, never relaxing their vigils against real or imagined opponents. Even democracies, when threatened, are likely to engage in a search for subversives and "enemies of the people. The French monarchy in the 18th century and the Russian monarchy in the 20th century were based on aristocracies that had lost much of their legitimacy in the eyes of the people. Governments tend, therefore, to foster widespread ideological commitment to the nation through patriotic ceremonies, propaganda, and civic education; they employ armed forces and intelligence-gathering organizations for national defense; they maintain police and prison systems to ensure domestic order; and they undertake the administration of supervisory and regulatory functions to carry out national goals by establishing various bureaucracies to handle each complex function.

**Administration** All governments recognize the principle that the public must be protected and served. Federal, state, and local governments in the United States also engage directly in economic activity. In other countries governments intrude even further into the workings of the economy. In Western Europe governments own and operate telephone, radio, and television services, railroads, coal mines, and aircraft companies. In some countries, such as Sweden and Great Britain, the entire health system is also run by the state. In countries with Communist governments, such as the former USSR, North Korea, China, and Cuba, the state has attempted to control the entire economic life of the nation.

**Internal Conflicts** The end of the cold war and the loss of control by the superpowers over international events have led to a different type of stress on many governments. The threats to their sovereignty are no longer external. The communication revolution, through radio and the satellite transmission of television, has truly created a "global village. They demand the rights and privileges enjoyed by others. These problems are not limited to Third World countries. NATO has revised its original purpose of preventing an invasion of western Europe to a strategy of maintaining smaller mobile forces to prevent the internal breakup of nations. But these internal conflicts continue to have the potential to produce anarchy and chaos, threatening entire regions. The League of Nations, established in 1919, grew to include more than 90 members. It has, however, served as a forum for international debate and a convenient meeting ground for negotiations. The UN has also committed military forces of member nations in an attempt to limit the scope of conflicts that cannot be solved by national governments. UN forces have suffered casualties in some of these conflicts. Associated with the UN are a number of specialized organizations that perform important governmental functions. The specialized agencies have enabled national governments to cooperate in many practical matters such as setting standards, extending technical and financial assistance to developing countries, eliminating or controlling epidemic diseases, and establishing an international monetary system. Regional associations of nations have usually existed in a loose confederation for national security purposes or for vaguely defined geographical and political purposes. The European Union of 15 member nations has taken the concept of regional association to a much higher level. It has moved to create a political union among sovereign states, and its Common Market constitutes one of the major economies of the world. Reviewed by Thomas B. Hartmann

How to Cite This Article:

## Chapter 4 : 5 Ways to Get Millennials to Choose Government

*This paper examines the choice of a government discount rate, under the reasonable assumption that the level of government spending is determined in a "top down" fashion, by macroeconomic and political considerations, rather than in a "bottom up" fashion.*

Matt December 2, at 3: You can visit our website at <http://> Reply Shirley Nasonchick May 17, at 1: I asked for help last week and this week he us still telling me that. I am going to complain and file report to better business, and write a letter to lifeline government, this is just not right. I emailed budget in March to see if I was approved ,they said yes that was the 9th then it was about a week later I received phone, so I was in the 60 days. James June 15, at 5: Lifeline says there is not reason budgemobile cannot fine me or budgetmobile can simply start a new account, but budgetmobile said without db verification there is no way. So I could not get budget mobile whatever I tried. I ended up applying for tagmobile. Now lifeline system already shows that I am going to get a form to fill in to start the process. My question here is, the same as I asked both lifeline and budgetmobile: I feel like you are the representative and will do anything you can to help, I am sure it is fixable, so I am hoping you can help, I understand without specifics you cannot find out the reason, I am not sure if you can get the email I used here to register the account, if you can, you can send an email to that account so that we can communicate offline where I can provide you more but private informations. Reply Cindy Spence September 27, at 5: Reply Jolene Summers March 16, at They cut the text messaging down to instead of with Budget. They dont give you any notice of that change or anything. A bit frustrated, yet those things happen, I figured I would just have to wait about 2 weeks. THEN, the system message changed! It THEN said no one was available and to leave a message, and they would call me back! Their message states that you can chat with an operator instead of waiting on hold. This is also not true! AND in order to send a message, you need to have an email address! I called back today, and finally got a human on the other end, after being on hold for another half an hour on a borrowed phone, AND using an email address that I arranger access to, until I can get my own. No emails, despite a ticket being created! No phone calls, not a word. When I got a human on the phone, she said she was sorry, but they were going to send another phone out, and it would be another working days until I will receive another phone!!! Another days of not having a working phone? The 1st, non-working phone took a month to get here! Oh, and the nearest store to swap out a phone is roughly miles from my home! Their customer service is perhaps some of the worst I have ever encountered. At the VERY least, it is a terrible company as far as customer service, at worst, they may be fraudulently scamming the taxpayers as well as not providing services they are getting paid to provide! In addition, I live on the edge of service maps for all cell providers and there are only a couple in my area that work at all! In order to have service here, in this mountainous area, you need a descent cell phone with a descent antenna in order to make or receive calls at all! There are good phones and services that work well here, yet far more that do not. Verizon works the best in my area. Why not allow people to choose their own service and pay a subsidy to existing carriers, instead of having people start new services that are clueless as to how to run a company, much less a cell phone service? It would give reliable, uninterrupted service to those who need it the most AND cost less than this mess! A smart phone at that, so people who need Internet for medical concerns, etc. I never received it! Our tax dollars being wasted, as usual. Actually, looking at the list below, I recall contacting 2 of those companies! One of them never sent the paperwork to fill out! These types of programs sadly lend themselves to scamming those who need these services the most, AND the taxpayers. I wonder, should I need an ambulance, will I have a way to call one? Will I simply die at home? Reply Wizzy January 26, at 1: The Blu phones are ALL recalled. Reply sandra farley March 24, at Need phone to keep in touch with my doctors,I am a cancer survivor,with diabetic problems. My daughter has never had an issue with her service through them. Jeramy June 15, at I am only offering jobs â€” not phones. James June 15, at I finally got hold of people like you to ask my questions as a potential customerâ€™!. Haha, I am joking. I will visit that site and go from there. Will I have a company sponsored phone serious question? Reply Amanda Hill August 15, at 4: But ruined it and qualify for a free phone. Reply nubwaxer September 4, at 9: There is 1 guy and his

lady in the whole of support, and all they do is lie to customers. They claim to provide 4G but they send a garbage phone that only supports 2. When confronted with the said issue, they would ask you to make some configuration changes that do absolutely nothing at all. The never work during their posted hours, and often transfer calls to voicemail. The lady is the more ignorant of the ignoramuses. Stay away from TAG Mobile â€” a word to the wise is quite sufficient. The phone they do provide is awful. Unlike QLink, you can call them and ask them right from the store where you are shopping and ASK if the phone will work and they will tell you M-F 8 am â€” 2 am CST not bad hours if you ask me compared to QLink where you have to purchase the damned thing and return home to unbox, look for the IMEI and enter it on their website to see if the phone will work. I kept getting a standard form answer. Whatever, QLinkâ€¦I understand the company might not be: Or at the very least they could offer more than one phone for consumers on their site! Seriously in this day and age â€” only a 4 gig smartphone!?!? They were obliging if I paid them money. I finally got the number changed tooâ€¦but it took being on the phone for over an hour and speaking to three different people. QLink is the worst lifeline service out there and I really recommend you stay the hell away from this skinflint, cheapskate operation at all costs. My cat could run a better phone service.

### Chapter 5 : Forms of Government | Scholastic

*A government is the system or group of people governing an organized community, often a state. [1] In the case of its broad associative definition, government normally consists of legislature, executive, and judiciary.*

Smart Management 5 Ways to Get Millennials to Choose Government Young people are as motivated by the idea of public service as they ever were. Now that the Great Recession is behind us, the long-predicted "brain drain" of Baby Boomers retiring from the public workforce may finally be upon us. Governments will need a strategy for replacing these workers. That strategy -- for budgetary reasons if nothing else -- must involve appealing to the millennial generation, and particularly those currently in college and graduate school. Unfortunately, government is falling short in its efforts to recruit millennials at the precise moment when recruiting them might be most important. A November study from Deloitte Consulting cites figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics that put the percentage of millennials working for the public sector at less than one-fourth, compared to one-third of this age group in private-sector jobs. This is not because the idea of public service is inherently unattractive to this group. As a university professor and administrator, I spend a lot of time with millennials, and I can report that many are highly motivated to "do good. There are, however, a lot more options for doing good than there were 20 or 40 years ago, and increasingly millennials looking to scratch their altruistic itch are going to work for consulting firms and nonprofits. Are You Ready to Hire Them? Older workers -- those now or soon to be eligible to retire -- were motivated by public service, but they also chose government employment for other reasons, including job security and more attractive and reliable pensions than the private sector provided. The key question, then, is what governments can do to make public service more attractive to this age group, and to encourage them to stay once they arrive. Here are five things that might be done to promote these goals: Make it easier to apply for a job. In a recent *Governing* article, Katherine Barrett and Richard Greene described many traditional government hiring systems as being in the "stone age," while outlining more flexible, modern systems being adopted by some states and localities. If, because of rigid civil-service rules, it takes six months to a year to make a decision on hiring, some potential workers will never apply, while many others will not be able to afford to wait. Create more paid summer internships. Government can be its own best advertisement. Students who end up with government internships often find the reality of government work attractive, and many end up working for the same or similar institutions after graduation. In many places, however, the paid internship, rather than being seen as a good investment in future workers, is viewed as an extravagance. Cut back on self-inflicted wounds. News reports about the dysfunction of some governments do little to make it look like an attractive employer. Why would anyone, right now, want to work for the states of Illinois or Pennsylvania? These governments cannot even adopt budgets or pay employees and government beneficiaries in a timely and reliable way. And this kind of uncertainty encourages the people with options to leave government. There is evidence, for example, that the federal-government shutdown of resulted in the departure of some young employees from public service. Stop fouling the nest. When politicians, such as Wisconsin Gov. One of the byproducts of rigid personnel systems is that they fail to create incentives that motivate employees. A culture where performance is rewarded will likely attract and retain those who are motivated by government service. If government is to be effective, it cannot afford to ignore the need to make government service appealing to those who represent the future. Unless concerted efforts are made to attract these future workers and retain them, avoidable performance failures will be the inevitable result.

### Chapter 6 : Why Did the Founding Fathers Choose a Republic? - Fact / Myth

*No matter how advanced a civilization is, there are things that need to be done in an organized manner. In early hunter-gatherer societies, the biggest/strongest, or the best hunter, would lead the hunt, while the oldest and wisest would make decisions for the whole clan. If a leader wasn't making.*

**Chapter 7 : Things to Consider When Choosing a Government Collection Agency | IC System**

*Government workers, like the rest of us, are getting older. Now that the Great Recession is behind us, the long-predicted "brain drain" of Baby Boomers retiring from the public workforce may.*