

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	- conflict of interest is Present in society
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Class, status, party. - Constant sum power / zero sum power - Power – chance of the indirectional or group Wen against the poosition 	

Robert Dahl	→	Adopt Weber’s view of power	Book
	→	Individual or group	→ <u>influence/ cause</u> 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 & bourgeoisie.
	→	Bourgeoisie is an autonomous institutional. It has gragmented 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	→	B. ‘State in capitalict society’
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- State for upper class.
- Bourgeoisie infuel their interest, ideas on population there advertisement.
- State is an instrument of hourgeoisie.

Westergard & Reslee

→ In UK welfare measures are taken but state has

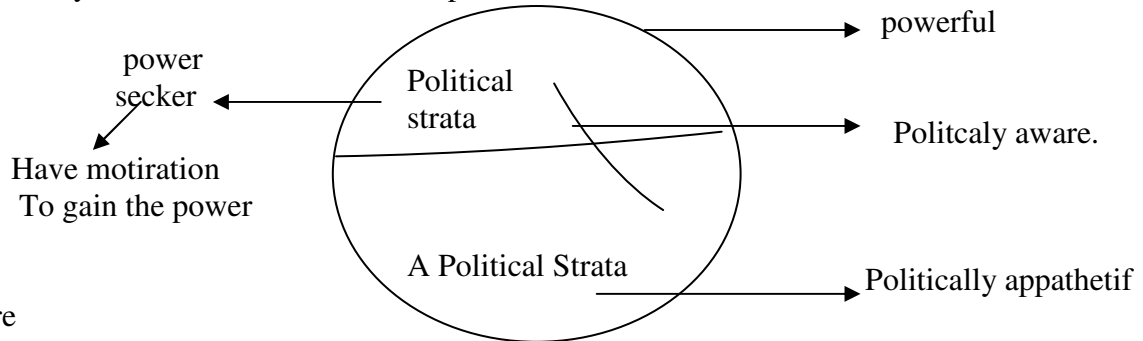
- No social development.
- Hence state is in hands of bourgeoisie.

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.



/ unaware

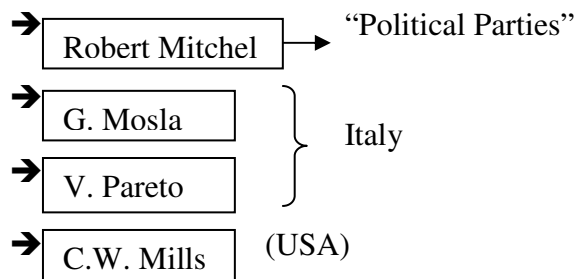
Mil Braith

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

Refer

In page 3

Elite theory:



- 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 ^{Book} → 'The ruling class'

- 2 classes of population ⇒ Social – psychological view
- . ruled
- . comm..
- . ruling
- 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 a open group.
- Elite group not only based on economy, flere may be achievement criteria, wealth, states, caste.

Pareto

- Psychological explanation to power.
- Some inbuild gualifies necessary for ruling elite.
- He took the concept of fox & lion from Machia Valli
- Any action of 2 types
 1. logical action
 2. non logical action

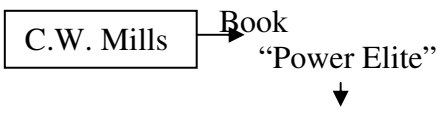


- “the history of all societies is the graveyard of Aristocracy”
- ➔ Logical action – matching of means & ends
 - ➔ Non-logical action – emotional influence.
 - ➔ Any action consists of 2 things
 1. residence – some initinet, emotions present
 - non logical
 2. Derivative
 - rationalisation of instinct, emotion.
 - residence becomes socialty 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
- } more that according to pareto.

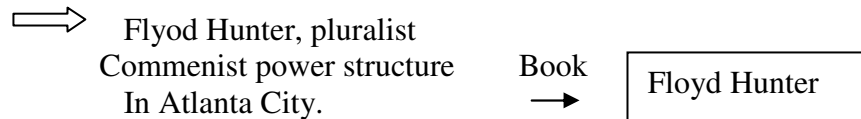
- . Residence of combinational
 - ➔ fox is driven by this
 - ➔ specrelators
 - ➔ circulation of elite (power & cunnings culture natively takes place)
 - ➔ no difficult below democracy communism Nari. Because in all political system there will be circulation of elites by 2 sets of population.
 - ➔ Society, changes no change in individual
- . Residence of persis of aggregate
 - Lion
 - Rentier



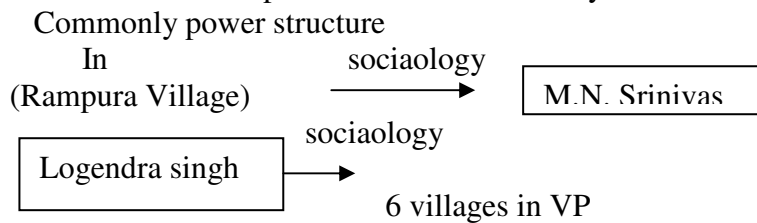
Democracy is a myth in America.

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.



- 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.



- dominant carte show some concession to the lower caste
- support of lower caste for election.

Change in commercial power structure.: ←

M.N. Srinivas
Y. Singh

After independence

- ✓ 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
3. Political Acumen:
 - Smel'g the situational – exploiting other
4. Communication – orator skill
Eg: Mahatma Gandhi
5. 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"

→ C 'New Haven's Study'

↳ 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 accomodalied in policing.
- Dispersed power & not centralied
- DM -> Concensus.

Marxist ↙ M -> Elite takes their interest & manipulate mass's interest.
 -> non decision making also influences power as elites block the policy for DM



Kerler → Consegence of DM also should be considered

Wertergard → 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 → B "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
 . Entrened caste ->

Rajini Kotari

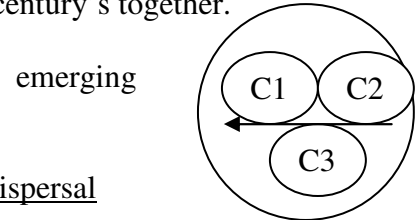
Caste & Politics:

By Andre Bentehic also Rajput in Rajasthan

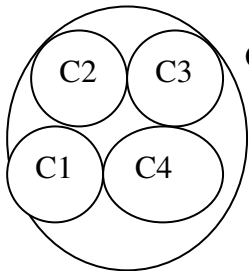
Raini Kothari :

Ascendant Caste:
 ↓
 . upwardly mobile due to Educational
 - eco.properity
 - numerical strength
 Changedemanding group.

Entrenched Caste:
 ↓
 . conservative.
 eg: Brahmins.
 . 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 persanade ppl to project their deprivation.

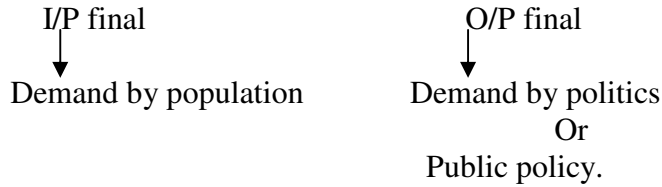
Unorganized Power:

- by unorganized masses
- temporal, short term, unsustainable
 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 tn



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.

A&V →

<u>1. Parochial</u>	<u>2. Subject</u>	<u>3. Participant</u>
<u>Ideal Type</u>		
. 3 Orientations will be less aware of political system	. King & subject commness	. individual
. input & output – less > high	. 3 oriental present . input & output -> more less	. 3 -> high . 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
. no demands to political system
. 3 orientation of parochial terms/local level.
2. -> Sub -> Passive. . polarciational into 2 blocks
Parti -> active
 - Active
 - Passive
3. -> . demands made
. input & output present
. Calls, kinship, ethniscity -> parochial.
. local vision.

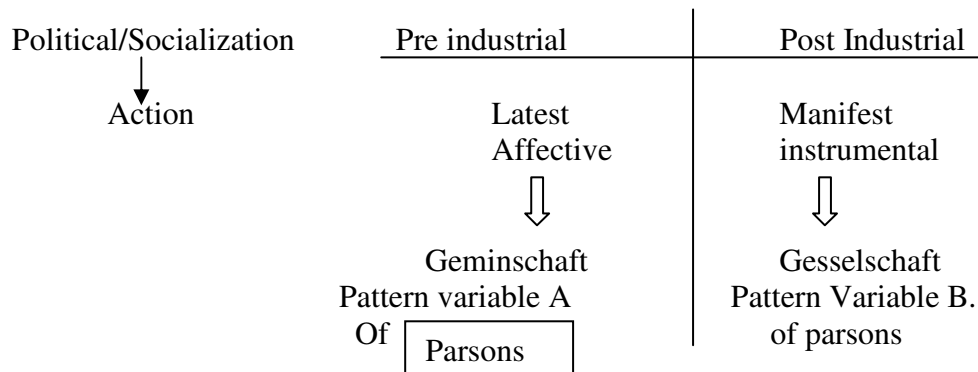
4. -> . blend of all other 3.
- . best culture.

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 continous learning process. 3. mitigated bu qncs experience.



Agents of Political Socialization:

1. 10 / latent ps
→ family. Peer group.
2. 20 / Manifest ps
→ Party, institutions

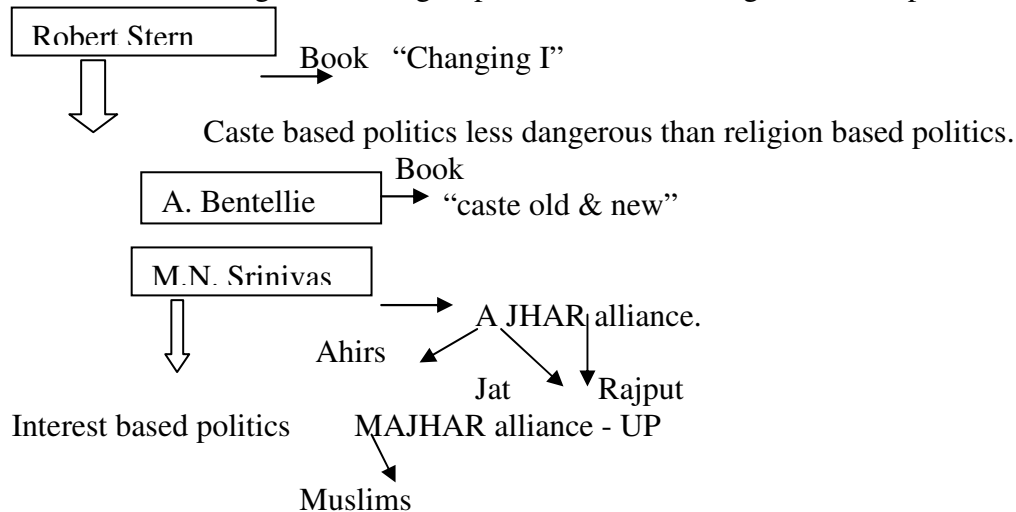
Political Modernization:

Politically modernized -> legal rational authority.

S.N. Fesentadt

- 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
 - Minimircetional 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



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.

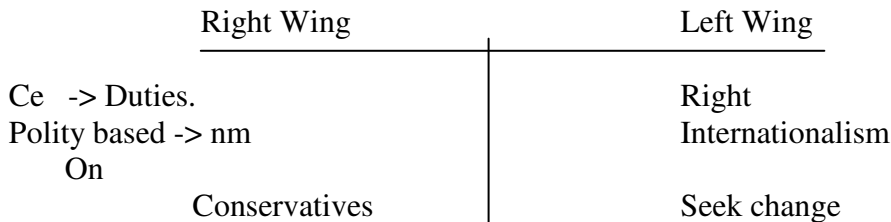
Types:

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
 - Tories (conservative)
 - All wn societies have 2 party s/w
3. Multiparty S/w:
 - Eg: I
4. Representative parties
 - Poprulistc
 - 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.

- Articulational / rep/n interest of all sections of the society.
6. Political recruitments

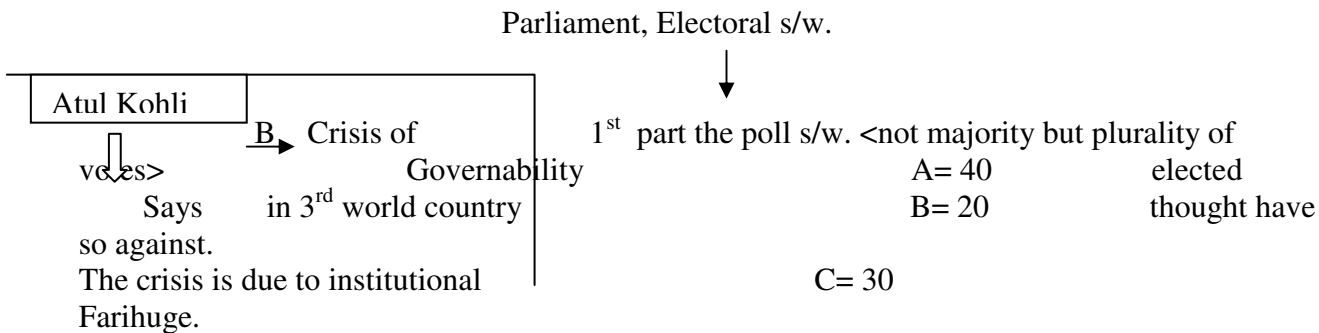
Functions of Political Party:

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



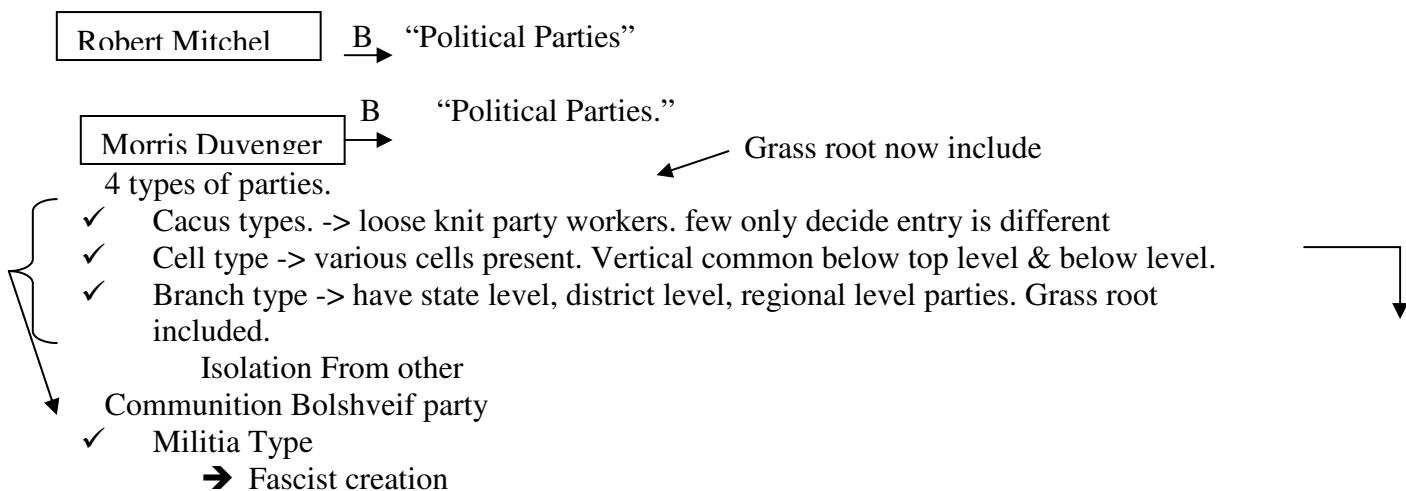
Factors facilitate the emergence/fragmentation of political Parties.

1. Institutional factors.



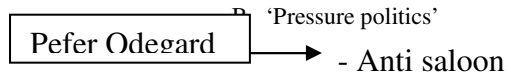
2. Social factors:

V. stratification differentiation



Pressure Group:

→ used by



league

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

<u>Party</u>	<u>Pressuring</u>
Formalized action	informalised
Contest election	not
Formal DM	informal DM
Public activity	no activity

Terrorist Group -> anomic pressure group.

Gabbriel Almond & Pond

⇒ 4 types

1. Associative – formally organized eg: FICCT
2. Non-association
3. Institutional
4. Anomic

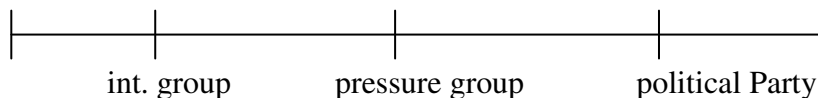
1 -> . formally organized
 . interest
 . Voluntary

2 -> . non voluntary
 eg: caste group
 ethnic group
 . defined interest
 4 -> . resort to violence
 eg: Alaueda
 Terrorist group.

3 -> . within the institutional framework
 Eg: IAS Lobby
 Army is Pat.

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. Ftzoni

