

# MODEL

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## CLASSICAL DEMOCRACY

- PRINCIPLE(S) JUSTIFICATION:
- Citizens should enjoy political equity in order that they be free to rule and be ruled in turn

# Key Features

- Direct participation of citizens in legislative and judicial functions.
- Assembly of citizens has sovereign power.
- The scope of sovereign power to include all the common affairs of the city.
- Multiple methods of selection of candidates for public office (direct election, lot, rotation).
- No distinctions of privilege to differentiate ordinary citizens and public officials

# Key Features (contd)

- With the exception of positions connected to warfare, the same office not to be held more than twice by the same individual.
- Short terms of office for all.
- Payment for public services

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# General Conditions

- Small city-state with agricultural hinterland.
- Slave economy creating 'free' time for citizens.
- Domestic service, that is, the labour of women, freeing men for public duties.
- Restriction of citizenship to relatively small numbers.



# MODEL IIA

## PROTECTIVE REPUBLICANISM

- Principle(s) of Justification:

Political participation is an essential condition of personal liberty; if citizens do not rule themselves, they will be dominated by others.

# Key Features

- Balance of power between 'the people', aristocracy and the monarchy linked to a mixed constitution or mixed government, with provision for all leading political force to play an active role in public life.
- Citizen participation achieved via different possible mechanism, including election of consuls, or representatives to serve on ruling councils.

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# Key Features (Contd)

- Competing social groups promoting and defending their interests.
- Liberties of speech, expression and association.
- Rule of law.

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# General Conditions

- Small city community.
- Maintenance of religious worship.
- Society of independent artisans and traders.
- Exclusion of women, labourers and 'dependents' in politics (expanding opportunities for male citizens to participate in the public realm).
- Intensive conflict among rival political association.



# MODEL IB

## DEVELOPMENTAL REPUBLICANISM

- Principle (s) of Justification:

Citizen must enjoy political and economic equity in order that nobody can be master of another and all can enjoy equal freedom and development in the process of self-determination for the common good

# Key Features

- Division of legislative and executive functions.
- The direct participation of citizens in public meetings to constitute the legislature.
- Unanimity on public issues desirables, but voting provision with majority rule in the event of disagreement.
- Executive positions in the hands of 'magistrates' or 'administrators'
- Executive appointed either by direct election or by lot.

# General Conditions

- Small, non-industrial community
- Diffusion of ownership of property among the many; citizenship depends on property holding, i.e. a society of independent producers.
- Domestic service of women to free men for (non-domestic) work and politics.

# MODEL IIIA

## PROTECTIVE DEMOCRACY

- Principle(s) of Justification:

Citizens require protection from the governors, as well as from each other, to ensure that those who govern pursue policies that are commensurate with citizens' interests as a whole.



# Key Features

- Sovereignty ultimately lies in the people, but is vested in representatives who can legitimately exercise state functions.
- Regular elections, the secret ballot, competition between factions, potential leaders or parties and majority rule are the institutional bases for establishing the accountability of those who govern

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# Keys Features (contd)

- State powers must be impersonal, i.e. legally circumscribed, and divided among the executive, the legislature and the judiciary.
- Centrality of constitutionalism to guarantee freedom from arbitrary treatment and equality before the law in the form of political and civil rights or liberties, above all those connected to free speech, expression, association voting and belief.

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# Keys Features (contd)

- Separation of state from civil society, i.e. the scope of state action is, in general, to be tightly restricted to the creation of the framework which allows citizens to pursue their private lives free from risks of violence, unacceptable social behavior and unwanted political interference.
- Competing power centres and interest groups.

# General Conditions

- Development of a politically autonomous civil society.
- Private ownership of the means of production
- Competitive market economy
- Patriarchal family
- Extended territorial reach of the nation-state.



# MODEL IIB

## DEVELOPMENTAL DEMOCRACY

- Principle(s) of Justification:

Participation in political life is necessary not only for the protection of individual interests, but also for the creation of a informed, committed and developing citizenry.

Political involvement is essential to the 'highest and harmonious' expansion of individual capacities.

# Key Features

- Popular sovereignty with a universal franchise (along with 'proportional' system of vote allocation).
- Representative government (elected leadership, regular elections, secret ballot, etc.).
- Constitutional checks to secure limitation on, and divisions in state power and to ensure the promotion of individual rights above all those connected with freedom of thought, feeling, taste, discussion, publication, combination and the pursuit of individually chosen 'life plans'.

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# Keys Features (contd)

- Clear demarcation of parliamentary assembly from public bureaucracy, i.e. the separation of the functions of the elected from those of the specialist (expert) administrator.
- Citizen involvement in the different branches of government through the vote, extensive participation in local government, public debates and jury service.

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# General Conditions

- Independent civil society with minimum state interference.
- Competitive market economy.
- Private possession and control of the means of production alongside experiments with 'community' or cooperative forms of ownership.
- Political emancipation of women, but preservation in general of traditional domestic division of labour.
- System of nation-states with developed relations among states.