The political economy of equality Political Liberalism and Distributive Justice

What do we deserve?

Why do you deserve to be at UC Berkeley?

- A. I was admitted on my merits because have academic talent, worked hard to succeed, and I met the admissions requirements.
- B. I know lots of people met the admissions requirements and didn't get in, but I exceeded the requirements.
- C. I am talented, worked hard, met the requirements and I was lucky

What is "justice" in the allocation of resources?

- Justice is the exercise of freedom—within the rule of law-- in the production of distribution of resources
- 2. Justice is equality of opportunity in the distribution of resources.
- 3. Justice requires the principle of redistribution to bring about equal rights to resources

Do you believe that human rights are natural and inalienable?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Today's Menu

- Review: Polanyi, Behavioral Economics, Institutional Economics
- Summary: Critique of Economic Liberalism
- Freedom and Equality—The theoretical spectrum
 - Different Purposes of Political Economy,
 - Different Relationship between the State and the Economy
- Political Equality
- Distributive Justice

Review: Economic Liberal theory and Polanyi's



Review: Behavioral Economics: How Rational are we really?

- Game Theory: the external strategic environment
- Behavioral Economics: The Internal environment in our brain
 - Our rationality is bounded: "The best is the enemy of the good"
 - Guilt, optimism bias, and "fairness" affect our choices

Institutional Economics: How free are we really?

- questions state-market separation, role of the individual, market competition
- Lindbloom
 - – hierarchies everywhere!
 - State is biggest market participant!
- Williamson
 - Builds on Coase:
 - Transaction costs
 - Asset specificity
 - Big Firms!



Review: **CRITIQUE of** Econ. Liberal Theory

Key Assumption is the rational individual who wants Freedom: NO WE ARE IRRATIONAL AND UNFREE... INSTITUTIONS NOT INDIVIDUALS ARE KEY ACTORS....WE LIVE IN HIERARCHIES

voluntary exchange **NO EXCHANGE IS MANIPULATED** with no state interference **NO! STATES ARE KEY ACTORS IN MARKETS**

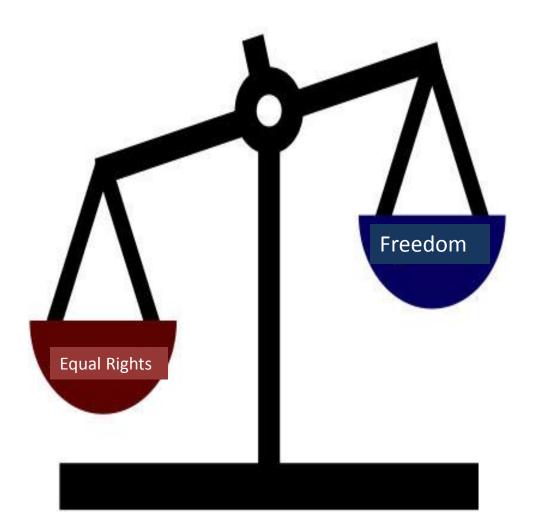
Price Mechanism (information about value+ lowers transaction costs NO! PRICE DEVALUES

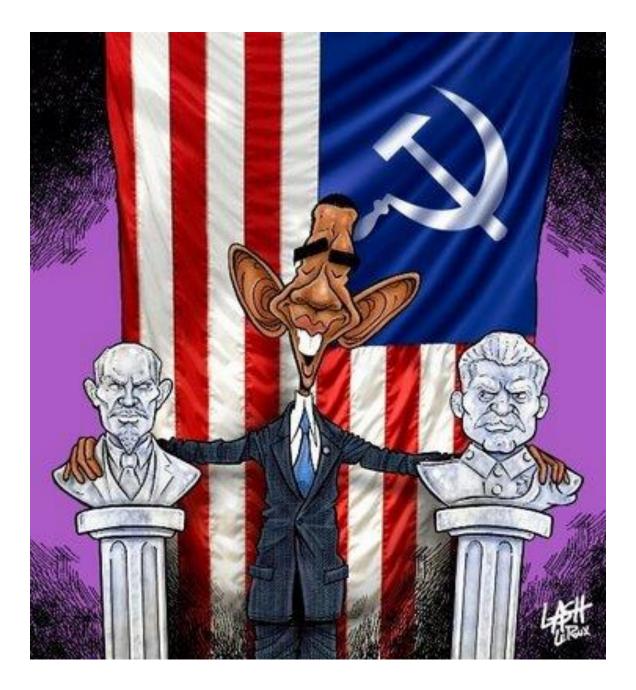
Competition NO! winners and losers....FEW FIRMS DOMINATE AND STATE IS DOMINATED BY A FEW

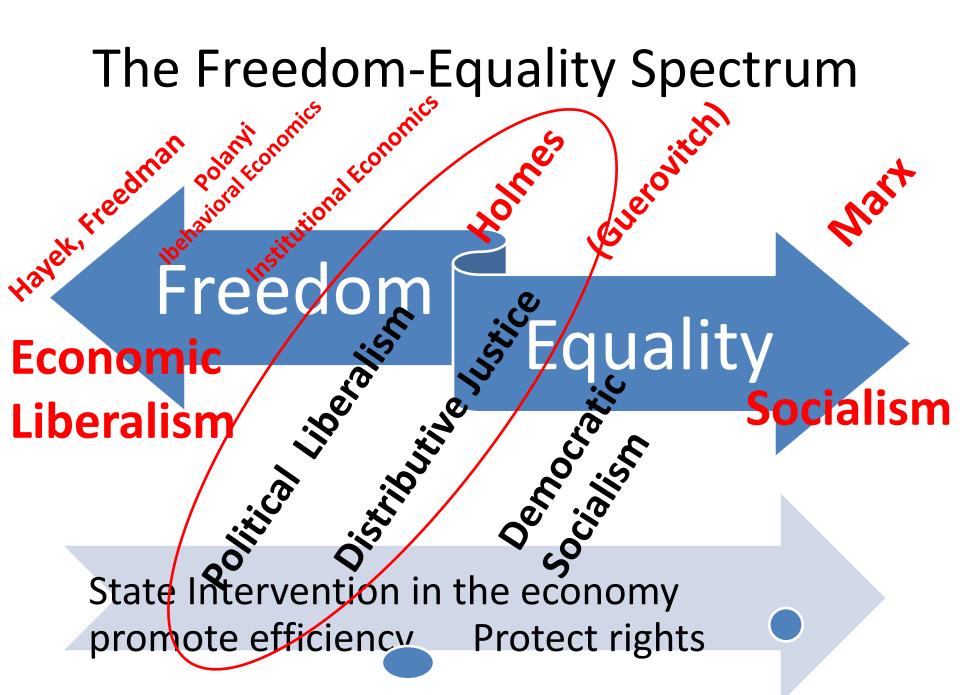
FIRMS

Efficiency → Growth → Better life for all NO! DOUBLE MOVEMENT!

Equality as the purpose of political economy







Historical evolution of Political Liberalism

•Core commitment: Freedom

•Historically liberals were activists, fighting for freedom from oppressive governments •Over time: government's role is to protect freedom and equal rights—more government to protect people and guard equal rights •The four freedoms that many liberals say government should protect: freedom of speech, freedom of worship, Freedom FROM want, **Freedom FROM fear**

Liberal Discontent with the Market



Social equality and Freedom from Want and Fear



Distributive Justice Theories



How should income and wealth be fairly distributed?





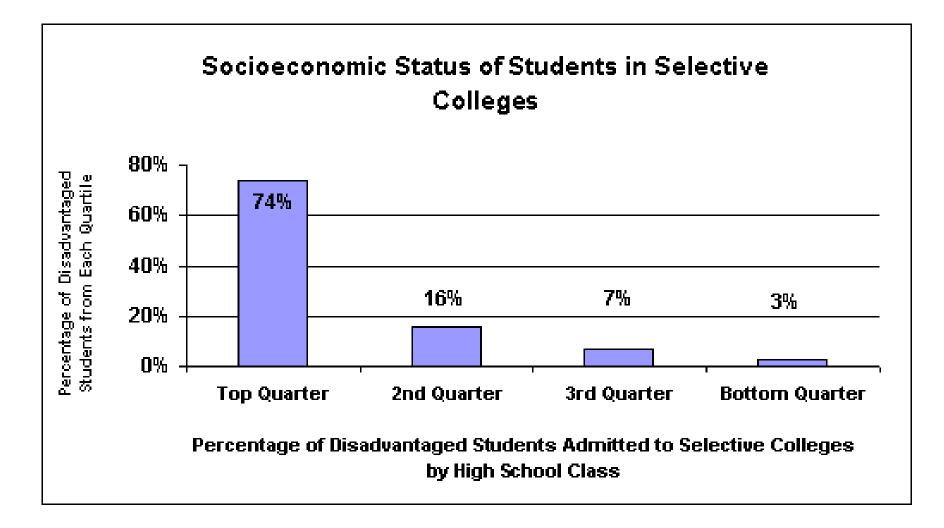
\$25 million.....Is it Fair?



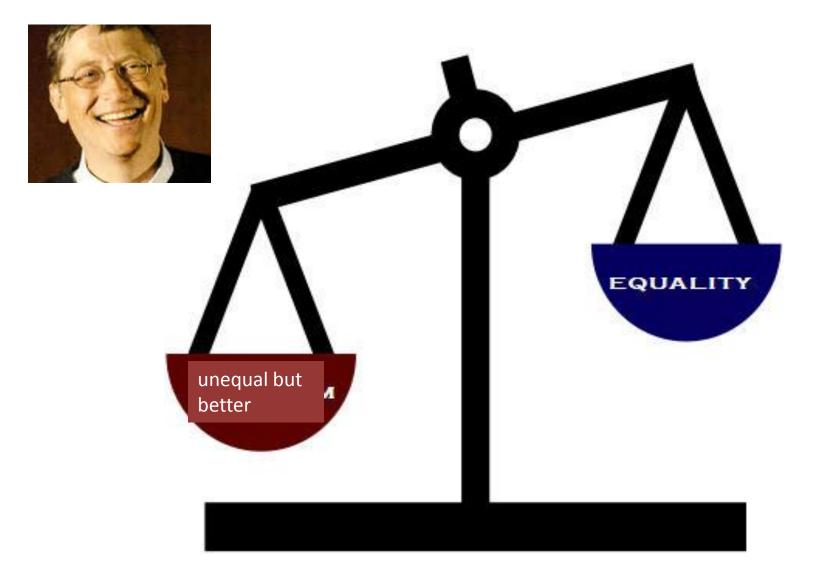
How should Income and wealth be fairly distributed?

- Justice is Blind. It applies to all equally.
- Economic Liberals: The market system is the most just
- Economic AND Political Liberals: Equality of opportunity is Necessary. (equity—fairness based on merit)
- Some Political liberals ask: is it enough? (level playing field)
- Others ask: Does a level playing field still leave room for arbitrary factors that create inequality?
- They argue for the Redistributive Principle





Redistributive Principle



The Market system

Economy : Market
provides entitlements but
not what we necessarily
deserve

Society

