Unit -8 – Political Process.

Political System

View of power:
1. Conflict school
   - Man Weber
2. Final st view
   - Talcott Parsons

Maxist View.
1. Nicols Paulautolas
2. Wester gard & Resler

Weber → 3 dimensional of power
- Class, status, party.
- Constant sum power / zero sum power
- Power – chance of the indirectional or group
  Wen against the pooisition

Robert Dahl → Adopt Weber’s view of power
   Book
   Individual or group → influence/ cause its behaviour

Marx:
→ More control over More power → More – power.
   . no state & bourgeoisie
   More resources → More – power

Nicos Paulantzas

→ Ruling elite is not governmenting elite because state is an
  Autonomous institutional relatively.
→ Difficult below state & bourgeoise.
→ Bourgeoise is an autonomous institutional. It has fragmented institutional.
  Different of interest in present, no effective protectional. Of interest hence conflict
  Below them. So there is a need for the autonomous state to control their interest.
→ Govering elite need not be a powerful elite.

Ralf Miliband

→ ‘State in capitalict society’

→ State for upper class.
→ Bourgeoisie infuel their interest, ideas on population there advertisement.
→ State is an instrument of bourgeoise.

Westergard & Reslee

→ In UK welfare measures are taken but state has
No social development.
Hence state is in hands of bourgeoisie.

**Distribution of Power:**
- Distributed at 3 levels:
  1. Individual level – personal level
  2. Social level – maximum school & Elite theory
  3. Local Level – commonly power Structure -> fryod Hunter pharalish.

  talked about by Robert Dahl

- Analysis whether individual have power.

  powerful
  
  Politcally aware.
  
  Politically apathetif

/ unaware

Mil Braith
- Efladiation -> who have power
- Spectatorials -> has power & seeking power in a vehement manner.
  . note powerful but active in political activities
  . give party funds.

Refer
In page 3

**Elite theory:**

Robert Mitchel “Political Parties”

G. Mosla

V. Pareto

C.W. Mills (USA)

- to Marxian theory – says – a large society always have a power class. & hence classlessness is a myth. All society have class at all levels.

- Ro. Mitchel coined ‘Iron law of oligarchy’
  
  Rule by few-have top positions is original
  
  Elither there fore only few have the authority

Mosca ‘The ruling class’
2 classes of population

- Social – psychological

- Biological view

- Ruled

- Organisation capacity is the basic necessity rule for the ruling group.

- Based on the type of the society. The ruling elite arises.

- Elite group is an open group.

- Elite group not only based on economy, there may be achievement criteria, wealth, states, caste.

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Psychological explanation to power.

- Some inbuilt qualities necessary for ruling elite.

- He took the concept of fox & lion from Machiavelli

- Any action of 2 types

  1. Logical action
  2. Non-logical action

- Logical action – matching of means & ends

- Non-logical action – emotional influence.

- Any action consists of 2 things

  1. residence – some instinct, emotions present

  2. Derivative

- Rationalisation of instinct, emotion.

- Residence becomes socially occupied action.

Types:

1. residence of sex
2. residence of integrity
3. residence of activity
4. residence of sociability
5. residence of persistence of aggregate
6. residence of combination

- Residence of combinational
- Residence of persistence of aggregate

- Fox is driven by this
- Speculators
- Circulation of elite (power & cunning culture natively takes place)
- No difficult below democracy, communism. Because in all political system there will be circulation of elites by 2 sets of population.
- Society, changes no change in individual

C.W. Mills

Book

“Power Elite”
Democracy is a myth in America.

Social
- not make genality - give rise to induce in Elite group.
- Should have a command post to get induce in Elite Group.
- 3 key institutional:
  1. Army
  2. MNC
  3. Political Parties

- The person have command post in there 3 institutional occupy command elite.
- Therefore classlessness is a myth.

Flyod Hunter, pluralist
Communist power structure Book
In Atlanta City.

- Reputation approach
- It is a group who have access to education. Wealth & other factors like family background
- Therefore power is below commonly elite who are well associated to have close hit.

Commonly power structure
In sociology
(Rampura Village)

Logendra singh sociology
6 villages in VP
- dominant carte show some concession to the lower caste
- support of lower caste for election.

Change in commercial power structure.

M.N. Srinivas
After independence Y. Singh
✓ Land reforms
✓ Green revolution
✓ young replace on in panchayats.

Factors contributing for Personal theory:
1. Social background should’ve numerical strength
2. Economic power
   - Occupational power eg.: Mooppanar
3. Organisation position
   Eg. Narasimha Rao
4. Political Acumen:
   - Smel’g the situational – exploiting other
5. Communication – orator skill
   Eg: Mahatma Gandhi
6. Charismatic image.
   Eg: M.G.R.
6. Organisation ability
   Eg: Chandra Babu Naidu
   Eg: S. Vallabhai Patel

**Pheralists view**

1. Robert Dahl  
2. Arnold R. Rose  
3. Hewitt  
4. Marsh

Robert Dahl Book “Who Governs”

- Decision making method of develop who’ve power – 3 areas – DM
  1. Urban renewal (economic area)
  2. Educational (social areas)
  3. Political Econominational (political Area).
- no single person who control all the 3 levels.
- Since power is dispersed, mass’s decision is accomodated in policing.
- Dispersed power & not concentralied
- DM -> Concensus.
  M -> Elite takes their interest & manipulate mass’s interest.
  -> non decision making also influences power as elites block the policy for DM

Marxist

Consegence of DM also should be considered
As who blocks DM also have power.

Arnold M. Rose Book ‘The Power structure

- Pularlity of elites not single group.

**Elite Theory:**

- Various scholars applied in community society.
- Milran Dfilas “New Class”
  - ‘New Class”
  ed to Kad Max, power inequality will always present in community society. Because new class like Bureaucracy desiding factor.

Raymond Aron Concept “Unified Elite”

T.K. Oomen

Power Pool & Power Dispersal
- Ascendent Caste -> Upwardly mobile
- Entreneged caste ->
Caste & Politics:

By Andre Bentheic also Rajput in Rajastan

Raini Kothari: Ascendant Caste:
- upwardly mobile due to
  Educational
  - eco.properity
  - numerical strength
  Changed-demanding group.

Entrenched Caste:
- conservative.
  eg: Brahmans.
- Dominant for century’s together.

T.K. Oomen: Power Pool

Caste Group -> power Seeker form
A pool.
Earlier power pool was confined.

Power Dispersal

Now power is dispersed from
Power pool.
Now poor pool was broad

Organized Power & Unorganized Power:

Organized Power

(revolution can’t possible because of unorganized mass)
For getting a social change, population should organized

Max

Weber

In Seeking power, form party to elect.
For effecting organing -> Because -> organized power.
Should be organized because.

- It provide for co-ordinated membership response.
- It lead to mass interest articulation.
- It persuade ppl to project their deprivation.

Unorganized Power:

- by unorganized masses
- temporal, short term, unsustained
eg: casting of votes.
  Market economy, mob.

Masrow

When a group is able to organized
In become organized power.
Organized form is the char for elite.
**Political Culture:**
- Values oriented towards our political system
- Orientational & activities & is in

\[
\begin{array}{c|c}
\text{I/P final} & \text{O/P final} \\
\text{Demand by population} & \text{Demand by politics} \\
& \text{Or Public policy.}
\end{array}
\]

Based on Almond & Verber

**Book “Political Culture”**

Based on Parson’s

3 types of orientation.

✓ Cognitive – formal knowledge
✓ Affective – emotion
✓ Affective – judgement

There are 3 types of political Culture.

In practice all 3 type of political Culture is present.

Practical type

1. Parochial subject political Cultural.
2. Subject participant
3. Parochial participant
4. Civic Culture.

A&V -

1. Pasochial
2. Subject
3. Participant

**Ideal Type**

- 3 Orientations will be less aware of political system
- input & output – less
- > high

- King & subject commness
- individual
- 3 oriental present
- input & output -> more less
- input & output -

↓

Type of ideal type

In practice all 3 type of political Culture is present.

Practical type

1. Parochial subject political Cultural.
2. Subject participant
3. Parochial participant
4. Civic Culture.

A&V

1. -> . all 3 orientation
2. -> Sub -> Passive . polarciational into 2 blocks
3. ->. demands made

**Active**

Passive

Calls, kinship, ethnicity -> parochial.

. input & output present . local vision.
4. -> . blend of all other 3.  
  . best culture.

**Political Socialization:**
- Inculcation of political Culture is call political Socialization  
  concept Herbest Hyman

  1 2  
  eg: learning cn of the party
- Involves both latest & Manifest learning political indoctrinational  
  (emotional)
- Is a a continuous learning process.  3. mitigated bu qncs experience.

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<tr>
<th>Political/Socialization</th>
<th>Pre industrial</th>
<th>Post Industrial</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Latest</td>
<td>Manifest</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Affective</td>
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**Agents of Political Socialization:**
1. 10 / catent ps  
   ➔ family. Peer group.
2. 20 / Maneifest ps  
   ➔ Party, institutions

**Political Modernization:**
Politically modernized -> legal rational authority.

S.N. Eesentadt

➤ Few features for policy modernized state.
1. Centralized authority centralized nation state.  
   for maintenance of law & order, currency, institutions
2. Universal adult franchise.
3. Democracy political setup.  
   - Mass legitimacy (public acceptance)
4. Civil order  
   Uniform treatment of population
5. Change in symbols.  
   - primodial symbols changed to national/common symbols.
6. Fluidity of political support.  
   - mandatory if not political Power is over thrown.
7. Emergency of specialized institutional  
   -for political Modely.
8. Secularisation
   - all me equal.
   - rational outlook.

9. Equalitarian values.
   Equality b4 law
   Minimercetional of eco & social, integralities

10. Continious pre disposition to change: this is possible by accomodaling & bring Periferral, groups to centre. This king of modern political

Robert Stern → Book “Changing I”

Caste based politics less dangerous than religion based politics.

A. Bentellie → Book “caste old & new”

M.N. Srinivas → A JHAR alliance.

Ahirs

Jat

Rajput

Interest based politics

MAJHAR alliance - UP

Muslims

Political Parties:
- Associated types of organization based on voluntary membership.
- Common goal.
- Emergence of political Party -> political Modulations.
- Political Part is difficult from other s. organizational is that its 10 goal to seeks political Power.

Types:
1. Single party system.
   - Single ideology.
   - No opposition party.
   - Take 2 forms:
     1. Authoritative
        - discourage 2nd group
        - oppose 2nd group
     2. Totalitarian.
        - absence of 2nd growth

2. Two party System
   - In Britain
     Labour party (conservative)
     Tories
     - All wn societies have 2 party s/w

3. Multiparty S/w:
   Eg: I

4. Representative parties
   - Poprulistic
   - 10 goal is to grab power
   eg: in 3rd world cycles
   - raise slogans to win elections

5. Integrative parties.
   - 10 goal is to transform the society by
   Creating public opinion.
Functions of Political Party:

1. Interest articulation (unorganized don’t know how to calculate)
2. Interest aggregation (all interest should be professionalized)
3. Political monilisational (organised response)
4. Political socialiational (incalculation of pol. Culture & social change)
5. Political Commonly (for sensilising the public preference & building public opinion)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Right Wing</th>
<th>Left Wing</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ce</td>
<td>Duties.</td>
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<td>Polity based -&gt; nm</td>
<td>Right</td>
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<tr>
<td>On</td>
<td>Internationalism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Conservatives</td>
<td>Seek change</td>
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Factors facilitate the emergence/fragmentation of political Parties.

1. Institutional factors.

Parliament, Electoral s/w.

Atul Kohli

2. Social factors:

V. stratification differentiation

Robert Mitchel

“Political Parties”

Grass root now include

Morris Duvenger

“Political Parties.”

4 types of parties.

✓ Cacus types. -> loose knit party workers. few only decide entry is different
✓ Cell type -> various cells present. Vertical common below top level & below level.
✓ Branch type -> have state level, district level, regional level parties. Grass root included.

Isolation From other

Communition Bolshveif party
✓ Militia Type

Fascist creation
**Pressure Group:**

Used by

Pefer Odegard

‘Pressure politics’

- Anti saloon

league

- Fly organized group, with interest, exercise its influence over Decision Making. But not part of only process.
- Power without responsibility
- Multiple verlied interest.
- No accessibility. But party have public accessibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Pressuring</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formalized action</td>
<td>informalised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contest election</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal DM</td>
<td>informal DM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public activity</td>
<td>no activity</td>
</tr>
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Terrorist Group -> anomic pressure group.

Gabrielle Almond & Pond

4 types
1. Associative – formally organized eg: FICCT
2. Non-association
3. Institutional
4. Anomic
1 ->. formally organized
   - interest
   - Voluntary
2 ->. non voluntary
   eg: caste group
   ethnic group
   defined interest
3 ->. within the institutional framework
   Eg: IAS Lobby
   Army is Pat.
4 ->. resort to violence
   eg: Alaueda
   Terrorist group.

**Interest Group:**
- Any Group – centering around & acting on an interest.
- Articulating interest
  Eg: Narmada Bachao Andolan earlies was interest group, Bhu cross.
- not insisting the Government
  - Lie on a connitum.

**Methods used by Pressure Groups to influence DM.**
1. Informal methods.
2. Public opinion
3. Research & documentary activities
4. Illegal methods like violence. **Organizations:**

✓ Our society is a organized society -> A. Etzoni
Peter Blau -> formal & informal because.
- in some to Weber -> always because is formal
- both formal & informal is in some systems

Alwin Gouldner -> degree of B’catization
Gypsum factory & mine

Tom Burns & Stacker
Mechanic & Organistic model of Because
- Weber view of Because
- Static model.
- Informal Type.
- Based on Situational take according

Lesser of B’catization