

Democracy & Dictatorship

Political Science 225
North Dakota State University

States, Regimes, and Governments

States, Regimes, and Governments

- State: entity that uses coercion and threat of force to rule a given territory
- Government: Set of people who run the state
- Regime: Set of rules, norms, or institutions that determines how government is constituted and organized
 - Presidential, parliamentary, semi-presidential
 - Military, personal, one-party

Normative Attitudes Towards Democracy

- Today, democracy is generally considered “good”
- Positive attitudes towards democracy are recent
- Long history of criticism of democracy

Normative Attitudes Towards Democracy

- Today, democracy is generally considered “good”
- Positive attitudes towards democracy are recent
- Long history of criticism of democracy
 - Class division, lower class rule
 - Instability
- Concept has evolved over time

Exercise: Rating Democracy

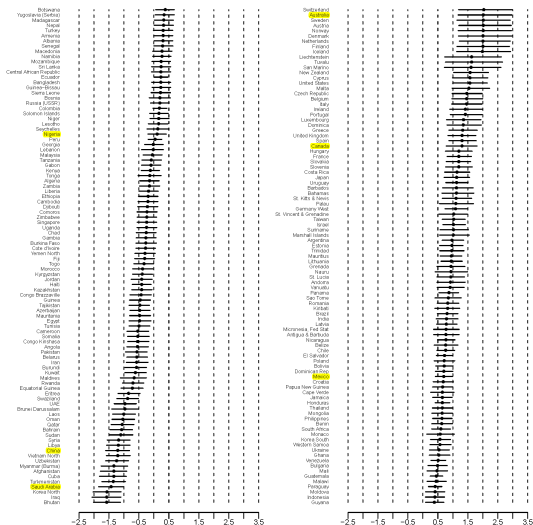
Countries

- Saudi Arabia, Australia, Mexico, Canada, China, Nigeria

For each country:

- How democratic would you rate these countries are on a 10 point scale?
- Is the country democratic or authoritarian?
- Briefly tell me what criteria you used to place each one

Some Plausible Rankings



Defining Democracy?

Defining Democracy?

Rule by the people. . .

Defining Democracy?

Rule by the people. . .

Substantive view

Defining Democracy?

Rule by the people. . .

Substantive view

- Classification based on outcomes
 - Personal freedoms
 - Property rights
 - Limited government
 - Economic justice
- Normative

Defining Democracy?

Rule by the people. . .

Substantive view

- Classification based on outcomes
 - Personal freedoms
 - Property rights
 - Limited government
 - Economic justice
- Normative

Procedural view

Defining Democracy?

Rule by the people. . .

Substantive view

- Classification based on outcomes
 - Personal freedoms
 - Property rights
 - Limited government
 - Economic justice
- Normative

Procedural view

- Classification based on institutions, procedures
 - Government organization
 - Electoral rules
 - Laws governing political activity
- Objective

Dahl's Dimensions of Democracy

- Contestation

Dahl's Dimensions of Democracy

- Contestation
 - The extent to which citizens can organize to compete over policy

Dahl's Dimensions of Democracy

- Contestation
 - The extent to which citizens can organize to compete over policy
 - Freedom to form political parties
 - Freedom of speech, assembly
 - Free and fair elections

Dahl's Dimensions of Democracy

- Contestation
 - The extent to which citizens can organize to compete over policy
 - Freedom to form political parties
 - Freedom of speech, assembly
 - Free and fair elections
- Inclusion

Dahl's Dimensions of Democracy

- Contestation
 - The extent to which citizens can organize to compete over policy
 - Freedom to form political parties
 - Freedom of speech, assembly
 - Free and fair elections
- Inclusion
 - The extent to which citizens can participate in politics

Dahl's Dimensions of Democracy

- Contestation
 - The extent to which citizens can organize to compete over policy
 - Freedom to form political parties
 - Freedom of speech, assembly
 - Free and fair elections
- Inclusion
 - The extent to which citizens can participate in politics
 - Voting access
 - Criteria for citizenship

Dahl's Dimensions of Democracy

- Contestation
 - The extent to which citizens can organize to compete over policy
 - Freedom to form political parties
 - Freedom of speech, assembly
 - Free and fair elections
- Inclusion
 - The extent to which citizens can participate in politics
 - Voting access
 - Criteria for citizenship
- Minimal definition of democracy: polyarchy

Measuring Democracy

Democracy measures are a dime a dozen—more than 10 significant ones. But four dominate the field.

- PACL/DD
- Polity
- Freedom House
- V-Dem

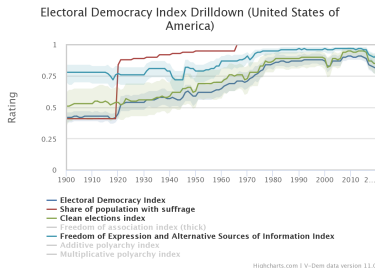
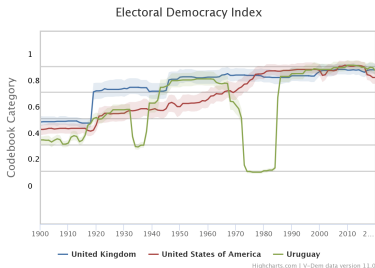
Each measure produces ratings of each country for every year for at least the past 40+ years.

“More or Less” or “Yes or No?”

Is democracy

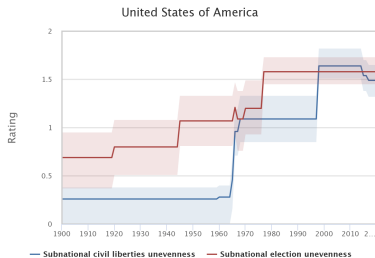
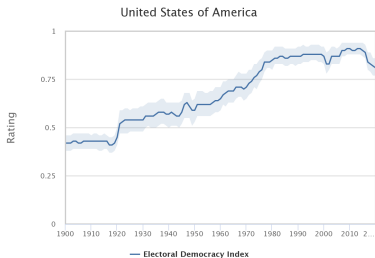
- continuous (more or less democracy)
- dichotomous (democracy or authoritarian)

World's Oldest Democracy?



- What happened in US/UK around 1920?
- What about in the US in the 1960s?
- Explain US pattern in terms of the sub-dimensions of Polyarchy.

World's Oldest Democracy?



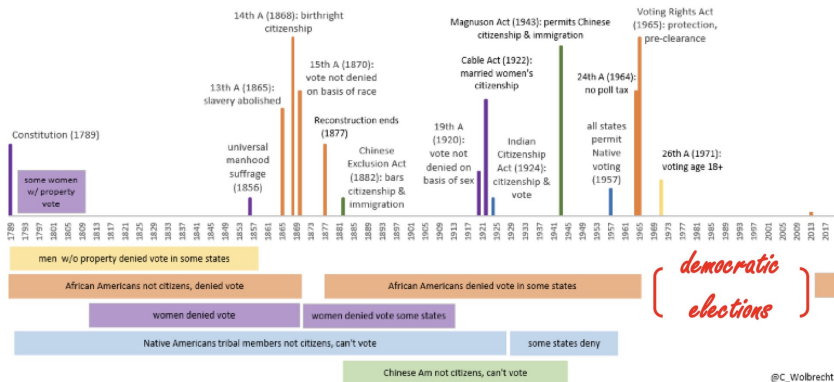
Mississippi Counties 1946

County	White population	Colored population	Total registered	Negroes registered	Negroes voted
Adams	10,344	16,885	3,371	147	0
Harrison	40,742	10,046	11,000	340	12
Hinds	51,826	55,445	27,386	414	195
Lauderdale	35,435	22,810	12,000	188	27
Leflore	14,394	38,970	4,345	26	0
Marshall	7,556	17,965	2,370	17	5
Washington	18,568	48,831	5,200	126	25
Winston	13,638	9,062	5,000	25	0

Source: Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures, *Report, Campaign Expenditures*, 1946, p. 12. The above figures from counties investigated conclusively show the end result of the campaign to keep the Negro from the polls.

World's Oldest Democracy?

SUFFRAGE & CITIZENSHIP IN THE U.S., 1789-2021



Issues in Democratic Measurement

- Minimal vs. Substantive
- Dichotomous vs. Continuous
- Dimensionality
- Nominal (PACL) vs. ordinal vs. interval (Polity+FH) measurement
- Reliability
- Replicability

Exercise: Polyarchy Drill-Down

- Use V-Dem codebook (<https://bit.ly/3hVR3DX>) to select 5 key indicators (see TOC, section 3, starting on pg. 5) of polyarchy. Use only indicators in section 3
- Use V-Dem's online graphing tools (<https://www.v-dem.net/en/analysis/CountryGraph/>) to graph these measures for the US 1900–present. Save your figure as a PDF (click on the 3 bar icon on the top right of the figure)
- Identify one score change that seems “weird” and try to figure it out using Google/Wikipedia