

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Sub. Pol. Science

B.A FIFTH SEMSTER

UNIT-1

MEANING OF COMPARATIVE THEORY:- Comparative politics is a branch and method of political science which is based on comparative study. In comparative politics, the politics of two or more countries are compared or the politics of the same country at different times is compared and it is seen what are the similarities and differences between them. Comparative study has been used in politics from the very beginning. That is why Balondel has said that the study of comparative government is the most ancient, very difficult and extremely important, which has been the center of attraction of human knowledge from the very beginning. But the credit for the systematic study of comparative politics goes to Aristotle. Aristotle was the first to discuss the characteristics and differences of autocratic systems, hierarchical systems, and democracy present in the system of politics of that time from a comparative point of view. Comparative study has been used in politics from the very beginning. That is why Balondel has said that the study of comparative government is the most ancient, very difficult and extremely important, which has been the center of attraction of human knowledge from the very beginning. But the credit for the systematic study of comparative politics goes to Aristotle. Aristotle was the first to discuss the characteristics and differences of autocratic systems, hierarchical systems, and democracy present in the system of politics of that time from a comparative point of view.

Definition

According to Edward Freeman, comparative politics is a comparative discussion and analysis of various types of political institutions and governments.

According to Rolf Bribanti, "Comparative politics is the explanation of those elements in the entire social system that influence political actions and their institutional manifestation."

In the words of S.Curtis, comparative politics is concerned with important regularities, similarities and dissimilarities in the functioning of political institutions and political behavior.

Nature of Comparative Politics- 1. Comparative politics is a science, 2. The development of comparative politics is not resolved, 3. The study area of comparative politics is vast, 4. Special emphasis in comparative politics is on comparisons.

SCOPE OF COMPARATIVE POLITICS

The field of comparative politics has been controversial. The main reason for this is that its traditional and modern approaches do not match. Old political thinkers used to limit their field of study only to the structure of governance and government, whereas modern scholars make its field very broad.

The subject area of comparative politics is as follows:- 1. Study of political socialization, 2. Study of political culture, 3. Institutional overview of different states, Political elites, 4. Political violence and political corruption, 5. Subjective and Empirical research, 6. Political parties and interest groups, 7. Problems of political modernization and renewal, 8. . Study of developing societies, Political participation, 9. Political processes, 10. Balance of power among competing states, 11. Role of bureaucracy, 12. Inter-disciplinary approach, 13. Value neutral political theory,

In Hinduism, dharma denotes behaviours that are considered to be in accord with Rta—the "order and custom" that makes life and universe possible. This includes duties, rights, laws, conduct, virtues and "right way of living". The concept is believed to have a transtemporal validity, and is one of the four Puruṣārthas. when it is said that Dharmarajya is necessary for the peace and prosperity of the people and for establishing an egalitarian society, the word Dharma in the context of the word Rajya only means law, and Dharmarajya means rule of Law and not rule of Religion or a theocratic State. Dharma is fundamental to personal growth and self-realization, providing individuals with a sense of purpose and direction. Understanding and incorporating dharma into daily life involves introspection, self-reflection, and a deep understanding of one's values and beliefs.

The ten principles of dharma according to Manu, an ancient Indian sage and lawgiver, are:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Dhriti (Patience) | 2. Kshama (Forgiveness) | 3. Dama (Self-control) |
| 4. Asteya (Non-stealing) | 5. Shauch (Purity) | 6.. Indriya-Nigraha (Control over senses) |
| 7. Dhi (Intellect) | 8. Vidya (Knowledge) | 9. Satyam (Truthfulness) |
| 10. Akrodha (Absence of anger) | | |

UNIT - 2

MEANING OF CAPITALISM

Marxists and communists, as well as some non-Marxist socialists and anarchists, argue that liberal democracy under capitalism is constitutively class-based and therefore can never be democratic or participatory. Capitalism refers to an economic system in which a society's means of production are held by private individuals or organizations, not the government, and where products, prices, and the distribution of goods are determined mainly by competition in a free market. **Adam Smith** (1723–90) is perhaps best known as one of the first champions of the free market and is widely regarded as the founding father of capitalism. **History of capitalism:-** Although the continuous development of capitalism as a system dates only from the **16th century**, antecedents of capitalist institutions existed in the ancient world, and flourishing pockets of capitalism were present in Europe during the later Middle Ages.¹

The Marxist periodization of capitalism into the stages: **agricultural capitalism, merchant capitalism, industrial capitalism and state capitalism.**

Types of capitalist democracy:- Capitalist societies will be either **developmental or liberal** depending on the way they deploy their major institutions, namely the state and the market. Economic liberalism gives full primacy to the market, while developmentalism combines state and market in a more balanced way. 1. Developmental
2. Liberal

In our analysis, we found it useful to classify capitalist economies into four categories: **Oligarchic capitalism, state-guided capitalism, big-firm capitalism, and entrepreneurial capitalism.**

Principles of capitalism:- Capitalism is an economic and political system where trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit. Its core principles are: **accumulation, ownership, and profiting from capital.**

Characteristics Of capitalism. The Five Types of Characteristics Of Capitalism

- Free enterprise
- Private ownership..
- Supply and demand.
- Competition.
- Profit Motive.

Unit-3

socialism and the working of socialist state

The Leninist definition of a socialist state is a state representing the interests of the working class which presides over a state capitalist economy structured upon state-directed accumulation of capital with the goal of building up the country's productive forces and promoting worldwide socialist revolution, Rather than the producers controlling and managing production, the party controlled the government machinery, which directed the national economy on behalf of the communist party, and planned the production and distribution of capital goods. Socialism is an economic and political philosophy encompassing diverse economic and social systems characterised by social ownership of the means of production, as opposed to private ownership. **Karl Marx** revolutionized and popularized the ideas of Socialism. Therefore, he is called as the father of modern socialism.

Socialist State- The term socialist state is widely used by Marxist–Leninist parties, theorists, and governments to mean a state under the control of a vanguard party that is organizing the economic, social, and political affairs of said state toward the construction of socialism.

function of socialism:- Socialism is an economic and political philosophy encompassing diverse economic and social systems characterised by social ownership of the means of production, as opposed to private ownership. It describes the economic, political, and social theories and movements associated with the implementation of such systems.

Characteristics of socialist- Browse more topics under Introduction to Business Economics.

- * 1] Collective ownership of resources.
- * 2] Central Economic Planning.
- * 3] No option for consumers.
- * 4] Equal distribution of income.
- * 5] Lack of market forces.

Examples of socialist states. Marxist–Leninist states

S.no	Country	Since	Duration
1	People's Republic of China	1 October 1949	74 years, 227 days
2	Republic of Cuba	24 February 1976	48 years, 81 days
3	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2 December 1975	48 years, 165 days
4	Socialist Republic of Vietnam	2 September 1945	78 years, 256 days

Functions of socialist state:-

They involve the direction of economic development toward the building up of the productive forces to underpin the establishment of a socialist economy and usually include that at least the commanding heights of the economy are nationalized and under state ownership.

Unit 4

MEANING OF DECOLONIZATION

Decolonization, process by which colonies become independent of the colonizing country. Decolonization was gradual and peaceful for some British colonies largely settled by expatriates but violent for others, where native rebellions were energized by nationalism. What does colonialism mean in simple words? Decolonization can be understood as "decolonizing" but this raises questions about what colonial means. Colonization involves one group taking control of another group's land, resources, languages, cultures, and relationships.

The legal definition of decolonization:- Decolonisation 'is a move from a hegemonic or Eurocentric conception of law connected to legal cultures historically rooted in colonialism in Africa to more inclusive legal cultures (Himonga and Diallo). The humanities have benefitted from decolonisation of knowledge, for example in history. **Who coined decolonization:-** The term "decolonization" was first coined by the German economist Moritz Julius Bonn in the 1930s to describe former colonies that had gained self-rule. Many struggles for independence were armed and bloody.

Types of Decolonization:- The Four Types of Decolonization.

- There are broadly four types of decolonization:
 1. Self government for white settler colonies as it happened in Canada and Australia.
 2. Formal end to empire followed by independent rule as in India.
 3. Formal empire replaced by informal empire or neo-colonialism as in Latin America.
 4. Mere change of imperial masters
- Building self-government and creating white settler colonies. ...
- Putting an end to the empirical rule of the British, leading to independence. ...
- Replacing a formal rule with an informal one, which is also called neo-colonialism. ...
- A change in the rule as one master is replaced by another one.

Political development

Huntington identifies two characteristics of political development. The first is that development is synonymous with modernization, thus political development can be defined as political modernization. The second is that there are many criteria to measure political development because modernization and development are such broad topics, covering many areas. There are four generally agreed-upon criteria to determine the first is rationalization, which involves the movement from particularism to universalism, or, from a political standpoint, a focus on functional differentiation and achievement criteria. The second criterion is nationalism, and national integration. This emphasizes nation-states and nation-building as a key aspect of political development. The third criterion is a focus on democratization, which is in essence a focus on competition and equalization of power. The final criterion is mobilization, which is a focus on political participation. The greater the development, the greater the modernization, the greater the mobilization, and therefore the greater the political participation. Ultimately, political development can be defined as an increase in national political unity and an increase in political participation.

According to Huntington's definition of political development as modernization, political decay is the opposite of the linear idea of social progress—although, within the model of modernization, social regression is not possible.

Instead, political decay takes place because "modern and modernizing states can change by losing capabilities as well as by gaining them. In addition, a gain in any one capability usually involves costs in others."^{[1]:393} The model of modernization was used to compare the political systems of different countries with social development reflecting the linear progression of political institutions. Political development theory is the study of political development. This often involves the notion that there are certain stages through which a society must pass in order to develop. For example, in a model by Roslow's model, a society advances from primitive through five steps to maturity.

UNIT- 5

The most important feature of the British constitution is unwritten. It is said that the UK constitution is unwritten because it is not available in a single book. Its principles and problems are discussed in other books, such as the Parliament Act of 1911 and the Act of Settlement.

The executive legislature and judiciary in the UK:-

In the UK, and other common law jurisdictions, the executive and legislature are closely entwined. The Prime Minister and a majority of his or her ministers are Members of Parliament and sit in the House of Commons. The executive is therefore present at the heart of Parliament. The Legislature makes laws. The Executive puts those laws into effect and plans policy. The Judiciary administers justice by interpreting the law when its meaning is in dispute, ensuring the law is upheld. Powers' House of Commons Library. The executive cannot implement the laws negligently. The judiciary itself keeps a check on the working of the judiciary by the provisions of appeals, review, revision and reference. The separation of powers primarily means that the decisions of one organ of the government are not influenced by the other organs. The executive branch of the UK government comprises the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, and other government ministers. They are responsible for implementing laws, developing policies, and managing public services. The Prime Minister leads the executive branch and is the head of the government.

The relationship between legislature and judiciary:- The executive is vested with the power to make policy decisions and implement laws. The legislature is empowered to issue enactments. The judiciary is responsible for adjudicating disputes.

Types of salient features of UK constitution

The UK constitution is an uncodified constitution, meaning that it is not contained in a single document or charter. Instead, it is made up of various sources of law, including statutes, common law, conventions, and authoritative sources. The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of government. It contains all the usual features of a federation, such as two governments, division of powers, written constitution, the supremacy of the constitution, the rigidity of the Constitution, independent judiciary and bicameralism.

The difference between executive legislative and judiciary:- The Legislature is entrusted with making laws, the Executive's task is to implement these laws and the Judiciary upholds justice and preserves these laws

The main features of the British Constitution:- The British Constitution is not documented unlike the other constitutions across the globe. Hence, it is concluded as uncodified, and therefore it has the power to change the laws at any point of time. "Common Law" is another strong aspect of the "un-codified constitution" of the UK after the Parliament.

UNIT- 6

The Government of the United States, the federal government, is divided into three branches: the executive power, invested in the President, the legislative power, given to Congress (the House of Representatives and the Senate), and the judicial power, vested in one Supreme Court and other federal courts created by ... These branches are the legislative branch, which makes laws and takes the form of the United States Congress; the executive branch, which enforces the laws and consists of the president and people who report to the president; and the judicial branch, which evaluates laws and includes the Supreme Court and other courts.

Main function of the United States Constitution:- A chief aim of the Constitution as drafted by the Convention was to create a government with enough power to act on a national level, but without so much power that fundamental rights would be at risk. The primary purpose of the Constitution was to establish a central government who is authorized to deal directly with individuals rather than states, and to incorporate a system of checks and balances that would limit the power of the government.

The father of the constitution:- James Madison, America's fourth President (1809-1817), made a major contribution to the ratification of the Constitution by writing The Federalist Papers, along with Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. In later years, he was referred to as the "Father of the Constitution."

The legislature executive and judiciary in the United States:- The U.S. Constitution establishes three separate but equal branches of government: the legislative branch (makes the law), the executive branch (enforces the law), and the judicial branch (interprets the law). **The powers of legislature executive and judiciary in India:-** Legislature is responsible for making the laws, executive is responsible for enforcing law and judiciary is responsible for implementing laws. The major question that arises is that should there be dependence of these organs on each other or whether there should be a strict separation of powers among them.

The composition powers and functions of the executive legislature and judiciary in the United States:- These branches are the legislative branch, which makes laws and takes the form of the United States Congress; the executive branch, which enforces the laws and consists of the president and people who report to the president; and the judicial branch, which evaluates laws and includes the Supreme Court and other courts.

UNIT-7

The meaning of Essential features of the Vietnamese Constitution:- The Constitution defines Vietnam as a socialist rule of law State of the people, by the people, and for the people. Vietnam is a unitary state ruled by one party system with a co-ordination among State bodies in exercising legislative, executive and judicial rights. Vietnam,] officially the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV), [f] is a country on the eastern edge of mainland Southeast Asia, with an area of about 331,000 square kilometers (128,000 sq mi) and population. More than 100 million, making it the fifteenth most populous country in the world. Since then, a unified Vietnam has ushered in a new era of peace, unification and national building. On 25 April 1976, the name of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was changed to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. In 1977, Vietnam became a member of the United Nations. **When did Vietnam separate from India:-**The Geneva Agreement was signed, according to which Vietnam was divided into two parts and it was promised that the country would be reunited after holding democratic elections. But after partition, instead of peaceful unification, the Vietnam War was born. The Vietnam War ended in 1975.

Three features of the Constitution explain:- Federalism- Power division between Union and state. Parliamentary Form of Government- Government by the people. Separation of Powers- Between Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.

The features of the Vietnamese Constitution:- The Constitution endows all citizens (men or women alike) with equal rights in all political, economic, cultural and social areas as well as in family affairs, the right to freedom of belief and religion, the right to follow or not to follow any religion, the right to freedom of movement and residence within Viet Nam,. **The executive legislative and judiciary in Vietnam:-** Executive power is exercised by the government and the President of Vietnam. Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly of Vietnam (Vietnamese: Quốc hội Việt Nam). The Judiciary is independent of the executive.

The comes under legislature, executive, and judiciary:- Under the Indian Constitution: Legislature- Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha), State legislative bodies. Executive- At the central level- President, At the state level- Governor. Judiciary- Supreme Court, High Court and all other subordinate courts.

The structure of the Communist Party of Vietnam:- The National Congress is the party's highest organ, and is held once every five years. Delegates decide the direction of the party and the Government at the National Congress. The Central Committee is elected, delegates vote on policies and candidates are elected to posts within the central party leadership. Hồ Chí Minh (né Nguyễn Sinh Cung; 19 May 1890 – 2 September 1969), colloquially known as Uncle Ho (Bác Hồ) or just Uncle (Bác), and by other aliases and sobriquets, was a Vietnamese communist revolutionary, nationalist, and politician.

Government is used in Vietnam:- The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an authoritarian state ruled by a single party, the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) led by General Secretary Nguyen Phu Trong, Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung, and President Truong Tan Sang. **THE FATHER OF:-** Ho Chi Minh led a long and ultimately successful campaign to make Vietnam independent. He was **president of North Vietnam** from 1945 to 1969, and he was one of the most influential communist leaders of the 20th century.

legislature and executive:- Difference between Legislative and Executive is explained here in detail. This topic is important from the perspective of Indian Polity Syllabus. **The chief function of the legislature is to enact laws. The executive is the organ that implements the laws enacted by the legislature and enforces the will of the state.**

legislature executive and judiciary with examples:- The Legislature makes laws, the Executive puts those laws into effect, and the Judiciary administers justice by interpreting the law and ensuring that the law is upheld.

UNIT -8

Plural executive:- Texas utilizes a “plural executive” which means **the powers of the Governor are limited and distributed amongst other government officials.** In other words, there is no single government official in Texas that is solely responsible for the Texas Executive Branch. A group of officers or major officials (as a board of directors) or a committee that functions in making current decisions or in giving routine orders usually the responsibility of an individual executive officer or official. The following is an example for a plural executive:- In conclusion, Switzerland is an example of a Plural Executive system because executive power is divided among multiple officials who make decisions collectively.

The meaning and definition of democracy:- Democracy (from Ancient Greek: *dēmokratía*, *dēmos* 'people' and *kratos* 'rule') is a system of government in which state power is vested in the people or the general population of a state.

Direct and indirect democracy:- the definition of direct and indirect democracy:- What is direct vs indirect democracy? In an indirect democracy, people elect representatives at regular intervals, who then decide on laws and govern the community. In a direct democracy, people vote on laws and make decisions directly. The five characteristics of democracy-

- Respect for basic human rights, A democratic voting system,
- Respect for the rule of law, Democratic governance, and.
- Citizen participation
- A multi-party political system paired with political tolerance,

Referendum meaning- A referendum (pl. : referendums or less commonly referenda) is a direct vote by the electorate on a proposal, law, or political issue. This is in contrast to an issue being voted on by a representative. This may result in the adoption of a new policy or specific law, or the referendum may be only advisory.

- **When was the referendum held-** The date has been fixed as 27 May 1967. The constitution was formally changed on 10 August 1967.

Is referendum possible in India- The Indian Constitution does not allow referendum and there is no provision for it. However, a referendum was held in Sikkim to abolish the monarchy and as a result the country became an Indian state. **Is the referendum legally binding? No, the referendum is not legally binding.**

The Administrative System of Switzerland- Switzerland is governed under **a federal system at three levels: the Confederation, the cantons and the communes.** Thanks to direct democracy, citizens can have their say directly on decisions at all political levels.

The administrative system of the country- There is a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head to advise the President who is the constitutional head of the country. Similarly in states there is a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as its head, who advises the Governor. Administrative systems refer to systems and processes for filing and record keeping, office correspondence, visitor and phone call management, internal communication, financial management and other administrative duties.

The states are in Switzerland- The 26 cantons of Switzerland are the member states of the federal state of Switzerland. Each canton was a fully sovereign state with its own borders, army and currency from the Treaty of Westphalia (1648) until the establishment of the Swiss federal state in 1848.

The function of administrative system- Some of the functions of the administration system are payroll, employee benefits, pensions, training, and development. Some companies can have more than one administration system. **Functions of Administration**

- Planning. Before starting a project, you must make a plan. ...
- Organizing. ...
- Managing resources. ...
- Directing. ...
- Controlling. ...
- Budgeting.