

Representation, Innovation and Disobedience

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Representation

Direct vs. Representative Democracy

Sortition

Political Parties

Constructivism

Direct vs. Representative Democracy

Elected Representatives Fail to Represent Citizens: The Populist and the Corruption Complaints

Representative Democracy: Citizens Elect Legislators. Sinking Trust in the Institutions. Direct Democracy?

No Stark Contrast: Referendums and Plebiscites Entangled with Representation

Sortition I

Criticism of Electoral Representation: Revisionist History of Electoral Democracy and Empirical Evidence of the Oligarchization

Access to Candidacy and Election Significantly Skewed

Looking for the Interests of the Less Wealthy (Agenda Setting)

Accountability? Political Equality?

Sortition II

Sortition = Selection by Lot or Random Selection.

3 Reasons Why It Is Superior to Election: (1) Political Equality, (2) Representativeness, (3) Epistemic Superiority

Why Assembly? (1) Impartiality, (2) Diversity, (3) Equality, and (4) Track Record

Sortition III

Denouncing Lottocracy: (1) It Is a Form of Technocracy, (2) Citizenship Loses Its Agential Component, (3) Civil War Argument

Public Opinion and Will Formation: Partisanship

Lottocratic Institutions May Be an Important Corrective to the Oligarchic Drift of Electoral Institutions

Political Parties I

Reasons for the New Interest in and Defense of Parties: (1) Pendulum Back From Ideal Theory, (2) Crisis of Party Democracy, (3) A Counterweight to Sortition.

4 Dimensions of Parties and Party Democracy: (1) Positive Contribution of Partisanship to Democracy, (2) Parties Regulate Rivalry, (3) Create a Linkage Between Citizen's Interests and Preferences and Government, and (3) Public Justification

Political Parties II

4 Elements of Partisanship:

- (1) One Has a Cause, Takes a Side, or Cares about Sth Strongly (vs. Polarization)
- (2) It Mobilizes for a Cause with Others in a Group (Educative Function of Group Membership)
- (3) A Partisan Mobilizes for the Common Good (vs. Factionalism)
- (4) Partisans Accept Pluralism and Differences of Opinion in Matters of the Common Good

Political Parties III

3 Positive Functions of Parties:

- (1) Avoid Violence and Conflict Through Regulated Rivalry (but What about the Crisis of Party Democracy?)
- (2) Linking Society to the State, Mediating Their Relationship. The Linkage/Responsiveness View (Revitalize the Linkage; Reverse the Erosion of Party Support: Intra-Party Democracy vs. More Elite Discipline)
- (3) Present and Justify Policies and Legislative Agendas to Voters (Public Justification and Public Reason: Broadly Inclusive Justifications)

Constructivism I

The Principal/Agent Distinction

The Delegative Model: The Instructions

The Trustee Model: Independence

Different Ways Representatives Relate to Voters

Questioning the Principal/Agent Model

Constructivism II

J. Mansbridge: 4 Categories of Representation:

(1) Promissory R.: Promises of a Representative

(2) Anticipatory R.: Responsiveness, A Retrospective Model

(3) Gyroscopic R.: Internal Motivation to Pursue Public Goals, Trust

(4) Surrogate R.: Citizen Feel Represented, Descriptive R.

Constructivism III

A Constructive View of Representation (Disch), Beyond Elected Representatives (Saward)

Representative Claim: Absent Representation, No People

Reverse the Standard View of Responsiveness

Manipulation vs. Mobilization

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Democratic Innovation

What is Democratic Innovation?

What Counts as Innovation According to this Definition?

Criteria to Evaluate the Success, Failure, or Contribution of
Democratic Innovation to a Democratic System

What Is Democratic Innovation?

... institution that has been specifically designed to increase and deepen citizen participation in the political decision-making process.

Stagnation vs. Innovation

Designing Institutions That Will Meet Citizens' Demands for Better Democracy

Types of Democratic Innovations

The Deliberative Mini-Public

Popular Assembly

Collaborative Governance

Direct Legislation or Citizen Initiatives

E-democracy or Digital Participation

Criteria to Evaluate These Initiatives

Input, Throughput, Output Values

Well Suited to Problem Solving on Policy that Has Extended
Temporal Dimension vs. These Assemblies Are All Consultative

Input and Throughput Are Good. But We Are Still Waiting for the
Output.

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Civil Disobedience and Protests

Trends:

- (1) The Widespread Dissatisfaction with Normal Channels of Political Participation
- (2) Critical Rethinking of the Post-Civil Rights Discourse
- (3) Dispersed and Contestatory Ideals of Democracy

Protest and Civil Disobedience in Democratic Theory

Protest vs. Civil Disobedience in Deliberative and Radical Democracy

What Functions do Civil Disobedience and Protest Play in a Democracy? Habermas' Radical Democracy and Contemporary Radical Democrats:

(1) Continual and Present Constituent Power Vested in Democratic Actors; (2) Democracy Stands in An Antagonistic Relationship To All Settled and Stable Orders

Contestatory View of Democracy

The Iron Law of Oligarchy X Democracy Counteracts This Tendency.
Permanent Struggle for Democratization.

Contestation, Resistance, Dissent, and Insurgency. Civil Disobedience
As a Response and Corrective.

Can We Justify Civil Disobedience? Democracy Rather Than Rights.

Civil Disobedience Is Episodic, Informal, Extra-(Anti-)Institutional

Civil Disobedience and Violence

Disobedience Is Not Remedial, But Generative and Transformative

Civil Disobedience Vs. Revolution and Insurrection

Nonviolence As A Sine Qua Non of Civil Disobedience? Around Martin Luther King

Persuasion vs. Coercion. The Coercive Turn in CD Theory

Between Disruption and Civility