POLITICAL SCIENCE

BOOK 3
Political Science

10/12/2018
Question

• What Are The Principles Of Just Society?
PRINCIPLES OF JUST SOCIETY

1. A just society is where every person has liberty to pursue his or her rational plans or goals.
PRINCIPLES OF JUST SOCIETY

• 2. Since people differ in talents, inequalities are bound to emerge.
Question

- What Is A Just Society?
WHAT IS A JUST SOCIETY

• Just society is which manage inequalities in such a way that it result into everyone's advantage.
According To Rawls Inequality Is Justified Only Under 2 Conditions-
According To Rawls Inequality Is Justified Only Under 2 Conditions-

1. It should be the outcome of the fair equality of opportunity.
According to Rawls, inequality is justified only under two conditions:

2. If inequality can be utilized to take care of the interest of the least advantage section of the society. Thus, Rawls support welfare State, progressive taxation to help weaker section.
Why People Will Agree To Help?

• They are rational people and understand that even the weakest link in the chain is as important as the strongest link.
• He compares society with chain.
Marxist Point Of View On Rawls

• Rawls has given the vulgar justification for inequalities.
CRITICISM BY LIBERTARIANS

• NOZICK
1. Rawls has compromised Liberty for the Sake of Equality.
2. Rawls justify progressive taxation of the Rich to help the Poor.
CRITICISM BY NOZICK

3. Progressive taxation is like Bonded Labour.
4. Rawls Theory is against Human Dignity because he is compelling someone to work for others.
5. It is an aggression of Men's Personality.
Rawls has proved that above principles of Justice are the most rational principles.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What will be the principles of justice if we take libertarian point of view?</td>
<td>Only Liberty and Equality of opportunity and no regard for difference principles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Question</td>
<td>Answer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• What will be the principles if socialist prescribe theory of justice?</td>
<td>• Socialist will prescribe only the difference principle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Whether Libertarianism is faired to least advantage?

- No
  - It is biased in favor of advantaged.

Whether socialism is?

- No
  - Unfair to the advantaged, biased towards least advantage.
Question

- What is the most rational and fair principles?
• Social Liberalism or Welfare State
• it is fair to both those who are advantaged or disadvantaged.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Why Most Rational?</td>
<td>• The most rational option will be choosing that option whose worst outcome will be better than the worst outcome of any other option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SITUATION I

- Suppose a person thinks that he may be most talented or most advantage, he does not require any external support such person will support only Liberty, equality of opportunity.
- He does not require difference principle.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Why only Liberty will be the worst option?</td>
<td>• Once the veil of ignorance is removed and person happens to be the least advantage that person will be in the worst case scenario.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SITUATION II

• Suppose person thinks, he is most unfortunate his preference will be only for the difference principle.
• Once veil of ignorance is removed and person comes to know that he was most advantage, he will again face the worst scenario because he does not have any advantage of his talent.
How Rational Person thinks?
Rational person will think from both the position-

1. What he requires if he is most advantaged.
2. What he requires if he is least advantaged.
What Is Rational Approach?

1. Maximize the Advantages if any.

2. Minimize the Disadvantage if any.

This is maximum Approach.
Question

• Why Liberty Will Be The First Choice And Not The Last Choice?
• He represent the psychology of capitalist class.
• person would be willing to take maximum advantage of his talent.
• Hence, Liberty will be the first choice.
• Rational man is optimist.
• However, rational men will take calculated risk so he will go for insurance.
• However, insurance cannot be the first choice.
CONTRIBUTION OF RAWLS THEORY

• This is how Rawls explain his theory of justice is based on the rational principles, which can be applied anywhere and in all spheres of life.
• justice as fairness gives the liberal conception of Justice.
CONTRIBUTION OF RAWL’S THEORY

- For Rawls justice as fairness is not just limited to the political Sphere.
- it is also applicable to all Spheres.
- he calls his theory as the theory of ethics or philosophy of life.
Rawls And His Critics

1) Libertarian Criticism
2) Social Liberal Criticism
3) Feminist Criticism
4) Socialist Criticism
5) Communitarian Criticism
Rawls thought he is giving the most rational theory of justice. However, he still has been criticized by almost all schools of thought.
1) LIBERTARIAN CRITICISM

• Robert Nozick
1) LIBERTARIAN- ROBERT NOZICK

- Nozick has given the “Entitlement Theory of Justice”
- He is influenced by ideas of John Locke.
- He is critique of progressive taxation and welfare State.
1) LIBERTARIAN - ROBERT NOZICK

- He considered minimal State as inspiring as well as right,

According to Robert Nozick State does not have any right to intervene in mans property the only role State has is to see-
The Libertarian View

- **Principles of Nozick’s entitlement theory:**

  1. A person who acquires a holding in accordance with the principle of justice in acquisition is entitled to that holding.

  2. A person who acquires a holding in accordance with the principle of justice in transfer, from someone else entitled to the holding, is entitled to the holding.

  3. No one is entitled to a holding except by (repeated) applications of statements 1 and 2.
Role State has is to see-

1. Property is owned in right full Manner.
2. Property is transfered in the rightful manner.
3. Property is inherited in rightful manner.
1) LIBERTARIAN- ROBERT NOZICK

- According to Robert Nozick State should not make attempts to undo the past injustice.

- If past is stretched too much in the present, it will create problems.
Robert Nozick however allows to intervene in one situation.

What is the situation?
- When person assert his right to property in such a manner that puts the life of many people in danger.
1) LIBERTARIAN- ROBERT NOZICK

- He gives the example of village suppose there is a village which has the single source of drinking water.
- this source is a private property.
- owner restricts the villagers from taking water from the source.
- This will put the life of villagers under threat in such situation State can intervene.
Robert Nozick only support rectificatory role, he does not support the State doing distributive justice.
Robert Nozick has criticized Rawls for compromising Liberty for the sake of equality.
According to Robert Nozick, it is a aggression on men's personality and it was against the principle of Human Dignity.
According to Robert Nozick, Right is prior to good, it means right of a person has a Priority over the good of entire society (Right to Property has a Primacy over Goal of Eradicating Poverty)
Robert Nozick theory of justice is hardly the theory of justice, it is the justification of right to property. It is at the best critic of Rawls from libertarian perspective.
2) SOCIAL LIBERAL (AMARTYA SEN)

- Amartya Sen has criticized Rawls on following basis.

1. Rawls Methodology-
   - It is a rational choice.
   - Amartya Sen propose social choice.
2) SOCIAL LIBERAL (AMARTYA SEN)

- What is the Difference?
  - Rational choice is based on abstract individual making rational choice in abstract situation.
  - Social choice takes into consideration real persons making choice in real situations.
2. Amartya Sen does not support the view that there is any need for any universally acceptable formula of Justice.

Why-
- In India situation, we cannot have any universally acceptable formula
A Sen Explains the problem through the story of three children fighting for a flute.

1. Ann
2. Bobb
3. Carla
Ann: Claims because she has made it.

Bobb: Claims because he is poor and does not have anything to play.

Carla: Claims because she knows how to play and have pleasure.

Libertarian Claim

Socialist Approach

Utilitarian Approach
2) SOCIAL LIBERAL (AMARTYA SEN)

- Thus it is not possible to have University acceptable formula.
2) SOCIAL LIBERAL (AMARTYA SEN)

- 3. Amartya Sen also criticized Rawls, as Rawls focus too much on procedure.

- Rawls believe that his theory is purely procedural.
2) SOCIAL LIBERAL (AMARTYA SEN)

• If principles of justice are to be university acceptable, they have to be the outcomes of rational procedure.

• (It means if rational procedures is adapted whatever is the outcome people should accept)
Amartya Sen believes that procedure is not as important as substance. He is inspired by the dialogue between Krishna and Arjun where Krishna makes a difference between Niti and Nyaya. Sometimes we have to ignore Niti or procedure for the sake of Nyaya.
2) SOCIAL LIBERAL (AMARTYA SEN)

4. Amartya Sen is also influenced by Gautam Buddha,

- Buddha emphasize on minimising human sufferings
Amartya Sen also suggest that the objective of justice is to minimise human suffering. He proposed realization focus approach.
Pratap Bhanu Mehta, however, criticize Amartya Sen because some form of institutionalization is required. Amartya Sen's theory suffers from under theorization.
3) FEMINIST CRITICISM

- Rawls has neglected the feminist perspective.
- According to Carol Gilligan the theory of justice should be based on “ethics of care”.
Rawls has not given the theory of justice rather justified inequalities.
5) COMMUNITARIAN CRITICISM

• What is Communitarianism?
  • It is a contemporary philosophy has its origin in the thoughts of Scholars like Aristotle.
  • communitarianism is known as the critique of liberalism in general and libertarianism in particular.
  • communitarianism is both a social movement and philosophy.
Question

What is the objective of Communitarianism as a Social Movement?
Communitarianism is a response against the excessive individualism which result into isolation of men from his community.

In the western world because of extremely individualistic way of life.

there have been negative consequences both for society as well as from the perspective of individual
Robert Putnam in his book “Bowling Alone” gave the concept of decline of social capital.
WHAT IS SOCIAL CAPITAL?

- Just like running the industry properly, monetary capital is required.
- For smooth and proper functioning of society.
• Social capital is required.
• It means people should invest their time for civic life.
• In contemporary times, scholars like Hannah Ardent and Habermas emphasize on the revival of public sphere.
WHAT IS SOCIAL CAPITAL?

- As a social movement, communitarianism has given rise to social networking.
- Communitarianism is based on the recognition of importance of community.
WHAT IS COMMUNITY?

• Community can be understood as an extended kinship group.
• it is a group whose membership is natural.
• society is vague concept.
Communitarianism as a philosophy has its origin in works of scholars like Aristotle, H. Ardent, Habermas.
Aristotle

H. Ardent

Habermas
The prominent communitarianism Scholars include Alosdair MacIntyre, Michael Sandal, Michael walzer, Charles Taylor.
Question

• Q1. Communitarian and Libertarian Debate?
• Q2. Basic Exemption of Communitarianism?
Libertarianism is universalist whereas communitarianism is particular.

We can compare communitarian and libertarian on the following basis:

- Libertarianism is universalist whereas communitarianism is particular.
- We can compare communitarian and libertarian on following basis –
1. CONCEPT OF SELF- DESCRIPTION OF HUMAN NATURE

- According to communitarian, libertarian description of human nature is the description of abstract individual.
- their view of man is atomistic.

- However, the real man is not atomistic.
- real man is moral or social.
1. CONCEPT OF SELF - DESCRIPTION OF HUMAN NATURE

• According to libertarian Man is encumbered self whereas of communitarian man is situated self or embedded self.
According to Liberals, self is prior to end, however.

According to communitarian self is constituted by the end. it means-

1. Individual has priority over collectivity or community.
2. Individual is free to choose his ends or goals.
1. CONCEPT OF SELF- DESCRIPTION OF HUMAN NATURE

• According to communitarian, Man is “Situated Self”
• He is not free to choose his goals, he is not prior to community.
• He is constituted by his community, his goal are actually goals given to him by his community.
• We do not choose our goals autonomously of our community.
• we actually Discover our goals which are given to us by our community.
Concept of community and conception of common good.

• Liberals do not give importance to community.
• According to liberals common good is nothing more than the aggregate of individual goods.
Concept of community and conception of common good.

- According to communitarian, community is naturally common good exist which is more than just the sum of individual goods just like body is more than a aggregate of organs.
- society or community is more than some of individuals.
CONCEPTION OF STATE

• According to libertarian, State should be valued neutral among the competing interest.
• communitarian suggest that there is no need for State to be neutral.
• State should promote those ideas or values which strengthen social solidarity.
Conception Of Rights

Liberal support universalist idea of rights.
Communitarian support community specific or culture specific rights.
Conception Of Politics

Libertarian talk about politics of nation.
communitarian talk about politics of community.
COMMUNITARIAN CRITIQUE OF RAWLS

- Communitarian criticize Rawls because of universalist perspective of Rawls.

- According to communitarians, there cannot be universally accepted idea of justice, not a single idea of justice can be applied on all spheres of life.
COMMUNITARIAN CRITIQUE OF RAWLS

- Communitarian emphasize on the difference and the need to have different principles of justice in different spheres.
Communitarian Critique of Rawls

1. Michael Sandal
2) Michael Walzer
BOOK- LIBERALISM AND LIMITS OF JUSTICE

1. Michael Sandal-

- Sandal has criticized Rawls on following grounds-
  - A. Rawls conception of self.
  - B. Rawls conception of community.
BOOK- LIBERALISM AND LIMITS OF JUSTICE

• Sandal object to the Rawls idea of men in original position.
• Why-
  • Because men is never in original position, self is not prior to end rather constituted by end.
  • people are not abstract agents making abstract choice, they are moral agents located in time and space
• Man is embedded in network of social relations.
CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY

- Sandal criticize Rawls concept of community.
- Rawls should have taken fuller view of community.
- concept of right and Justice cannot be detached from the concept of justice prevailing in the society based on its custom and tradition.
CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY

- Even Rawls is not completely free from the influence of his society
- since he is from USA, he is finding this principles as rational.
2) MICHAEL WALZER-

- Michael Walzer has emphasized on recognizing the difference.
- justice is not science of homogenization.
- It is an art of differentiation.
- different communities subscribe to different idea of Justice.
WHAT IS JUSTICE?
Justice is what people subscribed to or believe in. He give 2 Examples.

1. Caste system in India- Caste system has been prevailing because people subscribe to it they do not consider it unjust.
Justice is what people subscribed to believe in. He gives 2 examples.

2. The example of ancient Greece where people prefer to give money for the construction of gymnasiums rather than helping the poor.
2) MICHAEL WALZER-

• In the words of Walzer, different goods ought to be distributed differently for different reasons.

• by different agents.

• All these differences arise from different understanding which is an inevitable product of different backgrounds, historically and culturally.
2) MICHAEL WALZER -

• In the words of Walzer we are one another equal.
• we are producer of social meaning.
• We should respect Each Other concept.

• We should not impose over meanings and values on those who can't identify themselves with this values.
Rawls has responded to communitarian in his book “Political Liberalism”. He has accepted most of the arguments of communitarians. However, he continues to believe that his principle of justice as fairness are the most rational principles.
RAWLS RESPONSE TO CRITICS

• He accept that this principles may not apply in non-western society.

• However, he believes that once these societies will become modern and rational, they will automatically subscribe to this principles.
RAWLS RESPONSE TO CRITICS

• With respect to people in liberal societies, he suggests that liberalism and liberal idea of justice can be made limited to the political sphere and not all spheres of life.

• The justice as fairness is to be applied only in political sphere and that too in the countries with mature democratic political culture.
### Question

- What is political liberalism and what is the difference between an idea of justice in his First Book and the Second Book?

### Answer

- **Liberalism** in his I Book is not just the political philosophy it is the comprehensive Doctrine meant for all spheres of life.
WHAT IS COMPREHENSIVE DOCTRINE?

• C.D can be called as philosophy of life or way of life.
Examples:

1. Liberalism
2. Christianity
3. Islam
4. Judaism
Rawls suggest that in a society with people having different comprehensive doctrine, differences are bound to emerge in such situation.

People will accept liberal democracy based on the idea of justice as fairness as the best system to stay together.
• Thus liberal democracy will be the best system in such situations.
• The existence of different communities having different comprehensive doctrines is called as a reasonable pluralism.
According to Rawls despite having differences people will develop overlapping consensus for political liberalism is different from modus-vivendi.
RAWLS ON GLOBAL JUSTICE

- BOOK –”THE LAW OF PEOPLE”

- Context of Book-
  - Globalization and Emergence of Global Civil Society.
Cosmopolitan scholars like Charles Beitz and Thomas Pogee have questioned Rawls.
WHAT IS THE QUESTION?

- Since we are living in the global world there is a growth of global civil society,
- considering the fact that there has been poverty in south because of the institution imposed by north on south.
- They want to know whether Rawls would agree to extend the difference principal even between societies.
WHAT DOES THIS IMPLY?

• Taxing rich people in north to help the least advantaged of south.
Rawls does not accept and suggest that difference principal is meant only in domestic spheres.

However he gives certain principles which can be applied while interacting with descent people.
WHAT BASIS PRINCIPLE?

1. Respect Sovereignty
WHAT BASIS PRINCIPLE?

2. Non interference in Domestic Sphere.
3. Respect Treaties.
5. Help at the time of Natural Calamities.
Theory of Equality

THEORY OF EQUALITY
Equality is sovereign virtue.
It means, it is the most important value.
Why
- The idea of equality is linked to the idea of human dignity.
- Dignity is the fundamental idea of justice.
THEORY OF EQUALITY?

- As we understand one idea of equality.
- We come to recognize the other form of discrimination and look for the solution.
- Hence equality is a very dynamic idea and the theory is continuously evolving.
Theory of Equality

1. Liberal Theory
2. Marxist Theory
3. Communitarian Theory
4. Feminist Theory
5. Multicultural Theory
Liberal Theory

1. Equality Before law
2. Equality of Opportunity
3. Equality of Welfare
4. Equality of Resources
5. Equality of Capability
EQUALITY

EQUITY
Amartya Sen in his article “Equality Of What” has analyzed liberal conception of equality and has given his own idea of equality.
1. EQUALITY OF WELFARE

- Note - Should not be confused with welfare State.
- it is utilitarian idea.
- One of the challenge of equality theories is to determine equality of what.
1. EQUALITY OF WELFARE

- It means, we have to make people equal in what aspect.
- The first theory is equality of welfare.
- Here welfare means pleasure.
- According to utilitarian make people equal in terms of pleasure.
Equality of pleasure has been criticized by Ronald Dworkin, He considered it illogical and he proposes equality of resources.
Why equality Of Pressure Is Illogical.

According to Dworkin, No sensible egalitarian will ever support the above idea of justice.
Why Quality Of Pressure Is Illogical.

Dworkin purposes equality of resources. It means State should give equal resources to all.
According to Dworkin,
To achieve justice, we require fair initial distribution of resources.
BOOK – “VIRTUE GIVES POLITICAL FICTION”

- Dworkin in his book *sovereign Virtue* Gives Political Fiction

- He gives the story of a ship which cannot move further.
BOOK – “VIRTUE GIVES POLITICAL FICTION”

• People on the ship cannot go back and so they decide to start their life on the nearby Island.

• Island is full of resources.
• People come together to decide the principles of distribution.
1. People Decide The Method Of Auctions Competition.

- Why - The best way to determine the value of any good and how much that good needs to the person.

- In Rawls people are behind the thick veil of ignorance.
- In Dworkin they are behind thin veil of ignorance.
What Does This Mean?

• People know what resources they have and what they want but they do not know, how much other persons are willing to pay for the same good.
Dworkin's Position

- Dworkin suggests that people divide equal clamshells (token currency).
- However, to make initial distribution fair, people agree to give some extra clamshell to those who suffer from any natural disadvantages or brute luck.
- Dworkin does not agree with Nozick's view.
According to Nozick, People are responsible and should be made responsible for the choices they make.
DWORKIN'S POSITION

- People should be held responsible only for the choices they make under chosen circumstances.

- They should not be held responsible for unchosen circumstances and there is a need for compensation for brute luck.
Dworkin purposes Two Types of Auction

1. Ambition
   - Sensitive Auction

2. Endowment
   - Sensitive Auction
Ambition- Sensitive Auction

It means giving every person freedom to determine what he wants to do in his life
(this can be considered as Rawlsian principles of maximum equal liberty and equality of opportunity)
He suggest to give extra clamshell to those who suffer from brute luck (this corresponding to Rawls difference principle.)
According to Dworkin, “initial distribution has to be fair” the test for initial Distribution is Envy test.
Endowment - Sensitive Auction

Nobody should be jealous about possession of others. They should be satisfied with what they possesses. Hence he recommends endowment sensitive auction.
According to Dworkin, we need to compensate only once, which means at the initial level. There is no need to compensate the persons who mess up his life again and again.
• Dworkin also give the concept of insurance.
• Those who enter into the competition or auction will keep some clamshells to offset any disadvantage.

• Which they suffer because of auction luck.
• Thus, a common pool will be created and whosoever suffers or emerges as disadvantaged can utilise the insurance.
Dworkin also gives Efficiency Test based on Parato’s principal.

According to which that distribution is fair where nobody want to change his position.

In such situation if there is any change in the distribution it cannot happen without affecting someone adversely.
1. Both are social liberals, Dworkin develops on Rawls Theory.

- Rawls has given the idea of compensating the disadvantaged.

- Dworkin aims to specify the measures, should be taken in favour of disadvantaged.

Comparison Between Rawls And Dworkin
2. The major difference is that Dworkin does not support the view of putting people behind the veil of ignorance.
Comparison Between Dworkin And Amartya Sen.

1. Both are social Liberals.

2. Both develop on Theory of Rawls.
Comparison Between Dworkin And Amartya Sen.

- Amartya Sen suggests to make people equals not just in resources but also in the capabilities.
- Thus, in Dworkin, focus is on means, in Amartya Sen, the focus is on ends.
Comparison Between Dworkin And Amartya Sen.

3. Amartya Sen’s theory of equality can be linked with his theory of justice which is based on the idea of minimizing suffering and emphasizing on the State of well being.
Question

- What is capability Approach?
Amartya Sen suggested that State should try to give equal capability rather than equal income.
Even when people are given equal income, their capability to convert income into the values will differ. It means some people will be able to make better use of resources.

They may be different in terms of capability.
According to Amartya Sen, income itself cannot be an end and it can be a means to an end.
What is the end of person?
• The State of wellbeing for which he uses the term Functioning {Functioning is doing things which we value}.

• For Example-
  • Fasting is a functioning, hunger is a deprivation, capability and deprivation can be interlinked.
• Poverty is not just absence of income.

• It is a presence of deprivation.

• Hence, State should aim to address the deprivation or lack of capacity.
Question

- Why capability approach is better?
• We can take specific measures.
• For example in Indian society, women may suffer more deprivation than men.

• Hence, we can address specific deprivation by giving equal capabilities which means equal State of well being.
• Capability approach led to the development of **Human Development Index**.
• capability approach treat people as an end rather means to an end.
MARXIST APPROACH

• Equality of Outcome- also means absolute Equality.
What is the condition of Equality of Outcome?

Distribution is based on Need rather than Greed.

Feminist conception of Equality.

Differentiated Equality.

Multicultural Perspective.

Differentiated Equality.
COMMUNITARIAN PERSPECTIVE

- Scholars Michael Walzer

- Book – “The Spheres Of Justice And His Concept Of "Complex Equality".”
COMMUNITARIAN PERSPECTIVE

• Scholars Michael Walzer

• Walzer does not support Rawlsian idea of Universal concept of justice.
According to Walzer, Principles of justice vary from society to society and within same society in different spheres.
For example:

- There can be different principles in politics and economics.
- Similarity, there can be different principles even in the same sphere in the different sector.
• For Example
  • We can provide universal basic health but we can adopt market mechanism for super specialty of procedures.
According to him, 
Different goods ought to be 
distributed differently.
According to him, Equality is not simple notion it is a complex idea.
• Inequality in one sphere does not mean disadvantage another sphere.

• Walzer gives the concept of "Blocking the Exchanges".

• Example;
  • For person x maybe chosen over person y for political office, the two become unequal in political sphere.
• However this does not lead to inequality in general.

• So long person x does not take the advantage of his office over person y in all spheres.

• Thus walzer suggest to block the exchanges.
• However this does not lead to inequality in general.

• So long person x does not take the advantage of his office over person y in all spheres.

• Thus walzer suggest to block the exchanges.
In the Words of Walzer complex equality means,

“No citizen standing in one sphere or with regard to one social good can be undercut by his standing in some other sphere which regard to some other good”
Thus, money earned in economics sphere should not become the basis of power and influence in political sphere.

Inequalities should not be cumulative and overlapping reinforcing one another.
WHAT IS THE LOGIC BEHIND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION?

• Affirmative action is positive intervention by the State to establish level playing field in the society.

• It is based on Positive Liberalism Theory of State.
WHAT IS THE LOGIC BEHIND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION?

• It is believed that in every society, there may be certain groups which suffer from certain historical disadvantages.

• For Example-
  • Blacks in USA and Dalits in India.
WHAT IS THE LOGIC BEHIND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION?

• They cannot come at par with the other sections of the society without external support.

• Affirmative action is required as a catalyst to bring these groups at par with the others (Forward Section).
WHAT IS THE LOGIC BEHIND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION?

• Affirmative action policies may vary from society to society.
• Quota system followed in India is one of the strongest form of affirmative action.
• Affirmative action policies are not free from criticism.
Some of the Prominent Argument against Affirmative Action are-

1. It Compromise Merit
Some of the Prominent Argument against Affirmative Action are-

2. It becomes Reverse Discrimination.
Some of the Prominent Argument against Affirmative Action are-

3. Once started it is Difficult to Roll Back.
Some of the Prominent Argument against Affirmative Action are-

Some of the Prominent Argument against Affirmative Action are:-

5. Failure to achieve the objective.
• Though, there are challenges in affirmative action.
• with most of the criticism is directed against the manner in which these policies are implemented rather than on the need of such action.
• It is to be noted that affirmative action for is desired in such manner that it leads to the benefit of the least advantaged.

• It is also important to distinguish between affirmative action policy and preferential policy.
• Policy which favours the dominant sections is called as Preferential Policy.

• For example language policy adopted by government of Sri Lanka.

• in case of India policies like Reservation for Dominant Classes like Jatt and Marathi would be treated as an example for Preferential Policy.
Relationship Between Equality And Freedom.
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EQUALITY AND FREEDOM

- Liberty and equality are the two core values in political philosophy.
- Like all other concepts, liberty and equality are also contested concepts.
- Not only Scholars differ in their meaning, they also have difference of opinion with respect to their relationship.
I SCHOOL OF THOUGHT

• Classical Liberals, Neoliberals and Libertarians.
CONCEPTION OF LIBERTY

• It is called **Negative Liberty** and **Liberties** define absence of interference of the State.
CONCEPTION OF EQUALITY

- Equality Before Law and Equality Of Opportunity

- According to them, attempt to bring social and economic equality will result in to Sacrifice Of Liberty.
CONCEPTION OF EQUALITY

• FOR EXAMPLE-
  • Nozick criticised Rawls for sacrificing Liberty for the sake of equality.
II SCHOOL OF THOUGHT

• MARXIST
Marxist Liberty

• For Marxist Liberty is Bourgeoisie concept and equality before law and equal protection of law is mere formal and procedural.

• Real freedom is Freedom from necessities, real freedom is possible only classesless society.
Marxist Liberty

- Thus, libertarians believe in absolute liberty and Marxist believe in absolute equality from their perspective one contradicts the other.
III SCHOOL OF THOUGHT

• SOCIAL LIBERALS
Social Liberals, they try to achieve equilibrium considering both liberty as well as equality necessary for human dignity.

They suggest that there should be a level playing field in the society.
• The Social Liberal idea of the relation can be seen in the three principles of justice given by Rawls as follow-
### Three Principles of Justice

1. Maximum Equal liberty
2. Equality of Opportunity
3. Difference Principle
SOCIAL LIBERAL

• Thus, the social liberal idea is most acceptable idea in Indian constitution also we find the balance between the two values.
SOCIAL LIBERAL

• FOR EXAMPLE-
  • Article 16 views equality of opportunity but at some time it enables State to make special points in favor of the disadvantage section.
RAWLS IDEA OF DEMOCRATIC EQUALITY

- **Democratic Equality** means the Social Liberal Concept of Equality.
- Social Welfare establishes equilibrium between liberty and equality.
- If we look at utilitarian and libertarian there is no concern for Social and Economic Equality.
Hence, it cannot be considered as democratic nature because it benefits the advantage section.

On the other hand there's a socialist idea where Liberty is completely compromised in the name of equality.
In J. Rawls we get the idea of Democratic equality.

In his Theory of Justice he gives the three fundamental principles arranged in lexical order.
Democratic Equality can also be seen in the work of Dworkin, who suggest condition sensitive auction and endowment sensitive auction.
Amartya Sen, who defines development as freedom also believe in the interdependence between democracy and development.
POLITICAL THEORY

• (MEANING AND APPROACHES)
Question

- Q. Nature and Scope of Political Science Discipline?
- Q. Discuss the Evolution of Political Science as a Discipline. Enumerate the evolving scope of discipline?
Political science is one of the oldest discipline having its origin in ancient Greece.

The term political comes from the Greek word polis which means the city State.
EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Thus, political science deals with the study of State and hence it is said that political science begins and ends with the State.
Aristotle who is considered as father of Political Science called Political Science as master science.
WHY POLITICAL SCIENCE IS KNOWN AS MASTER SCIENCE?

1. It is a science of Masters, it is a science of ruling class Statesman, princes.
WHY POLITICAL SCIENCE IS KNOWN AS MASTER SCIENCE?

2. It is called a master science because it deals with the State which is the main decision making apparatus in the society, all other Institutions come under the State.
in the word of Ernest Barker. Political Science is a Master Science, Architecture in character from which all other practical science like Economics, Public Administration etc. take their direction.
Political Science is a dynamic discipline with expanding frontiers.
We can discuss the evolution of subject in following phases-

1. Ancient Times
2. Mediaeval Times
3. Modern Times
1. ANCIENT TIMES

- Political science started as a branch of Philosophy.
- Plato is considered as father of Political philosophy.

- Its nature remain primarily philosophical and normative, though Aristotle tried to introduce empirical approach (Study of Constitution and Revolution).
1. Ancient Times

- Plato
- Aristotle
1. ANCIENT TIMES

- Political Science has been a multi-disciplinary in nature.
- **Greek Scholars** did not compartmentalize human life that's all aspects of human life were covered within the scope of discipline.
1. ANCIENT TIMES

• For Example-
  • The system of property, social system
  • Plato even described the Institution of family.
2. MEDIAEVAL TIMES

- Mediaeval ➔ it was the age of religion, there was decline of philosophy.
- Political Science became the branch of religious studies.
- The prominent Scholars of mediaeval times include St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas.
2. Mediaeval Times

St. Augustine

St. Thomas Aquinas
3. MODERN TIMES

- In modern times, political science came to acquire the autonomous Status as a discipline.

- The credit for establishing political science as an independent branch of learning goes to Machiavelli.
3. Modern Times

Machiavelli
3. MODERN TIMES

- It was Machiavelli who separated political from the clutches of ethics and religion.

- In Modern Times political science became the study of State (Nation State).

- the study of constitution has been the major area of interest.
Political Science till the end of World War II, much of the intellectual activity in the discipline was concentrated in western Europe.

After World War II the location shifted to USA under the guidance of APSA (American Political Science Association).

the movement started to introduce scientific methods in Political Science.
• This moment is also known as behavioral revolution.

• The prominent Scholars associated with B.R are David Easton, Robert Dahl, Gabriel almond, Harold Lasswell, Martin Kaplan and other day in to make Political Science as Pure Science.
• However, very soon it was realized that political science cannot be pure science.

• It was realized that it is neither possible not desirable to make Political Science as pure science.
At the maximum Political science can emerge as applied science. Such thinking has resulted into emergence of post behaviourism.

post behaviourism is the most recognised method of research in contemporary political science.
• There has been revival of philosophical approach like critical theory, postmodernism, feminism and communitarianism.
• At present political science is recognized vibrant discipline with expanding frontiers.

• It is no more limited to the study of the State it also includes the study of family as well as environment.
According to David Easton, Political Science plays the constructive role for the betterment of human society and hence it should be encouraged by Universities and Research foundations.
Question

• Que. Discuss the Nature of Discipline?
• Que. To what extent we can consider political science a science?
• When I see the question paper with the title political science I am more trouble with the title than the question. ➔ Maitland
• The nature of political science or political theories remain a matter of debate.
• For some Scholars, Political Science is Normative Discipline.
• Hence, philosophical in nature.
• In fact the origin of political science is in Philosophy.
• Political Scholars deal with normative issues like justice, rights, Liberty, equality.
• Since Scholars like Leo Strauss, Dante Germino, John Plamanatz suggest Political Science as philosophical discipline
Scholars

Leo Strauss  Dante Germino  John Plamenatz
• According to them it is neither possible nor desirable to make political science as pure Science or science.

• On the other hand, behaviorist want to make Political Science as pure science.
David Easton suggested, that Political Theory should not be seen as speculation of some person.
• They should go through the Rigorous process.
• He suggest to introduce scientific techniques, measurement quantification, value neutrality to make Political Science as a science.

• Behavioralist suggested that Political Theory should be verifiable in nature.
• However very soon it was realize that there cannot be a science of politics.
• In politics we deal with humans and not the natural world.
• It is not possible to construct the terminologies in social science as it is possible in natural science, the language of natural science is symbolic.
• Where the language in social science is normative.
• It is very difficult to bring standardization.
• It was also realized that political science should not be value neutral.
• Energy, justice example
According to David Easton, Responsibility of social scientist is bigger than the responsibility of Natural scientist. social scientist has to provide direction to the society. Hence, values are important.
With the emergence of Concept like paradigms and schools of thoughts like postmodernism, there has been a question mark on the objectivity of even the natural science.

In present time we can say that all there are discourse or interpretations.

Hence even political theories are interpretations.
• Thus political science is interpretive discipline.
• political science is considered as one of the most democratic disciplines.
• There are different schools of thoughts in political science.
• political Scholars need to analyse the political phenomena from different perspective.
Approaches or methods in Political Science

1. Traditional Approach
   A) Philosophical
   B) Empirical
   C) Historical
   E) Legal

2. Modern Approach
   (Scientific Approaches of Positivist Approach)
   Behavioral Approach
1. Postmodernism
2. Critical Theory
3. Feminism
4. Communitarianism
WHAT IS THE MEANING OF APPROACHES

- Approaches help us to understand how theory is produced and what is the type of the theory.
Structure of Approach

Meaning of Approach
Exponents of Approach
Feature of Approach
Current Status of Approach
Philosophical and Normative Approach
INTRODUCTION

• Oldest approach in Political Science

• Political science originated as Part of Philosophy
INTRODUCTION

- Philosophical approach has been widely used by political philosophers.
- Some scholars like Leo Strauss find no difference in philosophy and Political Theory.
WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY?

• Philosophy means understanding the idea or essence.
• Socrates can be called as Father of Philosophy and Ethics.
• in his theory of knowledge
WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY?

• Socrates established, how philosophy is superior to physics.

• Socrates considered philosophy as the real knowledge.

• the credit for origin of political philosophy goes to Plato.
WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY?

- **Plato** has developed the theory of Ideas.
- since philosophical approach deals with a idea, the method of philosophical approach is reasoning.
WHAT IS PHILOSOPHY?

- For Example-
  - Plato proposed Dialectics, Rawls has applied reflective equilibrium.
In contemporary times the exponents of philosophical approach include

1. Leo Strauss
2. Dante Germino
3. John Plamenatz
4. J. Rawls
1. Philosophical approach deals with Study of Ideas, comparison between ideas and reality and give suggestion how to improve reality to match the idea. Philosophical approach is normative. Hence, these theories are called **Normative Theory**.
Feature of Philosophical Approach

2. Philosophical approach deals with normative issues like right, liberties, justice, equality.
Feature of Philosophical Approach

3. Philosophical approach is prescriptive.
4. Philosophical approach is futuristic.
Feature of Philosophical Approach

5. It is most suitable concerning the nature of discipline and type of issue to be dealt by the discipline.
Disadvantages

1. It may get divorced from the reality. Hence this theories are also called as armchair theories. Hence at times these theories are considered as speculation of some persons.
Disadvantages

2. There is a possibility of biasness in the research.
CONTEMPORARY STATUS

• Philosophical Approach dominated the discipline for long and its relevance was challenged by behavioralist.
• However, very soon philosophical approach was revised.
• Post Behaviouralism accommodates the normative issue.
• Beside Post Behaviouralism, there is a growth of other normative theories like critical School, Feminism, Communitarianism.
HISTORICAL APPROACH
INTRODUCTION

• Historical Approach is also a widely used traditional approach.

• Scholars have recognized extremely close relations between the discipline of politics and history.

• it is said that history is root and politics is fruit.

• it is also said that history is past politics and politics is present history.
Scholars like Laski have shown the importance of historical approach. In the world of Laski “every thinker is a child of his Times”.
INTRODUCTION

• Laski also writes that no political idea is ever intelligible save in the context of time.

• (It is impossible to understand the political idea without understanding the Historical Context)
INTRODUCTION

• For Example
  • to understand Hobbes justification for absolute State, we need to understand the anarchy prevailing during his time.
WHAT IS HISTORICAL METHOD?

- Understanding the political idea by understanding the historical concept of origin of idea.

- It also includes tracing Evolution of Political Institution.
• In recent times Sabine had strongly recommended for historical method as he believe that it is the easiest way to understanding a particular Idea.
• He also believe that Political Theory always originate in Crisis period.
He suggests that historical approach serve the 3 requirements of sound approach:

1. Factual
2. Explanatory
3. Evaluative
Machiavelli held that law of politics had to be discovered in history and not in Philosophy.
Limitations of Historical Approach:

1. History is extremely vast. Hence, it is a challenging task to collect relevant data.
2. History writing is itself Politicized Hence, it can bring biasness in the research.
Limitations of Historical Approach-

3. Scholars may go for selective use of History. Example- Machiavelli look for only those examples which support his opinions. (Deduct to Use of History)
Limitations of Historical Approach-

4. Scholars may go for ideological use for history to serve their political purpose. Karl Popper has criticized Marx and Hegel for committing the guilt of historicism.
Limitations of Historical Approach-

There are many political ideas which are relevant for students of political science even if they are not historical facts.

For Example- The idea of Philosopher King or Communism.
PRESENT STATUS

- Historical Approach has been criticized by behaviouralist like David Easton.
- He held that historicist like sabine and dunning responsible for the decline of political theory.
PRESENT STATUS

• Though Historical Approach has lost its earlier significance
• historical approach cannot be overlooked for the comprehensive understanding of any political phenomena.

• We have to understand it from different approach.
PRESENT STATUS

• In recent times, there is a revival of historical approach in the form of contextual approach meant for interpretation of text.

• Note- Contextual Approach.
• It is proposed for the interpretation of text classic as well as religious scriptures, earlier approach to study text is known as “Texture Approach”.
Jacques Derrida

Hans-Georg Gadamer
TEXTURE APPROACH

• According to supporters of textual approach, text represent timeless wisdom.
• Hence, we cannot change the meanings.

• According to constextual approach the meaning of text need to contextualized to ensure that text to remain relevant.
TEXTURE APPROACH

• In order to understand the text it is useful to understand the historical context.
Jacques Derrida suggest that deconstruction allows for multiple meanings of the text.
Jacques Derrida even suggest to understand the context of reader as well as writers, Spinner Peacock, Cambridge School suggest that it is important to understand linguistic context.
WHAT IS LINGUISTIC CONTEXT?

• To understand the meaning of the term prevalent at the time of the scholar.
• For Example-
  • To understand what Locke meant when he said government is a trust we have to understand what meaning of Trust was prevalent during the time of Locke.
Situational context VS. linguistic context

1. Situational context refers to the particular spatiotemporal situation in which an utterance occurs, the main components of which include, apart from the place and time of the utterance, the speaker and the hearer, the actions they are performing at the time, the various objects and events existing in the situation.

2. Linguistic context, sometimes known as context, is concerned with the probability of a word’s co-occurrence or collocation with another word, which forms part of the ‘meaning’ of the word, and also concerned with the part of text that precedes and follows a particular utterance.
EMPIRICAL APPROACH

• It is based on observation
One of the earliest exponent of important approach is Aristotle.
• Empirical Approach recommended the observation of the facts.

• Empirical Approach stands in opposition to the philosophical approach.
According to supporters of philosophical approach, idea is the ultimate reality and method of understanding the idea is logical reasoning.
EMPIRICAL APPROACH

• According to supporters of empirical approach, matter is real, the source of knowledge is Observation or experience, philosophical approach is recommended by Socrates.
According to Socrates, Knowledge is inherent in Human Soul.
EMPIRICAL APPROACH

• Empirical approach based on experience is recommended by Locke and other Utilitarian Scholars.
• Locke does not believe that knowledge is inherent.
According to Locke, Mind is tabularasa, the source of all knowledge is observation and experience.
In order to understand feature of Empirical Approach we can compare with Normative Approach

1. **Normative Approach** aims at study of values
   **Empirical Approach** Aims at study of facts.
In order to understand feature of Empirical Approach we can compare with Normative Approach

2. **Normative Approach** is analytical, **Empirical Approach** is descriptive.
In order to understand feature of Empirical Approach we can compare with Normative Approach

3. Criteria of **Normative Approach** is Right v/s Wrong criteria of **Empirical Approach** is True or False.
In order to understand feature of Empirical Approach we can compare with Normative Approach

4. **Normative Approach** is change oriented, **Empirical Approach** is status quoist.
• Empirical Approach led to the evolution of scientific approach.
• However, empirical approach is itself cannot be regarded as scientific approach.
Empirical Approach means observation whereas method of science is a rigorous.

In order to qualify any approach as scientific it has to have features like (verification, qualification, systemization, value neutrality)
Difference in Imperial and Historical Approach?

Both go for observation of facts but historical approach studies the fact in the past and empirical approach deals with the fact in the present.
• In Machiavelli, we see both historical and empirical approach.
• He propounded his theory on the basis of his observation on the day to day politics during this time as he himself served in different Political Offices.
• At the same time he believed that we must look at the history to understand the Laws of Politics.
LEGAL INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH
LEGAL INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH

- legal institution approach means the study of constitution and institution.

- This approach has dominated the field of comparative politics.
The prominent exponents of this approach are

1. A. V. DICEY
2. K. C. WHEARE
3. C. F. STRONG
• Behaviouralists regarded institutionalized also responsible for the decline of Political Theory, one of the drawbacks of the institutional approach is that it is static in nature.

• They overlook politics as process, legal institution approach is not much use for the study of developing countries.
LEGAL INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH

• Why- There is a big gap between “constitution and reality” Phenomenon is termed as Formalism by Riggs.

• It is not possible to understand politics of developing areas without studying their social-economic and cultural features.

• Hence behaviouralist recommended system approach.
LEGAL INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH

• Legal Institution Approach continue to be relevant as it is the good starting point of any research.

• Legal Institution Approach led to the development of Structural Functional Approach.
MODERN APPROACH
Salient feature of Behavioral Approach

1. Behaviouralist Approach emphasize on the introduction of scientific methods
2. Behaviouralist Approach take systematic views of politics.
3. They suggested to study politics as a Process.
Salient feature of Behavioral Approach

4. Instead of studying political institutions, they suggested to study political Behaviour that's why called as Behaviouralism.
Salient feature of Behavioral Approach

5. Behaviouralist describe politics as study of shaping and sharing of power
WHY BEHAVIOURALISM?

- Behaviouralism is often regarded as a movement or revolution.
Behavioral Approach

- **Focus:** Learning based on how a behavior is rewarded or punished.
- John Watson, B.F. Skinner, Ivan Pavlov
WHY BEHAVIOURALISM?

• Why-
  • It has brought drastic changes in the way of political research is conducted.
  • Behaviouralism means the moment which Aimed at introducing “scientific methods” producing scientific theories and making Political Science as a pure science.
• It is primarily the attempt of American Political Scientist especially the scholars of Chicago School.

• **Charles Merriam** (books new aspect of politics) is called as father of behaviourism.

• **Merriam** suggested that instead of studying the values we need to study the political behaviour.
JEG Catlin Book - Science and Methods of Politics, Catlin recommended the introduction of value free and pure science based approach.
Lord Bryce demanded that we need fact, fact and fact.
• There were also circumstantial reasons behind Behaviouralism.
• Behaviouralism is primarily a post World War II phenomena developed in USA.
• After World War II there used to be academic conferences.
• In this conference scholars of different disciplines were invited except from political science.
• Why-
  • Conferences were meant to take the view of Scholars with respect to the reconstruction and development strategy.
  • in this context work of Scholar of Political Science was not found relevant.
• Why-
  • It was believed that Political Scholars had nothing relevant to offer.
David Easton acknowledged that indiscipline in the State of decline.
• Robert Dahl even declared death of the discipline.

easton has blamed traditionalist for the State of discipline.
Robert Dahl specifically believes historian like “Sabine and Dunning” who had engaged themselves with century old ideas, have not dealt the contemporary issue.
• He also blamed institutionalist who neglected the study of social cultural context.
CONTRIBUTION OF DAVID EASTON

• In his lecture to APSA, he has given 8 intellectual Foundation stone of behaviouralism.
• He strongly recommended to adopt behavioural approach
• He gave following features of behaviouralism.
Contribution Of David Easton

1) Regularities
2) Technique
3) Verification
4) Systematization
Contribution Of David Easton

5) Integration
6) Measurement
7) Value Neutrality
8) Pure Science
1) Regularities

No arm chair theories, Political Theories have to be based on the observation of regularity in Human Behavior.
View of Traditionalist

It is not possible to make laws by observing regularities. It is not necessary that same person will behave in similar manner in similar circumstances, for 2\textsuperscript{nd} time. It means any theory may fail at any time.
2) Technique

Easton emphasized on purity of technique. He recommended to use mathematical and statistical technique.
For the sake of technique, behavioralists compromise with the scope of subject. There are very few areas where mathematical techniques can be employed. For example, voting behavior, public behavior.
3) Verification

Like scientific theories Political Theory should also be verifiable.

in case theories are not verifiable, they cannot be considered as reliable source of knowledge.
View of Traditionalist

There are only a few facts in social science for which variable data is available and hence it result in compromise of the subject.
4) Systematization

Like scientific research, social and political theories should also be systematic, there should be correlation between hypothesis, Collection of data, choice of technique etc.
it may not always be possible to be systematic in social science. 
social science needs to be analytical rather than procedural.
5) Integration

Interdisciplinary Approach

even traditional Political Theory was interdisciplinary but traditionalist focus on linking with History, philosophy and law behaviorist suggest to bring subjects closer to science, Sociology and psychology
6) Measurement

Behaviouralist suggested that research result should be measurable for the sake of precision. Traditionalist believe that search for measurement means reducing the scope of the subject.
6) Measurement

There are very few areas where quantitative techniques can be employed.
7) Value Neutrality

Like Scientific Theories Political Theory should also be value neutral. Researcher should not bring his/her preference in the research. thus Research can emerge which is free from biasness.
It is neither possible nor desirable to be value free.
According to Leo Strauss “value free means inability to make distinction between pure water and dirty water”.
8) Pure Science

Behaviouralist suggest political science to become pure science, it can become pure science if above features are included in research methodology.
Political science cannot be pure science. At the most it can be applied science. Political Theory by nature is closer to philosophy rather than science.
View of Traditionalist

Making it Science means compromising the Scope and Relevance.
ACHIEVEMENTS OF BEHAVIOURALISM

• 1. It resulted into collection of rich data to produce verifiable theory, it is to be noted that in very limited areas like voting behaviour, public opinion, such methods can be employed.
ACHIEVEMENTS OF BEHAVIOURALISM

• 2. We cannot say that the knowledge of voting behavior is not useful.
• it has practical utility for Political Parties in framing their programs and strategies.
3. Behavioral Movement lead to the development of new approaches like system approach, structural functional approach.
ACHIEVEMENTS OF BEHAVIOURALISM

• These approaches proved useful for understanding the nature of politics in developing areas.

• Thus, the biggest contribution of behavioralism is in the field of comparative government and politics.
Limitation

Limitation

Behaviouralism was challenged by

Traditional

Marxist
1. Behaviouralist compromise with the scope and relevance of the discipline.
Criticism by Traditionalist

2. They have introduced unnecessary, complicated scientific jargons.
3. Behavioral research is extremely costly and require lot of resources.
4. Traditional Scholars arrived at similar conclusion like behaviouralist on the basis of logic alone and hence Limited utility of the approach.
Criticism of Marxist

- Behaviouralist movement started in USA coincided with the Phase of cold war, cold war was also the ideological war.

- Behaviouralist though advocated value neutrality but themselves were not free from ideological orientations.
Criticism of Marxist

• If we look at behavioral methods like system approach we can see that they are modelled on western political system.

• Thus they project Western liberal democracy as an ideal.
Criticism of Marxist

• Thus indirectly and in a very subtle nuanced manner.
• They were trying to justify Western liberal democracy.
• Marxist believe that behavioral methods status quoist.
Question

• Que. To what extent it is appropriate to say that Behaviouralism is an attempt to justify Western liberal democracy?
Answer

Define Behaviouralism

Why Behaviouralism

Features of Behaviouralism

Criticism by Marxist
ANALYSIS

• We cannot say that the sole role of behaviouralism is the justification of Western way of life.

• It can be an interpretation of Marxist from a their point of view.
ANALYSIS

• We cannot deny there was genuine desire in political Scholars to arrest the decline of Political Theory and to introduce scientific method to produce reliable knowledge and to gain credibility in the field of Academics.
David Easton addressed American political science Association in 1969 where he has talked about the decline of Political Theory
And he blamed behaviourlist for the decline.
POST BEHAVIOURALISM

• Why?
  • 1960 was the decade in USA when there were many social movement, these social movement required serious thinking, how to address the grievances and to decide the direction In which society should be moving.
  • once again political Scholars had nothing to offer.
POST BEHAVIOURALISM

• Why?
  • In the words of Easton, political Scholars sitting in the ivory Tower perfecting their techniques, have overlooked the contemporary crisis, could not tell how to solve it.
David Easton was not the only person reflecting the dissatisfaction.
POST BEHAVIOURALISM

• The Other Scholars who talked about the decline where,
• Alfred Corbyn who held logical positivist and empiricist responsible for the State of discipline
• Gremino also believe that ideological reductionism Of Scholars who were responsible for the decline of Political Theory.
POST BEHAVIOURALISM

• David Easton in his lecture title “credo of relevance” has called for "creative theory"
WHAT IS THE CREATIVE THEORY?

• Two features of creative theory are action and relevance.

• It means any theory has to be action oriented and should have relevance for Human Society, David Easton has given the 7 features of post behaviouralism.
David Easton has given the 7 features of Post Behaviouralism

1. Technique is important but the aim for which technique is used is more important, it means we should not be compromising the subject matter and relevance.
David Easton has given the 7 features of Post Behaviouralism

2. Post behaviouralism does not reject value, it rather invite value.
David Easton has given the 7 features of Post Behaviouralism

3. Theory should have capacity to solve the crisis.
David Easton has given the 7 features of Post Behaviouralism

4. We should promote such values which contributes towards the origin of human civilization.
David Easton has given the 7 features of Post Behaviouralism

5. The responsibility of social scientist is bigger than responsibility of natural scientist because social scientist have to give direction.
David Easton has given the 7 features of Post Behaviouralism

6. Political science is Applied Sciences rather than pure science
David Easton has given the 7 features of Post Behaviouralism

7. Political science is useful discipline need to be actively supported and promoted by Universities and Research Foundation.
NATURE OF POST BEHAVIOURALISM
Question

• Que. Is post Behaviouralism rejection of Behaviouralism and weather post Behaviouralism it's closer to traditionalism?
According David Easton, post behaviouralism is not closer to traditionalism. It continues to share basic assumption of behaviourism that political science should be studied in the scientific manner.
• Political Science should be closer to Sociology and psychology.

• It only suggest that wherever necessary some relaxation can be done with respect to technique.

• Whenever possible scientific method should be applied it is not a rejection of behaviouralism, it is taking behaviouralism forward.
Post Behaviouralism is regarded as one of the most acceptable methods of research, some of the prominent examples of post behavioural research includes:

- Macpherson's Theory of Democracy
- Amartya Sen Capability Approach
Examples of Post Behavioural Research

- Macpherson's Theory of Democracy
- Amartya Sen Capability Approach
Intellectual influence on Post Behaviouralism

1. Thomas Kuhn's concept of paradigm which means even there is no finally in scientific theories and scientist also work with conceptual framework.
2. **Karl Poppers** concept of falsification which means social science need not to be procedural as Natural Sciences
Intellectual influence on Post Behaviouralism

It is sufficient for a theory to be considered as scientific subject to the condition that theory is not deterministic and is open for critical re-examination.
Question

• Que. Write short note on Fact and Value Dichotomy?
Traditional political scholars emphasized on the study of values.

behaviouralist emphasized on the study of facts.

Thus behaviouralist believed in the dichotomy of fact values.
However, later on it was realised that rejection of values will result in compromising with the relevance of the subject.

Hence post behaviouralists called for incorporation of values.
Robert Dahl held that values and fact should not be taken as dichotomous.

They should be seen as Continuum.

He held that facts become values and value become fact.
• Hence it will not make much difference if we incorporate the study of values.
• to understand fact value continuum we can give the example of independence of India.

• Once it was value but on 15th August 1947 it became fact.