DILEMAS BETWEEN REPRESENTATION AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: A Comparative Analysis of Public Participation Institutionalization in Municipal Legislative Branches

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OBJECTIVE

To understand how the new institutionalized forms of social participation relate to traditional representative democracy; and whether social participation may contribute to the existence of a more responsive democratic system toward citizen's demands and with a greater distributive capacity.

THEORETICAL QUESTIONS

Is there a relation between political representation and public participation?

How the emergence of new participatory democratic practices may contribute towards the strengthening of traditional representative institutions?

METHODOLOGY

In the first part of the research the Legislative Census data base, from 2005, was analyzed.

PRELIMINARY CONCLUSION

Public participation in municipal level in legislative branches is not institutionalized as it is in the union level in the executive branch.

The Citizen Constitution



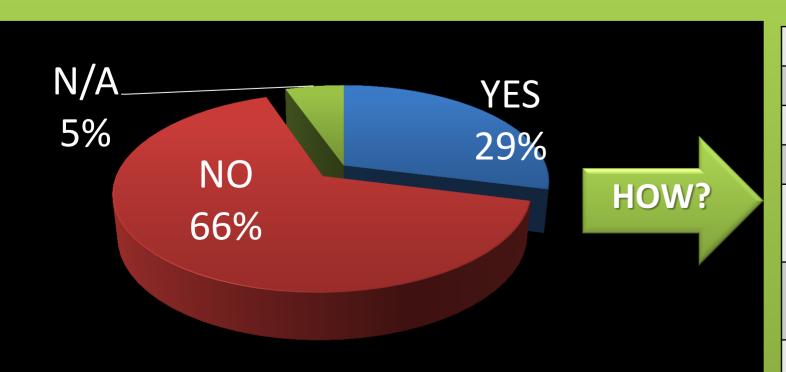


- 30 Articles express principles of participative public management (TEIXEIRA, 2011)
- The Citizen Constitution inserted different types of public participation mechanisms in different fields as administrative, parliamentary, judicial and political electoral



	EXECUTIVE BRANCH	LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
FEDERAL LEVEL	 85 National Councils 74 National Conferences (2003-2010) Tables of Dialogues 165 Public Ombudsman (SGPR, 2012) 	 760 Public Hearings (2011-2012) 360 law propositions approved in the Commission of Participative Legislation (2001-2010) 1.300 people participated in Parliamentary Hearings in 2011 (CEFOR, 2014)
MUN. LEVEL	26.859 Municipal Councils in different areas, in 5.506 municipalities (IBAM, 2001)	

Did the Municipal Chamber promote public events to discuss projects, in 2005?



2%	
9%	
18%	
2%	
0%	
5%	
0%	

