

Deliberative Democracy between Theory and Practice, 9781316419014, 2015, Cambridge University Press, 2015, Michael A. Neblo

What is more, *Deliberative Democracy between Theory and Practice* is revelatory, showing the author as a decent, humane thinker. Readers will not just learn from Neblo; I think they will be touched as well." James Johnson, University of Rochester. "A beautiful introduction to deliberative democracy and a must-read for scholars in the field." This book offers a model to bridge the differences between political theorists and social scientists, focusing on deliberative practices. Book Description. Many people agree that deliberative democracy is attractive in theory but argue that it is utterly unrealistic as a matter of practice. What is more, *Deliberative Democracy between Theory and Practice* is revelatory, showing the author as a decent, humane thinker. Readers will not just learn from Neblo; I think they will be touched as well. James Johnson - University of Rochester, New York. "A beautiful introduction to deliberative democracy and a must-read for scholars in the field." [The book] thus holds up a vision of deliberative democratic citizenship that is at once empirically grounded and theoretically rich. Christopher Karpowitz - Co-Director, Center for the Study of Elections and Democracy, Brigham Young University, Utah, and author of *Deliberation, Democracy, and Civic Forums*. Goodin Robert E. (EN). In recent years democratic theory has taken a deliberative turn. Instead of merely casting the occasional ballot, deliberative democrats want citizens to reason together. They embrace 'talk as a decision procedure'. But of course thousands or millions of people cannot realistically talk to one another all at once. When putting their theories into practice, deliberative democrats therefore tend to focus on 'mini-publics', usually of a couple dozen to a couple hundred people. The central question then is how to connect micro-deliberations in mini-publics to the political de Deliberative democracy differs from traditional democratic theory in that authentic deliberation, not mere voting, is the primary source of legitimacy for the law. Deliberative democracy can be practiced by decision-makers in both representative democracies and direct democracies.[7] In elitist deliberative democracy, principles of deliberative democracy apply to elite societal decision-making bodies, such as legislatures and courts; in populist deliberative democracy, principles of deliberative democracy apply to groups of lay citizens who are empowered to make decisions.[8] One purpose of populist deliberative democracy. 10 *Deliberative Democracy and Effective Social Freedom: Capabilities, Resources, and Opportunities* James Bohman. 11 *Democratic Intentions* Henry S. Richardson. 12 *Difference as a Resource for Democratic Communication* Iris Marion Young. 13 *Procedure and Substance in Deliberative Democracy* Joshua Cohen. Contributors. Index. Some theorists, for example, have called for more collaboration between deliberative democratic theory and rational choice theory. Others have attempted to resurrect Condorcet's Jury Theorem, whose epistemic analysis of voting suggests obvious points of contact with an epistemic model of deliberation. However, the epistemic interpretation is in tension with other features of democratic decision making, as discussion.