Our countries, democracy in plural societies is possible if two conditions are met: consensus over constitutional design in culturally homogeneous states. The plural model of democracy in the United States is an example of this. The experience of this system is consensual democracy, also known as power-sharing democracy. Its most prominent advocate has been Ambedkar. Since the 1960s and early 1970s, a large body of literature has been written on this model of democracy.

Elaborating on Ambedkar's ideas, V. S. Naipaul has written:

"The principles of Ambedkar's democracy are not impossible. They have been developed. The primary problem is to ensure that this has been properly implemented."

Since the 1960s and early 1970s, a large body of literature has been written on this model of democracy.

Today there is a broad consensus on the need for a new and more democratic model of democracy in multicultural societies.

Representation and group power sharing.

Nenad Stojanovic

Hercegovina

of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Theory and Case

in Power-Sharing Ethnic Groups

The Dilemma of Interethnic Contact
THE DILEMMA OF ETHIC QUOTAS

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 Bosnian and Herzegovina

Strategic The Discernment of

There is a broad strategic consensus that the post-Dayton Bosnia

search for consensus

provides for a non-state but immediate occupation and important

local level. Right-wing groups exist in Sarajevo but they are much

more common in the domestic arena. No local Bosnian, primarily Bosnian and Herzegovina has a long tradition of application of the

institutions.

In my view, the distinction between formal and informal norms

leads to some point in the culture (fiegec. 1999, 85) but

Bosnia and Herzegovina, like any other post-conflict society, has a long tradition of applying informal norms and rules beyond formal organizations. This is particularly

true in Bosnia and Herzegovina where informal networks play a significant role. The Dayton Agreement, which provided for a non-state but immediate occupation, was seen by

the domestic arena. No local Bosnian, primarily Bosnian and Herzegovina has a long tradition of application of the

institutions.
mod in to an error...
and Herzegovina and the constitutional character of the people"

![Image of the page content](image-url)
Representatives of the Constitutional Court of the City of Pretoria on 28 January 2004 did the High Court of the Western Cape of South Africa in terms of section 116(1)(a) of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996, order that the election of the new Minister of the City of Pretoria be set aside.

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The Western Cape of South Africa in terms of section 116(1)(a) of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996, ordered that the election of the new Minister of the City of Pretoria be set aside.
In the event of an emergency, such as a power outage, the primary concern is to ensure the safety and well-being of all members of the community. This includes providing essential services and access to critical resources. The emergency response plan is designed to address various scenarios, including natural disasters, technological failures, and other unexpected events. The plan is developed through collaboration with local authorities, emergency services, and community organizations to ensure a coordinated and efficient response.

Local authorities play a crucial role in managing community emergencies. They work closely with emergency services to coordinate response efforts and communicate important information to the public. This includes setting up communication systems, training personnel, and establishing protocols for different types of emergencies.

Emergency preparedness is not just about responding to an event; it’s also about preparing for potential risks. This includes developing and maintaining emergency plans, conducting regular drills and exercises, and informing the public about the steps they can take to prepare for emergencies. By taking these steps, communities can be better prepared to handle the unexpected and mitigate the impact of emergencies.
Chapter 11: The Theory of Democratic Modernity

11.1 Introduction

The concept of democratic modernity refers to the idea that modern societies are characterized by a particular set of social, economic, and political structures and processes that enable the exercise of individual freedom and equality. This chapter explores the main features of democratic modernity, including the role of the state, the market, and civil society in shaping contemporary political life.

11.2 The State and Democracy

The state is a crucial actor in the process of democratic modernity. It is not only a source of power and hierarchy, but also an important site for the expression of popular sovereignty. The state's role in democratic modernity is complex and multifaceted, involving both positive and negative aspects.

11.3 The Market and Economic Freedom

Economic freedom is a key component of democratic modernity. The market is seen as a mechanism for the efficient allocation of resources, while at the same time allowing individuals to pursue their own interests and preferences. However, the role of the market is not without its challenges, particularly in relation to issues of inequality and social justice.

11.4 Civil Society and Democratic Participation

Civil society is an important aspect of democratic modernity, providing a space for individuals and groups to engage in collective action and express their opinions and interests. The role of civil society in democratic modernity is fundamental, as it enables the participation of citizens in the political process and contributes to the development of a more inclusive and participatory society.

Conclusion

In conclusion, democratic modernity is a complex and evolving concept, reflecting the dynamic interplay between individual and collective interests. The state, market, and civil society are all integral to the process of democratic modernity, and their roles continue to be shaped by ongoing social and political changes.
The Western Balkans...
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DAYTON PEACE AGREEMENT
ON THE DECADE OF THE
A EUROPEAN CHALLENGE
- THE WESTERN BALKANS