EVOLUTION OF COMPARATIVE POLITICS AS A DISCIPLINE; NATURE AND SCOPE

1. Comparative Political Analysis is a particular way of connecting ideas derived from political philosophy and theory to empirical events and phenomena. The primary focus being on power, the purpose is to determine the difference between the ways power can be deployed.

2. Joseph Schumpeter defines ‘democracy as the institutional arrangement for arriving at political decisions in which individual acquire the power to decide by means of a competitive struggle for the people’s vote.’

3. Bryce first articulated the institutions of political system with democracy as a teleological outcome.

4. According to Strauss, Political philosophy and law became the foundation for the international study of comparative politics.

5. Roy Macridis challenged the way comparative political analysis had been practised in the past. As per his argument, comparative politics was parochial since it focused solely on the experience of Western Europe.

6. Seymour Lipset also established a link between economic and political modernisation and democracy through his *Political Man; the social basis of politics*.

APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF COMPARATIVE POLITICS

1. Ronald Chilcote in his book *Theories of comparative politics* argues, “System theory in political science also is indebted to contributions from economics, sociology and other social sciences.

2. Among all social sciences economics made early contribution to system theory.

3. David Easton was the first political scientist who analysed system theory.

4. David Easton defined politics as the authoritative allocation of values.

5. Easton identified 4 kinds of inputs; Demand for allocation of goods and services, Demand for regulation of behaviour, Demand for participation in political system and Demand for communication and information.

6. Easton identifies four kinds of support; Material support, Obedience to law, Participatory support and Paying attention to governmental communication.
7. Gabriel Almond and James Coleman developed the structural-functional approach in their book, ‘The politics of the developing area’.

8. According to Almond, any system has three kind of properties; Comprehensiveness, Interdependence and Existence of boundaries.

9. The psycho-cultural school of political socialisation correctly argues that latent or analogous political socialisation is the first most basic stage of political socialisation process, the first year of life in the family after birth.

10. Institutional interest groups include the legislature, political executives, army, bureaucracy, church, parliament etc.

11. Non-Associational interest articulation are Kinship and lineage groups, ethnic, religious, regional, religious groups etc.

12. Anomic interest groups are more or less spontaneous and appear in the political system through the society such as riots, demonstrations, and movements and so on.

13. Associational interest groups are the specialised structures of interest articulation such as trade organisations, organisation of businessman or industrialists and so on.

14. Almond argued that the function of articulation and aggravation overlap and distinction between these two is fluid.

15. Almond and Powel have two characteristics of development of political system; Structural differentiation and Secularisation of culture.

16. Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba wrote a book entitled, ‘The Civic Culture; Political attitudes and Democracy in five nations’ in which they studied comparative study of political culture of 5 nations; the USA, The UK, Germany, Italy and Mexico.

17. There are three kinds of Political culture; Parochial, Subject and participant political culture. Almond has used the term Civic Culture in his book that meant that mixture of these three cultures.

18. Marx major work Capital is subtitled as ‘A critique of Political Economy’.

19. Modernisation theory argues that unrestricted capitalism is the best way route to economic growth.

20. W.W Rostow wrote Stages of Economic growth; A non-communist manifesto.

21. A.F.K Organski defined political development in terms of increasing government efficiency in the mobilising of human and material resource towards national ends.
22. Marx was the first thinker who founded the idea of scientific socialism and argued that matter (economy) is the essence of this universe and all social institutions are the manifestations of changing economic conditions.

23. The foundation of the theory of dependency emerged in the 1950s from the research of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). Raul Prebisch was one of its most prominent thinkers.

24. World system theory was put forward by Immanuel Wallerstein.

25. Immanuel Wallerstein coined the term under development.

**CONCEPT OF NATION STATE**

1. According to Max Weber, ‘the state is considered the sole source of the right to use violence’

2. Althusser recognised two types of state apparatus; repressive apparatus and ideological apparatus.

3. According to Hegel, there are three levels of social existence – family, state and civil society.

4. Hegel gave the concept of particular altruism (family), universal altruism (state) and civil society (universal egoism)

5. Hamza Alavi talks about *over developed state*, after analysing Bangladesh and Pakistan.

6. Gunner Myrdal characterised India as a soft state.

7. Atul Kohli talks about three models of state – Cohesive capitalist state, Neo-patrimonial state and Fragmented multiclass state.

8. According to Mazzini, ‘Every nation is a state, only one state for the entire nation.’

9. Fredrich Meinecke understood nation as cultural nation and political nation.

10. Eric Hobsbawm highlighted the degree to which nations are *invented traditions*.

11. The theory of imagined communities was put forward by Benedict Anderson. From the case studies of Latin America and Indonesia, he offered following definition of nation, “It is an imagined political community and imagined as both inherently limited and sovereign”

12. Another aspect in the development of nationalism given by Anderson is his study of the role of ‘Creole pioneers’. They are the people of 18th and 19th century, North and South America who struggled against colonialism who shared common ancestors, languages, culture etc.

13. According to Partha Chatterjee the imagination of political communities has been limited by European colonialism.
14. According to pluralist theory of state, the state is an umpire or referee in the society.
15. The concept of minimalist state is mainly associated with Nozick. State, according to him, is seen as a provider of the minimum rights which would guarantee maximum freedom to the individual.
16. Poulantzas in his work, *Political power and social class*, emphasises on the structure of economic and social power which exerts pressure on state’s autonomy.
17. For the first time the notion of social classes acquire theoretical –analytical content in *The wealth of Nations* written by Adam Smith. For him classes are the objective positions held by individuals, making them part of economic life.
18. Max Weber defines classes on the basis of an objectively prevailing common interest. According to this he defined 2 classes; Positively privileged owner class and Negatively privileged owner classes.
19. Weber excludes from the definition of classes, the pre-capitalist social groups which are not associated to market conditions and which he called Castes.
20. For Althusser, social process consist of the objective processes without subjects.
21. In *Political Power and Social Classes* Althusser used the concept of relative autonomy.
22. Miliband putforward the concept of national interest.

**DEMOCRATIC POLITICAL SYSTEM**

1. Bertrand Russell rightly says, “The most democratic politicians are those who succeed in abolishing democracy and becoming dictators.
2. According to Seeley,”democracy is a form of government in which everyone has share”
3. Robert Dahl observes democracy is concerned with the political process by which ordinary citizens exert a relatively high degree of control over their leaders."
4. In the USA the President appoints judges but their appointment is confirmed by the congress. The congress does not appoint the President but can impeach him on charges of grave misbehaviour.
5. Rousseau’s idea that voice of the people is voice of God, is materialised in a democratic society.
6. J.S Mill considers representative governments as the best form of government.
7. The first nation in modern history to adopt a democratic constitution was the short lived Corsican republic in 1755.
8. The liberal democratic regimes in the developed states have been categorised as polyarchical regimes by Robert Dahl in his work *Polyarchical; Participation and Opposition*.
9. Democracy in America is classical work of Alex de Tocqueville.

**CLASSIFICATION OF POLITICAL SYSTEM**

1. It was the father of Political Science, Aristotle, who first made classification of government structures (Andrew Heywood)
2. According to Aristotle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of person ruling</th>
<th>Type of Political system(Pure form)</th>
<th>Type of Political system(perverted form)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One</td>
<td>Monarchy</td>
<td>Tyranny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Few</td>
<td>Aristocracy</td>
<td>Oligarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many</td>
<td>Polity</td>
<td>Democracy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. The parliamentary system first emerged in Sweden during the Age of Liberty.
4. Frederick North was the first PM to be forced to resign as a result of a parliamentary vote of no-confidence.
6. The head of state or his/her representative such as governor general, formally invites British Government to their office. In the UK this is known as *Kissing Hands*.
7. The Nazi dictator, Adolf Hitler included several critiques of parliamentarianism in his book Mein Kamp, writing that Nazi movement was ‘anti-parliamentarian’.
8. The fundamental principle of the US constitution is ‘Separation of Power’, term coined by French political, enlightenment thinker Montesquieu.
9. David Lloyd George told a select committee; ‘Parliament has really no control over the executive: it is a pure fiction’.
10. The oldest federation, and a role model for many subsequent federations is the US.
11. The Forum of Federations was established in 1999. The international council for federal countries, The forum of federations, is based in Ottawa, Canada.

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COMPARATIVE PARTY SYSTEM

1. In weber’s phase, ‘parties live in a house of power’
2. During the French revolution ‘philosophical societies’ played an active part in elections.
3. Duverger’s law says that ‘in the simple majority single ballot system favours the two party system.

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

1. Joseph Schumpeter (capitalism, socialism and democracy, 1942) has portrayed democracy as an ‘institutional arrangement’, as a means of feeling public office by a comparative struggle for the people’s vote
2. Modern political elections are generally held on the basis of secret ballot (sometimes called as ‘Australian ballot’, as it was first used in South Australia in 1856
3. ‘Malapportionment’ where by changes in constituency profile and size over time mean that unchanged electoral boundaries and constituency sizes result in unequal representation
4. ‘Gerrymandering’ where politicians deliberately re-draw boundaries, often in bizarre ways, in order to maximize concentration of supporters and consequently win more seats.
5. Electoral thresholds where parties need to win a certain proportion of vote to qualify for seats
6. Party laws which impose certain criteria on the kinds of party which are allowed to run in a race
7. ‘Microcosm model’ this corresponds to the cultural institutionalist perspective, which argues that legislatures should be miniature versions of the society they represent
8. One of the key determinants of proportionality in an electoral system is the number of seats within each voting districts which is known as district magnitude.
9. The single transferable vote system was invented by Thomas Hare in 1857 in a pamphlet entitled the machinery of representation.
10. The option of recall has already been tried out at panchayat level of states of Punjab (1994), Bihar (2010), Madhya Pradesh (2000) etc.

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11. Australia is well known for compulsory voting laws.

12. Out of 32 countries, which have law of compulsory voting, only 19 enforced the law and of this only Belgium has a punitive system

**FEDERALISM**

1. Hamilton says that a federal states is an association of states is that forms a new one
2. K.C Wheare considers that govt. to be a federal govt. ‘which predominantly embodies a division of powers between general and regional authorities, each of which in its own sphere coordinates with others and is simultaneously independent.
3. The components units of the union are called variously as states (USA), cantons (Switzerland) and republics (USSR).
4. ONE outstanding similarities between India and the federation of Canada and Australia is that it too, was created by a process of vote Bidyut Chakrabarty has called the ‘unpack aging of empires’, the devolution of imperial power.
5. According to Daniel J. Elazar, ‘federalism must be considered a mother form of democracy, like parliamentary or direct democracy’.
6. According to W.H. Morris Jones, ‘neither centre nor states can impose decisions on the others’.
7. Michael Stewart, in his *modern forms of govt* depicts the Indian union as ‘a hybrid between a federal and a unitary states’.
8. Prof. K.C Wheare regards it as a ‘quasi –federal constitution’.

**DEMOCRATIZATION**

1. The birth place of democracy is ancient Athens. The Athenian polis operated on a democratic principle summarized by Aristotle as ‘each to rule and be ruled in turn’.
2. In a democratic states today as Joseph Schumpeter argues, ‘there is free competition for a free votes’.
3. Samual Huntington coined the term ‘waves of democratization’.
4. Clash of civilisation was propounded by Samuel Hutington.
5. Democratization ;velvet revolution(Czechoslovakia), orange revolution(Ukraine), rose revolution(Georgia), tulip revolution(Kyrgyzstan),
6. According to Aristotle, democracy is based on a false assumption of equality.
7. John Locke who thought of govt as a ‘trustee’ of the power rested in it by the people for the protection of natural right to life, liberty and property.
8. John Stuart Mill asserted that liberty and democracy taken together, create, the possibility of ‘human excellence’.
9. Rousseau is convinced that sovereignty cannot be represented. In his words, “the people’s deputies are not and could not be, its representatives; they are merely its agents and they cannot decide anything finally
10. John Dewey, an American philosopher is the chief representative of this school which consider democracy as a way of life.
11. J.S. Mill in his Representative Govt suggested that a mono national state is essential for the success of democracy

**DEPENDENCY; DEVELOPMENT AND UNDER DEVELOPMENT**

1. The theory of development stages was put forward by US economic historian Walt W Rostow. This theory of development stages has 6 stages in which ‘the search for quality ‘is the 6th stage.
2. The non-Marxist perspectives on the theory of underdevelopment came from the economists connected to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America. Raul Prebisch from Argentina was the main proponent of it.
3. Andre Gunder frank formulated a theory of underdevelopment. He distinguished between centre and periphery by giving them the terms “metropole” and “satellite”.
4. Walter Rodney made a historical study and held that Europe underdeveloped Africa, as a result of exploitation.
5. Theory of dependency has its evolution in Latin America in 1960s.
6. World system analysis was put forward by Immanuel Wallerstein.
7. According to Brenner, it is not the class structure that determines the trajectory of capitalist development or underdevelopment but that of class struggle that ultimately defines the success or failure.
8. Martha Nussbaum said ‘liberty is just not a matter of having right on paper, it requires being in material position to exercise those rights.
9. Amartya Sen sees poverty as being ultimately a matter of “capability deprivation”.
10. Jean Dreze emphasized the importance of right to food in achieving economic democracy.
11. Paul Baran described development as a ‘far reaching transformation of society’s economic, social and political structure of the dominant organization of production, distribution and consumption.
12. The usage of the term ‘third world’ owes its origin to its usages in the present sense by the French economist and demographer Alfred Sauvy the idea of welfare state was introduced by Prince Bismarck.
13. The concept of sustainable development was aptly defined by Brundtland report entitled Our common future
14. The idea of sustainable development is aptly expressed in a UN slogan ‘we have not inherited this earth from our forefather; we borrowed it from our children’
15. Rajni Kothari has observed that the concept of state building and nation building represents the political aspects of a country’s development whereas modernization is concern with its economic technological and administrative aspects.

**REVOLUTION**

1. The French revolution initiated revolution a new meaning and character
2. One of the earliest theoretical formulation was given by Aristotle. While analysing the phenomenal of political instability and social change, he argues that ‘the universal and chief cause of revolutionary feeling is the desire of equality’.
3. Karl Marx termed revolution as the 6th great power, which would overwhelm the other five great powers of Europe’.
4. Ted Gurr’s work falls within the aggregate –psychological perspective, which analyzes political violence from psychological point of view as the product of a condition of relative deprivation.
5. Revolution from above was first identified in Barrington Jr. Moory’s that highlighted the varied political roles played by the landed upper classes and the peasantry in the transformation from the agrarian societies.
6. Auguste Comte postulated with the advancement of science our social organisation is transformed from a military society into industrial society.

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7. Herbert Spencer described political evolution in terms of transition from military society to industrial society.
8. Marx observed, “Philosophers have only interpreted the world, the point however is to change it.”
9. Hegel saw nation state as the highest stage of social evolution, as the impediment of truth, “the march of God on earth”.
10. Marx said “religion is the opium of the people” because when no ones needs are fully met in society, religion is the result of all.
11. According to Marx, “Revolution is the indispensable midwife of social change”.
12. Lenin in his *State and revolution* observed, socialist society is still an imperfect society; it therefore retains the bourgeois system of rights, “from each according to his ability, to each according to his work”.
13. According to Lenin, while the state exists, there can be no freedom. When there is freedom there will be no state.
14. Liberal theory of incremental change (piecemeal social change) was advanced by Karl Popper. He dubs historicism a “pseudo-science”
15. Methodological holism stands for an approach to the social science which treats social life a collective entity.