

VOL. 4 | ISSUE 5 | SEPTEMBER 2018



ISSN: 2454-5503
IMPACT FACTOR: 4.197(IJIF)

CHRONICLE OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURAL STUDIES

A BIMONTHLY REFEREED INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL



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8.

Political Parties & Power Possession Strategy for Power Existence**Mr. Shaikh Gafoor Ahmed**

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Introduction: - In the economic sphere, the social problem threatens the peace of the world even more seriously than do questions of nationality, and here "the labourer's right to the full produce of his labour" has become the rallying cry. Finally, the principle of self-government, the corner-stone of democracy, has come to be regarded as furnishing a solution of the problem of nationality, for the principle of nationality entails in practical working the acceptance of the idea of popular government.

The importance of the principle of nationality is undeniable, and most of the national questions of western Europe can be and ought to be solved in accordance with this principle; but matters are complicated by geographical and strategically considerations, such as the difficulty of determining natural frontiers and the frequent need for the establishment of strategic frontiers; moreover, the principle of nationality cannot help us where nationalities can hardly be said to exist or where they are inter tangled in inextricable confusion. As far as the economic problem is concerned, we have numerous solutions offered by the different schools of socialist thought, but the formula of the right to the whole produce of labour is one which can be comprehended more readily in the synthetic than in the analytic field; it is easy to formulate as a general principle and likely as such to command widespread sympathy, but it is exceedingly difficult to apply in actual practice.

The present study makes no attempt to offer a "new system." It is not the principal aim of science to create systems, but rather to promote understanding. It is not the purpose of sociological science to discover, or rediscover, solutions, since numerous problems of the individual life and of the life of social groups are not capable of "solutions" at all, but must ever remain "open." The sociologist should aim rather at the dispassionate exposition of tendencies and counter-operating forces, of reasons and opposing reasons, at the display, in a word, of the warp and the woof of social life.

Democracy leads to oligarchy, and necessarily contains an oligarchic nucleus. In making this assertion it is far from the author's intention to pass a moral judgment upon any political party or any system of government, to level an accusation of hypocrisy. The law that it is an essential characteristic of all human aggregates to constitute cliques and sub-classes is, like every other sociological law, beyond good and evil. The study and analysis of political parties constitutes a new branch of science. It occupies an intermediate field between the social, the philosophico-psychological, and the historical

disciplines, and may be termed a branch of applied sociology. In view of the present development of political parties, the *historical* aspect of this new branch of science has received considerable attention. For the time being parties are eclipsed by nations. It need hardly be said, however, that as soon as the war is over party life will be resumed, and that the war will be found to have effected a reinforcement of the tendencies characteristic of party.

Objectives:-

- To ask of any social science that it illuminate to existence of political party.
- To assume that the major powers would be use by rule.
- To solve problem peacefully, rather than attempt to get strategically power.
- To consider the case for a global scenario that how politician grab the Power Position.
- To elaborate the concept of Progressing and effective "leadership".
- To bring about a fundamental change, change not only of the external world, but also of internal Problems.

Hypothesis:-

- The corner-stone of democracy, has come to be regarded as furnishing a solution of the problem.
- Practical working the acceptance of the idea of popular government.
- Matters are complicated by geographical and strategically considerations.
- The law that it is an essential characteristic of all human aggregates to constitute cliques and sub-classes.
- The study and analysis of political parties constitutes a new branch of science.
- It occupies an intermediate field between the social, the philosophico-psychological, and the historical disciplines, and may be termed a branch of applied sociology.

Democratic Aristocracy and Monarchy:-

At the antipodes of the monarchical principle, in theory, stands democracy, denying the right of one over others. In abstracto, it makes all citizens equal before the law. It gives to each one of them the possibility of ascending to the top of the social scale, and thus facilitates the way for the rights of the community, annulling before the law all privileges of birth, and desiring that in human society the struggle for preeminence should be decided solely in accordance with individual capacity.

We know today that in the life of the nations the two theoretical principles of the ordering of the state are so elastic that they often come into reciprocal contact, "for democracy can either embrace all of the people or be restricted to half of them; aristocracy, on the other hand, can embrace half the people or an indeterminately smaller number."¹) Thus the two forms of government do not exhibit an absolute antithesis, but meet at that point where the participants in power number fifty per cent.

The democratic external form which characterizes the life of political parties may readily veil from superficial observers the tendency towards aristocracy, or rather towards oligarchy, which is inherent in all party organization. If we wish to obtain light upon this tendency, the best field of observation is offered by the intimate structure of the democratic parties, and, among these, of the socialist and revolutionary labor party. In the conservative parties, except during elections, the tendency to oligarchy manifests itself with that spontaneous vigor and clearness which corresponds with the essentially oligarchical character of these parties.

Oligarchical character of Political party:-

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Since the inauguration of universal suffrage and the consequent prospect that there will in the near future be a majority of socialist tendencies among the electorate or in the Lower House, many liberals, so Roscher affirms, have come to take a different view of the powers of the Crown and of the Upper House, 2) as means by which it is possible to prevent decisions of the Lower House being immediately realized in legislative measures. The same author contends that an extension of the suffrage is undesirable "in the absence of a profound statistical inquiry," that is to say, in the absence of a laborious analysis of the numerical relationships that obtain among the various classes of the population.³⁾

Modern View of Politics:-

The liberals limited the study of politics to state, law and the topics concerned therewith because of which this study remained partial and limited. In the 20th century, emphasis was laid on the modern point of view of politics and it was set free. There fore, many basic activities, which were beyond the scope of state, began to be studied in politics which, thus far, were not its subject matter. The Modern View of Politics may be discussed, in brief, as under. (1) Allocation of scarce resources is politics. Resources here do not mean only material resources, but human and spiritual resources are also included in them.

According to David Easton, Politics is the process by which scarce resources (human, material and spiritual) are allocated within a social unit for the purpose of providing for human needs and desires. In fact, the individual makes hectic efforts to get the material and non-material resources which include the political position and offices of profit. Those resources are limited and are not easily available. Therefore, there is competition to achieve them. Struggle is unavoidable for achieving these scarce and priceless resources. Various types of efforts are made by individuals and their groups to achieve them. As a result of these efforts, the process of allocation of these resources is called Politics. Discussing this fact about resources, H.D. Lasswell, using some different words, says "Who gets what, when and how?"⁴⁾

Problems and crises of political development:-

According to G A Almond and G B Powell, the events which lead to the political development "come from the international environment from the domestic society or from political elites within the political system itself". Development results when the existing structure and culture of the political system "are unable to cope with the problems or culture secularization". These challenges are four (1) penetration and integration or state building (2) loyalty and commitment of nation building (3) pressure from various interest groups in the society for taking part in the decision making process or participation (4) pressure from the society to employ coercive of the state to distribute opportunities, income, wealth and honors or the problems of distribution.

"According to Almond and Powell, state building is commonly associated with significant increases in the regulative and extractive capabilities of the political system, with the development of a centralized and penetrative bureaucracy related to the increase in these capabilities, and with the development attitude of obedience and compliance in the population which are associated without the emergence of such a bureaucracy"⁵⁾

Crises in political development:-

According to Lucian Pye, the political development faces the following crises in the course of its progress.

1. **Identity crisis:** In a sound political system, the people identify themselves with it. They have keen sense of nationalism and patriotism. They identify with the national culture.

Their loyalties to the nation are firm and clear. In the absence of such an identity with political system, the system faces danger to it.

2. **Legitimacy crisis:** In a sound political system the political authority must be legitimate increases identity and faith. It is hence that people make all attempts to overthrow the foreign rule. Each nation draws up a constitution to legitimize the government. Legitimacy crisis leads to changes and revolution.

3. **Penetration crisis:** In a sound political system the government should penetrate the real life of the people everywhere. A government which is unconcerned with the

daily life of the people, runs into constant danger of demands explosions which it may fail to solve.

4. Participation crisis: In a sound political system the people participate in the functioning of the government. This does not happen in the colonies governed by the foreigners. In such colonies people constantly struggle to demands participation in the government. In democratic political system alone there is sufficient participation of the people in the government. Hence participation crisis may be solved only by developing a democratic political system.⁶⁾

Declination of Economic Growth:-

The subsequent phase of FDI-led export growth was remarkable. Access to the US market allowed China to take advantage of prodigious supplies of cheap, proficient labour and foreign expertise to achieve sustained export-led growth. Despite some doubts about statistics on growth and FDI (it remains the second largest recipient of FDI in the world) and concern over the viability of state-owned industries, as well as the associated bad debts being carried by banks, few countries have attained its economic success with such rapidity.

The countries, including Thailand, Malaysia, South Korea and Indonesia, while others – including Russia and various Latin American countries – experienced deleterious ‘contagion effects’. However, the long term trend in economic growth remains positive in the Asian region, despite the severe socio-economic dislocation suffered by Indonesia in particular in recent years.

India’s dirigiste economy, which had been experiencing falling growth in successive decades of planning that began in the early 1950s, experienced a sustained acceleration of economic growth in the late 1980s, which has been maintained since. The average annual GDP growth rate has been around 6 per cent a year, with an even sharper rise in exports and a fall in the percentage of population below the poverty line (Deaton with Dreze 2002).⁷⁾ Feeble attempts at domestic deregulation and liberalisation in the late 1980s were intensified in the aftermath of a serious balance of payments crisis in 1991 and resort to IMF borrowing (Mohan 2004; Krueger 2002a; Jalan 2003).⁸⁾ India in 2004 enjoyed the status of the second-fastest-growing economy in the world, after China. The Indian economy has had particular success in software exports and is an increasingly popular destination for FDI for some industries – for example, call centre’s and back-office services like clerical support – and is demonstrating prowess in other areas, such as auto-parts fabrication.

Outcomes:-

- It can be useful to reveal and expose to corrupt Persons.
- It will be able to know the circumstance of Global and Indian.
- We can understand the economic mistakes of nation and state.
- This work can be aware about future effect that how we can take precaution for development.
- We can’t underestimate from politician’s fake promises.
- We can make self development and self employment without keeping the trust on government and politician.

Conclusion:-

Most of political scientists have studies and written about political development, yet there is no universally accepted theory of political development or any pre-determined law of development. No society in the world can claim to be its model to which others may move. The theorists, however, helped in join attention of the world to the problem of political development of Third world nations. Moreover, the scope of empirical political investigations has also widened and made broader based. There is to purpose to say such that in India like an other country all politician have made fool to public and keep to making a domination on village to capital but now world is changing and people are realizing about their intentions. Due to people wants the change in life only peace and prosperity with luxurious life and the have got addiction such survive in every where no one wants to fall such bother of caste, creed and classification of public only they wants to live peacefully. Therefore regarding this research work short resume comes out as a politician are main victim to mislead and misdirect for power possession and capture in rule by taking the support of lie commitment.

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