

DISCIPLINA: <b>E-DEMOCRACY PRACTICES</b>	CÓDIGO: <b>GRDDIRATCE0189</b>
PROFESSOR: <b>IVAR A. HARTMANN</b>	CARGA HORÁRIA: <b>30h</b>
<b>EMENTA</b> a) overview of e-democracy, b) the concept of democracy, c) political participation, d) online participation, e) open government, f) 'notice and comment', g) petitions and surveys, h) slacktivism, i) hacktivism, j) online political collaboration, k) the future of e-democracy practice	
<b>OBJETIVOS GERAIS</b> Explore how advances in information and communications technology (ICT) have changed the way that governments interact with their citizens, both in terms of flows of information, and in terms of the means by which citizens articulate their demands. The main question that the course will devote itself to is: what is political action in a network society? Advances in ICT have created new opportunities for political participation that may reshape our understanding of democratic government.	
<b>OBJETIVOS ESPECÍFICOS</b> Students will gain a thorough understanding of current research on democracy, online political participation - traditional and disruptive, and e-government. Students will also engage in a critical dialogue about what these developments mean for law and democracy. Beyond this, students will grapple with the legal and political difficulties attending new and controversial forms of electronically enabled political participation. As a final project, students will write a proposal or complete design for design a website or app that could be used to enable either (1) delivery of government services or information, (2) aggregation of citizen demands to the government, (3) online political organization.	
<b>BIBLIOGRAFIA OBRIGATÓRIA</b> Norris, Pippa. 2002. <i>Democratic Phoenix: Reinventing Political Activism</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Shkabatur, Jennifer, 2011. <i>Cities @ Crossroads</i> Digital Technology and Local Democracy in America, <i>Brooklyn Law Review</i> , 76. Fromkin, A. Michael, 2003. "Habermas@discourse.net: Toward a critical theory of cyberspace," <i>Harvard Law Review</i> , 116. Coleman, Gabriella, 2011. <i>Hacker Politics and Publics</i> , <i>Public Culture</i> , 23. Schlozman, Kay Lehman et al., 2010. <i>Weapon of the Strong? Participatory Inequality and the Internet</i> , <i>Perspectives on Politics</i> , 8.	
<b>BIBLIOGRAFIA COMPLEMENTAR</b> Coleman, Stephen, 2003. "The future of the Internet and democracy beyond metaphors, towards policy," in <i>Promise and problems of e-democracy: challenges of online citizen engagement</i> , OECD, Paris. Noveck, Beth Simone. 2003. "Designing Deliberative Democracy in Cyberspace: The Role of the Cyber-Lawyer." 9 <i>B.U. J. Sci. &amp; Tech. L.</i> 1. Schmitter, Philippe and Terry Lynn Karl. 1991. "What Democracy Is – and Is Not," <i>Journal of Democracy</i> 2(3). Morozov, Evgeny. 2009. "Iran: Downside to the 'Twitter Revolution'," <i>Dissent</i> . < <a href="http://www.evgenymorozov.com/morozov_twitter_dissent.pdf">http://www.evgenymorozov.com/morozov_twitter_dissent.pdf</a> >. Etling, Bruce, Robert Faris and John Palfrey. 2010. <i>Political Change in the Digital Age: The Fragility and Promise of Online Organizing</i> . <i>SAIS Review</i> , Volume 30, Issue 2	