



DPI-403

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE

Pippa Norris

FALL 2009

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CONTACT DETAILS:

Class time:	Mondays and Wednesdays 1.10 to 2.30pm
Class place:	RG 20
First class:	Wednesday 2 nd Sept 2009
Last class:	Monday 30 th Nov 2009
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Assessment:	Course assignments, no exam

COURSE SYNOPSIS:

Aims and objectives:

This course provides insights into why democratic governance matters, discusses what performance indicators and analytical benchmarks are available, compares what strategies have commonly been implemented by a range of different agencies, and applies policy recommendations to specific cases. It covers the core principles, analytical theories, practical tools, and applied methods useful for understanding these issues.

The primary aims of the course are policy advocacy, analysis, implementation and evaluation. That is, you will sharpen your understanding of the core principles and also develop practical policy recommendations designed to strengthen the institutions and processes of democratic governance. You will consider how best to implement these recommendations and also become familiar with benchmarks and indicators suitable to evaluate the impact of any intervention.

The course will use a broadly comparative methodology incorporating quantitative econometric and survey evidence, combined with qualitative evidence from a wide range of case studies from developing societies, as well as drawing from transitional, consolidated and established democracies. This class uses a series of exercises/assignments which culminate in team-based collective presentations of policy analysis reports to workgroups. Shared class datasets are also used for quantitative research as part of the assignments. There are no prerequisites for taking the class but some familiarity with Stata or SPSS is highly recommended.

The course is most suitable for those considering careers in international development, whether working in a foreign affairs or development ministry, consulate or mission for a national government or bilateral donor agency, employed by a national or regional NGO or reform think tank, or with careers in a multilateral or international organization such as the African Union, World Bank, UNDP or other United Nations agency or bureau, or managing an aid agency in a developing country.

Context:

In 2000, the world's governments pledged to achieve the principles of the Millennium Declaration, including the *intrinsic* value of freedom for human development: "Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from the fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures these rights." The 2005 UN World Summit outcome document reaffirmed the commitment to "democracy as a universal value." As well as an intrinsic development goal, leaders at the global summit further recognized the *instrumental* consequences, namely: "...that good governance and the rule of law at the national and international levels are essential for sustained economic growth, sustainable development and the eradication of poverty and hunger."

Reflecting these commitments, international organizations and bilateral donors have collaborated with national stakeholders to strengthen processes and institutions of democratic governance. This includes UN agencies led by the UNDP and World Bank, regional organizations such as the EU, OAS, and African Union, bilateral donors such as NORAD, CIDA and Dfid, and a host of NGOs such as International IDEA, Amnesty International, IFES, and NDI.

Agencies seek to strengthen democratic governance for its own sake, as well as for the broader impact upon human development. Effective state institutions reflecting the principles of democratic governance, such as accountability, transparency and rule of law, are widely thought to encourage and complement the activities of the private and non-profit sectors, allowing markets to flourish and people to live healthier, happier lives. Democratic governance aims to develop institutions and processes that are more responsive to the needs of ordinary citizens, including the poor and marginalized. Moreover, democratic governance is believed to promote international peace and cooperation, reducing the causes of conflict and violence between and within states. Rebuilding fragile states emerging from civil war and international conflict is also thought to reduce the dangers of terrorism and improve human security.

The international community has focused its programs on three main areas of intervention. Democratic assistance has flowed into attempts to foster and expand inclusive *participation in civic society* by supporting processes of free and fair elections, as well as nurturing grassroots organizations, advocacy NGOs, opposition movements and parties, and the independent news media. Aid has also been devoted to *rebuilding state capacity* through strengthening the rule of law and independent judiciaries, effective legislatures, public administrative reforms, and local governance. Lastly, resources have also been invested in attempts to strengthen the principles and values of human rights, gender equality and women's empowerment, and transparency.

The diverse range of strategies used to strengthen democratic governance by different agencies often involve 'soft' power - exemplified by advocating democratic values and principles; providing technical assistance and financial aid; sharing knowledge about best practices, international cooperation, and policy expertise; encouraging capacity development and training; 'naming and shaming' the worse cases of abuse of human rights or political freedoms; and promoting dialogue about political reform and social audits of government performance. But actors can also involve the techniques of 'hard' power, such as setting, monitoring, and enforcing standards through international conventions and legal agreements; allocating development aid based on conditional or incentive-based criteria; monitoring and enforcing peace-building settlements; and intervening through trade sanctions or even militarily to prevent human rights abuses or to promote democracy more aggressively.

In this regard, the techniques employed by UN agencies, multilateral organizations, bilateral foreign ministries, international foundations, and by cause-based international think tanks will vary significantly, depending upon their roles and resources, as well as the type of regime they are seeking to influence. For example, Human Right Watch, the UNDP, and NORAD or CIDA can do to shape democratic processes and human rights in Liberia, Benin or the DRC will be very different, but each can play a complimentary role.

How far have these development goals been achieved?

The third wave of democratization since the early-1970s has seen a substantial surge in the number of electoral democracies worldwide. Despite significant gains, many traps remain. The primary challenge facing many states concerns establishing, deepening, and strengthening the quality of democratic institutions and processes. This is particularly important at a time when many observers emphasize that popular disillusionment with the performance of democratically-elected governments is becoming evident in Central Europe and Latin America. The international community also needs to counter an active push-back against human rights and fundamental freedoms by electoral autocracies, such as Russia, and Venezuela. Moreover many autocracies persist, whether military-backed dictatorships (Burma), authoritarian regimes (Belarus, North Korea), elitist one-party oligarchies (Zimbabwe, Togo), or absolute monarchies (Saudi Arabia). Major challenges confront attempts at building peace and stable nation-states in societies emerging from recent deep-rooted conflict, such as Afghanistan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sierra Leone, Timor-Leste, and Iraq. The process of political development and democratization therefore remains deeply flawed and incomplete in many countries.

The structure and organization of the course

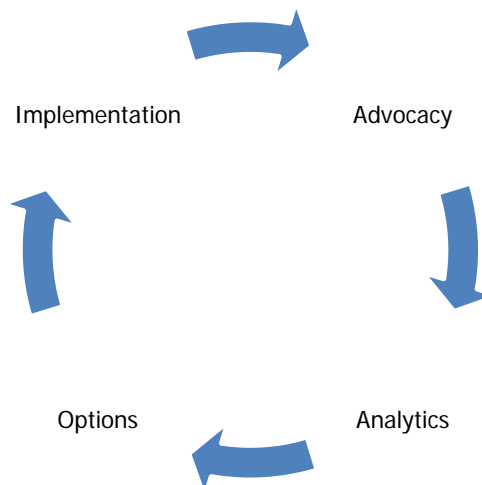
To understand these issues,

Part I (advocacy) discusses the normative arguments why democratic governance is regarded as an intrinsic component of human development and its instrumental relationship with economic growth, social welfare, and peace.

Part II (analytics) supplies the diagnostic and analytical tools and benchmarks suitable for a needs assessment evaluating the quality of democratic governance in any state or region.

Part III (policy options) considers the underlying reforms available for strengthening democratic governance and organizations which have concentrated their resources and programs in each area.

Part IV (implementation) focuses upon a series of case studies where you are asked to apply the tools and analyze major options facing institutional reforms to the context and challenges facing specific states. The conclusion draws together the core lessons of democratic governance for the policy community.



CLASS SCHEDULE 2009:

Class	Date	Topic	Due dates (i)
Part I: Advocacy: Democratic governance for development			
1	Wed 2 Sept	Introduction: Roadmap and democratic governance for development	
2	Wed 9 Sept	The role of the UN, regional organizations and bilateral donors	
3	Mon 14 Sept	Impact upon economic growth and social welfare	
4	Wed 16 Sept	Impact upon peace, conflict and terrorism	
Part II: Analytics: Diagnostics, benchmarks and indicators			
5	Mon 21 Sept	Overview: Alternative concepts of democratic governance	
6	Wed 23 Sept	Introduction to using the QoG and shared class datasets	
7	Mon 28 Sept	Measuring democracy: Freedom House and Polity IV	
8	Wed 30 Sept	Minimalist measures: Przeworski/Cheibub	
9	Mon 5 Oct	Utilizing the shared CS-TS class datasets (Applied Lab session #1)*	
10	Wed 7 Oct	Survey indicators and democratic audits: WVS	
11	Wed 14 Oct	Measuring good governance: Kaufmann-Kraay	
12	Mon 19 Oct	Utilizing the shared CS-TS class datasets (Applied Lab session #2)*	
Part III: Options: reform strategies and agencies			
13	Wed 21 Oct	Constitution-building in peace-building processes: International IDEA	#1
14	Mon 26 Oct	Elections: ACE/International IDEA	
15	Wed 28 Oct	Guest Lecture: Larry Diamond Strategies and options for strengthening democratic governance	
16	Mon 2 Nov	Strengthening representation: parliaments, parties, and women's empowerment: the Inter-parliamentary Union	
17	Wed 4 Nov	Building the capable state: public administration reform, local governance, and anti-corruption: Transparency International	
18	Mon 9 Nov	Civil society, social capital and the news media: Committee to Protect Journalists and the Open Society Institute	
19	Mon 16 Nov	Human rights, justice, and rule of law: Amnesty International	# 2
Part IV: Implementation: Applied case-studies			
20	Wed 18 Nov	Identifying your client's strategic priorities and capacities	
21	Mon 23 Nov	Class workgroup presentations	
22	Wed 25 Nov	Class workgroup presentations	
Conclusions			
23	Mon 30 Nov	Conclusion & wrap up	# 3

Note university holidays: No class will be held on Labor Day (Mon 7 Sept), Columbus Day (Mon 12 Oct) and Veteran's Day (11 Nov). (i) Assignments are due to be handed in *at the start of the class* on these dates. Occasional guest speakers may be added to the schedule. *Computer lab sessions in Taubman (Sign up for A,B or C for each session). The computer lab has 20 terminals; you may need to share with a partner.

Session 1: Group A: Mon 5 Oct 1.00-2.30pm *Group B:* Mon 5 Oct 2.30-4.00 *Group C* Tues 6 Oct 1.00-2.30pm

Session 2: Group A: Mon 19 Oct 1.00-2.30pm *Group B:* Mon 19 Oct 2.30-4.00 *Group C* Tues 20 Oct 1.00-2.30pm

ASSIGNMENTS AND EVALUATION:

General points for all assignments:

- Participants are expected to keep up with the required readings and to attend classes every Monday and Wednesday.
- The QoG and the shared class dataset are available on the class website in Excel, Stata and SPSS formats for quantitative analysis with the assignments.
- Late policy: Barring an extraordinary excuse, all late assignments will be marked down a third of a grade (such as from A to A-) for each day following the due date.
- Your assignments are designed to be crafted as professional reports, representing evidence-based policy analysis, rather than written as personal essays or standard academic papers. The aim is to produce work which could be published by international agencies, multilateral organizations, bilateral donors, and national governments, as well as distributed internally within organizations. You need to consider how your work would be read and critiqued by representatives from governments and national stake-holders in the region. It needs to be carefully written and supported by direct evidence derived from the available datasets and from citations to existing research.
- Communicate your argument in a clear, concise and effective manner, designed for a non-technical readership. These are not academic research papers designed for journal publication.
- Use appendices and endnotes to explain more technical matters.
- Use effective endnote references citing sources from the peer-reviewed research literature, as suggested from the extensive readings listed in the syllabi and others related publications. Use endnotes to support any contentious claims, to provide your client with further sources of evidence, and to acknowledge any data sources.
- Use professional graphs, figures and tables with clear, short descriptive titles, and with full explanatory notes and data sources below each one.
- Integrate short, vivid cases and concrete illustrations to illustrate specific 'good practice' programs and strategies.
- The standard you should seek to achieve is equivalent to the World Bank Development Report or the UNDP Human Development Report. Consult these sources to check the format and writing style.

ASSIGNMENT 1: DIAGNOSTICS (30%)

The first assignment involves becoming familiar with using the most common indices and cross-sectional and time-series datasets which you could use to compare and evaluate the quality of democratic governance. You are asked to use selected indicators to write a professional report focused on one world region (such as Latin America and the Caribbean, Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, North Africa and the Middle-East).

The potential client for your report is a regional organization, an international agency, or a bilateral donor. Your client has requested the report to identify the most pressing problems of democratic governance in the region, to prioritize their work within countries.

What indicators would you use (and why?), what descriptive trends and summary regional benchmarks would you develop for comparison, and what additional information would you collect, to evaluate and measure political priorities in your region? What secondary literature is available from research journals and monographs to support your argument? As part of the exercise, you should justify your choice of criteria, measures, and evidence for a non-technical audience. The QoG and the shared class datasets provide the following resources, along with many others:

1. Freedom House index of political rights and civil liberties
2. Polity IV Project Democracy and Autocracy scales
3. Cheibub and Gandhi Democracy-Autocracy classification
4. Vanhanen Democracy Index
5. World Values Survey/Global Barometers Attitudinal surveys
6. Kaufmann/Kraay World Bank Institute Good governance indicators
7. Transparency International Corruption index

Total word length: 2,500-3,000 words (additional Technical Appendices do not count in the total). Your report should be structured with subheadings as follows.

- I. Executive summary (one page)
 - The key challenges facing democratic governance in the selected region
 - The plan for your report
 - Summary of your key conclusions
- II. Brief summary of the methodology and indicators used in the report, as well as the reasons for the selection and any caveats
- III. Analysis highlighting the primary challenges facing the region
- IV. Conclusions and implications.
- V. Technical appendix (including longer tables, larger graphs/figures, definitions of indicators and sources, and any multivariate analysis tables, if used.)
- VI. Endnotes: comprehensive list of literature and references used in the report.

A downloadable shared report template and the discussions during class will provide some ideas on these topics. You are encouraged to collaborate with others working on the same region, but each student should submit his or her own report for an individual grade.

ASSIGNMENT 2: POLICY OPTIONS (30%)

Select **one** of the topics listed in the syllabus from Part III (classes 13-19) eg constitution building, electoral reform, strengthening women's empowerment etc. Your essay should summarize, outline and evaluate the key alternative policy options which are available for strengthening this aspect of democratic governance. You should compare countries and identify cases of successful interventions as 'best practice'. The essay should *draw upon the recommended readings and research literature* on the selected topic listed in the syllabus, as well as upon any online resources and publications.

Your report should be structured with subheadings to cover the following topics:

- I. The executive summary of the plan of your essay and the major conclusions;
- II. Summary of the core topic;
- III. Outline of alternative policy options
- IV. Selected cases illustrating effective interventions and 'best practice' on this topic
- V. Assessment of the pros and cons of alternative options;
- VI. Conclusions and recommendations;
- VII. Technical appendix (including longer tables, larger graphs/figures, definition of indicators and sources, and any multivariate analysis tables, if used.)
- VIII. Endnotes: comprehensive list of literature and references used in the report.

The discussions during class will provide some ideas on these topics and you are encouraged to work collaboratively with others, but each student should submit his or her own essay for an individual grade. The

report should be about 2,500-3,000 words in length in professional format. More details will be given out in class nearer the deadline.

ASSIGNMENT 3: IMPLEMENTATION (30%)

The aim of the final report is to build upon the two previous assignments by applying general insights and drilling down to specific regions, countries, and programs. You are asked to develop an integrated set of policy recommendations designed to strengthen the work of democratic governance advisors in the UNDP regional service centers. The report should focus on strengthening ONE of the topics in democratic governance covered in classes 13-19 and apply these insights to provide recommendations in ONE of the countries listed below.

- West Africa (Dakar office): Liberia, Sierra Leone, Mali and Benin
- Asia (Bangkok office): Nepal, Bhutan, Pakistan and Bangladesh
- Latin America (Panama office): Venezuela, Chile, Colombia, and Bolivia
- Central and Eastern Europe (Bratislava office): Russia, Belarus, Georgia, and Ukraine
- Middle East (Beirut office): Iraq, Afghanistan, Morocco, and Egypt

The report should be about 2,500-3,000 words in length, in professional format. Your report should be structured with subheadings as follows.

- I. Executive summary of the key recommendations and the plan of your paper;
- II. Contents page;
- III. Summary of the key challenges you have selected concerning democratic governance in your selected country, comparing suitable benchmarks, indicators, and evidence from the research literature;
- IV. Review of the literature and evidence about the specific causes of this problem;
- V. Recommendation of the main policy options and strategic programmatic interventions which your client should consider;
- VI. Conclusions and recap.
- VII. Technical appendix (including longer tables, larger graphs/figures, definition of indicators and sources, and any multivariate analysis tables, if used.)
- VIII. Endnotes: comprehensive list of literature and references used in the report.

The in-class discussions during class will provide some ideas on these topics and you will get feedback from others in the workgroup presentations given classes 21 and 22 of the course, but each student should submit his or her own report for an individual grade. More details will be given out in class nearer the deadline.

CLASS PARTICIPATION (10%)

Lastly, everyone will be expected to participate in class, including through brief class exercises. Sessions will involve discussing the readings, group exercises, report presentations, case studies, and debates about controversial issues.

REQUIRED READING

You should purchase the following book for the class. No packets will be used from CMO.

Christian W. Haerpfer, Patrick Bernhagen, Ronald F. Inglehart and Christian Welzel. 2009. *Democratization*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Referred to afterwards as Haerpfer et al Democratization). Paperback \$43.55 from [Amazon](https://www.amazon.com/dp/0199233020). ISBN 0199233020

DETAILED SCHEDULE, READINGS AND TOPICS

Class: 1	Introduction: Roadmap and democratic governance for development
Date:	Wed 2 Sept
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does democratic governance contribute towards the international development values and goals agreed by world leaders in the 2000 Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit? How does democratic governance relate to the normative values at the heart of the concept of human development?
Required readings:	Millennium Declaration. 2000. <i>General Assembly Resolution 55/2</i> . New York: United Nations. United Nations. 2008. <i>The Millennium Development Goals Report 2008</i> . New York: UN.
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Alson, P. 2005. 'Ships passing in the night: The current state of the human rights and development debate seen through the lens of the Millennium Development Goals.' <i>Human Rights Quarterly</i> 27 (3): 755-829.</p> <p>Baulch, Bob. 2006. 'Aid distribution and the MDGs.' <i>World Development</i> 34 (6): 933-950.</p> <p>Clemens Michael A., Charles J. Kenny and Todd Moss. 2007. 'The trouble with the MDGs: Confronting expectations of aid and development success.' <i>World Development</i> 35 (5): 735-751.</p> <p>Collier, Paul. 2001. 'Can the world cut poverty in half? How policy reform and effective aid can meet international development goals.' <i>World Development</i> 29: 1787.</p> <p>Saith, Ashwani. 2006. 'From Universal Values to Millennium Development Goals: Lost in Translation.' <i>Development and Change</i> 37 (6): 1167-1199.</p> <p>Sen, Amartya. 1999. <i>Development as Freedom</i>. Chapter 1. New York: Knopf.</p>
Online resources:	UN 2005 World Summit Outcome
Section I	Advocacy
Class: 2	The role of the UN, regional organizations and bilateral donors
Date:	Wed 9 Sept
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why has the notion of development gradually shifted from a focus upon the conditions leading towards alleviating poverty via sustainable economic growth towards a broader agenda encompassing issues of strengthening human choice, capabilities, and democratic governance? Can the international community strengthen democracy around the world?
Required readings:	Wejnert, Barbara. 2005. ' Diffusion, Development, and Democracy, 1800-1999 .' <i>American Sociological Review</i> , 70 (1):53-81. Haerpfer et al <i>Democratization</i> Chapter 7 pp92-106.
Recommended supplementary readings:	Barnett, Michael and Martha Finnemore. 2004. <i>Rules for the World: International Organizations in Global Politics</i> . Ithaca: Cornell University Press. Caplan, Richard D. 2005. <i>International governance of war-torn territories: rule and</i>

	<p><i>reconstruction</i>. Oxford/New York: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Cooper, Andrew F. and Thomas Legler. 2007. <i>Intervention Without Intervening? The OAS Defense and Promotion of Democracy in the Americas</i>. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.</p> <p>Cox, Michael, G. John Ikenberry and Takashi Inoguchi (Editors). 2000. <i>American Democracy Promotion: Impulses, Strategies, and Impacts</i>. New York: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Dobbins, James et al. 2005. <i>The UN's Role in Nation-building</i>. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation.</p> <p>Dollar, David and Victoria Levin. 2006. 'The increasing selectivity of foreign aid, 1984-2003.' <i>World Development</i> 34 (12): 2034-2046.</p> <p>Doyle, Michael and Nicholas Sambanis. 2006. <i>Making War and Building Peace: UN Peace Operations</i>. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.</p> <p>McMahon, Edwards R. and Scott H. Baker. 2006. <i>Piecing a Democratic Quilt? Regional Organizations and Universal Norms</i>. CT: Kumarian Press.</p> <p>Murphy, Craig N. 2006. <i>The United Nations Development Programme: A Better Way?</i> Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Neuman, Edward and Roland Rich. Eds. 2004. <i>The UN Role in Promoting Democracy: Between Ideals and Reality</i>. UN University Press.</p> <p>Pevehouse, Jon C. 2002. 'With a little help from my friends? Regional organizations and the consolidation of democracy.' <i>American Journal of Political Science</i> 46 (3): 611-626;</p> <p>Pevehouse, Jon C.. 2002. 'Democracy from the outside-in? International organizations and democratization.' <i>International Organization</i> 56 (3): 515+;</p> <p>Pevehouse, Jon C.. 2004. <i>Democracy from Above: Regional Organizations and Democratization</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press;</p> <p>Piccone, Ted and Richard Youngs. Eds. 2006. <u><i>Strategies for Democratic Change: Assessing the Global Response</i></u>.</p> <p>Pridham, Geoffrey. 2005. <i>Designing Democracy: EU Enlargement and Regime Change in Post-Communist Europe</i>. Basingstoke: Palgrave.</p> <p>Rittberger, Volker and Bernhard Zangl. 2006. <i>International Organization</i>. London: Palgrave.</p> <p>Youngs, Richard. 2002. <i>The European Union and the Promotion of Democracy</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Schraeder, Peter. Ed. 2002. <i>Exporting Democracy: Rhetoric versus Reality</i>. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.</p> <p>Smith, B.C. 2007. <i>Good governance and development</i>. New York: Palgrave/Macmillan.</p> <p>Weiss, Thomas G., David P. Forsythe, and Roger A. Coate. 2004. <i>United Nations and Changing World Politics</i>. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.</p>
Online resources:	<p>Youngs, Richard. 2006. <u><i>Survey of European Democracy Promotion Policies 2000-2006</i></u>. Madrid: FRIDE.</p> <p>UNDP <u>Democratic Governance</u></p> <p>World Bank <u>Public Sector governance</u></p>

	OECD DAC Development Cooperation Network on Governance European Commission DG for Development
Class: 3	Impact of democratic governance upon economic growth and social welfare
Date:	Mon 14 Sept
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do governance institutions generate economic growth? • Does democracy improve social welfare for the poor in developing societies? Why or why not?
Required readings:	<p>Rodrik, Dani, A. Subramanian, F. Trebbi. 2004. 'Institutions rule: The primacy of institutions over geography and integration in economic development.' <i>Journal of Economic Growth</i> 9 (2): 131-165.</p> <p>Przeworski, Adam. 2004. 'Institutions Matter?' <i>Government and Opposition</i> 39 (4): 527–540.</p> <p>Ross, Michael. 2006. 'Is democracy good for the poor?' <i>American Journal of Political Science</i> 50(4): 860-874.</p> <p>Haerpfer et al <i>Democratization</i> Chapter 8 pp107-125.</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Acemoglu, Daron and James A. Robinson. 2006. <i>Economic Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Acemoglu, Daron, Simon Johnson, and James A. Robinson. 2002. 'Reversal of Fortune: Geography and Institutions in the Making of the Modern Income Distribution.' <i>The Quarterly Journal of Econometrics</i> 118:1231-94.</p> <p>Acemoglu, Daron, Simon Johnson, and James A. Robinson. 2001. 'The Colonial Origins of Comparative Development: An Empirical Investigation.' <i>The American Economic Review</i> 91 (5):1369-401.</p> <p>Barro, Robert J. 1997. <i>Determinants of Economic Growth: A Cross-Country Empirical Study</i>. Cambridge: The MIT Press.</p> <p>Barro, Robert J. 1999. 'Determinants of democracy.' <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> 107(6-2): 158-183.</p> <p>Birdsall Nancy, Dani Rodrik and Arvind Subramanian. 2005. 'How to help poor countries.' <i>Foreign Affairs</i> 84 (4): 136-152.</p> <p>Bratton, Michael and Nicholas van de Walle. 1997. <i>Democratic Experiments in Africa</i>. Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Brown, D.S. 1999. 'Reading, writing, and regime type: Democracy's impact on primary school enrollment.' <i>Political Research Quarterly</i> 52 (4): 681-707.</p> <p>Brown, D.S. 1999. 'Democracy and social spending in Latin America, 1980-92.' <i>American Political Science Review</i> 93: 779</p> <p>Burkhart, Ross E. 1997. 'Comparative Democracy and Income Distribution: Shape and Direction of the Causal Arrow.' <i>Journal of Politics</i> 59(1): 148-164.</p> <p>Easterly, William. 2001. <i>The Elusive Quest for Growth</i>. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.</p> <p>Easterly, William. 2006. <i>The White Man's Burden</i>. New York: Penguin.</p> <p>Easterly, William, and Ross Levine. 2003. 'Tropics, germs, and crops: how endowments influence</p>

economic development.' *Journal of Monetary Economic* 50:3-39.

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Haggard, Stephen. *The Political Economy of Democratic Transitions*. Princeton University Press. 1995.

Halperin, Morton, Joseph T. Siegle and Michael Weinstein. 2005. *The Democracy Advantage*. New York: Routledge.

Hyden, Goran. 2007. 'Governance and poverty reduction in Africa.' *Proceedings Of The National Academy Of Sciences Of The USA* 104 (43): 16751-16756.

Huntington, Samuel P. 1991. *The Third Wave*. University of Oklahoma Press.

Jensen N.M. 2003. 'Democratic governance and multinational corporations: Political regimes and inflows of foreign direct investment.' *International Organization* 57(3): 587-+

Kaufmann, Daniel, Aart Kraay, and Massimo Mastruzzi. 2007. 'Growth and governance: A rejoinder.' *Journal Of Politics* 69 (2): 570-572.

Kosack, S. 2003. 'Effective aid: How democracy allows development aid to improve the quality of life.' *World Development* 31 (1): 1-22.

Kriekhaus,J. 2006. 'Democracy and economic growth: How regional context influences regime effects.' *British Journal of Political Science* 36(2): 317-340.

Lake, D.A. and M.A. Baum. 2001. 'The invisible hand of democracy - Political control and the provision of public services.' *Comparative Political Studies* 34 (6): 587-621

Lipset, Seymour Martin, Kyoung-Ryung Seong and John Charles Torres. 1993. 'A comparative analysis of the social requisites of democracy.' *International Social Science Journal*. 45(2): 154-175.

Lipset, Seymour Martin. 1959. 'Some Social Requisites of Democracy: Economic Development and Political Legitimacy.' *American Political Science Review*. 53: 69-105.

Midlarsky, Manus I. Ed. 1997. *Inequality, democracy and economic development*. Cambridge.

Mulligan, Casey B., R. Gil and X. Sala-a-martin. 2004. 'Do democracies have different public policies than non-democracies?' *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 18(1): 51-74.

Navia, P. and T.D. Zweifel. 2003. 'Democracy, Dictatorship, and Infant Mortality revisited.' *Journal of Democracy* 14(3): 90-103

Nel P. 2005. 'Democratization and the dynamics of income distribution in low- and middle-income countries.' *Politikon* 32 (1): 17-43.

North, Douglas. 1990. *Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Przeworski, Adam. 1991. *Democracy and the Market: Political and Economic Reforms in Eastern*

	<p><i>Europe and Latin America</i> Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Przeworski, Adam, Michael E. Alvarez, Jose Antonio Cheibub and Fernando Limongi. 2000. <i>Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Well-Being in the World, 1950-1990</i>. Chapters 2 and 3.</p> <p>Przeworski, Adam, and Fernando Limongi. 1993. 'Political Regimes and Economic Growth.' <i>The Journal of Economic Perspectives</i> 7 (3):51-69.</p> <p>Przeworski, Adam, and Fernando Limongi. 1993. 'Political Regimes and Economic Growth.' <i>The Journal of Economic Perspectives</i> 7 (3):51-69.</p> <p>Rigobon, R. and Dani Rodrik. 2005. 'Rule of law, democracy, openness, and income - Estimating the interrelationships.' <i>Economics of Transition</i> 13 (3): 533-564.</p> <p>Siegle, Joseph T., Michael Weinstein and Morton Halperin. 2004. 'Why democracies excel.' <i>Foreign Affairs</i> 83(5):57-72.</p> <p>Stasavage, D. 2005. 'Democracy and education spending in Africa.' <i>American Journal of Political Science</i> 49 (2): 343-358.</p> <p>Stroup, Michael D. 2006. 'Economic freedom, democracy, and the quality of life.' <i>World Development</i> 35(1): 52-66.</p>
Online resources:	Norris, Pippa. 2008. <i>Driving Democracy</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 4, www.pippanorris.com under 'Books'.
Class: 4	Impact of democratic governance upon peace, conflict and terrorism
Date:	Wed 16 Sept
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does democratic governance bring a 'peace dividend' or increase risks of instability? • Does the spread of freedom reduce the risks of transnational terrorism? • Is there a sequential order in the process of state-building and holding transitional elections?
Required readings:	Mansfield, Edward D. and Jack Snyder. 1995. Democratization and the Danger of War <i>International Security</i> 20 (1): 5-38.
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Burgoon, B. 2006. 'On welfare and terror: Social welfare policies and political-economic roots of terrorism.' <i>Journal of Conflict Resolution</i> 50 (2): 176-203 APR 2006</p> <p>Carothers, Thomas. 2003. 'Promoting democracy and fighting terror.' <i>Foreign Affairs</i> 82(1): 84-97.</p> <p>Collier, Paul and Nicholas Sambanis. Eds. 2005. <i>Understanding Civil War</i>. Washington DC: World Bank.</p> <p>Dobbins, James et al. 2005. <i>The UN's Role in Nation-building</i>. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation.</p> <p>Doyle, Michael and Nicholas Sambanis. 2006. <i>Making War and Building Peace: UN Peace Operations</i>. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.</p> <p>Eubank, William Lee and Leonard Weinberg. 2001. 'Terrorism and democracy: Perpetrators and victims.' <i>Terrorism and Political Violence</i> 13(1): 108-118</p> <p>Jeong, Ho-Won. 2005. <i>Peace-building in Post-conflict Societies</i>. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.</p>

	<p>Kurrild-Klitgaard, Peter, Morgens K. Jutesen and Robert Klemmensen. 2006. 'The political economy of freedom, democracy and transnational terrorism.' <i>Public Choice</i> 128: 289-315.</p> <p>Li, Q. 2005. 'Does democracy promote or reduce transnational terrorist incidents?' <i>Journal of Conflict Resolution</i> 49(2): 278-297.</p> <p>Mansfield, Edward D. and Jack Snyder. 2007. <i>Electing to Fight: Why Emerging Democracies go to War</i>. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.</p> <p>Paris, Roland. 2004. <i>At War's End: Building Peace after Civil Conflict</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Piazza, James A. 2007. 'Draining the swamp: Democracy promotion, state failure, and terrorism in 19 middle Eastern Countries.' <i>Studies in Conflict and Terrorism</i> 30: 521-539.</p> <p>Ponzio Richard J. 2007. 'Transforming political authority: UN democratic peace-building in Afghanistan.' <i>Global Governance</i> 13 (2): 255-275.</p> <p>Snyder, Jack. 2000. <i>From Voting to Violence: Democratization and Nationalist Conflict</i>. New York: W.W. Norton</p>
Online resources:	<p>Uppsala University Department of Peace and Conflict Research</p> <p>Correlates of War (COW)</p> <p>University of Maryland: Peace and Conflict</p>
SECTION II	ANALYTICS
Class: 5	Overview: Alternative concepts of democratic governance
Date:	Mon 21 Sept
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the core components of liberal democracy for Schumpeter and Dahl? • Does deliberative democracy provide alternative opportunities for civic engagement at national level? • What is the relationship between notions of 'good governance' and theories of democratic governance?
Required readings:	<p>Munck Geraldo L. and Jay Verkuilen. 2002. 'Conceptualizing and measuring democracy - Evaluating alternative indices.' <i>Comparative Political Studies</i>. 35 (1): 5-34.</p> <p>Haerpfer et al <i>Democratization</i> Chapter 2 pp10-23</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Dahl, Robert A. 1956. <i>A Preface to Democratic Theory</i>. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.</p> <p>Dahl, Robert A. 1989. <i>Democracy and its Critics</i>. New Haven: Yale University Press.</p> <p>Dahl, Robert A. 2000. <i>On Democracy</i>. New Haven: Yale University Press.</p> <p>Dryzek, John. 2000. <i>Deliberative Democracy and Beyond: Liberals, Critics, Contestations</i>. Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Jon, Elster. Ed. 1998. <i>Deliberative Democracy</i>. Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Gastil, John and Peter Levine. Eds. 2005. <i>The deliberative democracy handbook: strategies for effective civic engagement in the twenty-first century</i>. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.</p> <p>Goodin, Robert E. 2008. <i>Innovating democracy: democratic theory and practice after the</i></p>

	<p><i>deliberative turn</i>. Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Held, David. 2006. <i>Models of Democracy</i>. 3rd Ed. Cambridge: Polity.</p> <p>Rosenberg, Shawn W. Ed. 2007. <i>Deliberation, participation and democracy: can the people govern?</i> Palgrave Macmillan.</p> <p>Schumpeter, Joseph. 1994. <i>Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy</i>, Routledge. (e-book)</p>
Class: 6	Introduction to using the QoG and shared class datasets
Date:	Wed 23 Sept
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a consensus surrounding the concept of 'good governance'? • What are the pros and cons of rule-based and outcome-based indicators for good governance?
Required readings:	Sören Holmberg Bo Rothstein Naghmeh Nasiritousi. 2008. ' Quality of Government: What You Get . <i>QoG Working Paper Series</i> 2008:21.
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Arndt, Christiane, and Charles Oman. 2006. <i>Uses and Abuses of Governance Indicators</i>. Paris: OECD Development Centre.</p> <p>Beetham, David. 2001. <i>International IDEA Handbook of Democracy Assessment</i>. NY: Kluwer.</p> <p>La Porta, Rafael, Florencio Lopez-de-Silanes, Andrei Shleifer, and Robert Vishny. 1999. 'The Quality of Government.' <i>Journal of Law, Economics and Organization</i> 15 (1):222-279.</p> <p>UNDP. 2007. <i>Governance Indicators: A Users' Guide (2nd Edition)</i> Oslo: UNDP.</p>
Online resources:	Quality of Governance dataset (The QoG Data under 'Data')
Class: 7	Measuring democracy: Freedom House and Polity IV
Date:	Mon 28 Sept
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What criteria should be used to evaluate maximalist measures of democracy? • How far are the Freedom House measures of democracy reliable, comprehensive, and accurate? How would you improve the Index?
Required readings:	<p>Freedom House 'Freedom in the World' (under Publications). Read especially 'Essays', 'Tables and Charts' and 'Methodology'. (latest year available)</p> <p>Haerpfer et al <i>Democratization</i> Chapter 2 pp24-40</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Arndt, Christine and Charles Oman. 2006. <i>Uses and abuses of governance indicators</i>. Paris: OECD.</p> <p>Beetham, David. 1994. <i>Defining and Measuring Democracy</i>. London: Sage.</p> <p>Marshall, Monty G. and Keith Jagers. 2002. Polity IV Project: Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2002: Dataset Users' Manual. Maryland: University of Maryland.</p> <p>Vanhanen, Tatu. 2000. 'A new dataset for measuring democracy, 1810-1998.' <i>Journal of Peace Research</i> 37 (2): 251-265</p>
Class: 8	Minimalist measures of democracy
Date:	Wed 30 Sept
Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the advantages of minimalist measures of democratization? What are their limits?

topics:	
Required readings:	<p>Elkins, Zachary. 2000. Gradations of Democracy? Empirical tests of alternative conceptualizations <i>American Journal Of Political Science</i> 44 (2): 293-300.</p> <p>Collier, David and Robert Adcock. 1999. ‘Democracy and dichotomies: A pragmatic approach to choices about concepts.’ <i>Annual Review of Political Science</i> 1: 537-565.</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Alvarez, Mike, José Antonio Cheibub, Fernando Limongi, and Adam Przeworski. 1996. ‘Classifying political regimes.’ <i>Studies in International Comparative Development</i> 31: 3-36.</p> <p>Cheibub, Jose and Jennifer Gandhi. 2004. ‘A six-fold measure of democracies and dictatorships.’ Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association.</p> <p>Cheibub, José Antonio, and Jennifer Gandhi. 2004. “Classifying political regimes: a six-fold measure of democracies and dictatorships”. Prepared for the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association, Chicago, September 2004</p> <p>Hadenius, Axel, and Jan Teorell. 2005. “Assessing alternative indices of democracy”. C&M Political Concepts Working Papers 6, IPSA (August).</p> <p>Przeworsk, Adam, Michael E. Alvarez, Jose Antonio Cheibub and Fernando Limongi. 2000. <i>Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Well-Being in the World, 1950-1990</i>. Chapter 1.</p> <p>Przeworski, Adam, and Fernando Limongi. 1997. ‘Modernization: theories and facts.’ <i>World Politics</i> 49 (January): 155-183.</p> <p>Przeworski, Adam, Michael E. Alvarez, José Antonio Cheibub and Fernando Limongi. 1996. “What makes democracies endure?” <i>Journal of Democracy</i>, Vol. 7, No. 1 (January): 39-55.</p> <p>Przeworski, Adam, Michael E. Alvarez, José Antonio Cheibub and Fernando Limongi. 2000. <i>Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Well-Being in the World, 1950-1990</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p>
Online resources:	Codebook and data from the Cheibub-Gandhi dataset
Class: 9	Utilizing the shared class datasets (Applied lab sessions #1)
Date:	Monday 5 Oct
Discussion topics:	Lab Exercise Meet Taubman Lab
Required readings:	Quality of Governance Codebook
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>STM103 Introductory Guide to Using Stata</p> <p>SPSS Statistics Base Users Guide V17.0</p> <p>SPSS Statistics Brief Guide V17.0</p>
Online resources:	<p>Class datasets</p> <p>Quality of Governance dataset (The QoG Data under ‘Data’)</p> <p>SPSS SPSS Statistics V17.0 includes information and a free downloadable trial version for 30 days.</p> <p>Stata The website contains useful links, including to the Stata Listserve.</p>

	<p>Harvard-MIT Data Center For downloading other datasets</p> <p>Harvard Software Licensing For the student license to either program</p>
Class: 10	Survey indicators and democratic audits: WVS
Date:	Wed 7 Oct
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is support for democratic ideals a universal value? • What are the advantages and disadvantages of using democratic audits to debate the quality of democracy in any state? • What does survey evidence suggest about the relationship between cultural attitudes towards democratic governance and democratic performance, as monitored by aggregate indicators?
Required readings:	<p>Norris, Pippa. 2008. 'The Globalization of Comparative Public Opinion Research.' For the Sage <i>Handbook of Comparative Politics</i> Eds. Neil Robinson and Todd Landman. London: Sage Publications. Available at www.pippanorris.com (under 'Articles').</p> <p>Haerpfer et al <i>Democratization</i> Chapter 9 pp126-144</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Almond, Gabriel A. and Sidney Verba. 1963. <i>The Civic Culture: Political Attitudes and Democracy in Five Nations</i>. Princeton: Princeton University Press.</p> <p>Almond, Gabriel and Sidney Verba. Eds. 1980. <i>The Civic Culture Revisited</i>. Boston: Little Brown.</p> <p>Diamond, Larry and Marc F. Plattner. 2008. Eds. <i>How People View Democracy</i>. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins Press.</p> <p>Inglehart, Ronald and Christopher Welzel. 2003. 'Political culture and democracy - Analyzing cross-level linkages.' <i>Comparative Politics</i> 36 (1): 61-+.</p> <p>Inglehart, Ronald and Christopher Welzel. 2005. <i>Modernization, Cultural Change, and Democracy: The Human Development Sequence</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Inglehart, Ronald. 2000. <i>Modernization and Postmodernization</i>. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press.</p> <p>Inglehart, Ronald. 2003. 'How Solid is Mass Support for Democracy and How Do We Measure It?' <i>PS: Political Science and Politics</i>.</p> <p>Inglehart, Ronald, Basàñez, Miguel, Diez-Medrano, Jaime, Halman, Loek and Luijkx, Ruud (eds).2004. <i>Human Beliefs and Values: A cross-cultural sourcebook</i>. Mexico: Siglo XXI Editores.</p> <p>Sarsfield, R. and F. Echegaray. 2006. 'Opening the black box: How satisfaction with democracy and its perceived efficacy affect regime preference in Latin America.' <i>International Journal of Public Opinion Research</i> 18 (2): 153-173</p> <p>Seligson, Mitchell. A. 2002. 'The renaissance of political culture or the renaissance of the ecological fallacy?' <i>Comparative Politics</i>. 34 (3): 273.</p> <p>Tessler, Mark and E. Gao E. 2005. 'Gauging Arab Support for Democracy' <i>Journal Of Democracy</i> 16 (3): 83-97.</p> <p>Welzel, Chris, Ronald Inglehart, and Hans-Dieter Klingemann. 2003. 'The theory of human development: A cross-cultural analysis' <i>European Journal of Political Research</i> 42 (3): 341-379.</p>

Online resources:	<p>Asian Barometer</p> <p>Euro Barometer</p> <p>European Social Survey</p> <p>Gallup International Voice of the People</p> <p>Global Barometers</p> <p>International IDEA. Assessing the quality of Democracy</p> <p>Latino Barometro</p> <p>New Europe Barometer</p> <p>Pew Global Surveys</p> <p>Complement to <i>The SAGE Handbook of Public Opinion</i> – Tabular History of Comparative Survey Research</p> <p>World Values Survey 1981-2005</p>
Class: 11	Measuring good governance: Kaufmann-Kraay
Date:	Wed 14 Oct
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are advantages and limitations of using Kaufmann-Kraay's indicators of good governance? • Are the Kaufmann-Kraay indicators reliable, comprehensive, and valid? • What are the major changes in 'good governance' as indicated by the Kaufmann-Kraay dataset from 1996 to date? • How would you explain the challenges to good governance in Sub-Saharan Africa, as documented by the Ibrahim Index of African Governance?
Required readings:	<p>Grindle, Merilee S. 2007. 'Good enough governance revisited.' <i>Development Policy Review</i> 25 (5): 553-574.</p> <p>Kaufmann, Daniel and Aart Kraay. 2008. 'Governance indicators: Where are we, where should we be going?' <i>The World Bank Research Observer</i> 23(1):1-30.</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Brinkerhoff, Derick W. and Arthur A. Goldsmith. 2005. 'Institutional dualism and international development: A revisionist interpretation of good governance.' <i>Administration & Society</i>, 37 (2):199-224.</p> <p>Grindle, Merilee S. 2004. 'Good Enough Governance: Poverty Reduction and Reform in Developing Countries.' <i>Governance</i> 17 (4): 525–548.</p> <p>Kaufmann, Daniel, Aart Kraay, and Massimo Mastruzzi. 2007. <i>Governance Matters VI: Aggregate and Individual Governance Indicators, 1996-2006</i>. Washington DC: The World Bank, Policy Research Working Paper.</p> <p>Kaufmann, Daniel. 2004. Governance matters III: Governance indicators for 1996, 1998, 2000, and 2002 <i>World Bank Economic Review</i> 18:253.</p> <p>Nanda, Ved P. 2006. 'The good governance concept revisited.' <i>Annals American Association of the Political and Social Sciences</i> 603: 263-283</p>
Online	World Bank Governance Indicators:

resources:	CIA World Factbook Ibrahim Index of African Governance
Class: 12	Utilizing the shared CS-TS class datasets (Applied lab sessions #2)
Date:	Monday 19 Oct
Discussion topics:	Class exercises in lab
Required readings:	Samanni, Marcus, Jan Teorell, Staffan Kumlin & Bo Rothstein. 2008. <i>The QoG Social Policy Dataset</i> , version 4Nov08. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute,
Recommended supplementary readings:	Beck, Nathaniel and Jonathan Katz. 1995. 'What to do (and not to do) with Time-Series Cross-Section Data.' <i>American Political Science Review</i> . 89: 634-647 Beck, Nathaniel and Jonathan Katz. 1996. 'Nuisance vs. substance: Specifying and estimating time-series cross-sectional models.' In <i>Political Analysis</i> Ed. J. Freeman. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. Hsiao, Cheng M. 1986. <i>Analysis of panel data</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Stimson, James A. 1985. 'Regression in time and space: A statistical essay.' <i>American Journal of Political Science</i> 29:914-47. Wilson, Sven E. and David M. Butler. 2007. 'A lot more to do: The sensitivity of time-series cross-section analyses to simple alternative specifications.' <i>Political Analysis</i> 15 (2): 101-123.
Online resources:	Class datasets Quality of Governance dataset (The QoG Data under 'Data') SPSS SPSS Statistics V17.0 includes information and a free downloadable trial version for 30 days. Stata The website contains useful links, including to the Stata Listserve. STM103 Introductory Guide to Using Stata SPSS Statistics Base Users Guide V17.0 SPSS Statistics Brief Guide V17.0 Harvard-MIT Data Center For downloading other datasets Harvard Software Licensing For the student license to either program Guide to using the SSCI Web of Science for literature reviews
SECTION III	
Class: 13	Constitution-building in peace-building processes: International IDEA
Date:	Wednesday 21 Oct
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a single best set of democratic institutions? • What are the key contrasts between 'consensus' or 'majoritarian' democracies; compare and contrast two developing countries exemplifying each type. • Do we know enough about the impact of political institutions to engage in successful 'constitutional engineering'? Compare the outcome of constitutional peace settlements in

	two societies to consider these issues.
Required readings:	<p>Samuels, Kirsti. 2007. <i>Constitution building processes and democratization: A discussion of twelve case studies</i>. International IDEA.</p> <p>Pippa Norris. 2008. <i>Driving Democracy</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 1. At www.pippanorris.com.</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Arjomand, Said Amir. Ed. 2007. <i>Constitutionalism and political reconstruction</i>. Boston: Brill.</p> <p>Banting, Keith and Richard Simeon (Ed.) 1985. <i>Redesigning the State</i>. Toronto: Univ. of Toronto Press.</p> <p>Buchanan, James M. and Gordon Tullock. 1962. <i>The Calculus of Consent</i>. Indianapolis, IN: Liberty Fund.</p> <p>Carothers, Thomas. 1999. <i>Aiding Democracy Abroad</i>. Chapter 7. Washington DC: Carnegie.</p> <p>Elster, Jon. 1995. 'Forces and Mechanisms in the Constitution-Making Process.' <i>Duke Law Journal</i> 45, (November), 364-396</p> <p>Jones, Mark P. 1995. <i>Electoral Laws and the Survival of Presidential Democracies</i>. Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame Press.</p> <p>Lijphart, Arend. 1999. <i>Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in 36 Countries</i>. Yale: Yale University Press.</p> <p>Linz, Juan J and Arturo Valenzuela. Eds.1994. <i>The Failure of Presidential Democracy</i>. The Johns Hopkins Press.</p> <p>Mainwaring, Scott and Matthew Soberg Shugart. 1997. <i>Presidentialism and Democracy in Latin America</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Persson T. and Tabellini G. 2005. <i>The Economic Effect of Constitutions</i>. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.</p> <p>Prempeh HK. 2007. 'Africa's "constitutionalism revival": False start or new dawn?' <i>Icon-International Journal Of Constitutional Law</i> 5 (3): 469-506.</p> <p>Reynolds, Andrew. Ed. 2002. <i>The Architecture of Democracy: Constitutional Design, Conflict Management and Democracy</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Sartori, Giovanni. 1994. <i>Comparative Constitutional Engineering: An Inquiry Into Structures, Incentives, and Outcomes</i>. New York: Columbia University Press.</p> <p>Schneider, Aaron. 2003. 'Decentralization: Conceptualization and measurement.' <i>Studies in Comparative International Development</i> 38(3): 32-56.</p> <p>Schugart, Mathew Soberg and John Carey. 1992. <i>Presidents and Assemblies: Constitutional Design and Electoral Dynamics</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Tsebelis, George. 2002. <i>Veto Players. How Political Institutions Work</i>. Princeton.: Princeton University Press.</p> <p>Voigt, Stefan. 1999. <i>Explaining Constitutional Change – A Positive Economics Approach</i>. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.</p> <p>Watts, Ronald L. 1999. <i>Comparing Federal Systems</i>. 2nd Ed. Kingston, Ontario: McGill-Queen's University Press.</p> <p>Zachary Elkins, Thomas Ginsburg and James Melton. 2007. <i>The Lifespan of Written Constitutions</i></p>

	(University of Illinois, unpublished paper).
Online resources:	International IDEA The Comparative Constitutions Project Constitution Finder
Class: 14	Elections: ACE/International IDEA
Date:	Monday 26 Oct
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In considering debates about electoral reform, list the five most important normative values that any electoral system should meet, and give detailed reasons justifying your choices. • What are the major distinctions between plurality first-past the-post, the alternative vote, the single transferable vote, combined/ mixed, and party list electoral systems? Discuss with illustrations of recent elections held under each type of rules. • Are mixed member (combined) electoral systems the best of all possible worlds? • Compare two countries and discuss the primary advantages and disadvantages of proportional or majoritarian/plurality electoral systems for each state. • Do proportional electoral systems generate fragmented or extreme multiparty systems? • What are the consequences of majoritarian/plurality electoral systems for the representation of women and ethnic minorities, and why do these effects occur?
Required readings:	<p>Pippa Norris. 2008. <i>Driving Democracy</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 5, at www.pippanorris.com under 'Books'.</p> <p>Haerpfer et al <i>Democratization</i> Chapter 15 pp219-233</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Benoit, Kenneth. 2007. 'Electoral Laws as Political Consequences: Explaining the Origins and Change of Electoral Institutions.' <i>Annual Review of Political Science</i> 10: 363-90.</p> <p>Birch, Sarah et al. Ed. 2002. <i>Embodying Democracy: Electoral System Design in Post-Communist Europe</i>. New York: Palgrave.</p> <p>Birch, Sarah. 2002. <i>Electoral systems and Political Transformation in Post-Communist Europe</i>. New York: Palgrave.</p> <p>Colomer, Joseph M.. 2004. <i>Handbook of Electoral System Choice</i>. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.</p> <p>Cox, Gary. 1997. <i>Making Votes Count</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Katz, Richard S. 1997. <i>Democracy and Elections</i>. New York: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Lijphart, Arend. 1994. <i>Electoral Systems and Party Systems: A Study of Twenty-Seven Democracies, 1945-1990</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Lijphart, Arend. 1997. 'Unequal participation: democracies unresolved dilemma.' <i>American Political Science Review</i>. 91:1-14.</p> <p>Norris, Pippa. 2004. <i>Electoral Engineering</i>. Cambridge University Press. Online at www.pippanorris.com</p> <p>Pérez-Liñán, Aníbal. 2001. 'Neo-institutional accounts of voter turnout: moving beyond industrial democracies.' <i>Electoral Studies</i>. 20(2): 281-297.</p> <p>Powell, Jr, G. Bingham. 2000. <i>Elections as Instruments of Democracy</i>. Yale University Press.</p>

	<p>Reilly, Ben, and Andrew Reynolds. 1998. <i>Electoral Systems and Conflict in Divided Societies</i>. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.</p> <p>Reilly, Ben. 2001. <i>Democracy in Divided Societies: Electoral Engineering for Conflict Management</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Shugart, Matthew and Martin Wattenberg. 2001. <i>Mixed-Member Electoral Systems</i>. New York: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Sisk, Timothy and Andrew Reynolds. Eds. 1998. <i>Elections and Conflict Management in Africa</i>. US Institute of Peace.</p> <p>Snyder, Jack. 2000. <i>From Voting to Violence: Democratization and Nationalist Conflict</i>. New York: W.W. Norton.</p> <p>Taagepera, Rein and Matthew Shugart. 1989. <i>Seats and Votes: The Effects and Determinants of Electoral Systems</i>. Yale University Press.</p>
Online resources:	<p>Reynolds, Andrew, Ben Reilly and Andrew Ellis. 2005. <i>The International IDEA Handbook of Electoral System Design</i>. 2nd ed. Stockholm: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance.</p> <p>ACE Electoral Knowledge Network</p> <p>Pintor, Rafael Lopez and Maria Gratschew. <i>Voter Turnout Since 1945: A Global Report</i>. Stockholm, International IDEA.</p> <p>International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)</p>
Class: 15	Guest lecture: Larry Diamond Strategies and options for strengthening democratic governance
Date:	Wed 28 Oct
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Which strategies are most common and which most effective for multilateral agencies seeking to strengthen democratic governance: external pressures ('sticks') such as publishing ranked indices, international observer missions, and annual reports (TI, Amnesty International, OSCE); external incentives through conditionality criteria ('carrots') (eg EU membership, MCA, Community of Democracies); or long-term capacity building with local stakeholders for national ownership (eg UNDP)?
Required readings:	<p>Burnell, Peter. Ed. 2007. <i>Evaluating Democracy Support: Methods and Experiences</i>. Stockholm: International IDEA. Chapter 1-3. (Overview, USAID, and SIDA.)</p> <p>Bollen Kenneth, Pamela Paxton and Rumi Morishima. 2005. <i>Assessing international evaluations - an example from USAID's democracy and governance program</i>. ' <i>American Journal of Evaluation</i> 26(2): 189-203.</p> <p>Haerpfer et al <i>Democratization</i> Chapter6 pp74-91.</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Burnell, Peter. Ed. 2000. <i>Democracy Assistance: International Cooperation for Democratization</i>. London: Frank Cass.</p> <p>Carothers, Thomas 2000. <i>Aiding Democracy Abroad</i>. Washington DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.</p> <p>Carothers, Thomas. 2004. <i>Critical Mission: Essays on Democracy Promotion</i>. Washington DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.</p> <p>Collier, Paul. 2007. <i>The Bottom Billion: Why the Poorest Countries are failing and what can be</i></p>

	<p><i>done about it?</i> Oxford: Oxford University Press. Ch 5.</p> <p>Diamond, Larry and Marc F. Plattner. 2008. <i>How People View Democracy</i>. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.</p> <p>Diamond, Larry J., Juan J. Linz, and Seymour M. Lipset. 1995. <i>Politics in Developing Countries: Comparing Experiences With Democracy</i>, 2nd ed. ed. Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers.</p> <p>Diamond, Larry J., Marc F. Plattner, and Yun-han T. H. Chu. 1997. <i>Consolidating the Third Wave Democracies</i>. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.</p> <p>Diamond, Larry. 1994. <i>Political Culture & Democracy in Developing Countries</i>. Boulder: Lynne Rienner.</p> <p>Diamond, Larry. 1996. 'Is the third wave over?' <i>Journal of Democracy</i>, 7(3): 20-27.</p> <p>Diamond, Larry. 2008. <i>The Spirit of Democracy: The Struggle to Build Free Societies throughout the World</i>. New York: Times Books.</p> <p>Easterly, William. 2006. <i>The White Man's Burden</i>. New York: Penguin. Chapter 5.</p> <p>Finkel, Steven E., Anibal Perez-Linan, and Mitchell A. Seligson with Dinorah Azpuru. 2005. <i>Effects of U.S. Foreign Assistance on Democracy Building: Results from a cross-national quantitative study</i>. Washington DC: USAID.</p> <p>Goldsmith, Arthur A. 2007. 'Is governance reform a catalyst for development?' <i>Governance</i> 20 (2): 165-186.</p> <p>Guilhot, Nicolas. 2005. <i>The Democracy Makers: Human Rights and International Order</i>. New York: Colombia University Press.</p> <p>Knack, Stephen. 2004. 'Does foreign aid promote democracy?' <i>International Studies Quarterly</i> 48 (1): 251-266.</p> <p>Manor, James. 2007. <i>Aid that Works: Successful Development in Fragile States</i>. Washington DC: The World Bank.</p> <p>Muravchik, Joshua. 1992. <i>Exporting Democracy</i>. Washington DC: AEI Press.</p> <p>Piccone, Ted and Richard Youngs. Eds. 2006. <i>Strategies for Democratic Change: Assessing the Global Response</i>.</p> <p>Rapley, John. 2007. <i>Understanding Development: Theory and Practice in the Third World</i>. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.</p>
Online resources:	<p>Examples of bilateral donor strategies and program interventions</p> <p>UK Department of International Development (Dfid) White Paper <i>Making Governance Work for the Poor</i></p> <p>Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) <i>Office for Democratic Governance</i></p> <p><i>US National Endowment for Democracy</i></p> <p><i>SNV – Netherlands Development Organisation</i></p>
Class: 16	Strengthening representation: parliaments, parties, and women's empowerment: the Inter-parliamentary Union
Date:	Mon 2 Nov

Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why have quotas for women spread so rapidly in many countries worldwide and what are the consequences of their adoption? • What are the primary barriers to achieving gender parity in elected office? • What are the main reforms available for strengthening legislatures to counterbalance the power of the executive?
Required readings:	<p>Pippa Norris. 2004. <i>Electoral Engineering</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 8, at www.pippanorris.com under 'Books'.</p> <p>Caul, Miki. 2002. <u>Political parties and the adoption of candidate gender quotas: A cross-national analysis</u> <i>Journal Of Politics</i> 63 (4): 1214-1229.</p> <p>Krook, Mona L. 2007. <u>Candidate gender quotas: A framework for analysis</u> <i>European Journal Of Political Research</i> 46 (3): 367-394.</p> <p>Haerper et al <i>Democratization</i> Chapter 10 pp145-157</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Caraway, Teri L. 2004. 'Inclusion and democratization: Class, gender, race, and the extension of suffrage.' <i>Comparative Politics</i> 36 (4): 443-460.</p> <p>Dahlerup, Drude. Ed. 2006. <i>Women, Quotas and Politics</i>. London: Routledge</p> <p>Dalton, Russell, and Martin P. Wattenberg. Ed. 2000. <i>Parties without Partisans: Political Change in Advanced Industrial Democracies</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Diamond, Larry and Richard Gunther. 2001. <i>Political Parties and Democracy</i>. Johns Hopkins Press.</p> <p>Gunther, Richard, Jose Ramon Montero and Joan J. Linz. 2002. <i>Political Parties: Old Concepts and New Challenges</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Inglehart, Ronald and Pippa Norris. 2003. <i>Rising Tide</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Karram, Azza. 2005. <u>Women in Parliament: Beyond Numbers. A Revised Edition</u>. IDEA: Stockholm.</p> <p>Lane Kenworthy and Melissa Malami. 1999. 'Gender Inequality in Political Representation: A Worldwide Comparative Analysis.' <i>Social Forces</i> 78(1): 235-269.</p> <p>Mair, Peter. 2001. 'Party membership in twenty European democracies 1980-2000.' <i>Party Politics</i>. 7(1): 5-22.</p> <p>Paxton, Pamela. 2000. 'Women's suffrage in the measurement of democracy: Problems of operationalization.' <i>Studies in Comparative International Development</i> 35 (3): 92-111.</p> <p>Reynolds, Andrew. 1999. 'Women in the Legislatures and Executives of the World: Knocking at the Highest Glass Ceiling.' <i>World Politics</i> 51(4): 547-572.</p> <p>Webb, Paul, David Farrell, and Ian Holliday. Eds. 2006. <i>Political parties in advanced industrial democracies</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p>
Online resources:	<p>Inter-parliamentary Union</p> <p>National Democratic Institute</p> <p>Quotas Project</p>
Class: 17	Building the capable state: public administration reform, decentralization and local governance, and anti-corruption: Transparency International

Date:	Wed 4 Nov
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the pros and cons of the methodology employed in TI's corruption perception index? • Does decentralization strengthen or weaken good governance? • What are the practical policy recommendations that you would draw from World Bank Diagnostic Tools for strengthening public sector management and governance decentralization?
Required readings:	<p>Norris, Pippa. 2008. <i>Driving Democracy</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 7, at www.pippanorris.com under 'Books'.</p> <p>Treisman, Daniel. 2007. 'What have we learned about the causes of corruption from ten years of cross-national empirical research?' <i>Annual Review Of Political Science</i> 10: 211-244 2007.</p> <p>Devas N and S. Delay. 2006. 'Local democracy and the challenges of decentralising the state: An international perspective' <i>Local Government Studies</i> 32 (5): 677-695.</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Bird, Richard M. and François Vaillancourt. Eds. 1999. <i>Fiscal Decentralization in Developing Countries</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Della Porta, Donnatella and Yves Meny. 1996. <i>Democracy and Corruption in Europe</i>. New York: Pinter.</p> <p>Della Porta, Donnatella. 1999. <i>Corrupt Exchanges</i>. New York: Aldine de Gruyter.</p> <p>Denters, Bas and Lawrence Rose (Editors). 2005. <i>Comparing Local Governance: Trends and Developments</i>. London: Palgrave/Macmillan.</p> <p>De Vries, Michiel S. 2000. 'The rise and fall of decentralization: a comparative analysis of arguments and practices in European Countries.' <i>European Journal of Political Research</i> 38, 193–224.</p> <p>Doig, Alan. 2000. <i>Corruption and Democratization</i>. London: Frank Cass.</p> <p>Ehtisham, Ahmad (Editor). 2002. <i>Fiscal Decentralization</i>. London: Routledge</p> <p>Geering, John and Strom C. Thacker. 2004. 'Political institutions and corruption: The role of unitarism and parliamentarism.' <i>British Journal of Political Science</i> 34: 295-330.</p> <p>Griffiths, Ann L. Ed. 2005. <i>Handbook of Federal Countries, 2005</i>. Montreal: Forum of Federations/McGill University Press.</p> <p>Grindle, Merilee. 2007. <i>Going Local: Decentralization, Democratization, and the Promise of Good Governance</i>.</p> <p>Heidenheimer, Arnold. Ed. 2002. <i>Political Corruption: Concepts and Contexts</i>. New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers.</p> <p>Manor, James. 1999. <i>The Political Economy of Democratic Decentralization</i>. Washington, DC: The World Bank.</p> <p>Rodden, Jonathan. 2004. 'Comparative federalism and decentralization: On meaning and measurement.' <i>Comparative Politics</i> 36 (4): 481.</p> <p>Rose-Ackerman, Susan. 1999. <i>Corruption and Government: Causes, Consequences and Reform</i>. Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Treisman, Daniel. 2007. <i>The Architecture of Government: Rethinking Political Decentralization</i>.</p>

	New York: Cambridge University Press. Wibbels, Erik. 2005. <i>Federalism and the Market: Intergovernmental Conflict and Economic Reform in the Developing World</i> . New York: Cambridge University Press
Online resources:	Transparency International
Class: 18	Civil society, social capital, and the news media: the Open Society Institute
Date:	Mon 9 Nov
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does social capital, including dense social networks and rich reservoirs of social trust, help to explain why some democratic governments succeed while others fail? • What should be the roles of the news media in governance and development? • Does social trust matter for democratic governance? Explain why and why not. • Compare and contrast any two developing nations to evaluate whether the central claims in Putnam's theory of social capital hold in cross-cultural perspective?
Required readings:	<p>Tusalem, Rollin F. 2007. 'A boon or a bane? The role of civil society in third- and fourth-wave democracies.' <i>International Political Science Review</i> 28 (3): 361-386.</p> <p>Pippa Norris. 2008. <i>Driving Democracy</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 8, at www.pippanorris.com under 'Books'.</p> <p>Haerpfer et al <i>Democratization</i> Chapter 12 pp172-185 and 16 pp234-248</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Ackerman, John M. and Irma E. Sandoval-Ballesteros. 2006. 'The Global Explosion of Freedom of Information Laws.' <i>Administrative Law Review</i>. 58(1): 85-130.</p> <p>Albrow, Martin, Helmut Anheier, Marlies Glasius, Monroe Price and Mary Kaldor (Eds.) 2008. <i>Global Civil Society 2007/8: Communicative Power and Democracy</i>. London: Sage.</p> <p>Banisar, David. 4 July 2006. Freedom of Information Around the World 2006: A Global Survey of Access to Government Records Laws</p> <p>Besley, T. and R. Burgess. 2002. The political economy of government responsiveness: Theory and evidence from India <i>Quarterly Journal Of Economics</i> 117 (4): 1415-1451.</p> <p>Brunetti, A. and B. Weder. 2003. 'A free press is bad news for corruption.' <i>Journal of Public Economics</i> 87 (7-8): 1801-1824.</p> <p>Chowdhury, S.K.. 2004. 'The effect of democracy and press freedom on corruption: an empirical test.' <i>Economics Letters</i> 85 (1): 93-101;</p> <p>Curtis, J.E, E.G. Grabb and D.E. Baer. 1992. 'Voluntary association membership in 15 countries – a comparative analysis.' <i>American Sociological Review</i>. 57(2): 139-152.</p> <p>Dasgupta, Partha and Ismail Serageldin. Eds. 2000. <i>Social Capital: A Multifaceted Perspective</i>. The World Bank: Washington DC.</p> <p>Djankov, Simeon, Caralee McLiesh, Tatiana Nenova and Andrei Shleifer. 2003. 'Who Owns The Media?' <i>Journal of Law and Economics</i>, 46(2): 341-382.</p> <p>Esser Frank, and Barbara Pfetsch. Eds. 2004. <i>Comparing Political Communication: Theories, Cases, and Challenges</i>. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Foley, Michael and Bob Edwards. 1998. 'Beyond Tocqueville: Civil Society and Social Capital in</p>

Comparative Perspective.' *American Behavioral Scientist*. 42(1): 5-20.

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Hyden, Goran , Michael Leslie and Folu F. Ogundimu. Eds. 2002. *Media and Democracy in Africa*. Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet.

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Islam, Roumeen. Ed. 2002. *The Right to Tell: The Role of Mass Media in Economic Development*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

János Kornai, Bo Rothstein, and Susan Rose-Ackerman. Eds. 2004. *Creating Social Trust in Post-Socialist Transitions*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Kalathil, Shanthi and Taylor C. Boas. 2001. *The Internet and State Control in Authoritarian Regimes: China, Cuba and the Counterrevolution*. Global Policy Program No 21 Washington DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Keck, Margaret E. and Kathryn Sikkink, 1998. *Activists beyond Borders - Advocacy Networks in International Politics*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.

Krishna A. 2007. '[How does social capital grow? A seven-year study of villages in India.](#)' *Journal of Politics* 69 (4): 941-956.

Norris, Pippa. 2001. *Digital Divide*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Norris, Pippa. 2002. *Democratic Phoenix*. Cambridge University Press. Chapter 8.

Norris, Pippa. Ed. 2009. [*The Roles of the News Media in the Governance Reform Agenda*](#). Washington DC: The World Bank.

Ottaway, Marina and Thomas Carothers. Eds.2000. *Funding Virtue: Civil Society Aid and Democracy Promotion*. DC: Brookings Institution.

Paxton Pamela. 2002. 'Social capital and democracy: An interdependent relationship.' *American Sociological Review*. 67 (2): 254-277.

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Putnam, Robert. Ed. 2002. *Democracy in Flux*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Roberts, Alasdair. 2006. *Blacked Out: Government Secrecy in the Information Age*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Rose, Richard and Doh C. Shin. 2001. 'Democratization backwards: The problem of third-wave democracies.' *British Journal Of Political Science* 31: 331-354 Part 2, APR 2001

Schneider G, T. Plumper, and S. Baumann. 2000. 'Bringing Putnam to the European regions - On the relevance of social capital for economic growth.' *European Urban And Regional Studies*. 7 (4): 307-317.

Schofer E. and M. Fourcade-Gourinchas. 2001. 'The structural contexts of civic engagement:

	<p>Voluntary association membership in comparative perspective.' <i>American Sociological Review</i>. 66 (6): 806-828.</p> <p>Svendsen, Gunnar Lind Haase and Gert Tinggaard Svendsen. 2004. <i>The Creation and Destruction of Social Capital: Entrepreneurship, Cooperative Movements, and Institutions</i>. Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.</p> <p>Van Deth, Jan Willem. Ed. 1997. <i>Private Groups and Public Life: Social Participation, Voluntary Associations and Political Involvement in Representative Democracies</i>. London: Routledge.</p> <p>Van Deth, Jan.W. Ed. 1999. <i>Social Capital and European Democracy</i>. New York: Routledge</p> <p>Varshney, Artosh. 2001. 'Ethnic conflict and civil society - India and beyond.' <i>World Politics</i> 53 (3): 362+.</p> <p>Voltmer, Katrin. Ed. 2006. <i>Mass media and political communication in new democracies</i>. London: Routledge</p>
Online resources:	<p>World Bank Social Capital for Development</p> <p>Open Society Institute</p> <p>Amnesty International</p> <p>Committee to Protect Journalists</p> <p>Freedom House. Freedom of the Press.</p> <p>Index on Censorship</p> <p>International Federation of Journalists</p>
Class: 19	Human rights, justice, and rule of law: Amnesty International
Date:	Mon 16 Nov
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How far should international human rights organizations focus on defending economic, social and cultural rights? Examine the arguments for and against. • What does a rights-based approach to development entail and what are its advantages and disadvantages compared with alternative approaches favoring development?
Required readings:	<p>Nelson, Paul and Ellen Dorsey. 2007. 'New rights advocacy in a global public domain.' <i>European Journal of International Relations</i> 13 (2): 187-216 JUN 2007</p> <p>Sengupta A. 2000. 'Realizing the right to development.' <i>Development and Change</i> 31 (3): 553-578 JUN 2000</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Cingranelli, David L. and Thomas E. Pasquarello. 1985. 'Human rights practices and the distribution of U.S. foreign aid to Latin America.' <i>American Journal of Political Science</i> 29 (3): 539-563.</p> <p>Hamm B.I. 2001. 'A human rights approach to development.' <i>Human Rights Quarterly</i> 23 : 1005.</p> <p>Hopgood, Stephen. 2006. <i>Keepers of the Flame: Understanding Amnesty International</i>. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.</p> <p>Landman, Todd. 2004. 'Measuring human rights: Principle, practice, and policy.' <i>Human Rights Quarterly</i> 26 (4): 906-931.</p> <p>O'Donnell, Guillermo. 2001. 'Democracy, Law, and Comparative Politics.' <i>Studies in Comparative</i></p>

	<p><i>International Development</i> 36 (1):7-26.</p> <p>O'Donnell, Guillermo. 2004. 'Why the Rule of Law Matters.' <i>Journal of Democracy</i> 15 (4):32-46.</p> <p>Rose, Jonathan. 2004. The Rule of Law in the Western World: An Overview. <i>Journal of Social Philosophy</i> 35 (4):457-470.</p> <p>Roth, Kenneth. 2004. 'Defending economic, social and cultural rights: Practical issues faced by an international human rights organization.' <i>Human Rights Quarterly</i> 26 (1): 63-73.</p> <p>Rubenstein L.S. 2004. 'How international human rights organizations can advance economic, social, and cultural rights: A response to Kenneth Roth.' <i>Human Rights Quarterly</i> 26 (4): 845-865.</p> <p>UN. 1948. <u>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</u></p> <p>Weingast, Barry. 1997. The Political Foundations of Democracy and the Rule of Law. <i>American Political Science Review</i> 91 (2):245-263.</p>
Online resources:	<p><u>Amnesty International</u></p> <p><u>Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Data Project.</u></p> <p><u>Human Rights Watch</u></p>
SECTION IV	Case-studies and evaluation
Class: 20	Identifying your client's strategic priorities and capacities
Date:	Wed 18 Nov
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can you best prioritize the most effective policy recommendations for strengthening democratic governance?
Required readings:	<p>Burnell, Peter. Ed. 2007. <i>Evaluating Democracy Support: Methods and Experiences</i>. Stockholm: International IDEA. Chapter 1-3. (Overview, USAID, and SIDA.)</p> <p>Haerper et al <i>Democratization Pick ONE regional overview to discuss from Chapter 18-23</i></p>
Class: 21	Report presentations: Policy recommendations for strengthening democratic governance.
Date:	Monday 23 Nov
Discussion topics:	Class workgroup presentations
Class: 22	Report presentations: Policy recommendations for strengthening democratic governance.
Date:	Wed 25 Nov
Discussion topics:	Class workgroup presentations
Class 23	Conclusions: Lessons for effective development
Date:	Mon 30 Nov
	Wrap up and evaluation