

Theories of democratization

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Democracy: defining features

- Rule of majority
- Elections and accountable government
- Protection of minorities
- Rule of law
- Division of power
- Civic and political liberties
- Market economy
- Free media

- --> Liberal democracy

How to assess/measure democracy?

- Freedom in the World Index (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_in_the_World, <https://freedomhouse.org/report/methodology-freedom-world-2017>)
 - Political rights: Electoral Process, Political Pluralism and Participation, and Functioning of Government
 - Civil rights: Freedom of Expression and Belief, Associational and Organizational Rights, Rule of Law, and Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights
- Bertelsmann Transformation Index (<https://www.bti-project.org/en/index/methodology/>, <https://www.bti-project.org/en/index/status-index/>)
 - Political transformation (free elections, civil rights, stateness, rule of law, etc)
 - Economic transformation (private property, economic performance, market economy, etc)
- Other indices
 - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_freedom_indices

Case studies

- (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_freedom_indices)
- Czech Republic: Free (1-1)
- South Korea: Free (2-2)
- Hungary: Free (3-2)
- Indonesia: Partly Free (2-4)
- Thailand: Unfree (6-5)

WORLD

AMERICAS

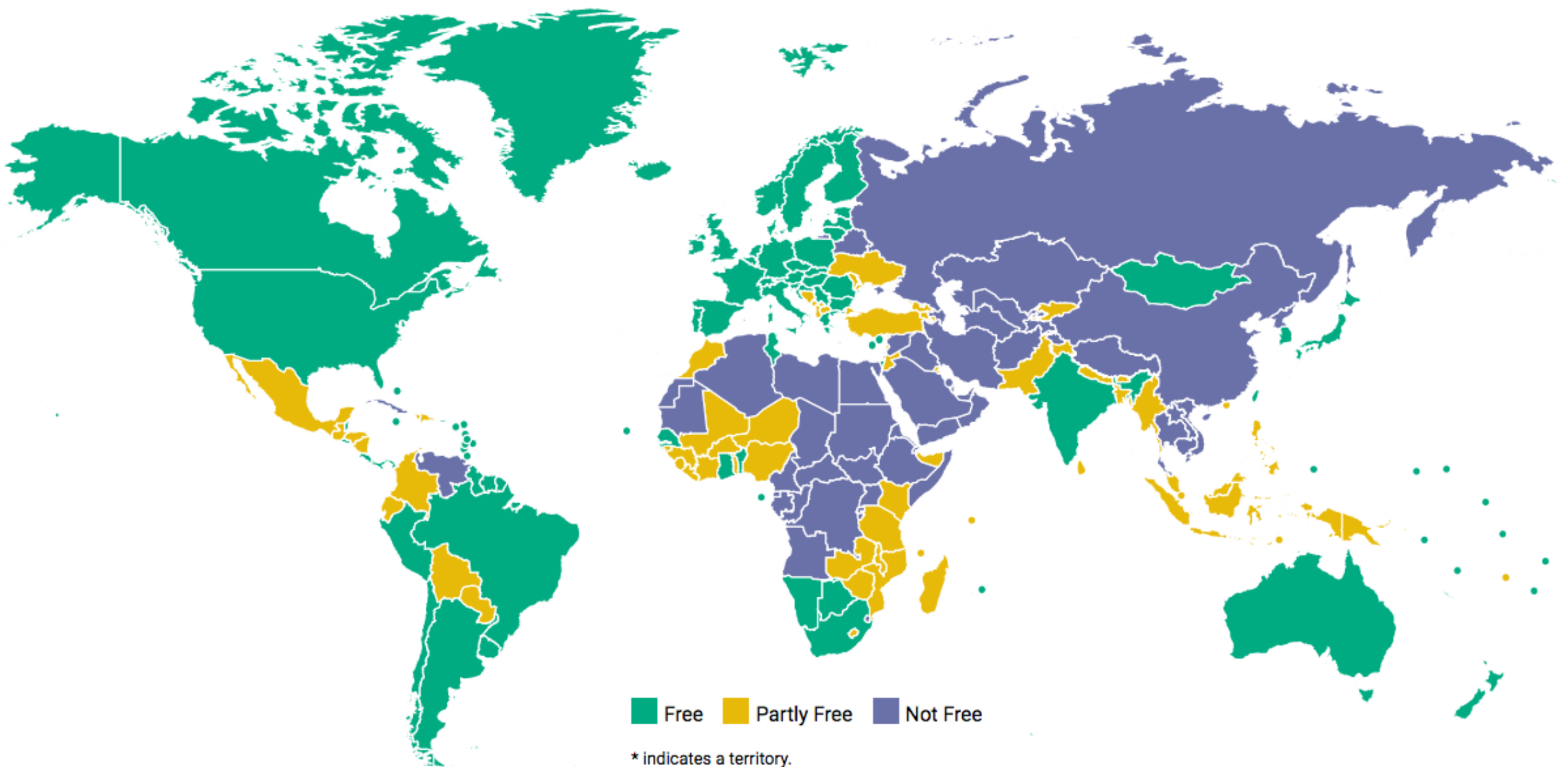
ASIA-PACIFIC

EURASIA

EUROPE

MENA

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



Free Partly Free Not Free

* indicates a territory.

Moller-Skaaning: hierarchical „ladder“ theory

- Political liberties: free speech, opinion, right to protest
- Rule of law: equal treatment under the law, minority rights and protections

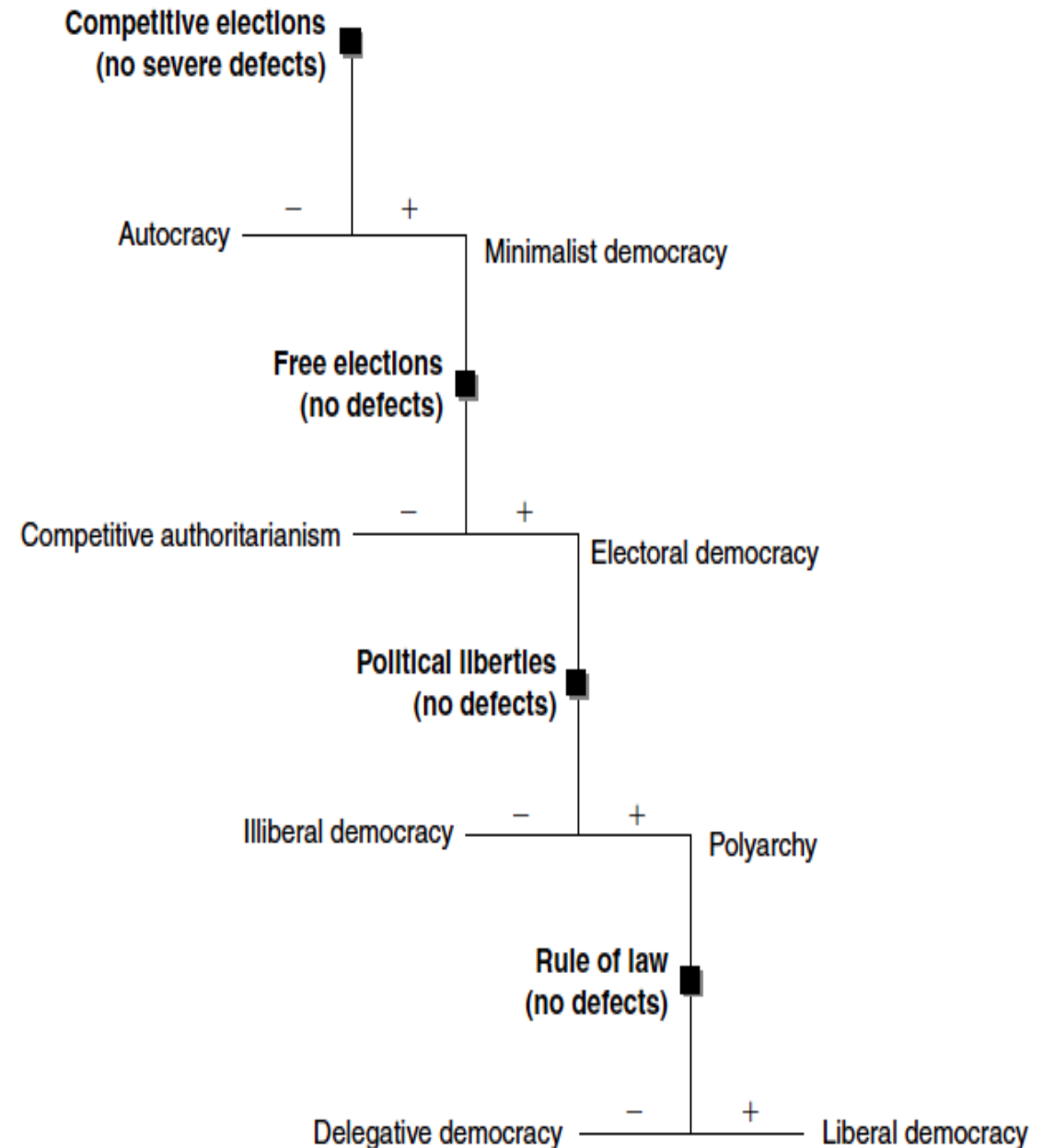


Figure 2.1 Descending the ladder of abstraction to construct types of democracy.

Table 2.3 Ordering based on FH data, 2005, 2007, and 2009

		<i>Elections without defects</i>	<i>Elections with moderate defects</i>	<i>No meaningful elections</i>
+ Political liberties	+ Rule of law	<i>41</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
		39	2	0
		40	1	0
		Liberal democracy	Minimalist democracy	Autocracy
	– Rule of law	<i>20</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>0</i>
		26	5	0
		24	5	0
Polyarchy		Minimalist democracy	Autocracy	
– Political liberties	+ Rule of law	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
		1	0	0
		2	0	0
		Electoral democracy	Minimalist democracy	Autocracy
	– Rule of law	<i>14</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>68</i>
		16	34	70
		14	33	75
Electoral democracy		Minimalist democracy	Illiberal autocracy	

Sources: FH 2006 (*italic*), FH 2008 (**bold**), and FH 2010 (*normal*).

Table 2.5 Linking the cases to the democracy types, 2009 (FH)

<i>Liberal democracy (2,1,1)</i>	<i>Polyarchy (2,1,0)</i>	<i>Electoral democracy (2,0,0)</i>	<i>Minimalist democracy (1,0,0)</i>
Andorra	Argentina	Antigua and Barbuda	Albania
Australia	Belize	Bolivia	Bangladesh
Austria	Bulgaria	Brazil	Bhutan
Bahamas	Costa Rica	East Timor	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Barbados	Croatia	El Salvador	Botswana
Belgium	Dominican Republic	Grenada	Burundi
Canada	Ghana	Guyana	Central African Republic
Cape Verde	Greece	India	Colombia
Chile	Hungary	Indonesia	Comoros
Cyprus	Italy	Israel	Ecuador
Czech Republic	Latvia	Jamaica	Guatemala
Denmark	Lithuania	Paraguay	Guinea-Bissau
Dominica	Mauritius	Peru	Haiti
Estonia	Panama	Sao Tome and Principe	Iraq
Finland	Poland		Lesotho
France	Romania		Liberia
Germany	Slovakia		Macedonia
Iceland	South Africa		Malawi
Ireland	South Korea		Maldives
Kiribati	St. Kitts and Nevis		Mali
Liechtenstein	St. Lucia		Mexico
Luxembourg	St. Vincent and the Grenadines		Moldova
Malta	Suriname		Montenegro
Marshall Islands	Trinidad and Tobago		Nicaragua
Micronesia			Papua New Guinea
Nauru			Samoa
Netherlands			Senegal
New Zealand			Seychelles
Norway			Sierra Leone
Palau			Sri Lanka
Portugal			Turkey
San Marino			Ukraine
Slovenia			Zambia
Spain			
Sweden			
Switzerland			
Tuvalu			
United Kingdom			
United States			
Uruguay			

Note

Deviant cases: Japan, Taiwan, Monaco, Benin, Mongolia, Namibia, Serbia, Vanuatu.

Table 2.4 Linking the cases to the democracy types, 2009 (BTI)

<i>Liberal democracy (2,1,1)</i>	<i>Polyarchy (2,1,0)</i>	<i>Electoral democracy (2,0,0)</i>	<i>Minimalist democracy (1,0,0)</i>
Chile	Costa Rica	Argentina	Albania
Estonia	Czech Republic	Benin	Bolivia
Slovenia	Hungary	Botswana	Bosnia
Taiwan	Jamaica	Brazil	Burkina Faso
Uruguay	Latvia	Bulgaria	Burundi
	Lithuania	Croatia	Central African Republic
	Poland	Montenegro	Colombia
	Slovakia	Romania	Dominican Republic
		Serbia	Ecuador
		South Korea	El Salvador
			Georgia
			Ghana
			Guatemala
			Haiti
			Honduras
			Indonesia
			Kenya
			Kosovo
			Lesotho
			Liberia
			Macedonia
			Madagascar
			Malawi
			Mali
			Mexico
			Moldova
			Mongolia
			Mozambique Namibia
			Nepal
			Nicaragua
			Niger
			Panama
			Paraguay
			Peru
			Russia
			Senegal
			Sierra Leone
			South Africa
			Sri Lanka
			Tanzania
			Turkey
			Uganda
			Ukraine
			Zambia

Additional factor: Social rights

Table 3.1 Ordering the cases in the augmented typology, 2009

		<i>Elections without defects</i>		<i>Elections with moderate defects</i>		<i>No meaningful elections</i>	
		<i>+ Social rights</i>	<i>– Social rights</i>	<i>+ Social rights</i>	<i>– Social rights</i>	<i>+ Social rights</i>	<i>– Social rights</i>
+	+ Rule of law	4	1	0	0	0	0
	Political liberties	Social democracy	Liberal democracy				
	– Rule of law	3	5	0	2	0	1
			Polyarchy				
–	+ Rule of law	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Political liberties						
	– Rule of law	0	10	0	45	0	57
			Electoral democracy		Minimalist democracy		Pure autocracy

Additional factors

- Stateness
- Wealth
- Market economy
- Vibrant civil society
- Role of religion
- Ethnic fragmentation
- Natural resources
- Others

Sequence of democratization

- UK/USA: rule of law → political liberties → election rights → social rights
- PL/HU: rule of law → election rights/political liberties → social rights
- Taiwan/South Korea: rule of law* → social rights/political liberties → election rights
- China: rule of law* → social rights/political liberties? → election rights?