

Pols 104 chapter 12

theories 01.03



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Pols 104 — Chapter 12 Theories /01. 03 Bir kisi bir oy yaklasimi temsil konusunda is so simplistic because it equates representation with voting and elections and see politicians as a representative just because they have been elected. Theories of representation: Representative government ne anlama gelir daha mi bilgilidir halktan, yada halktan aldigi fikirler dogrultusunda mi hareket eder??? Siyasetciler secim zamani verilen vaatlere uymali midir yoksahalkin cikarlarini tanımlayip kamuoyunu yonlendirmek amaciyla mi secilirler??? 1. Trustee: Burke 1774: the essence of rep. is to serve one's constituents by exercise of the mature judgements and enlightened conscience. Bilgili egitimli temsilciler kendilerinden degitim alma konusunda daha sanssiz kisilere in menfaatleri yonunde devam etmelidir Ya eger halk menfaatleri hakkında bilgisizse? o zmn temsilciler kendi menfaatleri dogrultusunda hareket ederler. JsMill: liberal theory of representation: Not all political opinions are of equal values although everybody has equal right to vote . therefore, he proposed a new plural voting system that gives different number of voting rights to people by classifying them according their education level and status. and also he believes that rational voter would support the representative who could act wisely on their behalf rather than those who only reflect their voter's ideas. Representatives should be well educated elites. because knowledge and understanding are unequally distributed in society , so not all citizens know what is best for them.

Eleştiriler : 1. Antidemocratic 2. Temsil vs egitim: ahlaki yargi kisminda yetersiz. Alturizm e sebep olmaz egitim kanit yok. 3. kendi cikarlari dogrultusunda bu haklari kullanir korkusu 2. Delegate model: Baskalarinin dusuncelerini aktaran, kendi istek ve cikarlarini katamaz. kendi basina karar verme yetkisi yoktur(satis temsilcileri ve buyukelciler) Bu modeli

benimseyenler, halk temsilcisinin olabildiince halki temsil etmesi gerektiğine inanır ve bunu sağlayacak mekanizmalara güvenirlere unlar düzelir ve kısa süre aralıklı seçimler (sık sık değişim) Denetim için inisiyatif (halkın yasama üzerinde söz sahibi olmasını sağlayan bir çeşit referandum ve geri çağırma hakkının halka ait olduğunu savunurlar. Temsili sisteme ek olarak referanduma da sıcak bakarlar. Zararları ± : 1. Seçmenlerin temsilcileri kendi seçmenlerini yansıtmadığından bölgesel ve çatışma çıkar çünkü halk temsilcisi sadece kendi seçmenlerini. Değil halkın menfaatini de düşünmelidir. 2. devlet adamlarına kendi basına hareket hakkı verilmemesi onlara karşı güvenizliği gösterir ve faaliyet alanını kısıtlar. Halkın olumsuz isteklerine uymak zorunda bırakılıp iyi bir vizyonla halki harekete geçiremez. 3. Mandate model: Bir önceki iki model temsilcileri bağımsız aktörler olarak görür çünkü siyasi partiler olmadan önce kurulmuştu Artık tek başına değil bir partiye bağlılar Parti seçilir ve halkın vekaletini alır Politikacılar kendilerini düşünerek ya da seçmenlerinin fikirlerini nakletmeyi amaçlamaz, partiye bağlı siyasalara bağlı kalarak hizmet ederler. Güçlü yönü: politikacıların verdikleri söze bağlı kalmasını sağlar, undoubted practical importance of political parties. Eleştiriler: 1. Seçmenler meseleler ve siyasalardan oy verir, seçmenler her zaman rasyonel değildir ve liderlerin partinin imajı ve benzeri şeylerden direkt etkilenebilirler. 2. manifestoların hepsine oy vermez seçmen birisi kendi çıkarına geldiği için onu kabul eder ama diğer siyasalarını kabul etmeyebilir 3. deli gömleği gibidir : değişen şartlar doğrultusunda siyasalardan değiştirilmesine olanak tanımaz 4. sadece çoğulcu seçim sistemlerinde oyların %50'sini almasıyla sağlanır 4. Resemblance model: Seçtikleri gruba benzeler herkes kendini temsil eder ve birlik düşüncesi olmaz ve halk çatışmaları başlar. Mesela çok sonuk partiler kendini temsil etme hakkı

bulmazsa ne olacak Eger hukümet halkin temsiliyse toplumun guclu ve zayıf taraflarini da yansıtacak mesla hic bir seyden haberi olmayan bir topluma benzeyen hukümet nasıl avantaj sağlayabilir. zorunluluklar konularak belki onlenebilir, kadin kotasininin acilmasi Elections : The representative process is intrinsically linked to elections and voting. Joseph Schumpeter:

Democracy= institutional arrangement : only political method identified with competitive elections: accepting /refusing the men who are to rule them.

Different Forms that Election can take : 1. Which offices or posts are subject to the elective principle? (milletvekillerini biz seceriz ama başkan± direct olarak biz seçmeyiz/ ya da in UK/Canada besides the democratically elected parliaments, there is a constitutional monarchic system that descended from father to son.,) 2. Who is entitled to vote? How widely is the franchise drawn? : informal restriction in USA results that non registration and non voting are widespread. 3. How are votes cast?(Oylar nasıl verilir) /secret ballot(Fair election) /public voting /the way that people vote is affected by reliable and balanced information/ the range of choice /campaigns / how the vote is counted 4. Are elections competitive or non competitive? Single candidate elections (Orthodox communist states) /Electoral Competition concerns the right people for election, ability of parties to nominate candidates, campaign sources of funding and access to media. 5. How is the election conducted? Functions of Elections: Liberal Democratic Electoral System can be characterized by universal suffrage(evrensel oy hakkı±), secret ballot, electoral competition. There are two contrasting view of the function of competitive elections: 1. Conventional View: (bottom up funtion): politicians can be called to account and forced to introduce policies that somehow reflect public opinion. 2. Radical View: (Top

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down) : Governments and political elites can exercise control over the populations, making them passive and governable. Central Functions of Elections:

1. Recruiting Politicians: Since elections are the principal source of political recruitment, politicians tend to possess talents and skills that are related to electioneering (charisma, oratorical skills, good looks) rather than carry out constituency duties.
2. Making Government: by directly electing the political executive, in a parliamentary system, elections affect and influence the formation of governments, proportional representation (governments are formed through post-election deals (made or unmade without the need for elections))
3. Providing Representation : elections are channels from public to government, because of short of the use of initiatives and the recall elections are not effective, no microcosm of the larger society
4. Influencing Policy: Elections deter government from radical and unpopular policies, in some cases (single issue dominance) influence directly policy, has only marginal policy significance because of narrow range of policy, gov. Policy can be shaped by economy rather than elections.
5. Educating Voters: Campaigns that can be educational only if info is provided, engages in public interest and stimulates debate as opposed to alienation and apathy. Don't seek to persuade rather than to educate.
6. Building Legitimacy : Even in authoritarian regimes, elections help to foster legitimacy, encourage citizens to participate in politics
7. Strengthening Elites ***Proportional Representation : represented according to electoral strength in party list system, suitable for divided and plural societies.

Electoral Systems: The systems can be divided into two broad categories on the basis of how they convert votes into seats:

1. Majoritarian systems: Larger parties win a higher proportion of seats than the proportion of votes they gain in election :

increases the chance of a single party gaining a parliamentary majority and being able to govern on its own. 2. Proportional Systems (in Turkey): equal relationship between the seats won by a party and the votes gained in elections.: associated with multiparty and coalition gov. *** List system, a method of voting for several electoral candidates, usually members of the same political party, with one mark of the ballot. It is used to elect the parliaments of many western European countries. Electors vote for one of several lists of candidates, usually prepared by the political parties. Each party is granted seats in proportion to the number of popular votes it receives. Parliamentary seats are eliminated, and the voter has to vote for a party only. The parties then draw up a list of candidates, ranked in order of preference. Each party is then allocated as many seats as is in direct proportion to their votes, and their members at the top of the list are elected. <https://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/polit/damy/BeginningReading/PRsystems.htm>

Electoral systems can be assessed according to two criteria : quality of representation and effectiveness of government. Majoritarian : Weakest system in terms of representative functions : distorts popular preferences because party representation is not equal to electoral strength. Koltuk da'yo'la m'yla ilgili ba' parti election da ald' vote oran'ndan daha buykuk koltuk al'yor, di'erlerine unfair. Criticism about proportional electoral system : Unlike single party government , coalitions enjoy support of at least 50 percent of electors , their policies are thrashed out in post election deals that are not supported the opinion of any electors. The parties in coalition government may not be effective and powerful in line with the strength that gained in election. - Majoritarian government are usually able to survive for a <https://assignbuster.com/pols-104-chapter-12-theories-0103/>

full term in office. In contrast coalition governments are weak and unstable, endlessly engaged in a process of reconciling opposing views. Ex: Italy - On the other hand, strong gov. can be understood in terms of popular support and willingness to citizens to obey and respect the government. And also stable gov. could mean a consistent development of government policies - Generalization is not true because the impact of particular electoral systems is conditioned largely by other circumstances: political culture, nature of party system, economic and social. Ex: coalition in Germany & Italy, Keynesian social democracy despite conservative & labor party In Turkey: General Aspects of the Electoral System The Parliament of the Republic of Turkey, the Turkish Grand National Assembly (TGNA), is composed of 550 members directly elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term of office. Members of Parliament represent the entire nation, rather than the constituencies in which they were elected. Each one of Turkey's eighty-one provinces is entitled to an initial National Assembly seat, and the remaining seats are allocated among the provinces in proportion to their populations. Provinces with nineteen to thirty-five seats are divided into two constituencies, while provinces with thirty-six or more seats are split into three constituencies. Political parties present lists of candidates; these must be submitted in at least half the provinces. Joint lists are not allowed, but independent candidates may run for office. Electors cast a ballot for a single list or an independent candidate. Constituency seats are apportioned according to the largest average method of proportional representation (PR), conceived by the Belgian mathematician Victor D'Hondt in 1899. However, in order to participate in the distribution of TGNA seats, a political party must obtain at least ten percent of the nationwide vote. Systems: 1. Majoritarian:

Single member plurality system (UK-USA-Canada-India) - Select single candidate who needs to achieve a plurality of votes -adv: clear link between represent. and constituents, forming clear mandate from the electorate, keep extremism at bay by making it difficult for small radical parties, strong, effective, stable government -disadv: waste many votes, two limited choice, undermines the legitimacy of government, change in gov. Causes radical shifts of policies, unaccountable government

2. Majoritarian: Second Ballot System : (France) Adv: broaden electoral choice, win more majority, strong and stable gov. Disadv: Little proportional, distorts preferences, strain electorate's patience and interest in politics. run off candidates are encouraged to abandon their principles

3. Majoritarian: Alternative Vote System : (Australia) -voters rank the candidates, gain 50% of votes, -adv: fewer waste vote, there is no deal between run off candidates and strong ones -disadv: still favor of large parties, may be determined by the preferences of those who support small, extremist parties.

4. Proportional: Additional Member System (Germany, Italy, Russia) - A proportion of seats (fptp) and remaining seat(proportional), one vote for candidate in constituency, one for party -adv: Hybrid nature of system, choose constituency representation and government differently, ministerial office and constituents are very different jobs. - disadvantage: creates two classes of representative, constituency representation size is very high, they can decide where on the list candidates are placed.

5. Single Transferable Vote System(262)

6. Party List System: Mean of Elections: -Public Interest : Individuals do not in practice act selflessly in accordance with a general or collective will and there is no such thing as an indivisible public interest. - Impossibility of knowing why voters vote as they do : Anthony

Downs (economic theory of democracy: select parties = select good and services for purchase - Influenced by Irrational Factors - no elective mechanism may be able to give expression to the multitudes preferences of voters - As a result : The most significant function of elections is to set limits to arbitrary gov. by ensuring that politicians who claim to speak for the public must ultimately be judged by the public. VOTING BEHAVIOR: 1. Short-term and long-term influences: - The state of the economy which reflects that there is usually a link between a government's popularity and economic variables such as unemployment, inflation and disposable income. - The personality and public standing of party leaders because media exposure portrays leaders as the brand image of their party. (Part başlıklarında gidilen deyimlik deniz baykaldan Kâşdaroglu - The mass media may also be of long-term significance if biased or partisan coverage reflects structural, and therefore continuing, factors such as press ownership. Theories of Voting : 1. Party-identification Model - The earliest theory of voting behaviour is based on the sense of psychological attachment that people have to parties. - Manifestation of partisanship (not calculation of elections, media..) - This model places heavy stress on early political socialisation, seeing the family as the principal means through which political loyalties are forged. - Attitudes towards policies and leaders, and perceptions about group and personal interests, tend to be developed on the basis of party identification. - Easy to predict normal vote for a party and only affected by short term factors. - Weakness : Partisan Dealignment : fall in party identification and a decline in habitual voting pattern (In USA — decline in democrats and republicans and rise in independent. Potential Reasons of Partisan Dealignment: Expansion of education, geographical and social

mobility, reliance on tv as a source of political info. 2. Sociological Model - This model links voting behaviour to group membership, suggesting that electors tend to adopt a voting pattern that reflects the economic and social position of the group to which they belong. (middle class if right wings party, working class if left wings party) - This model highlights the importance of a social alignment, reflecting the various divisions and tensions within society. The most significant of these divisions are class, gender, ethnicity, religion and region. - This model has been attacked on the grounds that, in focusing on social groups, it ignores the individual and the role of personal self-interest. - Class De-alignment: Evidence of class de-alignment can be found in most western societies. E. g., absolute class voting fell from 66% (1966) to 47% (1983) in the UK; UK Labour party received more votes from non-manual workers than from manual workers. - Reasons of class de-alignment: Changes in social structure that have weakened the solidaristic character of class identity. These include the embourgeoisment of the working class brought about by growing affluence, the shift from manufacturing to service industries, growing importance of sectoral cleavages based on the public/private sector. 3. Rational-choice Model - This model shifts attention onto the individual and away from socialisation and the behaviour of social groups. - Voting is seen as a rational act, in the sense that individual electors are believed to decide their party preference on the basis of personal self-interest. - Issue Voting: electoral performance is influenced by reshaping their policies. - The weakness of rational-choice theories is that they abstract the individual voter from his or her social and cultural context. 4. Dominant-ideology model - Radical theories of voting to highlight the degree to which individual choices are shaped by a process of ideological manipulation and

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control. -Resemble to Sociological Model in terms of social position in hierarchy -Differs from soc. Model in How groups and individuals interpret their position depends on how it has been presented to them through education, by the government, and above all, by the mass media. -Media distorts flow of political information - The weakness of the dominant-ideology model is that, by overstating the process of social conditioning, it takes individual calculation and personal autonomy out of the picture altogether.