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a rationale for political strikes

- a rationale for political strikes
- and a moral defense

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- and a moral defense
- and some considerations for regulation

democracy is an imperfect system

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 - policy generally is only weakly responsive to public opinion
 - rich people wield disproportionate influence
- in the extreme: objectionable rule!

Solutions?

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- not more participation!

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- not less formal rules!

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- better ways for regular people to exercise influence

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- not more participation!
- not less formal rules!
- better ways for regular people to exercise influence
- in order to defend themselves against infringements on their democratic rights

One Possibility: Political Strikes



Figure 1: The 2017 General Strike in Catalunya

collective refusal to work

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- "quitting work but not the job" (Gourevitch)

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- with political demands

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- "quitting work but not the job" (Gourevitch)
- with political demands
- in a direct conflict with the state, not the employers

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 - because rights conventionally come with permission to defend them
- 2 political strikes as a valuable democratic institution
 - a right to political strikes has a valuable function
 - put a limit on elite capture

• defensive means have to be:

- defensive means have to be:
 - effective

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 - effective
 - necessary

- defensive means have to be:
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 - proportionate

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 - proportionate
 - directed

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Effectiveness

- effective in defending democratic rights?
- does it achieve the goal?
- withholding labour exercises pressure on politicians
 - employers won't like it
 - makes politicians unpopular
 - limits politicians' options
- empirically we find some effectiveness

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- elite capture blocks democratic paths

- necessary to defend democratic rights?
 - are there any less invasive means available?
- the realist assessment puts conventional means in doubt
- elite capture blocks democratic paths
- but, still, some other means should have been tried first

proportional to the threat to democratic rights?

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- does it involve harms of similar gravity?

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- depends on what we think about the threat

- proportional to the threat to democratic rights?
- does it involve harms of similar gravity?
- depends on what we think about the threat
- and thus the risk of undue escalation.

Undue escalation?



Figure 2: Cooperative ants

Undue escalation?



• democracy with contestatory means vs. one without

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 - does the infrastructure set us up as deer or ants?
- sure, this is more antagonistic
- but be realistic about the point of comparison
 - its efficiency
 - in how far it realizes democratic values
- then the more antagonistic version is not unattractive!

• target those liable for the threat?

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- the wrong people seem to bear the costs of resistance in this instance
- employers are harmed by the political strike
- but they are not the addressees of the demands
- isn't this unjustifiable?

Liability: the Defensive Ethics View

• in some cases, employers might be liable!

Liability: the Defensive Ethics View

- in some cases, employers might be liable!
- and then it's justifiable to harm them

Liability: the Defensive Ethics View

- in some cases, employers might be liable!
- and then it's justifiable to harm them
- otherwise it seems impermissible

• think about the distribution of harms in a democratic system

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- capture burdens those who are not well-resourced and organized
- but that is burdening those who are already worse-off!
- political strikes largely burden the better off
- it seems justifiable to let strong shoulders bear democratic burdens

Regulating Political Strikes

• ensure *ultima ratio* status

Regulating Political Strikes

- ensure ultima ratio status
- ensure proportionality

Regulating Political Strikes

- ensure ultima ratio status
- ensure proportionality
- distribute harms properly

Regulating Political Strikes II



• there is evidence that democratic politics has severe flaws

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- a way for regular people to exercise influence: political strike

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- but difficult to properly regulate

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- a way for regular people to exercise influence: political strike
- a defensive mechanism
- should follow proportionality and necessity
- but difficult to properly regulate
- a fair distribution of the costs of democracy

The end

Thank you for your attention.