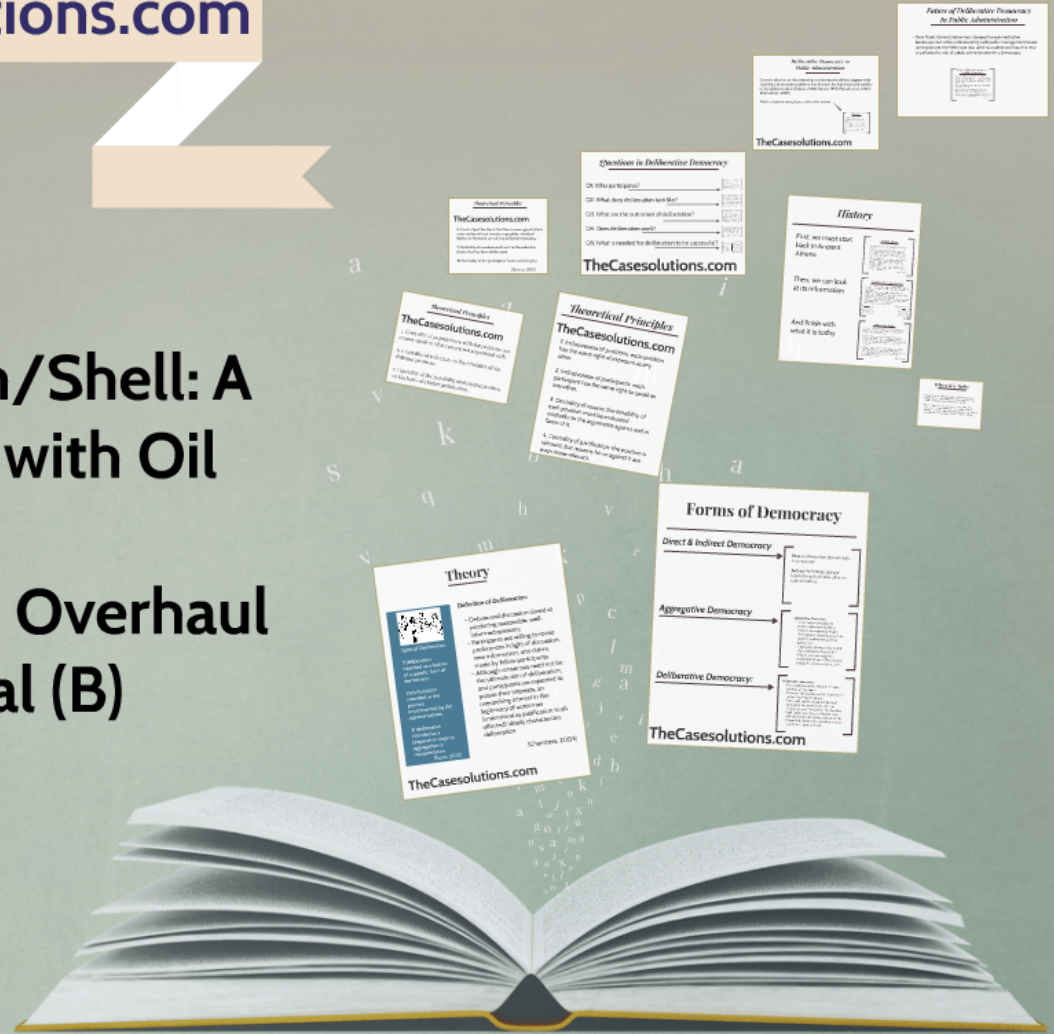


## Royal Dutch/Shell: A Shell Game with Oil Reserves-- Governance Overhaul after Scandal (B)

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## Royal Dutch/Shell: A Shell Game with Oil Reserves-- Governance Overhaul after Scandal (B)

### Future of Deliberative Democracy in Public Administration

1. How Public Administration has changed for administrative decision making. How administrative decision making has changed and how it is changing. The field is not always for administrative decision making. How public administration is changing.

### Deliberative Democracy in Public Administration

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### Questions in Deliberative Democracy

Q1: Who participates?  
Q2: What does deliberation look like?  
Q3: What are the outcomes of deliberation?  
Q4: Does deliberation work?  
Q5: What is needed for deliberation to be successful?

### Theoretical Principles

1. Inclusiveness of positions: each position has the same right of expression as any other.  
2. Inclusiveness of participants: each participant has the same right to speak as any other.

### Theoretical Principles

1. Inclusiveness of positions: each position has the same right of expression as any other.  
2. Inclusiveness of participants: each participant has the same right to speak as any other.  
3. Certainty of reasons: the probability of each position being included relative to the arguments against and in favor of it.  
4. Certainty of justification: the position is selected, but reasons for or against it are given more weight.

### History

First, we must start back in Ancient Athens  
Then, we can look at its reformation  
And finish with what it is today

### Theoretical Principles

1. Inclusiveness of positions: each position has the same right of expression as any other.  
2. Inclusiveness of participants: each participant has the same right to speak as any other.

### Forms of Democracy

Direct & Indirect Democracy  
Aggregative Democracy  
Deliberative Democracy

### Theory

Definition of Deliberation:  
- Deliberation is a process aimed at producing reasonable, well-informed opinions.  
- Participants are willing to revise preferences in light of discussion, new information, and claims made by fellow participants.  
- Although consensus need not be the ultimate aim of deliberation, the ultimate aim of deliberation is to pursue their interests, and participants are expected to show a genuine interest in the opinions of others.  
- Legitimacy of outcomes is understood as justification to all affected, clearly characterizes deliberation.

### References

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# Theory



Types of Deliberation:

1) deliberation intended as a feature of a specific form of democracy;

2) deliberation intended as the practice implemented by the representatives;

3) deliberation intended as a preparative stage to aggregation or representation.

(Faces, 2012)

## *Definition of Deliberation:*

- Debate and discussion aimed at producing reasonable, well-informed opinions;
- Participants are willing to revise preferences in light of discussion, new information, and claims made by fellow participants.
- Although consensus need not be the ultimate aim of deliberation, and participants are expected to pursue their interests, an overarching interest in the legitimacy of outcomes (understood as justification to all affected) ideally characterizes deliberation.

(Chambers, 2003)

# Forms of Democracy

## Direct & Indirect Democracy

**Direct**-Citizens directly participate in governance.

**Indirect**-Individuals delegate legislative and executive affairs to representatives.

## Aggregative Democracy

### **Aggregative Democracy**

- A form of participation in political decisions in which citizens are requested to give their opinion. It can be one of the possible realizations of direct democracy.
- Aggregative democracy is mainly characterized by the fact that citizens are not required to justify their choices. They are just required to make a choice (vote).

## Deliberative Democracy:

### **Deliberative Democracy:**

- Puts emphasis on the role of the reasons behind a given choice;
- It stresses the need for and the importance of the offered justifications.
- What really matters is not just the final moment of the actual choice, but the relevant process that leads to the choosing.
- Such a process is always collective, since individuals with diverging positions should rationally dialogue with each other in order to achieve a common result.

# *Theoretical Principles*

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1. Inclusiveness of positions: each position has the same right of exposure as any other.
2. Inclusiveness of participants: each participant has the same right to speak as any other.
3. Centrality of reason: the tenability of each position must be evaluated relatively to the arguments against and in favor of it.
4. Centrality of justification: the position is relevant, but reasons for or against it are even more relevant.

## *Theoretical Principles*

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5. Centrality of acquaintance with the problem: you cannot speak of what you are not acquainted with.
6. Centrality of reflection on the tenability of the different positions.
7. Centrality of the possibility of changing position on the basis of a better justification.



## *Theoretical Principles*

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# TheCasesolutions.com

8. Centrality of the thesis that the common good (which must not be without maximum possible individual liberty) is the overall aim of any deliberative process.

9. Centrality of moral commitment to the collective choice that has been deliberated.

10. Centrality of the participants' honor and integrity.

(Boniolo, 2012)

# Questions in Deliberative Democracy

Q1: Who participates?

- A. Self-Selection easy, but homogeneous groups (Burns et al. 2001; Verba et al. 1995; Conway 2000; Ne et al. 1996)
- B. Random sampling expensive, represent v. learning (Burnheim 1985; Abramson 1994)
- C. Representative institutions more deliberative to increase diversity and legitimacy, but it impedes the goal of including more ordinary people in the policy making process (Chambers, 2003)
- D. Further research needed in who participates.

Q2: What does deliberation look like?

- A. Literature is lacking in how people actually deliberate in each other (Rye, 2005)
- B. Mix results including deliberation leading to self and consistency between of attitudes and actions that may only conflict with respect to the fact that it is not a process over consensus (Chambers, 2003; 1995; 1998; 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002; 2003; 2004; 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010; 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014; 2015; 2016; 2017; 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022; 2023; 2024; 2025)
- C. At the high end of the spectrum have proposed what is called deliberation (also about it) but as a concept of "masses" participation with a focus on the system, others prefer the emphasis of these areas through citizens and their "learning" together or "learning" to and against various more leading in acceptance of the "hour of a better argument" (Stodolna, 1984, 1990)
- D. Researchers have not tested this in a fully realized sense but have been less concerned in deliberation itself than in measuring its effects (Rye, 2005)

Q3: What are the outcomes of deliberation?

- A. With the practice often being regularly among its members and the legitimacy of its deliberation as a result of what needs to be satisfied for the legitimacy of outcomes.
- B. The possibility of making a deliberation democracy itself is particularly important for a deliberation (Rye, 2005)
- C. Can be achieved through either a deliberative institution for ministerial purposes, or if there is a consensus made through deliberation paths or citizens (see, for example, Rye, 2005; 2006; 2007; 2008; 2009; 2010; 2011; 2012; 2013; 2014; 2015; 2016; 2017; 2018; 2019; 2020; 2021; 2022; 2023; 2024; 2025)
- D. The process itself is more realistic, but sometimes such as people being further pushed away from politics when their deliberation leads to a decision not adopted by politicians. That has been found in a deliberation (Kleinman & Alston, 1999; Hovland, 2002; Kleinman & Hill, 1997; Rye 2005)

Q4: Does deliberation work?

- A. Yes, but it's not easy. Requires a blend of knowledge/skills, motivation, and civic identity. Research needs to identify conditions to bring these elements together (Rye, 2005).
- B. From the literature, what is needed for success?

Q5: What is needed for deliberation to be successful?

- 1. Public Policy (usually in the public policy area) is needed to be successful (see Rye 2005)
- 2. Strong support of deliberation (usually in the public policy area) is needed to be successful (see Rye 2005)
- 3. Leadership (usually in the public policy area) is needed to be successful (see Rye 2005)
- 4. Motivation (usually in the public policy area) is needed to be successful (see Rye 2005)
- 5. Appropriate (usually in the public policy area) is needed to be successful (see Rye 2005)



# *Deliberative Democracy in Public Administration*

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Current indicators of the citizenship and democratic deficits suggest wide-reaching and pervasive problems that threaten the legitimacy and stability of the political system (Dalton, 2006; Durant, 1995; Macedo et al., 2005; Rimmerman, 2001).

Public administration plays a role in this matter.



## *Reasons Why Public Administration Needs Deliberative Governance*

- 1) Democratic ethos guides the field to do so; public administration has historically accepted among its responsibilities educating citizens about government and governance and promoting and maintaining democratic practices.
- 2) Public administration has contributed to these deficits with its long-standing embrace of bureaucratic ethos; the field's focus on managerialism and instrumental rationality has eroded its abilities to consider and implement effective citizen engagement processes.
- 3) Relatively recent shifts to network and collaborative governance structures require new processes that better engage citizens in the work of government.

(Nabatchi, 2010)