Patterns of Democracy

Political institutions can be different for each country but some have argued that there are noticeable tendencies. Lijphart (2012) in his influential work argued the remarkable difference between so-called *Westminster democracy* and *consensus democracy*, and concluded that the latter performed better than the former in various aspects. His argument on two patterns includes electoral system, executive-legislative relationship, party system, federalism, bicameralism, independence of central bank and constitutional court.

(Arend Lijphart. 2012. *Patterns of Democracy: Government Forms and Performance in Thirty-Six Countries*. 2nd edition. Yale University Press.)

**Game:**

A country faces a crucial moment of state-building. The founding elites who hold their own supporting population need to agree on the design of political system. The elites are basically separated into four political parties A, B, and C.

Rule 1: Each elite has geographical demarcation and different number of support population. Each elite can direct the bloc vote of her own support population to an indicated candidate or party (see Appendix).

Rule 2: The selection of political institution is conveyed by the founding committee composed of the elites.

Rule 3: The number of seats in the Parliament is seven. The elites are all and only candidates. The Parliament makes decision by voting of its seven members.

**Step 1**: Select the electoral system for the members of Parliament. There are two options.

 1. Closed-list proportional system: (1) one district; (2) vote for party (D’hondt method)

2. Open-list proportional system: (1) one district; (2) vote for individual candidate.

2. Single non-transferrable vote (SNTV) system: (1) four districts P, Q, R, and S. Two seats each for P, Q, R, and one seat for S; (2) vote for individual candidate.

**Step 2**: Select a rule for appointment of Supreme Court judges, who can invalidate any law if it’s decided as unconstitutional.

 1. The judges of Supreme Court are independently appointed by judicial committee.

 2. The judges of Supreme Court are appointed by judicial committee but must be approved by the Parliament.

Appendix (version 170511)

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| Elite | Party | Support population | District |
| 1 | A | 300 | P |
| 2 | A | 350 | Q |
| 3 | A | 100 | Q |
| 4 | A | 200 | S |
| 5 | A | 350 | P |
| 6 | A | 100 | Q |
| 7 | B | 150 | R |
| 8 | B | 200 | P |
| 9 | B | 300 | Q |
| 10 | B | 350 | R |
| 11 | B | 250 | S |
| 12 | C | 250 | P |
| 13 | C | 200 | Q |
| 14 | C | 300 | R |
| 15 | D | 150 | P |
| 16 | D | 200 | Q |
| 17 | D | 250 | R |
| 18 | International observer |