Designing Federalism: A Theory of Self Sustainable Federal Institutions

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Designing Federalism-Mikhail Filippov 2004-02-09 Table of contents

The Political Theory of a Compound Republic-Vincent Ostrom 2008 The Political Theory of a Compound Republic presents the essential logic of James Madison and Alexander Hamilton’s design of limited, distributed, constitutional authority proposed in The Federalist. Two revised and expanded ensuing chapters show how the idea of constitutional choice has been employed since the adoption of the 1789 Constitution of the United States. A new concluding chapter questions commonly accepted beliefs about sovereign nation-states and considers governance from the perspective of twenty-first century ‘citizen-sovereigns.’

The Political Theory of a Compound Republic-Vincent Ostrom 1987

Federalism as Grand Design-Daniel Judah Elazar 1987 Many students of federalism confine themselves to considering the subject as a comprehensive system of political relationships which has to do with the combination of self-rule and shared rule within a matrix of constitutionally dispersed powers. Others, however, see federalism as the cornerstone of their world view, the fundamental principle underlying proper human relationships, and the source of the right grand design for the ideal world order. This volume, based on articles that previously appeared in Publius: The Journal of Federalism, presents the first collected treatment of federalism as grand design in the English language. Co-published with the Center for the Study of Federalism.

The Federalist-George Wescott Carey 1994 “Throughout this scrupulously researched interpretation of The Federalist papers, Carey provides a glimpse of our Republic's original design. He shows us what kind of federal union The Federalist's authors had in mind, and indicates how we have strayed from their intent.” -- Paul Gottfried, National Review “The best book yet published on The Federalist.” -- Paul Peterson, The Review of Politics "Serious scholars of American politics will find it stimulating and useful in deepening their own understanding of the American regime." -- Charles E. Umehanower, Perspectives on Political Science "Likely to become a classic in its own right. The Federalist is excellent: well organized, carefully considered, incisive, lucid, concise, and masterful." -- Ellis Sandoz, author of A Government of Laws: Political Theory, Religion, and the American Founding

The Robust Federation-Jenna Bednar 2008-12-01 The Robust Federation offers a comprehensive approach to the study of federalism. Jenna Bednar demonstrates how complementary institutions maintain and adjust the distribution of authority between national and state governments. These authority boundaries matter - for defense, economic growth, and adequate political representation - and must be defended from opportunistic encroachment. From Montesquieu to Madison, the legacy of early institutional analysis focuses attention on the value of competition between institutions, such as the policy moderation produced through separated powers. Bednar offers a reciprocal theory: in an effective constitutional system, institutions complement one another; each makes the others more powerful. Diverse but complementary safeguards - including the courts, political parties, and the people - cover different transgressions, punish to different extents, and fail under different circumstances. The analysis moves beyond equilibrium conceptions and explains how the rules that allocate authority are not fixed but shift gradually. Bednar’s rich theoretical characterization of complementary institutions provides the first holistic account of federal robustness.

Crafting Constitutional Democracies-Edward V. Schaefer 2006 By examining the institutions of government through the lens of constitution-making, Crafting Constitutional Democracies provides a broad and insightful introduction to comparative politics. Drawn from a series of lectures given in Jakarta, Indonesia, on the drafting of the U.S. constitution, the book illustrates the problems faced by generations of founders, through numerous historic and contemporary examples. Both Indonesia in 1999 and the United States in 1789 faced the same basic issue: how to construct a central government for a large and diverse nation that allowed the majority of the people to govern themselves without intruding on the rights of minorities. What kinds of institutions make for ‘good government’? What factors need to be considered in designing a government? Author Edward Schaefer explores these questions through a rich variety of examples from both recent and historic transitions to democracy. Drawing frequently upon the arguments of the American Federalist Papers and more contemporary theories of democratization, Crafting Constitutional Democracies lucidly explores the key questions of how and why democracies succeed and fail. A concluding chapter on constitutional change and decline raises provocative and important questions about the lessons that citizens of the world’s older democracies might take from the struggles of the new.

Federalism-Raoul Berger 1987 The author provides evidence that the States existed before the nation was formed and that the States and the federal government were to have mutually exclusive spheres in which each was sovereign, or dual federalism. He also shows that the interstate commerce clause was not intended to authorize federal intrusion into State control of internal matters.

Democratic Federalism-Robert Inman 2020-06-02 “Federalism, defined generally as a collection of self-governing regions under a central government, is widely viewed as a sensible choice of polity both for emerging democracies and for established states. But while federal institutions are positively correlated with valued economic, democratic, and justice outcomes, ultimately it is unclear how they are connected and which cause which. In Democratic Federalism, Robert Inman and Daniel Rubinfeld explore how federalism works and propose concrete and proven policy guidance on how federalist policies can be designed and implemented successfully. The authors define federalism according to three parameters: how much federal revenue comes through local government, the number of local governmental bodies, and the extent to which these local bodies are represented federally. In applying these parameters to economic concepts and theory, Inman and Rubinfeld explain how federalism works in a way meant to engage scholars in political science and sociology and policymakers drafting regulation in federalist governments. The book offers applicable ideas and comparative case studies on how to assess potential policies and how to actually design federalist institutions from scratch. Both authors have real experience with both, most notably in their work advising the South African government on how to build a federalist democracy. This book will be an essential guide to understanding and applying federalist concepts and principles”--
The Political Theory of a Compound Republic—Vincent Ostrom 2008 The Political Theory of a Compound Republic presents the essential logic of James Madison and Alexander Hamilton’s design of limited, distributed, constitutional authority proposed in The Federalist. Two revised and expanded ensuing chapters show how the idea of constitutional choice has been employed since the adoption of the 1789 Constitution of the United States. A new concluding chapter questions commonly accepted beliefs about sovereign nation-states and considers governance from the perspective of twenty-first century “citizen-sovereigns.”

The Theory of Institutional Design—Robert E. Goodin 1996-01-26 Problems of institutional design and redesign, structuring and restructuring, acquired particular poignancy through recent developments from eastern Europe to southern Africa. At the same time, scholars in each of several disciplines—political science, economics, sociology, history and philosophy—have increasingly come to appreciate the important independent role that is, and should be, played by institutional factors in social life. In this volume, disparate theories of institutional design given by each of those several disciplines are synthesized and their peculiar power illustrated. Through analysis of examples ranging from changes in the British welfare state through the transition of eastern European societies to the reward structure of the modern university, the contributors emphasize the important interpenetration of normative and emipirical issues in theories of institutional design.

Constitutional Culture and Democratic Rule—John Ferejohn 2001-10-08 This volume investigates the nature of constitutional democratic government in the United States and elsewhere. It provides comprehensive tools for analyzing and comparing different forms of constitutional democracy. The collection will be of interest to students and readers in political science, law, history and political philosophy.

Comparative Constitutional Design—Tom Ginsburg 2012-02-27 This volume brings together essays by leading scholars of comparative constitutional design from myriad disciplinary perspectives. The authors collectively assess what we know and don’t know about the design process as well as particular institutional choices concerning executive power, constitutional amendment processes, and many other issues. Bringing together positive and normative analysis, it provides the state of the art in a field of growing theoretical and practical importance.

Fiscal Federalism in Theory and Practice—Mrs. Teresa Ter-Minassian 1997-09-10 Over the past few decades, a clear trend has emerged worldwide toward the devolution of spending and, to a lesser extent, revenue-raising responsibilities to state and local levels of government. One view is that the decentralization of spending responsibilities can entail substantial gains in terms of distributed equity and macroeconomic management. The papers in this volume, edited by Teresa Ter-Minassian, examine the validity of these views in light of theoretical considerations, as well as the experience of a number of countries.

The Architecture of Democracy—Andrew Reynolds 2002 This volume brings together leading scholars in the discipline to discuss the critical theme of the successes and failures of constitutional design. Leading lights of the discipline, Arend Lijphart and Donald Horowitz, debate their own contributions to the field. Emerging scholars then present important new evidence from Europe, the CIS, Latin America, and Africa. Chapters analyse the effect of presidential and parliamentary systems, issues of federalism and autonomy, and the varying impact of electoral systems. The book concludes with case studies of Fiji, Ireland, Eritrea, Indonesia, Nigeria, and India.

Global Democracy: For and Against—Assistant Professor in International Relations Raffaele Marchetti 2020-07-08 Global democracy is a flawed idea. It is a conscious, explicit and essentially democratic development of state structures, as well as the social and cultural processes necessary to sustain them. The focus of this book is to provide a critical analysis of the concept of global democracy, its history, and its potential.

The Politics of Globalisation—Nicholas R. Ball 2001-05-30 The book presents a comprehensive account of the politics of globalization, integrating political science, international relations and economics. It argues that globalization has transformed the way states and international organizations make decisions.
The Federalist Papers

Malcolm M. Feeley and Edward Rubin expose the ambiguities of modern federalism, offering a powerful but generous treatise on the modern salience of the term. “Malcolm Feeley and Edward Rubin have published an excellent book.” —Sanford Levinson, University of Texas at Austin “At last, an insightful examination of federalism stripped of its romance. An absolutely splendid book, rigorous but really accessible.” —Larry Yackle, Boston University “Professors Feeley and Rubin clearly define what is and is not federal system. This book should be required for serious students of comparative government and American government.” —G. Ross Stephens, University of Missouri, Kansas City “Feeley and Rubin have written a brilliant book that looks at federalism from many different perspectives—historical, political, and constitutional. Significantly expanding on their earlier pathbreaking work, they have explained the need for a theory of federalism and provided one. This is a must read book for all who are interested in the Constitution.” —Erwin Chemerinsky, Duke University School of Law

The Design of Federalism and Water Resource Management in Canada

Stein Alexander Kennett 1992-01-01

Federalism

Alexander Hamilton (c. 1755–1804) was an American lawyer, journalist and highly influential government official. He also served as a Senior Officer in the Army between 1799-1800 and founded the Federalist Party, the system that governed the nation’s finances. His contributions to the Constitution and leadership made a significant and lasting impact on the early development of the nation of the United States.

The Federalist

Following the United States Declaration of Independence in 1776, the governing doctrines and policies of the States lacked cohesion. “The Federalist”, as it was previously known, was constructed by American statesman Alexander Hamilton, and was intended to catalyse the ratification of the United States Constitution. Hamilton, recruitment fellow statesmen James Madison Jr., and John Jay to write papers for the compendium, and the three are known as some of the Founding Fathers of the United States.

The Federalist Papers

Malcolm M. Feeley 2009-12-21

Federalism is one of the most influential concepts in modern political discourse as well as the focus of immense controversy resulting from the lack of a single coherent definition. Malcolm M. Feeley and Edward Rubin expose the ambiguities of modern federalism, offering a powerful but generous treatise on the modern salience of the term. “Malcolm Feeley and Edward Rubin have published an excellent book.” —Sanford Levinson, University of Texas at Austin “At last, an insightful examination of federalism stripped of its romance. An absolutely splendid book, rigorous but really accessible.” —Larry Yackle, Boston University “Professors Feeley and Rubin clearly define what is and is not federal system. This book should be required for serious students of comparative government and American government.” —G. Ross Stephens, University of Missouri, Kansas City “Feeley and Rubin have written a brilliant book that looks at federalism from many different perspectives—historical, political, and constitutional. Significantly expanding on their earlier pathbreaking work, they have explained the need for a theory of federalism and provided one. This is a must read book for all who are interested in the Constitution.” —Erwin Chemerinsky, Duke University School of Law

Designing a European Fiscal Union

Mr. Carlo Cottarelli 2014-12-05

Does the European Union need closer fiscal integration, and in particular a stronger fiscal centre, to become more resilient to economic shocks? This book looks at the experience of 13 federal states to help inform the heated debate on this issue. It analyses in detail their practices in devolving responsibilities from the subnational to the central level, compares them to those of the European Union, and draws lessons for a possible future fiscal union in Europe. More specifically, this book tries to answer three sets of questions: What is the role of centralized fiscal policies in federations, and hence the size, features and functions of the central budget? What institutional arrangements are used to coordinate fiscal policy between the federal and subnational levels? What are the links between federal and subnational debt, and how have subnational financing crises been handled, when they occurred? These policy questions are central to economic and fiscal federalism, and central to the current discussion about future paths for the European Union. This book brings to the table new, practical insights through a systematic and comprehensive comparison of the EU fiscal framework with that of federal states. It also departs from the decentralization perspective that has been prominent in the literature by focusing on the role of the centre (where responsibilities are centralized at the federal level and how they are handled, rather than which functions belong to the local level). Such an approach is particularly relevant for the European Union, where a fiscal union would imply granting new powers to the centre.

Federalism and Health Policy

John Holahan 2003-07-17

The balance between state and federal health care financing for low-income people has been a matter of considerable debate for the last 40 years. Some argue for a stronger federal role, others for more devolution of responsibility to the states. Medicaid, the backbone of the system, has been plagued by an array of problems that have made it unpopular and difficult to use to extend health care coverage. In recent years, waivers have given the states the flexibility to change many features of their Medicaid programs; moreover, the states have considerable flexibility in establishing State Children’s Health Insurance Programs. This book examines the record on the changing health safety net. How well have states done in providing acute and long-term care services to low-income populations? Have they responded to financial incentives and federal regulatory requirements? How innovative have they been? Contributing authors include Donald J. Boyd, Randall R. Bovbjerg, Teresa A. Coughlin, Ian Hill, Michael Housman, Robert E. Hurley, Marilyn Moon, Mary Beth Pohl, Jane Tilley, and Stephen Zuckermand.

Demopolis

Josiah Ober 2017-07-14

What did democracy mean before liberalism? What are the consequences for our lives today? Combining history with political theory, this book restores the core meaning of democracy as collective and limited self-government by citizens. That, rather than majority tyranny, is what democracy meant in ancient Athens, before liberalism. Participatory self-government is the basis of political practice in 'Demopolis', a hypothetical modern state powerfully imagined by award-winning historian and political scientist Josiah Ober. Demopolis’ residents aim to establish a secure, prosperous, and non-tyrannical community, where citizens govern as a collective, both directly and through representatives, and willingly assume the costs of self-government because doing so benefits them, both as a group and individually. Basic democracy, as exemplified in real Athens and imagined Demopolis, can provide a stable foundation for a liberal state. It also offers a possible way forward for religious societies seeking a realistic alternative to autocracy.

Design for Liberty

R. Epstein 2011-11-29

The noted legal scholar Richard Epstein advocates a much smaller federal government, arguing that our over-regulated state gives too much discretion to regulators, which results in arbitrary, unfair decisions and other abuses. Epstein bases his classical liberalism on the twin pillars of smaller federal government, arguing that our over-regulated state gives too much discretion to regulators, which results in arbitrary, unfair decisions and other abuses. Epstein bases his classical liberalism on the twin pillars of the rule of law and of private contracts and property rights.

Democracies have a tension inherent in them between the need for efficiency in governance and the need to protect privacy and personal liberty. Epstein was one of the first to argue that the tension can be resolved in favor of liberty, and that the key to achieving this is to design a political system that is both efficient and respectful of individual rights. Epstein's approach, known as the "Design for Liberty," has been influential in both theoretical and practical terms. It has been applied in various democratic settings, including the United States and the European Union, to address issues such as the role of government in the economy, the balance between individual rights and public interests, and the design of regulatory systems.
Federalism and the Making of America—David Brian Robertson 2017-09-14 Though Americans rarely appreciate it, federalism has profoundly shaped their nation’s past, present, and future. Federalism—the division of government authority between the national government and the states—affects the prosperity, security, and daily life of every American. Some of the most spectacular political conflicts in American history have been fought on the battlefield of federalism, including states’ rights to leave the union, government power to regulate business, and responses to the problems of race, poverty, pollution, abortion, and gay rights. In the second edition of this nuanced and comprehensive text, David Brian Robertson shows that past choices shape present circumstances, and that a deep understanding of American government, public policy, political processes, and society requires an understanding of the key steps in federalism’s evolution in American history. New to the Second Edition Emphasizes that federalism is a battleground that shapes every life in America. Extensively revised and updated, including new coverage of recent controversies like Ferguson, immigration, climate change, Obamacare, gay rights, the minimum wage, political polarization, voter identification, fracking, and marijuana legalization. Brings together the newest developments in history, political science, law, and related disciplines to show how federalism influences government and politics today. Includes chapter-opening vignettes that deal with contemporary cases and policy challenges.

Peace by Design—Dawn Brancati 2009 Peace by Design seeks to understand whether a particular type of political institution, namely decentralization or federalism, reduces intrastate conflict and under what conditions.

Intergovernmental Management for the 21st Century—Timothy J. Conlan 2009-11-01 America’s complex system of multi-layered government faces new challenges as a result of rapidly changing economic, technological, and demographic trends. Economic globalization, population aging, and the underpinnings of the system are analyzed, along with the long-term implications of current trends in financing at all levels. The authors identify the principal tools used to define intergovernmental management—grants, mandates, preemptions—in discussing emerging models and best practices in the design and management of intergovernmental systems. Editors John F. Sibley and Richard H. Wagner, the contributors argue that it should—and can—be designed to achieve economic efficiency, informed democratic control, and other valued political ends. More broadly, they believe that political and social theory needs to turn away from the relativism of critical theory to consider how a good society should be “constituted” and to direct the work of designing institutions that can constitute a “good polity,” in both the economic and civic sense. This book will be of much interest to students of diplomacy, federalism, governance, foreign policy and IR, as well as practitioners of diplomacy.

Decision Making in Federalism Studies—Jan Erik 2010-01-04 Federalism has experienced a remarkable renaissance in recent decades—an alternative way to accommodate ethnic differences; as a tool to combat systemic, undemocratic and ineffective central governments; and lastly, as a means to promote economic performance in the developing world through decentralisation. This book brings to light different aspects and perspectives of federalism studies closer together, by providing an analytical framework which transcends the sub-fields and encourages contributors to look beyond the comfort zones of their own disciplinary approaches to the topic. The authors seek to achieve this aim by structuring the contributions around four dimensions federalism studies: • the development and design of federal institutions; • federalism and democratic participation, representation and accountability; • federalism and the accommodation of territorially-based ethnic, cultural and linguistic differences; • federalism and public policy. With a strong comparative framework, New Directions in Federalism Studies will be of interest to students and scholars of Federalism, Government, Regionalism, and Multi-level Governance. It will also offer insights of relevance to Comparative Politics, Public Policy, Public Administration, Nationalism, and West European Politics.

Peace by Design—Dawn Brancati 2009 Peace by Design seeks to understand whether a particular type of political institution, namely decentralization or federalism, reduces intrastate conflict and under what conditions.

Theory and Practice of Paradiplomacy—Alexander S Kuznetsov 2014-10-17 This book examines and systematizes the theoretical dimensions of paradiplomacy—the role of subnational governments in international relations. Throughout the world, subnational governments play an active role in international relations by participating in international trade, cultural relations and diplomatic relations with foreign powers. These governments, including states in the USA and landers in Germany, can sometimes even challenge the official foreign policy of their national government. These activities, which are regularly promoting the subnational government’s interests, have been labelled as ‘paradiplomacy’. Through a systematisation of the different approaches in understanding constituent diplomacy, the author constructs an integrative theoretical explanatory framework to guide research on regional governments’ involvement in international affairs. The framework is based on a multiple-response questionnaire technique (MRQ) which provides the matrix of possible answers on a set of key questions for paradiplomacy scholarship. This comprehensive analysis of the phenomenon of paradiplomacy sheds light on the development of federalism and multi-level governance in a new global environment and contributes to the debates on the issue of ‘actorness’ in contemporary international affairs. This book will be of much interest to students of diplomacy, federalism, governance, foreign policy and IR, as well as practitioners of diplomacy.

A New Constitutionalism—Stephen L. Elkin 1993-06-15 In The New Constitutionalism, seven distinguished scholars develop an innovative perspective on the power of institutions to shape politics and political life. Believing that beyond the classical goals of limiting political power, the contributors argue that it should—and can—be designed to achieve economic efficiency, informed democratic control, and other valued political ends. More broadly, they believe that political and social theory needs to turn away from the relativism of critical theory to consider how a good society should be “constituted” and to direct the work of designing institutions that can constitute a “good polity,” in both the economic and civic sense. Stephen L. Elkin and Karol Edward Soltan begin with an overview of constitutionalist theory and a discussion of the new constitutionalism within the broader intellectual and historical context of political and social thought. Charles Anderson, James Ceaser, and the editors then offer different interpretations of the central issues regarding institutional design in a constitutionalist social science, consider various ways of performing the task, and discuss the inadequacy of recent political science to the job it ought to be doing. The book concludes with essays by Ted Lowi, Cass Sunstein and Edwin Haeffle which apply these themes to the American regime.

Democracy, Federalism, the European Revolution, and Global Governance—Andrea Bosco 2020-06-10 The European Union is facing today the greatest crisis since its creation. Brexit could mean not only the reversal of its steady enlargement—from 6 to 28 member states—but also the beginning of an inexorable decline leading to its disintegration. However, few seem to recall that it was precisely the British who were the first to promulgate the political culture which inspired the European Union’s construction—democracy and federalism—and the first who tried to realise, in June 1940, a European federation on the basis of an Anglo-French union. This volume traces the fundamental stages of the European unification process, placing it in relation to the wider process of world economic and political integration. In particular, it analyses the historical significance of the European Revolution, which is identified in the overcoming of the nation state—namely the modern political formula which institutionalised the political division of mankind—and the birth of the first truly international state. The essay also includes an exploration of the European Revolution’s significance for the other great European revolutions—and, therefore, its potential as progressively extendible to all the states of the planet. Europe was indeed the first region of the world where the barriers between national states fell, and a post-national political identity emerged, complementary to national political identities. It is, in fact, in the context of
the European Union that democracy beyond the borders of the nation state has first been realized, constituting a
guiding principle for global governance.

Electoral Systems and Conflict in Divided Societies-National Research Council 1999-05-20 This paper is one
of a series being prepared for the National Research Council's Committee on International Conflict Resolution.
The committee was organized in late 1995 to respond to a growing need for prevention, management, and
resolution of violent conflict in the international arena, a concern about the changing nature and context of such
conflict in the post-Cold War era, and a recent expansion of knowledge in the field. The committee's main goal is
to advance the practice of conflict resolution by using the methods and critical attitude of science to examine the
effectiveness of various techniques and concepts that have been advanced for preventing, managing, and
resolving international conflicts. The committee's research agenda has been designed to supplement the work of
other groups, particularly the Carnegie Corporation of New York's Commission on Preventing Deadly Conflict,
which issued its final report in December 1997. The committee has identified a number of specific techniques and
concepts of current interest to policy practitioners and has asked leading specialists on each one to carefully
review and analyze available knowledge and to summarize what is known about the conditions under which each
is or is not effective. These papers present the results of their work.

Federalism and Regional Policy in Contemporary Russia (Open Access)-Andrey Starodubtsev 2018-01-02
How do Russian leaders balance the need to decentralize governance in a socially and politically complex country
with the need to guarantee political control of the state? Since the early 2000s Russian federal authorities have
arranged a system of political control on regional elites and their leaders, providing a "police control" of special
bodies subordinated by the federal center on policy implementation in the regions. Different mechanisms of fiscal
federalism and investment policy have been used to ensure regional elites' loyalty and a politically centralized but
administratively decentralized system has been created. Asking clear, direct, and theoretically informed questions
about the relationship between federalism, decentralization and authoritarianism, this book explores the political
survival of authoritarian leaders, the determinants of policy formulation, and theories of federalism and
decentralization, to reach a new understanding of territorial governance in contemporary Russia. As such, it is an
important work for students and researchers in Russian studies and regional and federal studies.