

SECTION 1 PLAN

Ice-breakers:

What is the most democratic country?

What are alternative systems of democracy?

Why do we care? Why not SINGAPORE?

SOME INFO ABOUT SINGAPORE:

GDP → 40 in the world

Unemployment rate: 2% (10 in the world)

Inequality: 29 most uneq. (USA 42 and Sweden 136 last one)

State controls broadcast media

18-21 years of age for male compulsory military service; 16 years of age for volunteers; 2-year conscript service obligation

4 life expectancy is 4 higher (83.75)

literacy 92.5%

<http://www.worldjusticeproject.org/country/singapore>

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3 Questions about democracy:

Why democracy?

In HAND → democracy at least provide a “bloodless measure of social forces

Lecture → instrumental and intrinsic justification

What is democracy?

PEOPLE → GOVERNMENT

But what people and how do they voice their influence?

Who is included?

Shklar → concept of citizenship

IN DETAILS:

SHKLAR

Why ½ of the US does not vote?

Why do we care?

WE the people → but who is “the people” → different concept of citizenship

How do you become a citizen of the US?

DWORKIN

What is a dependent interpretation of democracy and what is a detached one?

Output versus input tests.

Which consequences, distributive or participatory consequences, are considered by each of them?

Which one is better and what are the pros and cons of both? Which one does he support?

Detached is more neutral, dependent can create divisions, but dependent is more attractive because it cares about the actual outcome (this is the one he prefers)

DWORKIN showing the limits or a purely detached definition:

Let's fill in Dworkin table: Vertical and horizontal dimension, equality of impact or of influence?

What is democracy?

→ Dworkin: What is democracy? Two interpretations + influence and impact

Table

	influence	impact
Horizontal	Real equality but very hard to achieve: What can and should we do to limit the inequality of influence? Do we want to do it?	Too easy: one person one vote
Vertical	Possible to achieve if representatives really do the interest of the constituency? HOW? SEE BURKE and protecting the judgement of the senators from the influence of the constituency (yes listening to opinion and caring about the interests but not losing personal judgement).	Impossible: how can a Senator have the exact same impact as a citizen? Other type of democracies like DELIBERATIVE try to work on this.

From the table what is harder to achieve with a detached only approach? why?

What is an example of a policy that would fit in the detached?

Do we want equal influence? Is it MONEY the problem?