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DICTATORSHIP – BETWEEN MONARCHY AND DEMOCRACY

Annotation. The similarities and differences between monarchy, dictatorship and democracy are revealed, as well as the short-lived existence of any dictatorship in historical terms. The definition of dictatorship is given. The properties of a dictatorship, its goals of existence and points of support, relations with the people under its control, the direction of movement of cash flows, as well as the differences between primary and secondary dictatorships are described. The relationship between the dominant political system and the form of marriage is determined. The periodization of human history according to the dominant political systems in the world is formulated.

Keywords: dictatorship, monarchy, democracy, world history, globalization, politics, marriage, people

Dictatorship as an intermediate system between monarchy and democracy

The dictatorship combines the signs of two antagonistic state structures - monarchy [7] and democracy.

Signs of a monarchy in a dictatorship:

1. The presence of a single supreme leader.
2. The absolute power of the supreme leader.
3. The cult of the personality of the supreme leader.
4. The aspiration (but not always there!) By the supreme leader to transfer power by inheritance.
5. Unity of legislative, executive and judicial powers.
6. Lack of an independent fair court.

Signs of democracy in a dictatorship:

1. Presence of elections (which are held according to non-democratic procedures).
2. Opportunity to overthrow the supreme leader and end the dictatorship.
3. The complexity of the transfer of power by the supreme leader by inheritance.
4. Some independence between the legislative, executive and judicial branches.

The emergence of a dictatorship

The twentieth century brought to mankind such a new state system for it as a dictatorship. **The destruction of monarchism led to the fact that those leaders who, in the 19th century and earlier, would like to become the founders of monarchical dynasties, could not realize their ambitions - so these people became dictators or authoritarian leaders.**

Authoritarianism and democracy

Consequence 1 from the law on the economic advantage of democracy before authoritarianism during the scientific and technological revolution reads: «During the

scientific and technological revolution, democracy carries the conditions for the victory over authoritarianism» [15, p. 286].

Corollary 3 from the law on the economic advantage of democracy before authoritarianism during the scientific and technological revolution reads: «If the scientific and technological revolution continues long enough, then all the states of the world will become democracies» [15, p. 287].

The modern world is in conditions of scientific and technological progress, therefore, democratic countries are developing faster than authoritarian states, which means that the life of people in a democracy is gradually becoming richer and richer regarding life of citizens in authoritarian systems. The high level of development of international transport and the openness of borders allow citizens living in countries with all kinds of authoritarian regimes to successfully emigrate to democratic countries – this is how authoritarian states lose promising (smart, creative, talented, economically active or just young people) people, which means they destroy own scientific, technical, cultural and economic potential.

Monarchy and dictatorship [1, 6]

Monarchy is part of authoritarianism [2], but it has significant differences from any dictatorial regimes:

- A. The monarch received his power by inheritance, and the dictator seized it.
- B. The monarch receives and transfers power by inheritance, while the dictator's ability to transfer power by inheritance is limited and not unconditional.

For the development of the country, a monarchy is better than a dictatorship, because:

- 1. The monarch does not need to strengthen his power, and the dictator works primarily for strengthen his own power.

The unplanned success of any subordinate is a blessing for the monarch, since this victory works to strengthening (develop) the country, and in the eyes of the dictator, any unplanned success of a subordinate appears to be a challenge to his personal power, that is, it looks like evil; but development does not obey plans, development is the future, and it is unpredictable, therefore, to move forward successfully, it is necessary to welcome the unplanned successes of subordinates.

This principle works for collectives, for enterprises, and for countries - **where unplanned successes are encouraged by the management, there development is active, and where unplanned successes are condemned by the bosses, there development stops and stagnation begins.**

- 2. The wealth of the country is inherited by the monarch in a natural way, but the wealth of the dictator often cannot be transferred to his direct descendants within the existing country, therefore dictators (and persons close to them) try to set aside for children (hide from citizens) to large amounts of money and property in foreign countries. So in dictatorships, firstly, the level of poverty increases and, secondly, corruption is supported and developed, which hinders the development of the country, including in the directions in which movement forward is desirable, approved and supported by the dictator.

Under the pressure of historical processes, the monarchy tried to survive in another form of authoritarianism - in the form of dictatorship: thus, the development and strengthening of authoritarianism, which took place in the 20th century in the form of dictatorship, including in its limit form - totalitarian dictatorship, should be

considered as the maximum degree the tension of authoritarianism, which is descending from the historical stage and actively resisting it.

Population under monarchy and dictatorship

For the population, a monarchy is better than a dictatorship because:

1. The monarch has power from God, so the number of applicants for his throne is very limited. The dictator does not have power from God, therefore the number of contenders for his power turns out to be much greater than under a monarchy, and the more rivals, the more cruel the power becomes.

2. The monarch wishes to preserve the state and transfer power to his heir. The dictator only wants to maintain his personal power. The monarch cares about the people and their prosperity, and the dictator cares about the people last, so the monarch remains with his state, and therefore with his people, to the end; while the dictator looks at his state as something temporary, which does not completely belong to him, which means that, if possible, he prepares for flight, accumulating capital (for himself and his relatives) abroad to the maximum. These actions of the dictator also stimulate the wealthy citizens of the country to preserve their wealth outside the jurisdiction of the dictatorship - so the economy of this state is gradually losing money, and the population is becoming poorer and poorer.

3. The power of a dictator is more deceitful than the power of a monarch or a democratic leader: a dictator needs to deceive in order to stay in power as long as possible: because only a lie can hide the real state of affairs (the luxurious life of the elite, poverty of the subject people, the lack of historical prospects for the country, colossal the level of violence in society, the degradation of all spheres of life with rare successes), as opposed to the image of a successful country praised in the controlled media.

4. The power of a dictator is more irresponsible than the power of a monarch or a democratic leader, since the dictator is responsible only to himself. Errors and miscalculations, which inevitably occur under any government, are blamed on by the dictator to others, severely punishing them, while remaining, in the eyes of the people, infallible.

The brutality of the dictatorship

While developing, the dictatorship strives to its limit - to the totalitarian dictatorship, which is one of the most cruel and inhuman organizations of human society [4].

According to the general level of violence in society, four degrees can be distinguished, each of which corresponds to its own political system, from the lowest to the highest:

1. Democracy.
2. Monarchy without a slave system.
3. Dictatorship.
4. Slave system.

It is noteworthy that the totalitarian dictatorship in terms of the level of violence is only not much lower than the "soft" slave system with a small number of slaves in society.

The economic foundations of the existence of a monarchy and dictatorship

Modern monarchies live mainly on the export of natural resources, and these natural resources are collected in the state by the monarchy itself.

Modern dictatorships live primarily on the export of natural resources, and these natural resources were collected in the state by the previous monarchy.

Thus, modern monarchies continue themselves, but the current dictatorships parasitize on the successes of monarchies; **That is why dictatorships in every possible way downplaying the role and successes of the preceding monarchies, focusing the attention of the subject people on their exaggerated successes and on appropriating the successes of past monarchies, that is, a systemic historical lie is the norm for a dictatorship.**

If we consider the territories controlled by dictatorships in the 20th and 21st centuries, then all these territories came to them from monarchies (perhaps not always directly, but through a series of previous dictatorships and weak democracies - it is written in more detail below about primary and secondary dictatorships).

In history, there were attempts by dictatorships to successfully seize territories, but in the end they could not hold the occupied territories of the dictatorship: for example, the Third Reich captured many territories in Europe during World War II, but could not hold them, and the Third Reich itself did not survive.

The essence of the dictatorship is to eat up (sell reasonably or sell at any cost) accumulated by the previous monarchy, destroy freedom and creativity, linking society with seemingly no alternative path, fight wealth and success, frightening and suppressing the subject population to violence and hiding all this with lies (including, propaganda in the media and restricting access to alternative information) about history, the real state of affairs, the future of the country and the greatness of the leader.

Primary and secondary dictatorship

A primary dictatorship is a dictatorship that emerged immediately after the collapse of the monarchy.

A secondary dictatorship is a dictatorship that emerged after one or more weak democracies and / or dictatorships.

Examples from the 20th century: the dictatorship in Italy is the primary dictatorship (a fascist dictatorship after the Italian Kingdom) and the Third Reich is a secondary dictatorship (the Nazi dictatorship after the Weimar Republic).

Dictatorship after the Civil War

The rise of dictatorship after the civil war is a common event in history.

Quote: *the most probable (but by no means mandatory!) path of the state after the end of the civil war is as follows: the establishment of a personal dictatorship regime, the conduct of massive political repressions, and then the death of the dictator from natural causes and the bloodless elimination of the dictatorship from the country's political scene* [12, p. 896].

The establishment of a dictatorship and the end of the period of dictatorship are two optional stages of a civil war [12, p. 901-902].

Dictatorship successes

The dictatorship's lack of aspiration for all-round development destroys free creativity, which means that high-quality education becomes unnecessary. The emphasis in education during the dictatorship is placed on the military-applied field and those sciences that are associated with it.

In general, most of the scientific successes attributed by the dictatorship to itself are due to the fact that:

1. Talented people are born everywhere, including in dictatorships too.
2. Successful scientists received quality education outside the dictatorship, and created their outstanding work under the dictatorship.

Most of the technical successes of the dictatorship are attributed to the fact that appropriate technologies were bought, captured in wars, or stolen through industrial espionage and adapted to local conditions.

In dictatorships, there are also major scientific and technical successes, which, however, are, on the whole, one-time and not systemic in nature; these successes are leveled out over time and it is impossible to come to similar successes in the future.

The inability to compete with scientifically developed democratic countries forces the dictatorship to look for other ways to confirm the correctness of the political system, which is why dictatorships are so fond of successes in sports: the superiority of a small group of talented athletes is presented in the controlled media as an image of the country's superiority as a whole.

The existence of a dictatorship

Dictatorship exists at the expense of:

1. Sales abroad of minerals and other natural resources.

This is the most significant part of the monetary income of any dictatorship.

2. Financial, political and military support of powerful foreign allies.

Other countries may be interested in the existence of this dictatorship as a buffer state, as a military ally, as a platform for exclusive mining or for other purposes.

3. The economic exploitation of its own citizens.

In dictatorships, there is a constant increase in direct and indirect taxes (including taxes on income received by citizens abroad), working overtime is being spreaded (in particular, payment is not for an hour of work, but for a day of work, which can last 9-12 hours instead of standard 8) and other unpaid labor, often under various plausible pretexts (for example, free cleaning of the territory of an enterprise or institution for the sake of cleanliness), production rates increase, confiscation monetary reforms are regularly carried out, and so on.

4. UN support.

The UN prohibits active wars of conquest, so a country weakened by a dictatorship is protected from external armed invasion by modern international law and the principle of inviolability of borders.

5. The loyalty of the poor.

When a dictatorship arises, it relies on the poor and the young: the young have the energy and desire for change, and poverty pushes them forward.

After the formation and establishment of the dictatorship, the poor of all ages of society become the support of the regime: the poor are financially dependent, therefore they are easy to manipulate and coerce.

Citizens in dictatorships are always, on average, much poorer than in democratic states of the same population, climate and natural resources.

The dictatorship loves poverty, therefore, the possession of wealth in dictatorial regimes is declared evil, although the elite in the dictatorship lives in a fantastic (by the country's standards), but not advertised luxury.

6. Lies and propaganda.

The discrepancy between real life in the dictatorship and the image of the dictatorship itself is hidden by outright lies and propaganda in the controlled media.

7. Violence and fear.

The property, health and life of citizens in a dictatorship are not protected, therefore fears for your money and safety force many to show loyalty to the dictatorship.

8. Lack of alternatives.

Citizens in a country with a dictatorship cannot choose their future - they only have to confirm at all kinds of votes and rallies the correctness of the choice that the government made for them.

9. Restriction in obtaining information.

There is no freedom of speech in dictatorships, and censorship flourishes.

Dictatorships limit the ability of the population to travel abroad (due to poverty or artificial barriers).

The lack of alternative information obtained through independent media or directly from a foreign trip makes the worldview of citizens of a country with a dictatorship limited and such people are quite easy to manipulate.

10. Additional factors of sustainability.

Additional factors of the stability of the dictatorship do not necessarily exist in all dictatorships, for example: some are especially attractive personal qualities of the leader, support of the dictator by one of the major nations of the state in question as its own by nationality, the coincidence of local characteristics of society with the aspirations of the dictatorship, and so on.

Dictatorship and people

Dictatorship does not exist for the people. For the people there are monarchies and democracies, but not dictatorships!

The monarch needs a people, because his people are part of his inheritance that the monarch passes on by inheritance.

Democracy needs the people, because democracy expresses the will of the people.

A dictatorship exists to satisfy the power and material aspirations of the elite, which directs and organizes the subordinate people; That is why the dictatorship always "sucks" the juices from the subordinate people, undermining its strength, and the "concern" of the dictatorship for the people dependent on it is explained by the desire to keep the taxable and oppressed population for serving the dictatorship.

The dictatorship does not need the people - the dictatorship uses the subordinate people to achieve its goals: if the dictator has a choice - to lose 90% of the country's population (due to war, terror, emigration, hunger and other reasons) and stay in power or lose power, but keep 100% of the country's population, then, with a high degree of probability, the dictator will choose the first; therefore, there is nothing surprising in the fact that at certain moments of its existence a dictatorship can behave with its people as an occupation power of a foreign state.

Many states have images of animals on their coat of arms, often it is an eagle or a lion, **so the best image for a dictatorship is an eagle or a lion in a cage, where the animal symbolizes the people and country, and the cage denotes dictatorship.**

Cash flow under a dictatorship

The main cash flow under a dictatorship is generated by the sale of minerals abroad. This money is distributed as follows:

Block of costs № 1. The authorities do not skimp on this at all.

1. For the consumption of the elite and the withdrawal of its capital abroad.
2. For protection from external and internal enemies.
3. For propaganda.

Block of costs № 2. The government saves on this to a greater or lesser extent.

4. Maintaining the mining and manufacturing industries in working order.
5. Maintenance of the industries that are auxiliary in relation to the extractive and processing industries (communications, banks, transport, and so on) in a working condition.
6. Technical education.
7. Scientific and technical creativity.
8. Military applied science.

Block of costs № 3. Minor sums of money are allocated for this.

9. School education.
10. Medicine.
11. Pension security.
12. Humanities research.

Authoritarianism and globalization

The present world is at a turning point - globalization in the American way is coming to an end and globalization in the Chinese way begins [13, p. 56-63]. The UN is part of globalization in American (as the League of Nations was part of globalization on British) [13, p. 58], therefore, it is likely that in the future humanity will begin to exist in a different system of international law, the basis of which will be globalization in Chinese [13, p. 58].

The ethnic picture of the coming centuries is described in Appendix 5 of my article «Ethnic potentials of Russians and other nations of the world at the beginning of the XXI century» [16, p. 350-353], and the main conclusion is this: «The third millennium of our era is the era of the Chinese ethnic group Han, which will gradually rise to such unprecedented heights that no ethnic group in history has reached before» [16, p. 353].

The source of future changes in the world - communist China - at first glance, is an authoritarian state. But today's China has a developed market economy, although this did not exist in typically communist dictatorships, such as, for example, the USSR and other European socialist countries of the 20th century. In general, China's economy is operating according to market principles since estimated the 3rd century BC. e. [3], that is, the monarchy in China was organically combined with competition in the free market for millennia.

In general, *it is impossible to approach the modern Chinese unifying supercivilization with the yardsticks of “democracy” and “authoritarianism” developed within the framework of the Egyptian-Mesopotamian dividing supercivilization [14, p. 22-23].*

As a first approximation, China can be considered both a democratic and an authoritarian state at the same time (which is impossible for modern scientific thought based on Western science).

War and benefit

Chinese unifying supercivilization sees war as a dangerous means of gaining profit: *«If it's not profitable, don't start. If the goal cannot be achieved, do not use the army. As long as there is no danger, do not go to war. The ruler cannot muster an army just because of his anger. The Commander cannot enter the battle only because of the collapse of his hopes. When it is profitable, move forward; when it's not profitable, stop. Anger can change to happiness again, irritation can change to joy again, but a destroyed state cannot be revived; the dead cannot be brought back to life»* (Sun Tzu [6], «The Art of War» [5]).

From China's point of view, war and peace are determined by benefits, so in a world of globalization the Chinese way, war will be the natural way to gain benefits.

The death of people during the war from the point of view of the Egyptian-Mesopotamian supercivilization is a tragedy, since man is declared the king of nature and the measure of all things (by the way, slaves are not considered people!), but from the point of view of the Chinese supercivilization, the death of people during the war is natural, since people are a part of nature (by the way, no person can be a slave!), and death ends the life of any person [14, p. 25-26].

The United States, supporting American globalization, constantly intervenes in all kinds of conflicts around the world, both with the help of diplomacy and economy, and with the help of military force.

China, supporting globalization in the Chinese way, will probably not do what the United States: conflicts and wars in the future world will be resolved in the Chinese way as before the 20th century, that is, by force of the conflicting parties without the intervention of the supreme arbiter.

If the international interests of China are not affected, then the Chinese do not care which country in Europe, Asia, America or Africa will win another, it does not matter which country is democratic and which is authoritarian; that is, in the context of globalization in Chinese, the preservation of each country and the survival of its elite is its private concern.

A successful war of conquest is economically very profitable: theoretically, the bases for calculations are described in my book «Money» [8], and examples of calculations for the USA, Russia and Ukraine are given in my article «Gold as a basis for economic calculations» (the profitability of wars is over 10-40 thousand % per annum) [10, p. 243-245].

Quote: *«A successful war of conquest has a colossal profitability, estimated in the tens of thousands of percent. No business, no trade, no new technologies can surpass the war in terms of profitability, since they can bring up maximally to 50-100% of annual income or up to 1000% in the case of especially profitable illegal types of business.*

The unimaginably high profitability of successful wars of conquest is the economic basis for the fact that:

- 1) Wars have been and will always be.*
- 2) Successful wars of conquest are the main source of wealth for states.*
- 3) Errors in planning wars of conquest bring enormous disasters to states and peoples»* [10, p. 245].

The future of any dictatorship

Typically, a dictatorship exists throughout life of one dictator, but often exists much longer — for several generations.

A dictatorship in a given country can be destroyed by troops from a state with another dictatorship - in this case, the dictatorship as a political system will remain; but, in general, with the deepening, expansion and acceleration of scientific and technological progress in the world and the probable change of American globalization to Chinese globalization, one should expect that all (or most) of the world's dictatorships will be destroyed by internal or external pressure, and possibly and violence.

The future of any dictatorship looks like this:

1. To be destroyed (possibly together with the country) as a result of the country's transition to democracy.
2. To be destroyed (possibly together with the country) as a result of external conquest by a democratic state.

Thus, **a dictatorship cannot persist as a political system for centuries.**

The best time to destroy a dictatorship

It was noted above that the economic basis for the existence of a dictatorship is the sale of minerals abroad, therefore, during periods of time when world prices for raw materials are minimal, dictatorial regimes are most vulnerable.

These periods of time repeat with a certain frequency and are referred to as "bear markets" in raw materials.

When prices for raw materials turn out to be low for several years, then the standard of living of the population in a country with a dictatorial regime of government inevitably falls, which is why there is a significant drop in the authority of the authorities in the state in question. Trying to cope with the negative directed at itself, the dictatorial government takes certain steps, which, in general, are self-destructive, for example, an increase in the number and size of taxes and fines, an increase in the level of control over society, wars or active confrontations with other countries, and so on. The dictatorship cannot take steps that would not be self-destructive, since these steps, for example, stimulating market competition and reducing the influence of the state in the economy, contradict the very essence of the dictatorship.

So the dictatorship, trying to survive, is actively trying to destroy itself.

Of course, the dictatorship can survive and survive the period of low world prices for raw materials, but for this it needs external financial assistance.

Dictatorship in terms of the law on the consequences of the disaster

The reasoning below applies only to the Egyptian-Mesopotamian separating supercivilization, but does not refer to the Indian supercivilization of the multitude, nor does it refer to the Chinese unifying supercivilization [14].

The law on the consequences of the catastrophe says: «The catastrophe first brings to life the past, and then opens the way for the future» [9].

The present is a monarchy without slavery, the past is a monarchy with slavery, the future is democracy, and disaster is the collapse of a monarchy without slavery.

The collapse of a monarchy without slavery (catastrophe) brings to life the past (monarchy with slavery) in the form of a dictatorship, after which the future gradually comes (democracy).

If the transition from monarchy to democracy is carried out without a period of dictatorship, then the absence of a social structure acts as the past: the collapse of the monarchy (catastrophe) gives rise to the past (lack of social structure), after which the future (democracy) gradually comes.

In general, **from the point of view of the law on the consequences of a catastrophe, a dictatorship is a past that arose on the destroyed present.**

Definition of dictatorship

Definition of dictatorship from the Great Russian Encyclopedia (BRE). Dictatorship (lat. Dictatura - unlimited power, from dicto - often to speak, to prescribe, to dictate), the form of state reign, in which power is concentrated in the hands of one man, a group of individuals, a clique or a party that monopolizes it. It is carried out in the absence of control by society and the state with the help of various forms of violence.

In the broadest sense of the word D means to a rigid authoritarian or totalitarian government that is not responsible to the citizens of a given state.

C. is a monocracy, which in the most important aspects is political self-organization of society is the antipode of democracy. Various dictatorial regimes are united in their rejection of the constitutional and pluralistic principles of democracy. They are characterized by the absence of guarantees of human and civil rights and freedoms, separation of powers, real representation of the people in government bodies and other democratic principles and norms of state life [1].

The understanding of dictatorship described in this work allows us to give a different more precise than in BDT definition of dictatorship.

Definition. A dictatorship is a historically short-term state formation parasitizing on the successes of the previous monarchy, loving poverty, fighting against wealth, freedom and creativity, existing on lies and violence through the sale of mineral resources abroad and exploitation of the subject population to satisfy the power and material aspirations of the elite.

Periods of monarchy, dictatorship and democracy

With the emergence of the state, a monarchy appeared in the history of mankind.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, there has been a gradual replacement of monarchies to democracies and dictatorships in the world, probably the main part of this process will last until the end of the 21st century, after which, most likely, democracy will become the dominant system in the world.

It is quite possible that in the 22nd century and later, dictatorships and monarchies will exist in the world, but these will be insignificant states that do not play a big role in the history of mankind.

Thus, the periodization of human history according to the dominant state structures looks like this:

1. Period of monarchies or monarchical period.

Monarchical systems existed from the beginning of the 3rd millennium BC. e. and until the end of the II millennium A.D. e., that is, approximately five thousand years.

2. A transitional period or a period of dictatorships.

Estimated, these are the 20th and 21st centuries (although this period may will last a little longer).

3. Period of democracies or democratic period

It will begin after the end of the transition period, that is, approximately from the 22nd century.

From chiefdom to democracy

The process of transition of the social structure from chiefdom to democracy through monarchy, including the intermediate stage of dictatorship, occurs along in two turns of the spiral, in full accordance with the three laws of dialectics: from chiefdom to monarchy (first round) and from monarchy to democracy (second round).

Monarchy, dictatorship and marriage

Traditional marriage dominated the world during the reign of the monarchy, that is, until about the middle of the 20th century [11, p. 151].

This connection has deep roots - both monarchy and traditional marriage are built on strict subordination: under a monarchy, the people are subordinate, and in a traditional marriage, the wife is subordinate [11, p. 153].

In the future, one should expect the formation of a strong connection between democracy and some future form of marriage [11, p. 157-159] in a similar way to how the monarchy and traditional marriage were connected in the past.

Development of democracy as a system

Currently, the world is dominated by American democracy, which, in turn, relies on ancient Greek and Roman forms of democracy.

But this form of democracy is not a rigidly fixed ideal - it can and should be improved. Alternatively, you can embody the form of democracy for the conditions of change caused by scientific and technological progress, described in my «The doctrine of changes and democracy» [15, p. 288-311], which not only provides principles for the qualitative improvement of the democratic system, but also describes the principles that protect democracy from a violent transition to a dictatorship. Other options or ways of developing democracy are also possible.

Conclusions:

1. The definition of dictatorship is given.
2. It was revealed that the modern world is in the stage of transition from the domination of monarchical to the domination of democratic systems.
3. The properties of the dictatorship are determined:
 - 3.1. Dictatorship is a historically temporary intermediate stage in the existence of the country's political system.
 - 3.2. The dictatorship parasitizes on the successes of the preceding monarchies.
 - 3.3. The dictatorship loves poverty and also fights against wealth, freedom and creativity.
 - 3.4. The main existence of the dictatorship is the sale of minerals abroad and the economic exploitation of its own citizens.
 - 3.5. The dictatorship is based on lies and violence.
 - 3.6. Dictatorship exists not for the people, but to satisfy the power and material aspirations of the elite.

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