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Procedural and value democracy.

Political science knows more than a dozen different concepts of democracy, and the emergence of a new concept at all will eventually be exotic and artificial.

In fact, all the concepts are divided into value and treatment: in the first case, the value defines the procedure, the second, on the contrary, the procedure for structuring value. For continental Europe and India has always been a priority values - such as the value of equality of Jean Jacques Rousseau, as a result of which formed the basis for French Democracy, or the value of the confessional, Mahatma Gandhi laid the foundation of the Indian concept of democracy. The procedures in such concepts become secondary and unprincipled.

The Anglo-Saxon civilization has always promoted the concept of the primacy of the procedure - "certain rules of the game in the uncertainty of the result." The procedure is primary in relation to any values - and if necessary, they may simply not recognize, and in the worst scenario, simply "grind" it

In the popular understanding of democracy today - is primarily a brand consisting of a sequence of procedures, the implementation of which should give the result in the form of Western World, primarily American quality of life. In this regard, democracy - is just a "product" that is easier to copy rather than create their own, unique. The main seller of the brand is the US default, and to "sell" democracy as a brand, which consists of a set of specific procedures for the election of public authorities, which, in turn, citizens delegate their powers.

In order to understand what is sold under this brand, it is appropriate to spend a little history. So the first impetus to the development of the institution of procedural democracy has given the English bourgeois revolution, securing the role of capital as the main power broker in the UK is becoming a global political system. One of the keys that allowed finally establishing effective centralized

management is very different culturally, economically and politically British colonies was the erection of an absolute institution of elections.

The fact that participation in the elections always requires investments, and substantial investments. And it can afford only large corporations, usually belonging to the metropolis. Thus, any successful candidate is inevitably transformed into a puppet of that or any other corporation, and the elections themselves are transformed into a competition investing in corporate elections. In addition, for public elections continue to look convincing as competition candidates.

In the twentieth century the United States have adopted the system, turning it into an institution that provides global dominance of US corporations already. Today, they say at least three waves of democratization that took place, as a rule, under the patronage of "the owner of the brand."

The problem for the European values proved the concept of freedom. The US also has always stood on the positions that democracy - is primarily based on conception of freedom. But what kind of the freedom? It was not about the classical European freedom in the term of Immanuel Kant, which "ends where the freedom of another begins." New freedom turns to destroy values, permissiveness and promiscuity. And it is a systemic problem and procedural approach: within it is possible to register all of the procedures from application to implementation, but in principle it is impossible to set the value dimension of the concept of freedom. Exactly why the procedural model of democracy and it is impossible to find such fundamental for Europe terms like "moral freedom", "freedom of the fair".

Procedures and algorithms of democracy are the same all over the world. However, in this case, any value orientations "washed out". But every society should integrate its values that based on national identity, national culture, religious and the unique national traditions etc. In EU today there are more than ten varieties of their own types of democracy.

In fact, the model of fair democracy is confined to a particular format of the contract theory of the state - when the contract becomes subject to the validity of

the government's actions both in internal and external space. The state in the framework of this model becomes a common project for all citizens, where every citizen - to its shareholders of their rights and responsibilities, and the company is a full-fledged subject of political action, not spilling on atomized individuals.

While most of the items of this implicit contract outlines clear. So we can and we should talk about the justice of equal opportunities and fair access to social benefits, and the fairness of social recognition, when the criterion of "the good life" becomes does not only material well-being - to detail them in this text is not much point.

Much more rewarding is the imposition of these items on a broad discussion as one of the genres of information support of the electoral cycle.

What is important is the interpretation of liberty as a "freedom" is traditional for EU NGOs, which has always believed that true freedom - is primarily a personal responsibility.

It alleged that the concept of preservation of the state as a project of citizens and society as a subject of political action suggests the possibility of a broad culture of social solidarity - both intra- and foreign policy agenda.

Thus, we get the following structure "root" values:

- Firstly, a positive value of freedom, "freedom", which guarantees freedom primarily society as a whole,
- Second, the value of equality - but not equality in general, and equality of rights and opportunities, and equality before the law,
- Thirdly, solidarity - both society as a whole, and the society and the state.

As the tool of "checks and balance" the structure, and will save from the threat of a slide into extremes of any kind, you can suggest three maxims fair democracy:

- Freedom cannot cancel in favor of the alleged equality;
- Freedom cannot declare an absolute value - it would lead to a sharp increase in social conflicts;
- Solidarity cannot be forced.

As the requirements of "egalitarianism" lead to tensions and conflicts in society, a fair democracy in theory should be limited to only two kinds of equality, equality of opportunity and equality before the law.

### Summary

1. Procedural democracy in its current format - the American brand and an American property. Regulations and standards in this model of democracy set the United States, they are also the rights of the brand owner decide who correctly follow the procedures and who is not. Also, the owner of the franchise "procedural democracy" has the ability to declare in advance which of the political subjects (parties and leaders) meets predetermined standards, and someone - no. The owner of the brand, based on their interests, free to declare almost any result of elections or the legitimate or not,

2. Valuable democracy - a traditional form of democracy for continental Europe that also belongs Russia. In this form of democratic procedures adjusted to the value. Valuable Democracy in previous centuries fully to EU and Russia to implement a model of its own identity.

3. The fair democracy as a concept of values such as democracy allows you to save and develop the tradition of solidarity in society. Freedom in the prism of fair democracy - is primarily effective "freedom for" where is paramount freedom of society as a whole, and important motives and goal setting. This value of equality cannot be reduced to a "leveling" and understood as equal opportunities in access to social benefits.

4. The concept of the "good life" - this is not material wealth, but it is above all an opportunity to complete self-realization. The concept of the "good life" does not deny the material component of our lives. However, she emphasizes that each person has an individual conception of both happiness and the number of funds to maintain a decent life.

5. Valuable democracy forms not the consumer, and intelligent citizen, an informed choice of which is based on an understanding of the values, not the race for compliance with formal procedures.

6. Valuable concept of democracy puts EU and Russia in the position of guardian of traditional European values, while at the same time as the current European leaders are trying to give them up, thus discrediting their political traditions.