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*by* Bb Bb

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Formal Institutions and their Impacts on Human Behaviors

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## **Formal Institutions and their Impacts on Human Behaviors**

### **Introduction**

The political institutions refers to the organizations within a govern setting that plays an important role in creating, enforcing and implementing law. These institution are engaged in mediating conflict and making government economic policy. They are mostly democratic regimes (Spencer, 2021). Economic institutions are foundations or even specific agencies that are commissioned in provision of goods and services required within an economy of a country. These institutions can be private or government and engages in collection and study of economic data. Cultural institutions are organizations concerned with promotion and preservation of culture like museum, archives and art galleries. All these institution, have major impacts in human behavior and are dependent on the government.

### **Political institutions**

As already mentioned the political institutions are engaged in making and implementing laws on a country. Besides, they include trade unions, organizations and courts. The bodies such as head of state, legislature and political parties forms political institutions. The political institutions are comprised of political systems involved in maintaining the integration of the society and this do this by determining the norms of people within a given jurisdiction and this affect human behavior within the societies. The political institutions are responsible for adapting and changing social and economic elements as well as religious system of a nation. Additionally, the fight for protection of political system's integrity against threats. They are major agencies of civil societies that fight challenges redefining political organizational ideas. They are organized such that they exercise power and engage in public affair and support governmental policies that protect the rights of citizen. Courts and

Legislature are enacted to promote human rights and the rights of employees (Bjørnskov, & Rode, 2020).

### **Economic institutions**

The economic institution is understood as either foundations or agencies that could be governmental or non-governmental involved in collection of nations' economic data. These institutions have a well-established structures forming part of societal culture like banking system, competitive markets, and property right system among others. The property right in economic institution have major influence on human behavior especially on utilization of resources. Basically, property right in this case authorizes and determines the utilization of resources in the society regardless of who owns the resources. The economic institutions, makes the society understand law concerning economic abstractions.

### **Cultural institutions**

The cultural institutions are organizations within a given culture. These institutions have an acknowledged mission allowing them to conserve, interpret and disseminate culture. This organization have major influence in human behavior in that, it enables the society acquire knowledge on how to promote and preserve culture. Major examples of cultural institutions influence human behavior include churches, archives, Art Galleries, museum and Libraries. All these are avenues that helps in transforming human society through cultural institutions. The cultural institutions acts in promoting understanding of culture, cultural diversity and how culture is passed from one generation to the other.

### **How formal institutions depend upon other institutions**

Formal institutions are a type of institution formed aiming to govern human behavior. They are created and communicated as well as enforced via channels of an accepted official organization. They create and enforce the law in a given state like the United States Congress.

Another example of formal institutions includes bureaucracies, courts, government and Legislature. They depend on each other in various ways.

### **Courts**

Courts and United States congress plays are effective in fixing the issue of criminal justice in the society. For instance, the judicial system is focuses on protecting citizen's rights. It also helps in interesting law concerning any form of case related criminal justice. The courts and state congress can fix issue of crime by use of powers which are defined constitutionally. The society can potentially be corrected by courts by solving major disputes that affects their daily lives. Many basic rights like equal protection as well as freedom of speech are defended.

### **Government and Courts**

Government depend on Courts in the interpretation of the law. Additionally, as a formal institution, the government depends on courts, which is another type of formal institution in the application and implementation of law in case of party's disputes. The government has a capacity to solve conflict affecting humans in the society by facilitating peaceful means of terminating social conflict in the society. Government can successfully follow legal process do end disputes existing between two or more parties.

### **Bureaucracies and Legislature**

Bureaucracies depend on legislatures, courts and the United States Congress in California through legislature's oversight power. The Legislature has the responsibility of ensuring that bureaucracies act properly. Other times, bureaucracies depend on courts in the rise of law and constitutionality issues, and for regulation of interstate as well as foreign commerce, without leaving behind tax and spend control policies. Also, it depends on United States Congress for making bureaucracy's appointments, hearings, as well as the setting of budget allowances.

## **Government and Legislature**

The government depends on Legislature that exercises control over the executive. This is because the Legislature delegates power to remove the executive, done through the vote of non-confidence. Also, the Legislature can remove the executive in the government by rejecting budget, law or even policy passed by the government executive. Surprisingly, citizens view the government as the overall sight of the country, but, amazingly, it cannot declare war without the power from the Legislature.

## **Political, Cultural and Economic Institutions to Fix Identified Problems**

### **Cultural Institutions**

Problems identified in secular states can be fixed by political, economic and cultural institutions. For instance, museums, archives, art galleries and libraries solve the ritualized behavioral problem under cultural institutions. First, it enhance and promote civic education. The ritualized behavior increase stereotypes and conspicuousness. Therefore, people can use museums and archives to know their origin and to avoid erosion of their culture and do away with stereotypes. The cultural, not dominated by stereotypes or rituals that bar them from exercising their rights. Also, they will get to know their cultures in detail. Cultural institutions will look in action the life and culture dominated perspective. They will act as leaders of both arts and culture. Through this, they will promote artistic excellence.

Churches are among the cultural institutions that fix the problems of modern state. Religious beliefs are a key problem that results from institutions. There is the emergence of various religious groups which interfere with every religion. As stated earlier, there is Christianity, Muslims, Jews and Protestants. Even though they all worship in adherence to one Supreme, they hold different religious beliefs. For example, Christians worship God while Muslims worship in adherence to Allah. To fix the problem, churches should take an example

of what God did. After baptizing His disciples, He declared peace over the disciples (Matthew 26:17-29). He told them to go and preach His gospel. Therefore, churches should emphasize the importance of spreading the gospel to every part of the state. Rallies should be conducted. Crusades should be held in every part of the state. Gospel should be preached in the state regardless of the religious groups of the region. Remembering <sup>1</sup> the parable of the sower (Matthew 13: 1-9, 18-23), who sow in different places, where some did well till maturity and others didn't even germinate, people preaching the gospel should remain firm and ready to face oppression and acceptance from different people.

### **Economic Institutions**

Trade Unions are among the set of both political and economic institutions that would fix the problem of communism. Economic and political institutions fix the issue of communism by advocating for capitalism (Gronow, 2020). Economic institutions advocate for the economic system in which individuals or even businesses pose capital goods. On the other hand, political institutions such as trade unions, Courts and Veto players' advocates and oversee the implementation of goods and services production, which is based on demand as well as supply in the general market, rather than producing goods and services in a strategy based on either command or planned economy. Economic institutions in line with rule that demands organizing production, organizing the exchange, organizing distribution as well as goods and services consumption. While inaction, economic institutions will look to reinforce economic aspects. The trade union focus on production, exchange, and distribution methods and this help fight anything that acts as a barrier to the three aspects of economic institutions (Kwon & Jeon, 2017).

**Political Institutions**

Courts and Legislature are among the set of political institutions that would fix the flattery problem of employees. Courts and Legislature are enacted with the power of promoting human rights and the rights of employees. The courts and Legislature, sets of political institutions, will ensure the eradication of such acts. In summation, political institutions will form rules like law administration in society and take action for people who do not obey the law. While in action, it will create other small bodies to apply and enforce the law. They will tend to be harsh to people who conflict with the law.

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