

DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE

Distributive justice is an ethical principle about *fairness and distribution of benefits* - it calls on us to question how we are distributing workloads, benefits and resources.

Consider:

Who is benefiting from the products and outcomes of particular activities?

Is there more esteem and recognition assigned to some roles in your project than others?

What are the relationships between the professional and voluntary project participants?

COGNITIVE JUSTICE

Cognitive justice is an ethical principle about the fairness related to whose knowledge counts, and who is recognised as contributing to knowledge being built in a project.

Consider:

Whose names appear on knowledge products as authors?

Which forms of knowledge are privileged and officially acknowledged?

Who is considered more knowledgeable?

FIVE KEY THREADS WITHIN CITIZEN SCIENCE PROJECTS

PURPOSES & CAUSES

GOVERNANCE & POLICY

KNOWLEDGES

PRACTICES &
PROCESSES

PARTICIPANTS &
PARTICIPATION

PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

Participatory democracy is related to and concerned with building systems that seek to provide mechanisms for citizens to *participate directly and indirectly* in governance of the country (and world more broadly). It moves beyond deliberation towards active participation.

Consider:

Is there authentic power-sharing around decisions and actions?

Do democratic practices move beyond talking into forms of participation and activities??

DELIBERATIVE DEMOCRACY

Deliberative democracy is related to and concerned with building systems that seek to enable *deliberation towards consensus*-based forms of governance

Consider:

Are different voices being heard?

Whose voices have more power?

Who is given more 'airtime'?

RADICAL DEMOCRACY

Radical democracy is related to and concerned with building systems of governance actively value and enable mechanisms for both consensus-making and confrontation and dissent.

Confrontation and dissent are seen as equally valuable to consensus and agreement.

Consider:

Is there space for disagreement and confrontation in decision-making?

Whose voices ultimately dominate?

How are issues of conflict negotiated?