POLS 103 B Comparative Politics

Class 11:

Democracy and democratization India in comparative perspective

Part III of the course

- Political regimes:
 - Democracy (and democratization and democratic backsliding)
 - Authoritarianism (and authoritarian resurgence)
- Country cases:
 - China
 - India
 - Russia
 - United States

Plan for today

- Democracy and democratization
- India and its democracy
- Mid-semester Group Analysis

What is a political regime?

What types of regimes are there?



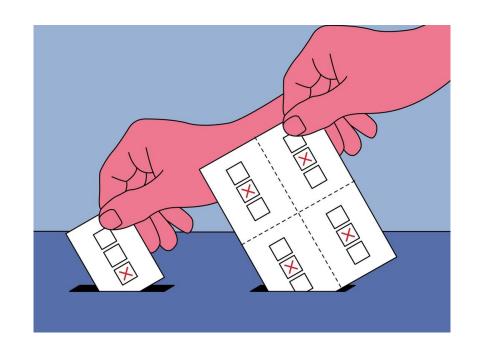
What is democracy?

Democracy

• δημοκρατία (dēmokratía) – rule by people



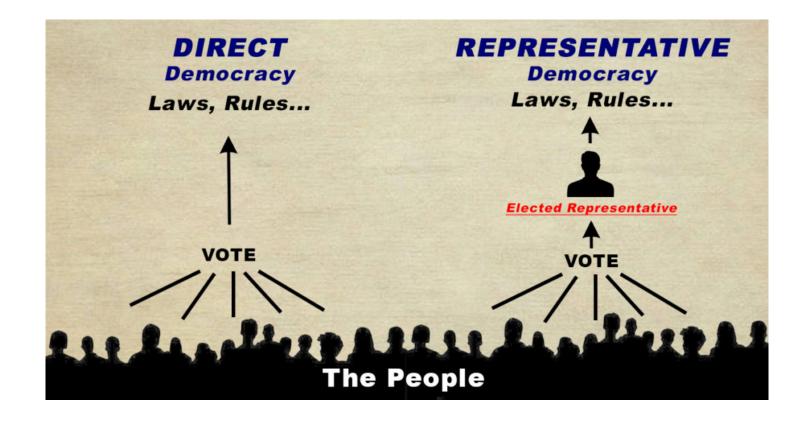
What is the difference between procedural and substantive definitions of democracy?



What kinds of democracy are there?

Types of democracy

- Representative
- Direct



What are the components of a democratization process?

Democratization

- Transition
- Consolidation



What causes democratization?

Causes of democratization

- Modernization
- Culture
- International system
- Domestic institutions
- Agency

Modernization

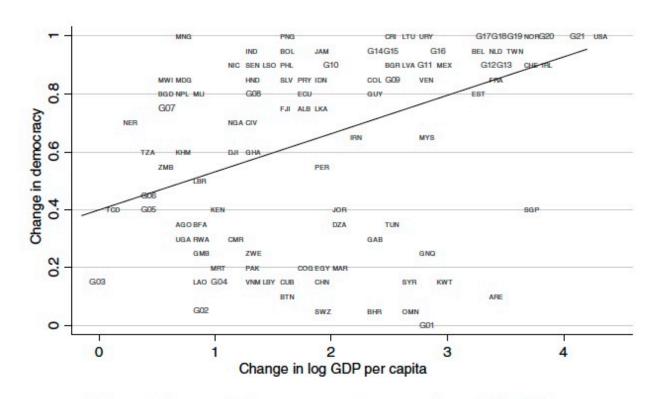


FIGURE 5. CHANGE IN DEMOCRACY AND CHANGE IN INCOME, 1500-2000

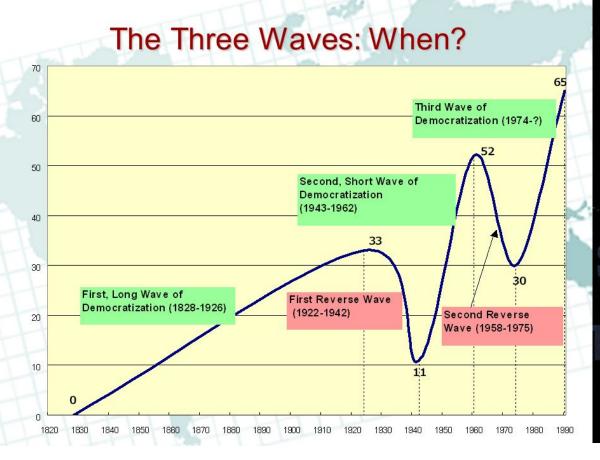


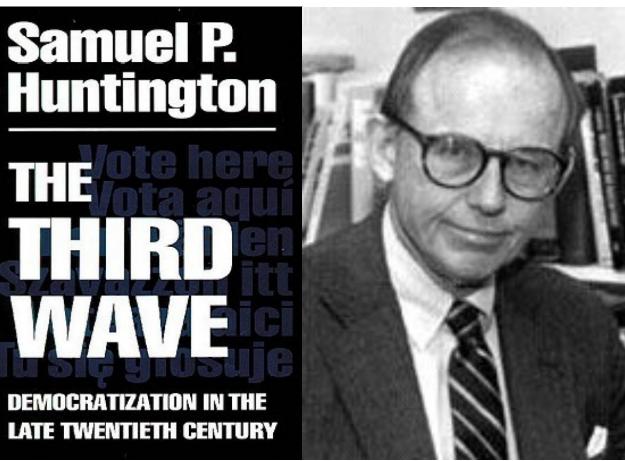
Culture



Lee Kuan Yew

International system





Domestic institutions



Agency



Why is the world's largest democracy a democracy?

Democracy in India



But is India still a democracy?

Q Sections ≡ Che Washington Nost

Democracy Dies in Darkness

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Global Opinions

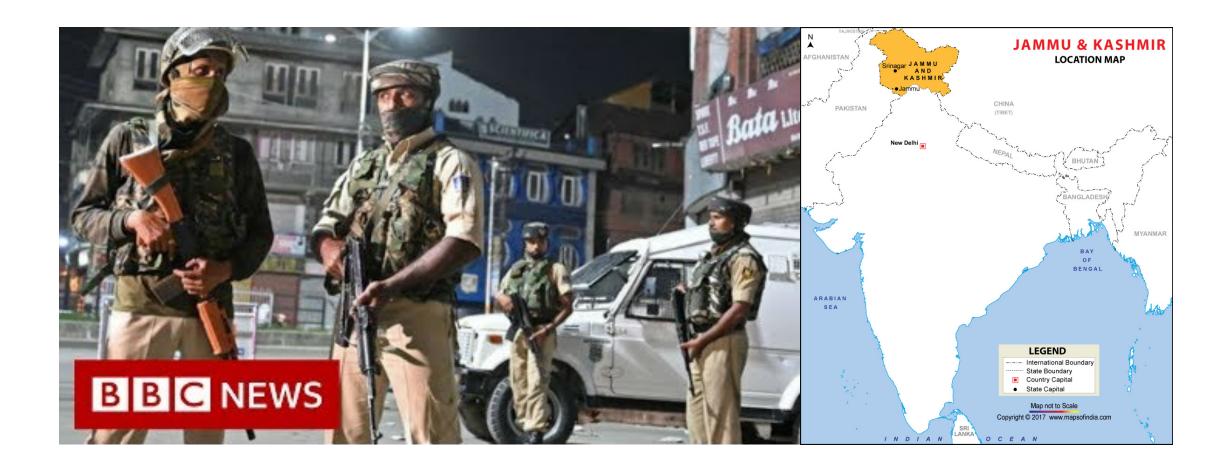
India was a miracle democracy. But it's time to downgrade its credentials.



Jawaharlal Nehru salutes the flag as he becomes independent India's first prime minister on Aug. 15, 1947, during the Independence Day ceremony in New Delhi. (AP)

By Ramachandra Guha

Article 370



Narendra Modi



