

# Unit -8 – Political Process.

## Political System

### View of power:

1. Conflict school

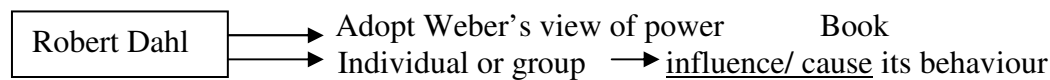
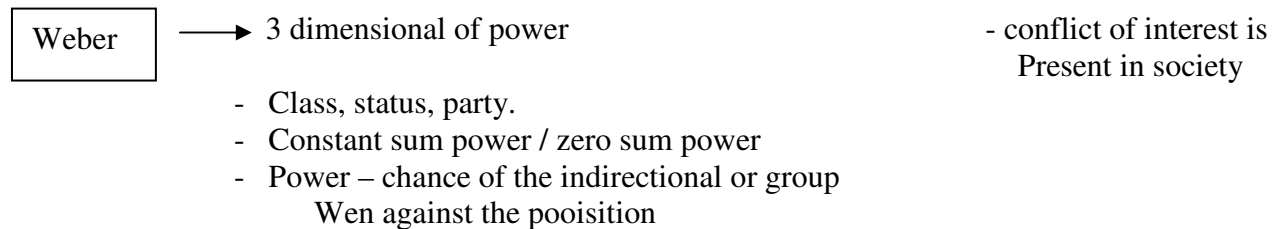
- Man Weber

2. Final st view

- Talcott Parsons

Maxist View.

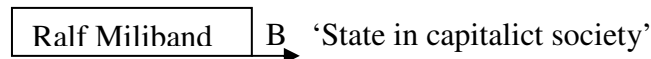
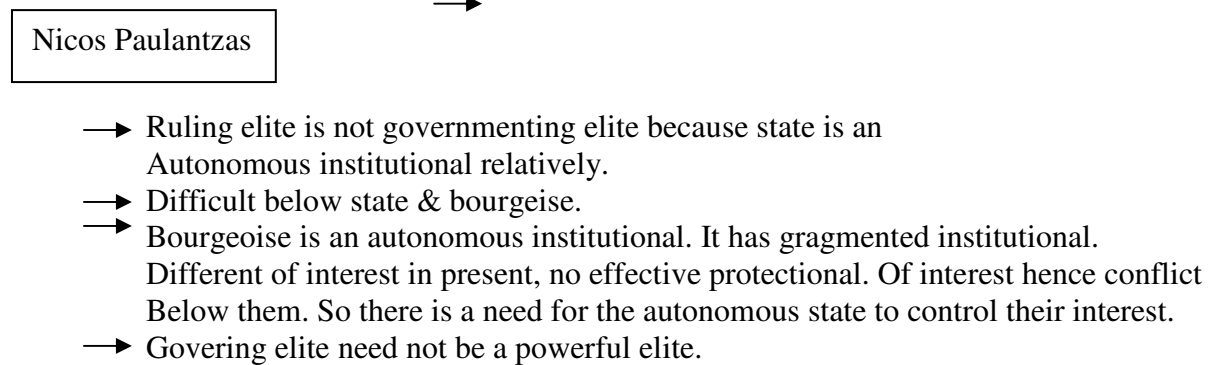
1. Nicols Paulautolas
2. Wester gard & Resler



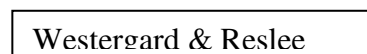
Marx:

→ More control over More power → More – power. . no state & bourgeoisie

More resources → More – power



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



→ In UK welfare measures are taken but state has

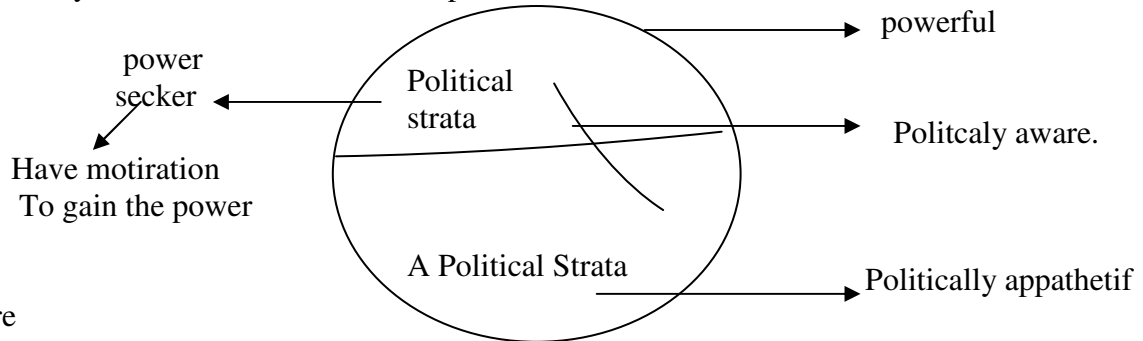
- No social development.
- Hence state is in hands of bourgeoisie.

## 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

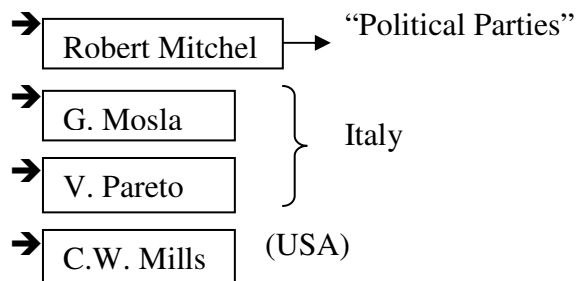
Mil Braith

- 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 <sup>Book</sup> → ‘The ruling class’

- 2 classes of population ⇒ Social – psychological view
- . ruled - difficult below democracy & 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

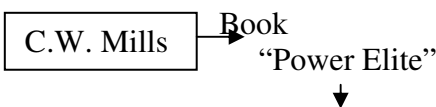
↳ “the history of all societies is the graveyard of Aristocracy”

- ➔ 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.

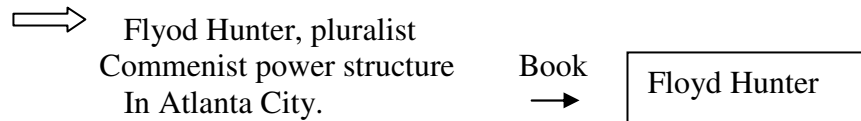
- . Residence of combinational
  - ➔ fox is driven by this
  - ➔ specrelators
  - ➔ circulation of elite (power & cunnings culture natively takes place)
  - ➔ no difficult below democracy communism Nari. Because in all political system there will be circulation of elites by 2 sets of population.
  -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



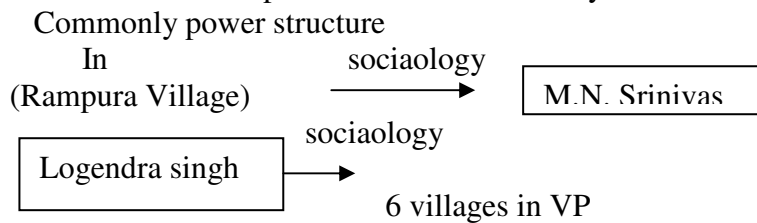
Democracy is a myth in America.

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  
 . Entrenghed caste ->

Rajini Kotari

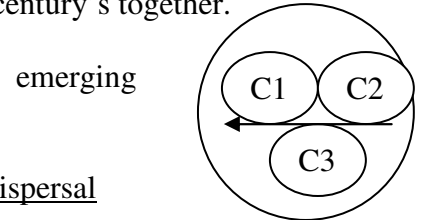
## Caste & Politics:

By Andre Bentehic also Rajput in Rajasthan

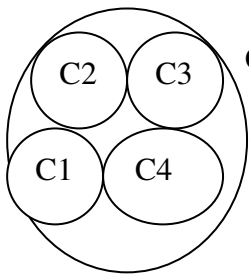
Raini Kothari :

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.

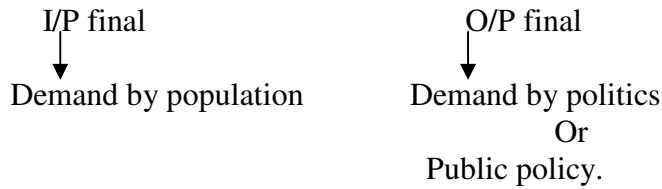
### Unorganized Power:

- 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 commens	. 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.

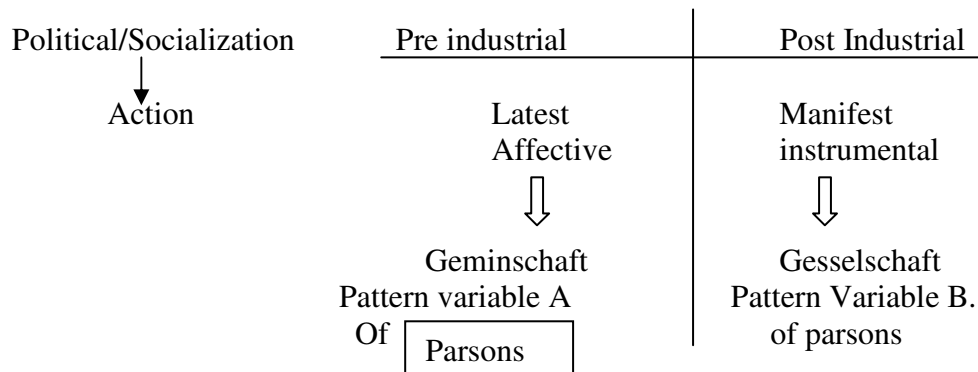
4. -> . blend of all other 3.
- . best culture.

### **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:**

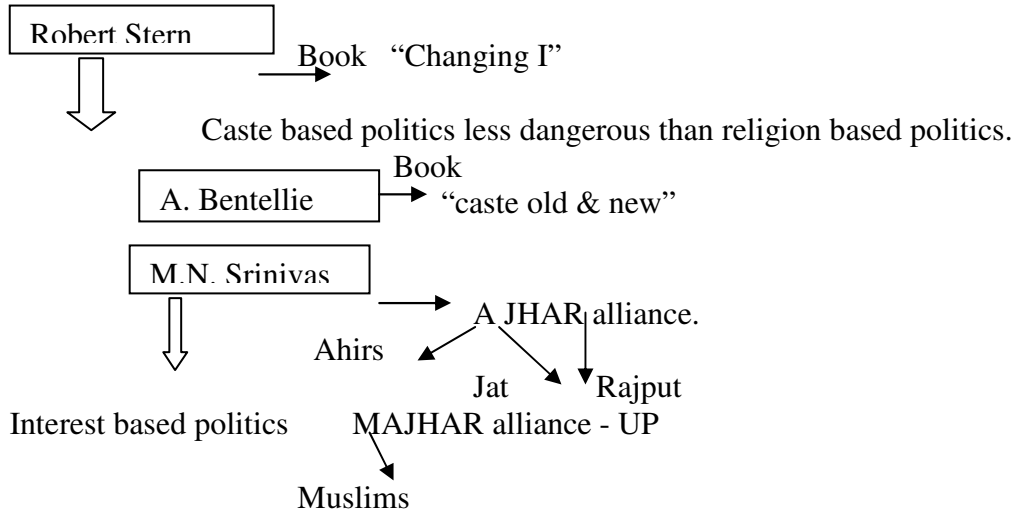
Politically modernized -> legal rational authority.

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.  
- mardatory 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 2<sup>nd</sup> group
      - oppose 2<sup>nd</sup> group
    2. Totalitarian.
      - absence of 2<sup>nd</sup> growth
2. Two party System
  - In Britain
 

Labour party

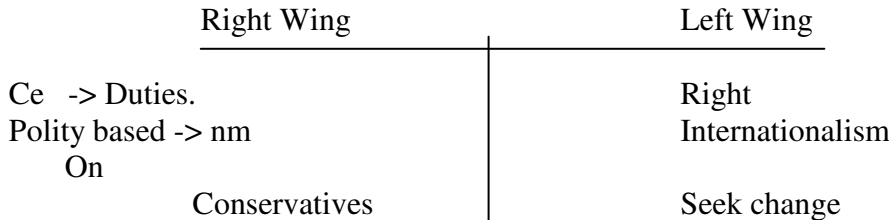
Tories  
(conservative)

    - 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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

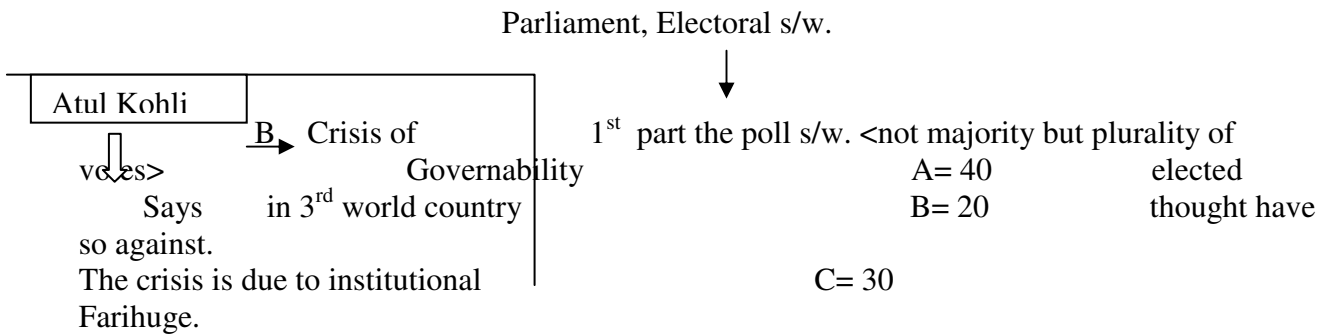
**Functions of Political Party:**

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 socialiatonal (incalculation of pol. Culture & social change)
5. Political Commonly (for sensilising the public preference & building public opinion)

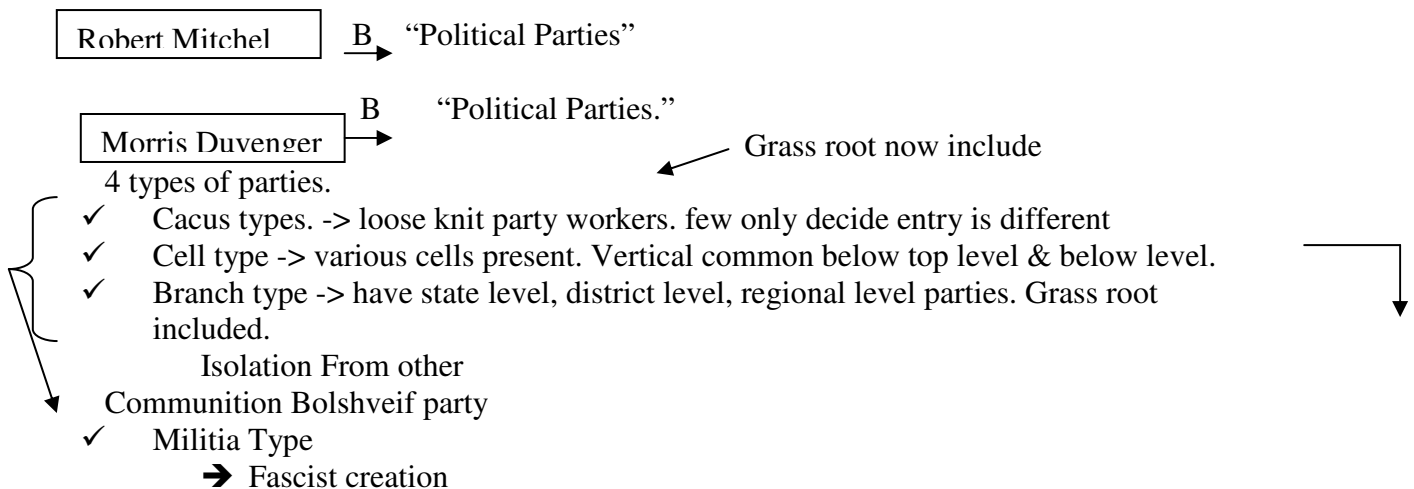


Factors facilitate the emergence/fragmentation of political Parties.

1. Institutional factors.

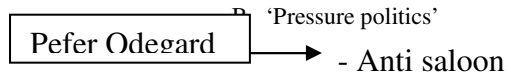


2. Social factors:  
 V. stratification differentiation



**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

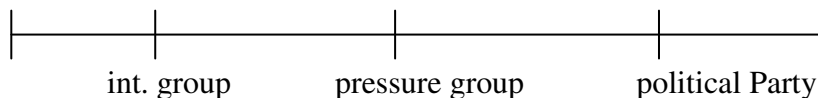
2 -> . non voluntary  
 eg: caste group  
 ethnic group  
 . defined interest

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

