

Revised Edition

POLITICAL THEORY

(PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE)

Dr. VIDYA DHAR MAHAJAN



S. CHAND

POLITICAL THEORY

(PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE)

**For Graduation Courses and also useful for
Competitive Examination**

Dr. VIDYA DHAR MAHAJAN

M.A. (Hons.), LLB, Ph.D.



S. CHAND & COMPANY LTD.

(AN ISO 9001 : 2008 COMPANY)

RAM NAGAR, NEW DELHI-110 055



S. CHAND & COMPANY LTD.

(An ISO 9001 : 2008 Company)

S. CHAND

Head Office: 7361, RAM NAGAR, NEW DELHI - 110 055

Phone: 23672080-81-82, 9899107446, 9911310888

Fax: 91-11-23677446

Shop at: schandgroup.com; e-mail: info@schandgroup.com

Branches :

- AHMEDABAD** : 1st Floor, Heritage, Near Gujarat Vidhyapeeth, Ashram Road, **Ahmedabad** - 380 014, Ph: 27541965, 27542369, ahmedabad@schandgroup.com
- BENGALURU** : No. 6, Ahuja Chambers, 1st Cross, Kumara Krupa Road, **Bengaluru** - 560 001, Ph: 22268048, 22354008, bangalore@schandgroup.com
- BHOPAL** : Bajaj Tower, Plot No. 243, Lala Lajpat Rai Colony, Raisen Road, **Bhopal** - 462 011, Ph: 4274723. bhopal@schandgroup.com
- CHANDIGARH** : S.C.O. 2419-20, First Floor, Sector - 22-C (Near Aroma Hotel), **Chandigarh** -160 022, Ph: 2725443, 2725446, chandigarh@schandgroup.com
- CHENNAI** : 152, Anna Salai, **Chennai** - 600 002, Ph: 28460026, 28460027, chennai@schandgroup.com
- COIMBATORE** : 1790, Trichy Road, LGB Colony, Ramanathapuram, **Coimbatore**-6410045, Ph: 0422-2323620, 4217136 coimbatore@schandgroup.com (**Marketing Office**)
- CUTTACK** : 1st Floor, Bhatia Tower, Badambadi, **Cuttack** - 753 009, Ph: 2332580; 2332581, cuttack@schandgroup.com
- DEHRADUN** : 1st Floor, 20, New Road, Near Dwarka Store, **Dehradun** - 248 001, Ph: 2711101, 2710861, dehradun@schandgroup.com
- GUWAHATI** : Pan Bazar, **Guwahati** - 781 001, Ph: 2738811, 2735640 guwahati@schandgroup.com
- HYDERABAD** : Padma Plaza, H.No. 3-4-630, Opp. Ratna College, Narayanaguda, **Hyderabad** - 500 029, Ph: 24651135, 24744815, hyderabad@schandgroup.com
- JAIPUR** : 1st Floor, Nand Plaza, Hawa Sadak, Ajmer Road, **Jaipur** - 302 006, Ph: 2219175, 2219176, jaipur@schandgroup.com
- JALANDHAR** : Mai Hiran Gate, **Jalandhar** - 144 008, Ph: 2401630, 5000630, jalandhar@schandgroup.com
- JAMMU** : 67/B, B-Block, Gandhi Nagar, **Jammu** - 180 004, (M) 09878651464 (**Marketing Office**)
- KOCHI** : Kachapilly Square, Mullassery Canal Road, Ernakulam, **Kochi** - 682 011, Ph: 2378207, cochin@schandgroup.com
- KOLKATA** : 285/J, Bipin Bihari Ganguli Street, **Kolkata** - 700 012, Ph: 22367459, 22373914, kolkata@schandgroup.com
- LUCKNOW** : Mahabeer Market, 25 Gwynne Road, Aminabad, **Lucknow** - 226 018, Ph: 2626801, 2284815, lucknow@schandgroup.com
- MUMBAI** : Blackie House, 103/5, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Opp. G.P.O., **Mumbai** - 400 001, Ph: 22690881, 22610885, mumbai@schandgroup.com
- NAGPUR** : Karnal Bag, Model Mill Chowk, Umrer Road, **Nagpur** - 440 032, Ph: 2723901, 2777666 nagpur@schandgroup.com
- PATNA** : 104, Citicentre Ashok, Govind Mitra Road, **Patna** - 800 004, Ph: 2300489, 2302100, patna@schandgroup.com
- PUNE** : 291/1, Ganesh Gayatri Complex, 1st Floor, Somwarpeth, Near Jain Mandir, **Pune** - 411 011, Ph: 64017298, pune@schandgroup.com (**Marketing Office**)
- RAIPUR** : Kailash Residency, Plot No. 4B, Bottle House Road, Shankar Nagar, **Raipur** - 492 007, Ph: 09981200834, raipur@schandgroup.com (**Marketing Office**)
- RANCHI** : Flat No. 104, Sri Draupadi Smriti Apartments, East of Jaipal Singh Stadium, Neel Ratan Street, Upper Bazar, **Ranchi** - 834 001, Ph: 2208761, ranchi@schandgroup.com (**Marketing Office**)
- SILIGURI** : 122, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Road, East Vivekanandapally, P.O., **Siliguri**-734001, Dist., Jalpaiguri, (W.B.) Ph. 0353-2520750 (**Marketing Office**)
- VISAKHAPATNAM** : Plot No. 7, 1st Floor, Allipuram Extension, Opp. Radhakrishna Towers, Seethammadhara North Extn., **Visakhapatnam** - 530 013, (M) 09347580841, visakhapatnam@schandgroup.com (**Marketing Office**)

© Copyright Reserved

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any material form (including photo copying or storing it in any medium in form of graphics, electronic or mechanical means and whether or not transient or incidental to some other use of this publication) without written permission of the copyright owner. Any breach of this will entail legal action and prosecution without further notice.

Jurisdiction : All disputes with respect to this publication shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts, tribunals and forums of New Delhi, India only.

Fourth Edition 1988 (Thoroughly Revised and Enlarged Edition)

Reprints 1992, 95, 97, 99, 2000, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2012

Fifth Revised Edition 2013

ISBN : 81-219-0369-6

Code : 17A 021

PRINTED IN INDIA

By Rajendra Ravindra Printers Pvt. Ltd., 7361, Ram Nagar, New Delhi -110 055

and published by S. Chand & Company Ltd., 7361, Ram Nagar, New Delhi -110 055.

Preface to the Fifth Revised Edition

The courses on Political Theory have been revised and made more comprehensive by a number of Indian Universities. This edition incorporates all the new themes and necessary corrections. Revised Edition is published in bigger size with new get-up. It is hoped that this edition will be even more useful to both the students who are preparing for various University exam or competitive exam.

Author

Preface to the Fourth Edition

It gives me great pleasure to place in the hands of the readers the new edition of the book on Political Theory. Not only the name of the book has been changed from “Principles of Political Science” to “Political Theory”, the contents of the book have also been changed. A large number of chapters in this edition are new. The first chapter on “Political Theory”, the second chapter on “Approaches to Political Analysis”, the third chapter on “Methodology of Political Science”, the fifth chapter on “The Nature and Scope of Political Science”, the sixth chapter on “Politics and Society”, the eighth chapter on “The Political System”, the ninth chapter on “Political Culture and Political Socialisation”, the tenth chapter on “Power, Authority and Legitimacy”, the eleventh chapter on “Political Modernisation and Political Development”, the nineteenth chapter on “Property”, the twentieth chapter on “Justice”, the thirty-third chapter on “Liberal Theory of the Nature and Functions of the State”, the thirty-fourth chapter on “Marxian Theory of the Nature and Functions of the State”, the forty-second chapter on “Democracy”, the forty-third chapter on “Nationalism and Internationalism” and forty-fourth chapter on “Imperialism” are absolutely new. Many of the other chapters such as the twelfth chapter on “Origin of the State”, the sixteenth chapter on “Rights and Duties” etc. have been re-written and new facts added.

This new edition contains a comprehensive study of the subject, with the latest thinking by the political scientists of the world today.

It is hoped that the book will be liked by all those for whom it is meant.

Dr. VIDYA DHAR MAHAJAN

BLANK

CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Pages</i>
1. Political Theory	1 — 15
Definition of Political Theory; Normative and Empirical Political Theory; Normative Political Theory; Empirical Political Theory; Contemporary Political Theory; Advantages of Political Theory; Decline of Political Theory; Political philosophy; Political Ideology; End of Ideology.	
2. Approaches to Political Analysis	16—44
Traditional Approaches; Philosophical Approach; Historical Evolutionary Approach; Institutional Approach; Legal Approach; Modern Approaches; Behaviouralism; Meaning and definition of Behaviouralism; Salient characteristics of Behaviouralism; Criticism of Behaviouralism; Advantages of Behavioural Approach; Behaviouralism Versus Traditionalism; Post-Behaviouralism; Systems Approach; Structural-Functional Approach; Input Functions; Output Functions; Communication Theory Approach; Group Approach; Decision-Making Approach; Conflict Approach; Public Choice Approach; Political Economy Approach; The Game Theory; Inter-Disciplinary Approach; The Marxist Approach; Kuhn's Paradigms.	
3. Methodology of Political Science	45—62
Importance of Methodology; Experimental Method; Observational Method; The Historical Method; The Comparative Method; The Philosophical Method; Statistical or Quantitative Method; Biological Method; Psychological Method; Juridical Method; Method of Analogy; Sociological Method; Conclusion.	
4. Political Science And Its Relation to Allied Sciences	63—82
Importance of relationship; Political Science and History; Political Science and Economics; Political Science and Ethics; Political Science and Sociology; Political Science and Physiology; Political Science and Biology; Political Science and Anthropology; Political Science and Jurisprudence; Political Science and Public Administration; Political Science and Statistics; Political Science and Geography.	
5. The Nature and Scope of Political Science	83—108
Meaning and definition of politics; Traditional view; Modern view; Power view of politics; Political power; Economic power; Ideological power; Criticism of power view of politics; Liberal view of politics; The Marxist view of politics; Political Science and Politics; Scope of Political Science; Study of State and Government; Study of Political Theory; Study of Political Institutions; Study of Political Dynamics; Study of adjustment of individual with the State; Study of international relations and international law; Study of national and international problems and political study of man; Is Political Science a Science?; Arguments against Political Science as Science; Arguments in favour of Political Science as Science; Is Political Science an Art?; Utility of Study of Political Science.	
6. Politics and Society	109—119
Society; Society and State; Society and Individual; Social Organisations; Family; Characteristics of Family Organisation; Functions of Family; The State and Family; Clan; Tribe; Community; Community and Association; Association; Classification of Associations.	

- 7. The State** **120—157**
 Significance of the State; Meaning of the State; Essential elements of the State; Population; Territory; Government; Sovereignty; State and Government; State and Society; State and Associations; Institution; Nation; Nation and State; Nationality; Factors which promote feelings of Nationality; Common residence; Common race; Common language; Common religion; Common political aspirations; Common historical tradition; Common interests; Common Government; Right of self-determination; Doctrine of Nation State; Arguments in favour of right of self-determination; Criticism of the principle of self-determination; Changing notions of the State; Ethical notion of the State; Legal notion of the State; Church-State notion; Notion of national sovereign State; State as a necessary evil; Anarchist view of the State; Totalitarian notion of State; Pluralist notion of the State; Power notion of State; State as welfare system; State as mutual insurance society; Vocational or Missionic notion of State; Organic view of State; Merits of Organic Theory of the State; Criticism of the Organic Theory of the State; State as man-made institution; Class view of the State.
- 8. The Political System** **158—170**
 Meaning of ‘political’; Meaning of ‘System’; Definition of political system; David Easton’s definition of political system; Almond’s definition of political system; Characteristics of political system; Problems or challenges to political system; Functions of political system; Political socialisation; Interest articulation; Interest aggregation; Political communication; Output functions; Rule-making Function; Rule-application Function; Rule adjudication function; David Easton on Political System; Equilibrium Analysis; Inputs; Conversion process; Outputs; The Feedback Process; Political System and Social System; Political System and Economic System.
- 9. Political Culture and Political Socialisation** **171—182**
 Definition of political culture; Political culture and sub-culture; Political culture and change; Dimensions of political culture; Factors which mould political culture; Different kinds of political culture; Mixed political culture; Civic political culture; Secular political culture; Ideological political culture; Homogeneous political culture; Fragmented political culture; Measurement of political culture; Political culture and symbols; Usefulness of study of political culture; Drawbacks in theory of political culture; Political socialisation; Definition and meaning of political socialisation; Aims of political socialisation; Types of political socialisation; Process of political socialisation; Agents of political socialisation; Family; Educational institutions; Peer group; Employment experiences; Mass media; Political parties, pressure groups and influential political leaders; Religious institutions; Symbols; Importance of political socialisation.
- 10. Power, Authority and Legitimacy** **183—194**
 Meaning of power; Difference between power and force; Difference between political and military power; Characteristics of power; Sources of power; Kinds of power; Forms of power; Methods of exercising power; Measurement of political power; Authority; Concept of authority; Sources of Authority; Characteristics of Authority; Basis of Authority; Authority and power; Authority and freedom; Structure of Authority; Legitimacy; Definition of Legitimacy; Basis of Legitimacy; Types of Legitimacy.

11. Political Modernisation and Political Development	195—204
Political modernisation; Basic characteristics of modernisation; Agents of modernisation; Factors which help modernisation; Political development; Concept of Political Development; Differences between political development and political modernisation; Factors leading to political development; Problems of political development; Problem of state building; Problem of nation building; Problem of participation; Problem of distribution; Crises in political development; Criticism of concepts of modernisation and development; Merits of the concepts.	
12. Origin of the State	205—242
Social Contract Theory; Development of the theory of Social Contract; Thomas Hobbes; State of Nature; The Social Contract; Criticism of Views of Hobbes; Value of the theory of Hobbes; John Locke; Locke's concept of human nature; State of nature; Social Contract; Governmental contract; Criticism of Locke; Value of the theory of Locke; Comparison of views of Hobbes and Locke; Rousseau; State of nature; Social Contract; Law; State and Government; General Will of Rousseau; Criticism of Rousseau; Value of Rousseau's theory; Comparison of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau; Decline of theory of Social Contract; Criticism of Social Contract Theory; Value of Social Contract Theory; Theory of Divine Origin; Theory of Force; The Patriarchal Theory of origin of the State; Criticism of Patriarchal Theory; The Matriarchal Theory; Evolutionary or historical origin of the state; Factors helping evolution of state; Kinship; Religion; Property and defence; Political consciousness; Force; Marxist theory of the origin of the state; View of Engels; Characteristic features of the state; View of Lenin; View of Gramsci; Criticism of Marxist theory of the origin of the state.	
13. Evolution of the State	243—249
The Tribal State; The Oriental Empire; Greek City-states; The Roman Empire; The Feudal State; The Nation State; Colonial Empires; World Federation.	
14. Sovereignty	250—278
Development of the concept of sovereignty; Definition of sovereignty; Characteristics of sovereignty; Kinds of sovereignty; Titular sovereignty; De facto and De jure sovereignty; Legal and political sovereignty; Popular sovereignty; National sovereignty; Austin's theory of sovereignty; Pluralist theory of sovereignty; Factors responsible for rise of Pluralism; Principles of Pluralism; Exponents of Pluralist Theory; Gierke and Maitland; Durkheim; Boncour; Figgis; G.D.H. Cole; Ernest Barker; Webbs; Lindsay; Duguit; Krabbe; Follett; Laski; MacIver; Criticism of Pluralist Theory of Sovereignty; Merits of Pluralist Theory.	
15. Citizenship	279—285
Meaning of citizenship; Legal and moral aspects of citizenship; Distinction between citizen and alien; Citizen and national; Citizen and voter; Citizen and subject; Natural and naturalised citizens; Methods of acquiring citizenship; Naturalisation; Loss of citizenship; Citizenship in a Federal State; Qualities of a good citizen; Hindrances to good citizenship; How to remove hindrances to good citizenship.	
16. Rights and Duties	286—312
Rights; Definition of rights; Characteristics of rights; Classification of rights; Natural rights; Moral rights; Legal rights-Civil rights; Political rights; Economic	

(viii)

rights; Fundamental rights; Various theories of rights; Theory of natural rights; Legal theory of rights; Historical theory of rights; The Idealist Theory of rights; Social welfare, theory of rights; Laski's Theory of rights; The Marxist Theory of rights; How to safeguard rights; Duties of citizens.

- 17. Liberty** 313—338
Definition and meaning of liberty; Development of concept of liberty; The Renaissance; Milton; Utilitarians; Kant; Green; J.S. Mill; Barker; Laski; Marxian view; Concept of negative liberty; Sir Isaiah Berlin; Friedman; Criticism of concept of negative liberty; Concept of positive liberty; Laski; Macpherson; Comparison of negative and positive liberty; Scope of liberty; Liberty and authority; Liberty and law; Kinds of liberty; Personal or civil liberty; Political liberty or public liberty; Economic liberty; Intra-liberty quarrel; Natural liberty; National liberty; International liberty; Safeguards of liberty; New menace to liberty; Marxist concept of freedom.
- 18. Equality** 339—351
Development of the concept of equality; Definition and meaning of equality; Conditions necessary for equality; Kinds of equality; Legal equality; Political equality; Social equality; Economic equality; Natural equality; Marxist view of equality; Liberty and equality.
- 19. Property** 352—363
Concept of property; Locke; Liberal theory of property; Theory of contribution to public good; Laski's theory of property; Justification of property; Theories of reward; Industrial organisation; Marxian theory of property.
- 20. Justice** 364—371
Meaning of justice; Development of the concept of justice; David Hume; Karl Marx; Barker; Dimensions of justice; Legal justice; Political justice; Social justice; Economic justice; Relationship between liberty, equality and justice.
- 21. Law** 372—408
Definition of law; Different schools of law; Sources of law; Kinds of law; Law and morality; Distinction between law and morality; Common ground between law and morality; Whether Law is an expression of the general will; Law and public opinion; International law; Is international law really law?; Sources of international law; History of international law; The League of Nations; Organs of the League of Nations; Functions of the League of Nations; The Mandate System; Work of the League of Nations; Causes of failure of League of Nations; The United Nations Organisation; Organs of United Nations; The General Assembly; The Security Council; The Economic and Social Council; The Trusteeship Council; International Court of Justice; The Secretariat; Work of the United Nations; Criticism of United Nations.
- 22. Forms of Government** 409—439
Plato's classification of states; Aristotle; Monarchy; Limited monarchy; Aristocracy; The autocratic state; Myths of autocracy; Salient features of autocracy; Dictatorship; Characteristics of dictatorship; Dictatorship and democracy; Merits of dictatorship; Demerits of dictatorship; Unitary Government; Federal Government; Federation and Confederation; Federal and Unitary Government; Conditions necessary for Federation; Essentials of a Federal State; Merits of Federation; Demerits of Federation; Future

of Federalism; Parliamentary Government; Prerequisites of Parliamentary Government; Merits of Parliamentary Government; Demerits of Parliamentary Government; Presidential form of Government; Merits of Presidential Government; Demerits of Presidential Government; Bureaucratic Government.

- 23. The Constitution of the State** **440—446**
 Definition of Constitution of a State; Necessity of a Constitution; Written and unwritten^ Constitutions; Merits and Demerits of written and unwritten constitutions; Flexible and rigid constitutions; Characteristics of a good constitution; How does a constitution develop?.
- 24. Theory of Separation of Powers** **447—452**
- 25. The Legislature** **453—465**
 Functions of a legislature; Organisation of legislature; Bicameral system; Merits of Bicameral system; Criticism of bicameral system; Unicameral system; Comparative me;its of bicameral and unicameral systems; Composition of Upper Houses; Composition of Lower Houses; Powers of the two Houses; Direct legislation; Initiative; Referendum; Recall; Merits of direct legislation; Demerits of direct legislation.
- 26. Problems Relating to Voting and Representation** **466—485**
 Theories of franchise; Optional or compulsory voting; Plural and weighted voting, Educational qualifications; Property qualifications; Excluded classes; Universal suffrage; Women suffrage; Joint electorate and communal electorates; Public voting and secret ballot; By-elections; Single and multiple member constituency; Direct elections; Indirect elections; Annual elections; Types of representatives; Qualifications of a representative; Territorial and functional representation; Proportional representation; Merits of proportional representation; Demerits of proportional representation; Minority representation.
- 27. The Executive** **486—503**
 Kinds of Executive; Real Executive; Nominal Executive; Single Executive; Plural Executive; Political and Permanent Executive; Requisites of a properly organised Executive; Modes of choice of Executive; Term of office; Question of re-eligibility; Functions of the Executive; Leadership of the Executive; The Civil Service; Duties of civil servants; Functions of a Department; Consultative and Advisory Bodies; Economic Councils.
- 28. The Judiciary** **504—517**
 Importance of the Judiciary; Functions of the Judiciary; Independence of the Judiciary; Relation between Judiciary and Legislature; Relation between Judiciary and Executive; The Courts and Law; Rule of law; Administrative law.
- 29. Political Parties and Pressure Groups** **518—536**
 Definition of a political party; Essentials of a political party; Functions of political parties; Basis of political parties; Party system and democracy; Conditions necessary for successful working of political parties; Merits of party system in general; Demerits of party system; Merits of two-party system; Demerits of two-party system; Merits of multiple-party system; Demerits of multiple-party system; Single party system; Pressure groups and lobbies; Interest groups; Pressure groups and political parties; Pressure groups and lobbies; Pressure groups and elections; Pressure groups and legislation; Pressure groups and the Executive; Pressure groups and Judiciary; Pressure groups and public opinion;

Role of pressure groups; Factors helping success of pressure groups; Drawbacks of pressure groups.	
30. Public Opinion	537—541
31. Local Government	542—546
Importance of local government; Definition of local government; Functions of local bodies; Advantages of local government; Defects of local government.	
32. The End and Functions of State	547—560
End of the State; Theories regarding functions of the State: Functions of modern Government; Social services; Public utility services; Public health; Social security; Social reform; Problem of nationalisation; Planning; Limits of political control.	
33. Liberal Theory of the Nature and Functions of the State	561—573
Classical liberalism or laissez-faire individualism; Adam Smith; Bentham; J.S. Mill; Herbert Spencer; William Senior; Thomas Paine; Nock; Oakeshott; Hayek; Friedman; Nozick; Criticism of laissez-faire liberalism; Modern liberalism (or positive liberalism); J.S. Mill; T.H. Green; Laski; MacIver; Keynes; John Galbraith; Liberal view of classification of State functions; Nature of the State.	
34. Marxian Theory of the Nature and Functions of the State	574—584
The Marxian Theory of State; The Primitive-Communal system; The Slave system; The feudal system; The capitalist system; Repression of working classes; Ideological-Cultural functions of State; Economic Functions of the State; International Functions of the State; The Capitalist State today; The Socialist system; Functions of the State in Socialist society; Criticism of the socialist system; Functions of state in a developing society.	
35. The Welfare State	585—591
Definition of welfare state; Origin and development of the ideal of welfare state; Features of the welfare state; Essentials of a welfare state; Hindrances in the way of a welfare state; Welfare state and social justice; Welfare state and Sarvodaya.	
36. Utilitarianism	592—600
Essentials of Utilitarianism; Bentham; James Mill; John Austin; J.S. Mill; Criticism of Utilitarianism; Estimate of Utilitarianism.	
37. Individualism	601—611
Traditional individualism; Development of individualism; Exponents of traditional individualism; J.S. Mill; Herbert Spencer; Hayek; Characteristic features of traditional individualism; Arguments in favour of individualism; Case against individualism; Modern individualism; Factors contributing to the growth of modern individualism; Exponents of modern individualism; Graham Wallas; Norman Angell; Hilaire Belloc; Miss Follett.	
38. Idealist Political Theory	612—625
Origin of the theory; Kant; Fichte; Hegel; T.H. Green; Bradley; Bosanquet; Basic tenets of idealist theory; Criticism of idealist theory; Value of the idealist theory.	
39. Socialism	626—666
Difficulties of defining socialism; Definition of socialism; Essentials of socialism; Criticism of socialism; Merits of socialism; Evolutionary and revolutionary socialism; Evolutionary socialism; Utopian socialism; Robert Owen; St. Simon; Fourier; Louis Blanc; Collectivism or State Socialism;	

Democratic Socialism; Origin of democratic socialism; Basic principles of democratic socialism; Methods of democratic socialism; Merits of democratic socialism; Defects of democratic socialism; Fabianism; The Fabian Society; Henry George; Essentials of Fabianism; Methods of Fabian Socialists; Assessment of Fabianism; Syndicalism; Origin and growth of Syndicalism; Exponents of Syndicalism; Sorel; Pelloutier; Main features of Syndicalism; Criticism of Syndicalism; Contribution of Syndicalism; Guild Socialism; Origin and growth of Guild Socialism; A.J. Penty; George Hobson; A.R. Orage; G.D.H. Cole; Factors favourable to the growth of Guild Socialism; Essentials of Guild Socialism; Criticism of Guild Socialism; Merits of Guild Socialism; Anarchism; Exponents of Anarchism; Proudhon; Tolstoy; Bakunin; Kropotkin; Individualistic Anarchists; Communistic Anarchists; Main characteristics of Anarchism; Methods of Anarchists; Criticism of Anarchism; Merits of Anarchism.

- 40. Marxism and Bolshevism** 667—701
 Importance of Marxism; Karl Marx: Writings of Marx; Dialectical materialism; Historical materialism; Economic interpretation of history or economic determinism; Theory of class struggle; Labour theory of value; Theory of surplus value; Marx on capitalism; Theory of revolution; Withering away of the State; Concept of freedom; Marx on State; Concept of alienation; Marx as a child of his times; Criticism of Marxism; Merits of Marxism; Bolshevism; Lenin; Lenin's attitude towards religion; Lenin's theory of imperialism; Lenin on democracy; Lenin on State; Lenin on revolution; Solidarity of the party; Lenin on war; Lenin and Marx; Stalin; Socialism in a single country; Khrushchev; Brezhnev.
- 41. Fascism and Nazism** 702—717
 Definition of Fascism; Rise of Fascism: Sources of Fascism; Salient features of Fascism; Socio-economic basis of Fascism; Liberal view; Marxist view; Fascism as a theory of reaction and counter-revolution; Achievements of Fascism; Fascism and Communism: Nazism in Germany; The Nazi Ideology; The State; The Nazi Party; Propaganda; Force; Imperialism; Anti-Jewish Policy; Religion; Women; Guns or Butter; Internationalism; Economic control.
- 42. Democracy** 718—762
 Meaning of democracy; Definitions of democracy; Basic principles of democracy; Presumptions in a democratic state; Forms of democracy; Social democracy; Economic democracy; Industrial democracy; People's democracy; Size of democracy; Kinds of democracy; Direct democracy; Referendum; Initiative; Recall; Indirect democracy; Conditions necessary for successful working of democracy; Evaluation of democracy; Merits of democracy; Demerits of democracy; Development of concept of democracy; Theories of democracy; Classical liberal theory of democracy; Elitist theory of democracy; Pluralist theory of democracy; Marxist theory of democracy; Difference between socialist and bourgeois democracy; Difference between Marxist theory and Elitist theory of democracy; Criticism of Marxist theory of democracy; Democracy in India; Democracy in Pakistan; Democracy in Indonesia; Guided democracy.
- 43. Nationalism and Internationalism** 763—777
 Meaning of nationalism; Historical development of nationalism; Factors responsible for growth of nationalism; Features of nationalism; Merits of nationalism; Demerits of nationalism; Internationalism; Meaning of inter-

nationalism; Evolution of the concept of internationalism; Factors helping growth of internationalism; Factors hindering internationalism; World Federation or World Government; Nationalism and internationalism.

- 44. Imperialism** 778—791
Definition of imperialism; Causes of rise of imperialism; Development of imperialism; Modern imperialism; Lease-hold; Protectorates and semi-Protectorates; Sphere of influence; Condominium; Financial Control; Tariff control; Extra-territoriality; informal control; Military alliance; Mandate system; Trust Territories; Ideological influence; Merits of imperialism; Defects of imperialism.
- 45. Political Thought of Harold J. Laski** 792—799
State sovereignty; Authority as Federal: Rights; Safeguards for rights; Particular rights; Capitalism and War; Capitalism and democracy; Importance of Economic Factor in politics; Liberty; Equality; Property.
- 46. Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi** 800—817
Various influences on Gandhiji; Gandhiji and Tolstoy; Religion and Politics; Technique of Gandhiji; Means and Ends; Nonviolence; Satyagraha and Passive Resistance; Private property and Trusteeship; Patriotism; On human nature; Attitude towards State; Representation; Rule by majority; Sphere of State; Reform of criminals; Police; Justice; Taxes: Rights and duties; Internationalism; Gandhiji and Marx; Sarvodaya.
- Index** 818—825

1

CHAPTER

Political Theory

For a long time, the necessity of political theory was hotly debated. The argument was that theory is an abstraction and hence its study is a waste of time without much utility. However, this view has changed. The view of Catlin is that the maturity and advancement of a subject is to be judged from the soundness and abstraction of that subject. David Easton has laid stress on the study of political theory. As a matter of fact, he was the person who drew the attention of political scientists in that direction. His contention was that a subject can advance only when its theory and research is regularly conducted. Moreover, changes in theory help in analytical study of the subject. Sub-disciplines in a discipline are created and developed only with the help of a good and sound theory. Political theory alone can get for political science an independent status. Political theory is responsible for producing and bringing out facts. Facts do not speak themselves unless some values are added to them.

Definition of Political Theory

The view of Catlin is that the word theory is like a blank cheque whose value is its utility and the way in which it is put into practice. Arnold Brecht has defined theory as a proposal which is expressed in terms of some data and supports some idea. Sometimes, the word theory is used as a synonym for speculation, idea or conjectures and therefore political theory is political speculation or philosophizing about political and governmental activity. We sometimes use the word theory to designate a conjecture about causal relationships or about the most effective means of promoting a given end. Thomas P. Jenkin writes, "A theory about anything is an abstracted generalisation. As such, it is primarily and initially a matter of mind rather than matter of fact. Such intellectualisations are not facts, no matter how closely they are related to or guided by facts."

Andrew Hecker writes in his "Political Theory" that theory has broadly two meanings. One of the meanings can be closely associated with traditional political approach, while the other with modern. In this traditional sense, he means history of political ideas, while in the modern sense this reference is to modern political behaviour and its scientific study. In one form or the other, the theorist plays the role of a philosopher and a scientist because in this theory he is bound to assign some place to facts and values, as both are complementary to each other. The view of Alex N. Dragnich and John C. Wahlk is that political theory includes philosophy, art and politics. Some thinkers are of the view that science and theory have no close relationship. It is not essential that every theory must be

Learning Objectives

- Definition of Political Theory
- Normative and Empirical Theory
- Empirical Political Theory
- Contemporary Political Theory
- Advantages of Political Theory
- Decline of Political Theory
- Political Philosophy
- Political Ideology
- End of Ideology
- Suggested Readings

scientifically correct. Likewise, it is not necessary that every scientific analysis must have theoretical background or base. A factual research without scientific base can be scientific.

Some political scientists consider political theory as a field within political science just as they consider comparative government, public administration and international politics as its other sub-divisions. However, Vernon Van Dyke objects to that classification in these words: "The practice has an objectionable aspect in that it seems to suggest that books and courses in other sub-divisions go beyond their proper limits if any theory is included. If theory is taken to be synonymous with thought, this attitude becomes disastrous for the other sub-divisions". According to Catlin, politics can be divided into two parts, practice and theory. The view of Arnold Brecht is that science is inter-subjectivity transmissible knowledge and can be interpreted to have broad and narrow aspects. In the broad sense, science includes reasoning, intuition, self-evidence, religious revelations etc. In the narrow sense, science includes scientific methods, practical reasoning etc. In order to give political science the status of science, he takes into consideration only the narrow aspect and on that basis tries to build up the super-structure of political theory.

Political theory is concerned with two different types of knowledge. In the first place, it is concerned with political belief-systems of a general and comprehensive sort. Those belief-systems may be called ideologies. Secondly, it is concerned with political philosophy which is thought about political thought.

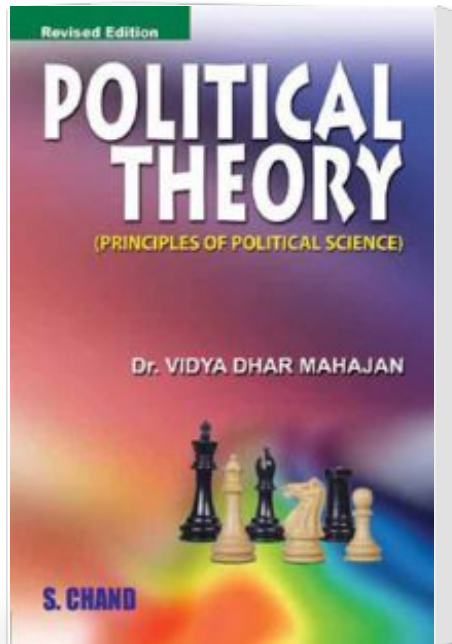
Karl Popper refers to theory as an interpretation or a "crystallization of a point of view." He believes that numerous complex sets of conditions produce political events. The political theorists may come forward with different types of explanations on the basis of specific approaches and at different levels of generalisation. Description and explanation are selective activities. A random choice of the data may be unsatisfactory and the alternative to it is "the adoption of either a point of view or an interpretation."

The theories in politics can be expressed at low, high or middle ranges of generality. V.V. Dyke compares a theoretical system to a tree whose outermost small branches represent the data or the facts with which we start.

Political theory is not merely an expression of the existing knowledge about politics. It may also direct the way to the acquiring of new knowledge. Scientific theory is a series of inter-related concepts and conceptual schemes arising from observation and experiment and fruitful of further experiments and observations. The test of a theory is its fruitfulness, its ability to suggest a policy which can provide guidelines in real life. Explanation is closely related to prediction. If theory is the consummation of explanation, it should be helpful in prediction. Given a theory, we should be able to make deductions from it concerning future events. We make predictions and advance theories in order to contribute to the rationality of decision-making. V.V. Dyke writes, "The scholarly purpose of theorizing may simply be to express knowledge and to help in enhancing it. The social purpose is to provide a basis for more reliable predictions on the basis of which rational choices can be made."

Prof. Frank Thakurdas writes that unlike political thought, political theory is the speculation of a single individual who is attempting to offer a theoretical explanation of political reality, namely, the phenomenon of the state. Every theory by its very nature is an explanation built upon a certain hypothesis which may or may not be valid and which is always open to criticism. What we know as the history of political theories (Sabine or Dunning) and a host of others who chose to engage in this difficult exercise, is nothing more than a summary of attempts made by thinkers from Plato to Oakeshott to unravel to us the mysteries of man's political life. The specific theories are so many models of explanation which may or may not convince us but to which we are not obliged to lend a ready intellectual acceptance of any of them as the final and true explanation. One explanation is as perfect or imperfect as another and as we have no universal criteria to judge, we are not in a position to pass a final judgment as to which one is most acceptable or most valued. We are also not obliged

Political Theory (Principles Of Political Science)



Publisher : SChand Publications ISBN : 9788121903691

Author : Dr. Vidya Dhar Mahajan

Type the URL : <http://www.kopykitab.com/product/17652>



Get this eBook