



STM-103

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND DEMOCRATIZATION

Pippa Norris

Spring 2008

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Contact Details:

Class time: Mondays and Wednesdays 1.10 to 2.30pm
 Class place: Land Hall
 Shopping: Monday 28th January 2008
 First class: Wednesday 30 Jan 2008
 Last class: Wednesday 30 April 2008
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 Assessment: Course assignments, no exam

Course Synopsis:*Aims and objectives of STM103:*

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. A shared class dataset is 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 bilateral donor agency, employed by a national or regional NGO or reform think tank, working for 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 government 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.

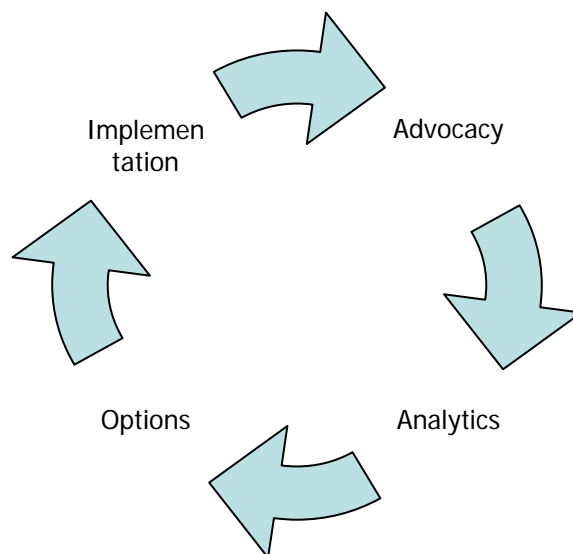
The structure and organization of the course

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.

Part III (policy options) considers the underlying institutional reforms available for strengthening democratic governance and selects one of the 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:

Class	Date	Topic	Due dates (i)
Part I: Advocacy: the idea of human development			
1	Wed 30 Jan	Introduction: Democratic governance and development	
2	Mon 4 th Feb	The role of the UN, regional organizations and bilateral donors	
3	Wed 6 th Feb	Impact upon economic growth and social welfare	
4	Mon 11 th Feb	Impact upon peace, conflict and terrorism	
Part II: Analytics: Diagnostics, benchmarks and indicators			
5	Wed 13 th Feb	Measuring democracy: Freedom House, Przeworski/Cheibub, and Polity IV	
6	Wed 20 th Feb	Cultural indicators and democratic audits: WVS	
7	Mon 25 th Feb	Measuring good governance: Kaufmann-Kray	
8	Wed 27 th Feb	Introduction to the shared CS-TS class datasets (Lab session)	
9	Mon 3 rd Mar	Utilizing the shared CS-TS class datasets (Lab session)	
Part III: Options: reform strategies and agencies			
10	Wed 5 th Mar	Strategies and options for strengthening democratic governance	#1
11	Mon 10 th Mar	Constitution-building: International IDEA	Speaker
12	Wed 12 th Mar	Elections: ACE and IFES	Speaker
13	Mon 17 th Mar	Strengthening parliaments, parties, and women's empowerment: the Inter-parliamentary Union	Speaker
14	Wed 19 th Mar	Building the state: public administration reform, local governance, and anti-corruption: Transparency International	
15	Wed 2 nd Apr	Civil society, social capital, and NGOs: the Open Society Institute and CIVICUS	
16	Mon 7 th Apr	Media Freedom: Committee to Protect Journalists	
17	Wed 9 th Apr	Human rights, justice, and rule of law: Amnesty International	# 2
Part IV: Evaluation: Comparing bottom up cases			
18	Mon 14 th Apr	a) Liberia and Sierra Leone or b) Mali and Benin	# 3
19	Wed 16 th Apr	c) Nepal and Bhutan or d) Pakistan and Bangladesh	# 3
20	Mon 21 st Apr	e) Venezuela and Chile or f) Colombia and Bolivia	# 3
21	Wed 23 rd Apr	g) Russia and Belarus or h) Hungary and Bulgaria	# 3
22	Mon 28 th Apr	i) Iraq and Afghanistan or j) Morocco and Egypt	# 3
Conclusions			
23	Wed 30 th Apr	Conclusion & key lessons for development success	

Note university holidays: No class will be held on President's Day (M 18 Feb), during spring break (23-30th March) or due to a conflict schedule on Mon 31st Mar (i) Assignments are due to be handed in *at the start of the class* on these dates. Occasional guest speakers will be added to the schedule.

Assignments and evaluation:

Participants are expected to keep up with the required readings and to attend classes every Monday and Wednesday.

The shared class dataset is 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.

Assignment 1: Challenges of democratic governance facing a world region (25%)

The first assignment involves becoming familiar with using the most common indices and cross-sectional and time-series datasets available to compare and evaluate the quality of democratic governance. You are asked to use selected indicators to write a professional report assessing and comparing the problems of democratic governance reform in one world region (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 in order to identify the most pressing problems of democratic governance in the region, to prioritize their work with countries. Your report will also be read and critiqued by representatives from governments and national stake-holders in the region so it needs to be carefully written and supported by direct evidence derived from the available datasets and from citations to existing research. It has a professional readership so the presentation of effective graphs and figures are essential to summarize data, with more technical details confined to a technical appendix, and it should NOT be written as a personal essay or as an academic paper. Your first report will also be the basis for subsequent assignments.

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 shared class dataset provides 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/Kray 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
 - Contents page
- II. Brief summary of the methodology and indicators used in the report, as well as the reasons for the selection and any caveats
- III. Synopsis focusing on the primary challenges facing the region under each of the following topics:
 - The socioeconomic context (demographics, development and economic indicators)

- Trends and contemporary comparisons of regime types
 - Summary of the types of executive and legislatures in the region
 - The role and types of elections and party systems in the region
 - The type of judiciary and the role of the courts in the region
 - The local and regional structure of governance in the region
 - The state of civil society and the role/structure of the news media
- IV. Conclusions and implications.
- V. Technical appendix (including longer tables, larger graphs/figures, definition of indicators and sources, and any multivariate analysis tables, if used.)
- VI. 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 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: Evaluating program effectiveness of development agencies(25%)

Following the Paris Declaration, one of the key concerns of the international community has been aid effectiveness, in particular learning what works for development and demonstrating the positive impact of interventions, to 'scale up' programs.

In this context, how could we assess the range of alternative program options used by different development agencies to strengthen democratic governance? How could we evaluate the effectiveness of commonly used policy options to share knowledge and information about 'best practices'?

Select **one** of the organizations listed in the syllabus from classes 10-17. Focusing on the issue of democratic governance, you are asked to describe the agencies' overall mission, goals, and organizational resources, their strategies and activities for working on issues of democratic governance, and their programs, projects and budget on this area of work. Overall, how effective is the organization in meeting its objectives and goals concerning democratic governance? The report should draw upon the recommended readings and research literature on the selected topic listed in the syllabus, as well as upon the specific organization's website and publications. Your report is designed to be read by international agencies, multilateral organizations, and bilateral donors, as well as by internal representatives from the organization, so it should NOT be written as a personal essay or as an academic paper. Your report should be structured with subheadings to cover the following topics:

- I. The executive summary of the major findings and plan of your report;
- II. Summary of the selected organization's overall mission, goals, and organizational resources;
- III. Description of the selected organization's strategies and activities on the topic listed in the syllabus (eg elections for IFES, anti-corruption for TI, human rights for Amnesty International);
- IV. Assessments of the organization's effectiveness in reaching its stated goals;
- V. Conclusions and implications;
- VI. Technical appendix (including longer tables, larger graphs/figures, definition of indicators and sources, and any multivariate analysis tables, if used.)
- VII. 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 are encouraged to work collaboratively with others in the class, but each student should submit his or her own report 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: Policy analysis recommendations for the UNDP (35%)

The aim of the final report is to build upon the two previous assignments by applying general insights and drilling down to specific cases and detailed programs. You are asked to develop an integrated set of policy recommendations designed to strengthen the work of the UNDP Democratic Governance practice. The recommendations should focus on strengthening democratic governance in two selected countries within the region you picked for the first assignment. The countries can be selected from one of the following paired sets:

Africa

- a) Liberia and Sierra Leone, or
- b) Mali and Benin

Asia

- c) Nepal and Bhutan, or
- d) Pakistan and Bangladesh

Latin America

- e) Venezuela and Chile, or
- f) Colombia and Bolivia

Central and Eastern Europe

- g) Russia and Belarus, or
- h) Bulgaria and Hungary

Middle East

- i) Iraq and Afghanistan, or
- j) 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 facing democratic governance in each 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 need to work collaboratively with others for the class presentations given in the final section 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 (15%)

Lastly, everyone will be expected to participate in class, including in brief class exercises. Sessions will involve discussing the readings, group exercises, report presentations, case studies, and debates about controversial issues. Overall half of the class participation grade will depend upon the oral presentations of your final report, made successively in weeks 18-22.

Detailed schedule, readings and topics

Class: 1	Class 1 <i>Introduction: Democratic Governance and Development</i>
Date:	Wed 30 January
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? What are the most important normative values at the heart of the concept of human development?
Required readings:	<p>Millennium Declaration. 2000. <i>General Assembly Resolution 55/2</i>. New York: United Nations. http://www.un.org/millennium/declaration/ares552e.htm</p> <p>United Nations. 2007. <i>The Millennium Development Goals Report 2007</i>. New York: UN. http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/</p>
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 www.un.org/summit2005/documents.html
SECTION I	ADVOCACY
Class: 2	The role of the UN, regional organizations and bilateral donors
Date:	Monday 4 th February
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? Why have the issues of democratic governance risen on the agenda of the international development community, regional organizations, NGOs, and bilateral donor agencies?
Required readings:	Youngs, Richard. 2006. <i>Survey of European Democracy Promotion Policies 2000-2006</i> . Madrid: FRIDE. http://www.fride.org/publication/132/survey-of-european-democracy-promotion-policies-2000-2006
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Barnett, Michael and Martha Finnemore. 2004. <i>Rules for the World: International Organizations in Global Politics</i>. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.</p> <p>Caplan, Richard D. 2005. <i>International governance of war-torn territories: rule and 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></p>

	<p>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. <i>Strategies for Democratic Change: Assessing the Global Response</i>. http://www.fride.org/publication/250/strategies-for-democratic-change-assessing-the-global-response</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>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>UNDP Democratic Governance www.undp.org/governance</p> <p>World Bank Public Sector governance http://go.worldbank.org/J8RR3IVL30</p> <p>OECD DAC Development Cooperation Network on Governance www.oecd.org/dac/governance</p> <p>European Commission DG for Development http://ec.europa.eu/development/index_en.cfm</p>
Class: 3	Impact of democratic governance upon economic growth and social welfare
Date:	Wednesday 6 th February
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain and assess Przeworski's claims about the relationship between democracy and economic growth. Does their theory continue to hold for the era since the early-1990? • Does democracy improve social welfare for the poor in developing societies? Why or why not?
Required readings:	<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>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>Ross, Michael. 2006. 'Is democracy good for the poor?' <i>American Journal of Political Science</i> 50(4): 860-874.</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>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>

- Birdsall Nancy, Dani Rodrik and Arvind Subramanian. 2005. 'How to help poor countries.' *Foreign Affairs* 84 (4): 136-152.
- Bratton, Michael and Nicholas van de Walle. 1997. *Democratic Experiments in Africa*. Cambridge University Press.
- Brown, D.S. 1999. 'Reading, writing, and regime type: Democracy's impact on primary school enrollment.' *Political Research Quarterly* 52 (4): 681-707.
- Brown, D.S. 1999. 'Democracy and social spending in Latin America, 1980-92.' *American Political Science Review* 93: 779
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- Feng, Yi. 2003. *Democracy, Governance and Economic Growth: Theory and Evidence*. Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press.
- Glaeser Edward L., R. La Porta, F. Lopez-de-Silanes, A. Shleifer. 2004. 'Do institutions cause growth?' *Journal Of Economic Growth* 9 (3): 271-303 SEP 2004
- 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.
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- 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-i-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.
- Przeworski, Adam. 1991. *Democracy and the Market: Political and Economic Reforms in Eastern Europe and Latin America* Cambridge University Press.
- Przeworski, Adam. 2004. 'Institutions Matter?' *Government and Opposition* 39 (4): 527-540.
- Rigobon, R. and Dani Rodrik. 2005. 'Rule of law, democracy, openness, and income - Estimating the interrelationships.' *Economics of Transition* 13 (3): 533-564.
- Rueschemeyer, Dietrich et al. 1992. *Capitalist Development and Democracy*. University of Chicago Press.
- Siegle, Joseph T., Michael Weinstein and Morton Halperin. 2004. 'Why democracies excel.' *Foreign Affairs*

	83(5):57-72. Stasavage, D. 2005. 'Democracy and education spending in Africa.' <i>American Journal of Political Science</i> 49 (2): 343-358. Stroup, Michael D. 2006. 'Economic freedom, democracy, and the quality of life.' <i>World Development</i> 35(1): 52-66.
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:	Monday 11 th February
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does democratic governance bring a 'peace dividend'? • 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:	Norris, Pippa. 2008. <i>Driving Democracy</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Ch 5. @ www.pippanorris.com Mansfield, Edward D. and Jack Snyder. 1995. ' Democratization and the Danger Of War. ' <i>International Security</i> 20 (1): 5-38.
Recommended supplementary readings:	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 Carothers, Thomas. 2003. 'Promoting democracy and fighting terror.' <i>Foreign Affairs</i> 82(1): 84-97. Collier, Paul and Nicholas Sambanis. Eds. 2005. <i>Understanding Civil War</i> . Washington DC: World Bank. Dobbins, James et al. 2005. <i>The UN's Role in Nation-building</i> . Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation. Doyle, Michael and Nicholas Sambanis. 2006. <i>Making War and Building Peace: UN Peace Operations</i> . Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press. Eubank, William Lee and Leonard Weinberg. 2001. 'Terrorism and democracy: Perpetrators and victims.' <i>Terrorism and Political Violence</i> 13(1): 108-118 Jeong, Ho-Won. 2005. <i>Peace-building in Post-conflict Societies</i> . Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner. 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. Li, Q. 2005. 'Does democracy promote or reduce transnational terrorist incidents?' <i>Journal of Conflict Resolution</i> 49(2): 278-297. Mansfield, Edward D. and Jack Snyder. 2007. <i>Electing to Fight: Why Emerging Democracies go to War</i> . Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. Paris, Roland. 2004. <i>At War's End: Building Peace after Civil Conflict</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 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. Snyder, Jack. 2000. <i>From Voting to Violence: Democratization and Nationalist Conflict</i> . New York: W.W. Norton
Online resources:	Uppsala Department of Peace and Conflict Research. http://www.pcr.uu.se/ (datasets under 'research') Correlates of War (COW) http://www.correlatesofwar.org/ University of Maryland: Peace and Conflict http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/pc/
SECTION II	ANALYTICS
Class: 5	Measuring democracy: Freedom House, Przeworski/Cheibub, Polity IV
Date:	Wednesday 13 th February
Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What criteria should be used to evaluate minimalist and maximalist measures of democracy?

topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How far are the Freedom House measures of democracy reliable, comprehensive, and accurate? How would you improve the Index? • What are the advantages and disadvantages of the Przeworski et al. dichotomous measure of regime types for comparing the process of democratization? • How would you assess the strengths and weaknesses of the Freedom House, Przeworski/Cheibub and Polity IV indices
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>Elkins, Zachary. 2000. 'Gradations of democracy? Empirical tests of alternative conceptualizations.' <i>American Journal Of Political Science</i> 44 (2): 293-300.</p> <p>David Collier 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>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>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>Marshall, Monty G. and Keith Jagers. 2002. <i>Polity IV Project: Political Regime Characteristics and Transitions, 1800-2002: Dataset Users' Manual</i>. Maryland: University of Maryland. http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/polity/</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>Vanhanen, Tatu. 2000. 'A new dataset for measuring democracy, 1810-1998.' <i>Journal of Peace Research</i> 37 (2): 251-265</p>
Online resources:	<p>UNDP. 2007. <i>Governance Indicators: A Users' Guide (2nd Edition)</i> Oslo: UNDP. http://www.undp.org/oslocentre/flagship/governance_indicators_project.html</p> <p>Quality of Governance dataset http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/</p> <p>Freedom House '<i>Freedom in the World</i>' Read especially 'Essay' and 'Tables' and <i>Freedom in the World</i>, 'Methodology'. www.freedomhouse.org (latest year available)</p>
Class: 6	Cultural indicators and democratic audits:
Date:	Wed 20 th February
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</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>Beetham, David. 2001. <i>International IDEA Handbook of Democracy Assessment</i>. NY: Kluwer.</p> <p>Inglehart, Ronald and Christopher Welzel. 2003. 'Political culture and democracy - Analyzing cross-level linkages.'</p>

	<p><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, Basañez, 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>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>International IDEA. <i>State of Democracy Project</i>. (Read the overview and the reports for any two countries prior to class) http://www.idea.int/ideas_work/14_political_state.htm</p> <p>World Values Study 1981-2005 http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/</p> <p>Global barometers http://www.globalbarometer.net/</p> <p>Pew Global Surveys http://pewglobal.org/</p> <p>Gallup International Voice of the People www.voice-of-the-people.net/</p> <p>Wolfgang Donsbach and Michael Traugott's (2008) <i>The SAGE Handbook of Public Opinion Research</i>. List of resources. http://www.gesis.org/en/data_service/eurobarometer/handbook/index.htm</p>
Class: 7	Measuring good governance: Kaufmann-Kray
Date:	Monday 25 th February
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are advantages and limitations of using Kaufmann-Kray's indicators of good governance? • Are the Kaufmann-Kray indicators reliable, comprehensive, and valid? • What are the major changes in 'good governance' as indicated by the Kaufmann-Kray dataset from 1996 to date? • How would you explain the challenges to good governance in Sub-Saharan Africa, as documented by the Kaufmann-Kray indicators?
Required readings:	<p>Grindle, Merilee S. 2004. 'Good Enough Governance: Poverty Reduction and Reform in Developing Countries.' <i>Governance</i> 17 (4): 525-548.</p> <p>Grindle, Merilee S. 2007. 'Good enough governance revisited.' <i>Development Policy Review</i> 25 (5): 553-574.</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>Kaufmann, Daniel, Aart Kraay, and M. Mastruzzi. May 2003. '<i>Governance Matters III: Governance Indicators 1996-2002.</i>' http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/pubs/govmatters3.html</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, Aart Kraay, Massimo Mastruzzi. 2007. 'Growth and governance: A rejoinder. <i>Journal Of Politics</i> 69 (2): 570-572.</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>

	Nanda, Ved P. 2006. 'The good governance concept revisited.' <i>Annals American Association of the Political and Social Sciences</i> 603: 263-283
Online resources:	World Bank Governance Indicators: http://www.worldbank.org/wbi/governance/ CIA World Factbook. https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/
Class: 8	Utilizing the shared CS-TS class dataset
Date:	Wednesday 27 th February
Discussion topics:	Class exercises in lab
Required readings:	None
Recommended supplementary readings:	None
Online resources:	Class datasets: http://ksghome.harvard.edu/~pnorris/Data/Data.htm Quality of Governance dataset http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/ SPSS http://www.spss.com/spss/ Stata http://www.stata.com/ Harvard Software Licensing http://www.uis.harvard.edu/enterprise_licensing/
Class: 9	Utilizing the shared CS-TS class dataset
Date:	Monday 3 rd March
Discussion topics:	Class exercises in lab
Required readings:	None
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: http://ksghome.harvard.edu/~pnorris/Data/Data.htm Quality of Governance dataset http://www.qog.pol.gu.se/
SECTION III	STRATEGIC OPTIONS
Class: 10	Options and strategies for strengthening democratic governance
Date:	Wednesday 5 th March
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: <i>external pressures</i> ('sticks') such as publishing ranked indices, international observer missions, and annual reports (TI, Amnesty International, OSCE); <i>external incentives through conditionality criteria</i> ('carrots') (eg EU membership, MCA, Community of Democracies); or <i>long-term capacity building</i> with local stakeholders for national ownership (eg UNDP)?

Required readings:	Burnell, Peter. Ed. 2007. <i>Evaluating Democracy Support: Methods and Experiences</i> . Stockholm: International IDEA. Chapter 1-3. http://www.idea.int/publications/evaluating_democracy_support/index.cfm (Overview, USAID, and SIDA.)
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 done about it?</i> Oxford: Oxford University Press. Ch 5.</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> http://www.dfid.gov.uk/wp2006/default.asp</p> <p>Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) Office for Democratic Governance http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/CIDAWEB/acdicida.nsf/En/NIC-54102116-JUN</p> <p>US National Endowment for Democracy www.NED.org</p> <p>The Netherlands http://www.snvworld.org</p>
Class: 11	Constitution-building: International IDEA
Date:	Monday 10 th March Guest speaker: Kirsti Samuels, International IDEA
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. http://www.idea.int/conflict/cbp/upload/IDEA%20CBP%20Comparative%20paper%20by%20Kirsti%20Samuels.pdf</p> <p>Pippa Norris. 2008. <i>Driving Democracy</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press. At www.pippanorris.com.</p>
Recommended	Arjomand, Said Amir. Ed. 2007. <i>Constitutionalism and political reconstruction</i> . Boston: Brill.

supplementary readings:	<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>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> (University of Illinois, unpublished paper). https://netfiles.uiuc.edu/zelkins/constitutions/</p>
Online resources:	<p>International IDEA http://www.idea.int/conflict/cbp/</p> <p>The Comparative Constitutions Project https://netfiles.uiuc.edu/zelkins/constitutions/</p> <p>Constitution Finder http://confinder.richmond.edu/</p>
Class: 12	Elections: ACE and IFES
Date:	Wednesday 12 th March Guest speaker: Linda Maguire, UNDP
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:	Pippa Norris. 2008. <i>Driving Democracy</i> . New York: Cambridge University Press. At www.pippanorris.com . Ch 5.
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>Mansfield, Edward D. and Jack Snyder. 2007. <i>Electing to Fight: Why Emerging Democracies go to War</i>. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.</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>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. http://www.idea.int/publications/esd/index.cfm</p> <p>ACE Electoral Knowledge Network http://www.aceproject.org/</p> <p>Pintor, Rafael Lopez and Maria Gratschew. <i>Voter Turnout Since 1945: A Global Report</i>. Stockholm, International IDEA. www.idea.int</p> <p>IFES. http://www.ifes.org/</p>
Class: 13	Strengthening parliaments, parties, and women's empowerment: the Inter-parliamentary Union and NDI
Date:	Monday 17 th March Guest Speaker, Drude Dahlerup, Stockholm University/Quotas Project
Discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why have quotas for women spread so rapidly in many countries worldwide and what are the

topics:	<p>consequences of their adoption?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. At www.pippanorris.com. Ch 8.</p> <p>Caul, Miki. 2002. Political parties and the adoption of candidate gender quotas: A cross-national analysis. <i>Journal Of Politics</i> 63 (4): 1214-1229.</p> <p>Krook, Mona L. 2007. Candidate gender quotas: A framework for analysis. <i>European Journal Of Political Research</i> 46 (3): 367-394.</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. <i>Women in Politics Beyond Numbers</i>. IDEA: Stockholm. http://www.idea.int/publications/wip/index.cfm</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 www.IPU.org</p> <p>National Democratic Institute http://www.ndi.org/globalp/polparties/polparties.asp</p> <p>Quotas Project http://www.quotaproject.org/</p>
Class: 14	Building the state: public administration reform, local governance, and anti-corruption: Transparency International
Date:	Wednesday 19 th March
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the pros and cons of the methodology employed in TI's corruption perception index? • What is the relationship between elite opinion in TI's Corruption Perception Index and mass opinion in TI's Global Corruption Barometer? • 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. At www.pippanorris.com. Ch 7.</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>

	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.
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>. New York: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Wibbels, Erik. 2005. <i>Federalism and the Market: Intergovernmental Conflict and Economic Reform in the Developing World</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press</p>
Online resources:	Transparency International http://www.transparency.org/
Class: 15	Civil society, social capital, and NGOs: the Open Society Institute
Date:	Wednesday 2 nd April
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? • How can the accountability of NGOs be strengthened? • 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>Krishna A. 2007. 'How does social capital grow? A seven-year study of villages in India.' <i>Journal of Politics</i> 69 (4): 941-956.</p>
Recommended supplementary	Albrow, Martin, Helmut Anheier, Marlies Glasius, Monroe Price and Mary Kaldor (Eds.) 2008. <i>Global Civil Society</i>

readings:	<p>2007/8: <i>Communicative Power and Democracy</i>. London: Sage.</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>Edwards, Michael and David Hulme. 1996. 'Too close for comfort? The impact of official aid on nongovernmental organizations.' <i>World Development</i> 24 (6): 961-973.</p> <p>Foley, Michael and Bob Edwards. 1998. 'Beyond Tocqueville: Civil Society and Social Capital in Comparative Perspective.' <i>American Behavioral Scientist</i>. 42(1): 5-20.</p> <p>Hooghe, Marc and Dietlind Stolle. Eds. 2003. <i>Generating Social Capital: Civil Society and Institutions in Comparative Perspective</i>. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.</p> <p>János Kornai, Bo Rothstein, and Susan Rose-Ackerman. Eds. 2004. <i>Creating Social Trust in Post-Socialist Transitions</i>. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.</p> <p>Keck, Margaret E. and Kathryn Sikkink, 1998. <i>Activists beyond Borders - Advocacy Networks in International Politics</i>. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.</p> <p>Norris, Pippa. 2002. <i>Democratic Phoenix</i>. Cambridge University Press. Chapter 8.</p> <p>Ottaway, Marina and Thomas Carothers. Eds.2000. <i>Funding Virtue: Civil Society Aid and Democracy Promotion</i>. DC: Brookings Institution.</p> <p>Paxton P. 2002. 'Social capital and democracy: An interdependent relationship.' <i>American Sociological Review</i>. 67 (2): 254-277.</p> <p>Pharr, Susan and Robert Putnam. Eds. 2000. <i>Disaffected Democracies: What's Troubling the Trilateral Countries?</i> Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.</p> <p>Putnam, Robert. Ed. 2002. <i>Democracy in Flux</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Putnam, Robert D. 1995. 'The Strange Disappearance of Civic America.' <i>The American Prospect</i> 7(24). http://www.prospect.org/print/V7/24/putnam-r.html</p> <p>Putnam, Robert D. 2000. <i>Bowling Alone</i>. NY: Simon & Schuster.</p> <p>Putnam, Robert D, and Lewis Feldstein. 2003. <i>Better Together: Restoring the American Community</i>. New York: Simon & Schuster.</p> <p>Rose, Richard and Doh C. Shin. 2001. 'Democratization backwards: The problem of third-wave democracies.' <i>British Journal Of Political Science</i> 31: 331-354 Part 2, APR 2001</p> <p>Schneider G, T. Plumper, and S. Baumann. 2000. 'Bringing Putnam to the European regions - On the relevance of social capital for economic growth.' <i>European Urban And Regional Studies</i>. 7 (4): 307-317.</p> <p>Schofer E. and M. Fourcade-Gourinchas. 2001. 'The structural contexts of civic engagement: Voluntary association membership in comparative perspective.' <i>American Sociological Review</i>. 66 (6): 806-828.</p> <p>Smith, Jackie. 1998. 'Global civil society? Transnational Social Movement Organization and Social Capital' <i>American Behavioral Scientist</i>. 42(1): 93-107.</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>Whiteley Paul F. 2000. 'Economic growth and social capital.' <i>Political Studies</i>. 48 (3): 443-466.</p>
Online resources:	<p>World Bank Social Capital for Development http://www.worldbank.org/poverty/scapital/index.htm</p>

	Open Society Institute http://www.soros.org/
Class: 16	Media Freedom: Committee to Protect Journalists
Date:	Monday 7 th April
Discussion topics:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the ideal roles of the news media as agenda-setters, watchdogs and in the public sphere in the democratization process? What are the primary barriers to achieving these roles?
Required readings:	<p>Pippa Norris. 2008. <i>Driving Democracy</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press. At www.pippanorris.com. Ch 8.</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>
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>Anable, D. 2006. 'The role of Georgia's media - and Western aid - in the Rose Revolution.' <i>Harvard International Journal of Press-Politics</i> 11 (3): 7-43.</p> <p>Banisar, David. 2006. <i>Freedom of Information Around the World 2006: A Global Survey of Access to Government Records Laws</i> www.freedominfo.org.</p> <p>Becker, J. 2004. 'Lessons from Russia: A neo-authoritarian media system.' <i>European Journal of Communication</i> 19 (2): 139-163.</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>Chu, L.L. 1994. 'Continuity and change in China media reform.' <i>Journal of Communication</i> 44 (3): 4-21.</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,Oct), 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>Gunther, Richard and Anthony Mughan. Eds. 2000. <i>Democracy and the Media: A Comparative Perspective</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Hyden, Goran , Michael Leslie and Folu F. Ogundimu. Eds. 2002. <i>Media and Democracy in Africa</i>. Uppsala: Nordiska Afrikainstitutet.</p> <p>Islam, Roumeen. 2003. <i>Do More Transparent Governments Govern Better?</i> Washington, DC: World Bank.</p> <p>Islam, Roumeen. Ed. 2002. <i>The Right to Tell: The Role of Mass Media in Economic Development</i>. Washington, DC: World Bank.</p> <p>James, Barry. Ed. 2006. <i>Media development and poverty eradication</i>. Paris: UNESCO.</p> <p>Kalathil, Shanthi and Taylor C. Boas. 2001. <i>The Internet and State Control in Authoritarian Regimes: China, Cuba and the Counterrevolution</i>. Global Policy Program No 21 Washington DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.</p> <p>Norris, Pippa and Ronald Inglehart. 2008. <i>Silencing Dissent</i>. Paper available at www.pippanorris.com</p> <p>Norris, Pippa. 2001. <i>Digital Divide</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Roberts, Alasdair. 2006. <i>Blacked Out: Government Secrecy in the Information Age</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Sparks, Colin and A. Reading. 1994. 'Understanding media change in East-Central-Europe.' <i>Media Culture & Society</i> 16 (2): 243-270.</p>

	Voltmer, Katrin. Ed. 2006. <i>Mass media and political communication in new democracies</i> . London: Routledge Woods, Joshua. 2007. 'Democracy and the press: A comparative analysis of pluralism in the international print media.' <i>Social Science Journal</i> 44 (2): 213-230.
Online resources:	Amnesty International http://www.amnesty.org/ Committee to Protect Journalists http://www.cpj.org/ Freedom House. Freedom of the Press. http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=16 Index on Censorship http://www.indexoncensorship.org/ , International Federation of Journalists. http://www.ifj.org/
Class: 17	Human rights, justice, and rule of law: Amnesty International, HRW and CIVICUS
Date:	Wednesday 9 th April
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:	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 Sengupta A. 2000. ' Realizing the right to development. ' <i>Development and Change</i> 31 (3): 553-578 JUN 2000
Recommended supplementary readings:	Hamm B.I. 2001. 'A human rights approach to development.' <i>Human Rights Quarterly</i> 23 : 1005. 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. Hopgood, Stephen. 2006. <i>Keepers of the Flame: Understanding Amnesty International</i> . Ithaca: Cornell University Press. Landman, Todd. 2004. 'Measuring human rights: Principle, practice, and policy.' <i>Human Rights Quarterly</i> 26 (4): 906-931. 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. 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. UN. 1948. <i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i> . http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html
Online resources:	Amnesty International http://www.amnesty.org/ CIRI. Human Rights Data Project. http://ciri.binghamton.edu/ CIVICUS http://www.civicus.org/ Human Rights Watch http://www.hrw.org/
SECTION IV	CASE-STUDIES AND EVALUATION
Class: 18	SUB-SAHAREN AFRICA a) Liberia and Sierra Leone or b) Mali and Benin
Date:	Monday 14 th April
Discussion topics:	Report presentations: Policy recommendations for strengthening democratic governance.
Required readings:	Bratton, Michael and Eric C.C. Chang. 2006. ' State building and democratization in sub-Saharan Africa - Forwards, backwards, or together? ' <i>Comparative Political Studies</i> 39 (9): 1059-1083 NOV 2006
Recommended supplementary	Bratton, M., Mattes, R. and Gyimah-Boadi, E. (2004) <i>Learning about Reform in Africa: Public Opinion, Democracy, and Markets</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

readings:	<p>Bratton, Michael and Nicholas van de Walle. 1997. <i>Democratic Experiments in Africa</i>. Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Clarke, John F. and David E. Gardiner. <i>Political Reform in Francophone Africa</i>, pp. 41–61. Eds. Boulder, CO: Westview Press.</p> <p>Diaye, Boubacar, Abdoulaye Saine, and Mathurin Houngnikpo. 2005. <i>Not yet democracy: West Africa's slow farewell to authoritarianism</i>. Durham, N.C.: Carolina Academic Press.</p> <p>Linder, Wolf and André Bächtiger. 2005. 'What drives democratization in Asia and Africa?' <i>European Journal of Political Research</i> 44: 861-880.</p> <p>Lindberg, Staffan. 2006. <i>Democracy and elections in Africa</i>. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins.</p> <p>Manby, B. 2004. 'The African Union, NEPAD, and human rights: The missing agenda.' <i>Human Rights Quarterly</i> 26 (4): 983-1027.</p> <p>Mozaffar, Shaheen, James R. Scarritt and Glen Galaich. 2003. 'Electoral institutions, ethno-political cleavages, and party systems in Africa's emerging democracies.' <i>American Political Science Review</i> 97: 379–90.</p> <p>Murray, Rachel. 2005. <i>Human Rights in Africa: From the OAU to the African Union</i>. New York: Cambridge University Press</p> <p>Nohlen, Dieter, Michael Krennerich and Bernhard Thibaut. Eds. 1999. <i>Elections in Africa: A data handbook</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Ndulo, Muna. 2006. <i>Democratic Reform in Africa</i>. Ohio: Ohio University Press.</p> <p>Scarritt, James R. and Shaheen Mozaffar. 1999. 'The specification of ethnic cleavages and ethno-political groups for the analysis of democratic competition in contemporary Africa.' <i>Nationalism and Ethnic Politics</i> 5: 82–117</p>
Online resources:	<p>Afro-Barometer http://www.afrobarometer.org/</p> <p>The African Union. http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/Documents/Treaties/text/Charter%20on%20Democracy.pdf</p>
Class: 19	ASIA: c) Nepal and Bhutan or d) Pakistan and Bangladesh
Date:	Wednesday 16 th April
Discussion topics:	Report presentations: Policy recommendations for strengthening democratic governance.
Required readings:	Reilly, Ben, 2007. ' Democratization and electoral reform in the Asia-Pacific region - Is there an "Asian model" of democracy? ' <i>Comparative Political Studies</i> 40 (11): 1350-1371.
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Bell, Daniel. 2000. <i>East meets West: Human Rights and Democracy in East Asia</i>. Princeton: Princeton University Press.</p> <p>Diamond, Larry and Marc Plattner. Eds. 1998. <i>Democracy in East Asia</i>. Johns Hopkins Press.</p> <p>Joshi, Madhav and David Mason. 2007. 'Land tenure, democracy, and insurgency in Nepal.' <i>Asian Survey</i> 47 (3): 393-414.</p> <p>Rich, Roland. 2007. <i>Pacific Asia in Quest of Democracy</i>. Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner.</p> <p>Volpi, F. 2004. 'Pseudo-democracy in the Muslim world .' <i>Third World Quarterly</i> 25 (6): 1061-1078.</p>
Online resources:	Asia Barometer www.eastasiabarometer.org and http://www.asianbarometer.org/
Class: 20	LATIN AMERICA: e) Venezuela and Chile or f) Colombia and Bolivia
Date:	Monday 21 st April
Discussion topics:	Report presentations: Policy recommendations for strengthening democratic governance.
Required	Blanco C. 2006. Reform of the state: An alternative for change in Latin America <i>Annals Of The American Academy</i>

readings:	<p><i>of Political And Social Science</i> 606: 231-243 JUL 2006.</p> <p>McClintock C, Lebovic JH. 2006. <u>Correlates of levels of democracy in Latin America during the 1990s</u> <i>Latin American Politics And Society</i> 48 (2): 29-59 SUM 2006</p>
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Carothers, Thomas. 2006. 'The Backlash against democracy promotion.' <i>Foreign Affairs</i> 85 (2): 55-68</p> <p>Cole, N. Scott. 2007. 'Hugo Chavez and president Bush's credibility gap: The struggle against US democracy promotion.' <i>International Political Science Review</i> 28 (4): 493-507 SEP 2007</p> <p>Dominguez, Jorge I. and Michael Shifter. Eds. <i>Constructing Democratic Governance in Latin America</i>. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press.</p> <p>Graham, C. and A. Sukhtankar. 2004. 'Does economic crisis reduce support for markets and democracy in Latin America? Some evidence from surveys of public opinion and well being.' <i>Journal of Latin American Studies</i> 36 (2): 349-377.</p> <p>Huber, Evelyn, F. Nielsen, and J. Pribble, et al. 2006. <u>Politics and inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean</u> <i>American Sociological Review</i> 71 (6): 943-963 DEC 2006</p> <p>Panizza, F. 2005. 'Unarmed utopia revisited: The resurgence of left-of-centre politics in Latin America.' <i>Political Studies</i> 53 (4): 716-734.</p> <p>Stevens D, Bishin BG, Barr RR. 2006. <u>Authoritarian attitudes, democracy, and policy preferences among Latin American elites</u> <i>American Journal of Political Science</i> 50 (3): 606-620 JUL 2006.</p> <p>UNDP. 2004. <i>Democracy in Latin America</i>. New York: UNDP. http://democracia.undp.org/Default.asp?Idioma=2</p>
Online resources:	Latinobarometro www.latinobarometro.org
Class: 21	CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE: g) Russia and Belarus or h) Hungary and Bulgaria
Date:	Wednesday 23 rd April
Discussion topics:	Report presentations: Policy recommendations for strengthening democratic governance.
Required readings:	McFaul, Michael. 2005. <u>'Transitions from post-communism.'</u> <i>Journal of Democracy</i> 16 (3): 5-19.
Recommended supplementary readings:	<p>Badescu, Gabriel and Eriuc Ulsner. 2003. <i>Social capital and the transition to democracy</i>. London: Routledge.</p> <p>Bunch, Valerie and Sharon I. Wolchik. 2006. 'International diffusion and post-communist electoral revolutions.' <i>Communist and Post-Communist Studies</i> 39 (3): 283-304.</p> <p>Hale, Henry E. 2006. 'Democracy or autocracy on the march? The colored revolutions as normal dynamics of patronal presidentialism.' <i>Communist And Post-Communist Studies</i> 39 (3): 305-329.</p> <p>Papadoulis KJ. 2005. <u>Post-communist political and public policy processes and practices: A state-reformation analysis</u> <i>East European Politics And Societies</i> 19 (4): 515-552.</p> <p>Pridham, Geoffrey and A. Agh. 2001. <i>Prospects for Democratic Consolidation in East-Central Europe</i>. Manchester: Manchester University Press.</p> <p>Pridham, Geoffrey. 2005. <i>Designing Democracy: EU Enlargement and Regime Change in Post-Communist Europe</i>. Basingstroke: Palgrave.</p> <p>Rose, Richard, Neil Munro, and William Mishler. 2004. <u>Resigned acceptance of an incomplete democracy: Russia's political equilibrium.</u> <i>Post-Soviet Affairs</i> 20 (3): 195-218.</p> <p>Schroder H.H. 2005. <u>Russia under Putin. Path without democracy or Russian path to democracy?</u> <i>Internationale Politik</i> 60 (10): 112-117.</p> <p>Youngs, Richard. 2002. <i>The European Union and the Promotion of Democracy</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p>
Online resources:	<p>New Europe Barometer www.cspp.strath.ac.uk</p> <p>European Social Survey http://naticent02.uuhost.uk.uu.net</p>

	EuroBarometer http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/
Class: 22	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA: i) Iraq and Afghanistan or j) Morocco and Egypt
Date:	Monday 28 th April
Discussion topics:	Report presentations: Policy recommendations for strengthening democratic governance.
Required readings:	Bellin, Eva, 2004. 'The robustness of authoritarianism in the Middle East - Exceptionalism in comparative perspective.' <i>Comparative Politics</i> 36 : 139 2004
Recommended supplementary readings:	Anderson, Lisa, 2006. Searching where the light shines: Studying democratization in the Middle East <i>Annual Review Of Political Science</i> 9: 189-214 2006 Cavatorta, F. 2006. Civil society, Islamism and democratisation: the case of Morocco <i>Journal Of Modern African Studies</i> 44 (2): 203-222. Dalacoura, Katerina. 2005. 'US democracy promotion in the Arab Middle East since 11 September 2001: a critique.' <i>International Affairs</i> 81 (5): 963-+ OCT 2005 Diamond, Larry, Mark Plattner and Daniel Brumberg. Eds. 2003. <i>Islam and Democracy in the Middle East</i> . Johns Hopkins Press. Esposito, John L. and John O. Voll. 1996. <i>Democracy and Islam</i> , New York: Oxford University Press. Esposito, John. Ed. 1997. <i>Political Islam: Revolution, Radicalism or Reform?</i> Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner. Puddington, Arch. 2006. 'Freedom in the World 2006: Middle East Progress amid Global Gains.' www.freedomhouse.org Rotberg, Robert. 2007. <i>Building a new Afghanistan</i> . Washington DC: Brookings. Tessler, Mark and E. Gao E. 2005. ' Gauging Arab support for democracy ' <i>Journal Of Democracy</i> 16 (3): 83-97 JUL 2005 UNDP. 2004. <i>Arab Human Development Report 2004</i> . New York: UNDP. www.undp.org . Volpi, F. 2004. 'Pseudo-democracy in the Muslim world.' <i>Third World Quarterly</i> 25 (6): 1061-1078.
Online resources:	Arab Barometer http://arabbarometer.org/
Class 23	Conclusions: Lessons for effective development
Date:	Wednesday 30 th April
	Wrap up and evaluation