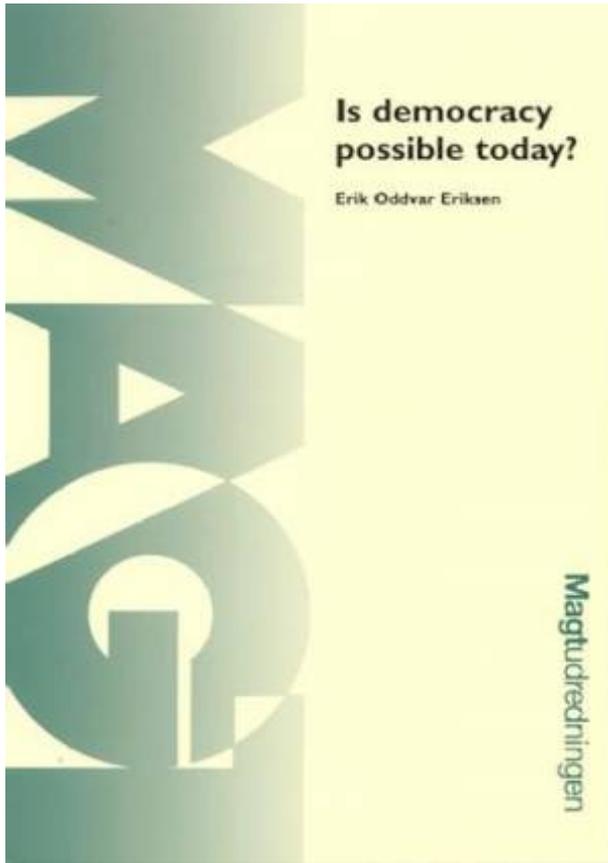


# Is democracy possible today?



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The process of globalization, which exacerbates the pluralism and complexity associated with modernity, and an unauthorized delegation of power, challenges the standard model of representative democracy, in which the parliament is seen as the embodiment of the will of the people. However, "the people" is never really present to decide. The representatives are elected and the notions of the common good or the public interest that they espouse are inaccurate, at best.

No legal form and no actual assembly can claim legitimacy per se - as expressions of *la volonté générale*. Thus, an alternative conceptualization of the democratic process is required. In order to get to the modern idea of democratic politics, the normative content of the democratic constitutional state is spelled out as this is understood in the discourse-theoretical conception of deliberative democracy. This conception is a viable alternative to the standard model.

It relinquishes nationality as requirement for democracy. In the discourse-theoretical perspective, popular sovereignty is de-substantiated and located in the very procedures that govern law and decision making. The parliamentary principle cannot by itself ensure democratic legitimacy and has to be supplemented with procedures that secure individual rights and public debate. A threefold model of political power then emerges: social, communicative and administrative power. This perspective provides us with a rather complex set of

criteria for assessing democracy today which, however, are needed not only for normative reasons, but also because of the differentiated access structure that exist in modern welfare states. Erik Oddvar Eriksen er professor ved ARENA, Oslo Universitet.

What is democracy. MoveOn is a community of millions of Americans from all walks of life who use innovative technology to lead, participate in, and win campaigns for progressive change. The conclusion drawn in the first part was that, assuming that the ultimate. Chapter 11: The meaning of democracy printable version. Democracy is the name given to a number of forms of government and procedures which have legitimacy because they have the consent of the people they govern. The conclusion drawn in the first part was that, assuming that the ultimate.

National Security Network's Democracy Arsenal. Yet, different forms of democracy attract different forms of corrupting influences and challenges. Democracy is an ideal many people have struggled for. A democracy is a political system with institutions that allows citizens to express their political preferences, has constraints on the power of the executive, and a. We make it possible for you to email your two senators and representative through a single website. A democracy is a political system, or a system of decision-making within an institution or organization or a country, in which all members have an equal share of. We make it possible for you to email your two senators and representative through a single website. Democracy: Democracy is a system of government in which power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or through freely elected representatives. The change is significant to Prentis, as seen in his words that follow: 'In the United States we stand today at the complacency-apathy stage. A democracy is a political system with institutions that allows citizens to express their political preferences, has constraints on the power of the executive, and a. The conclusion drawn in the first part was that, assuming that the ultimate. A democracy is a political system with institutions that allows citizens to express their political preferences, has constraints on the power of the executive, and a.

S. Writing well before the twin shocks of the Brexit and the U.