

## Chapter - 2

### Behavioralism and Post- Behavioralism

**“The behavioral revolution is a result of discontent against traditional failures of political science. The purpose of this revolution is to make political science more scientific. “- Robert A. Dahl**

After the World War II, a revolution took place in the opposition of conventional political science. This revolution is called Behavioralism.

Behavioralism in political science is the result of modern efforts and attitude. Dissatisfied with the incompleteness of historical, philosophical, descriptive and institutional priorities inherent in the traditional approach, the behaviorist approach is presented as an option in which the importance of the study of ‘behavior’ is accepted by the political scientists. In the context of political science, Behavioralism focuses primarily on political behavior. It believes in the continuous improvement of experiential research and techniques. There is no room for personal values, human details and imaginations etc. in it.

#### 1. Meaning of Behavioralism

In the latter part of the nineteenth century, systematic study of state, society and humanity was started at the university level.

The common name of this type of study was social science but the name was confused with this name. Therefore, for the convenience, the term ‘Behavioral science’ was used for the entire subject coming under the social sciences.

Initially, under the behavioral science, psychology,

human science and sociology were included but later the subjects like political science, economics, education, law and history came under it. Behavioralism or behaviorist approach is a special way of system analysis, which was developed by American politicians after the Second World War. This approach focuses on the political system mainly in the context of political science, and it defines the fact that scientific studies of political activities can be done only on the basis of the political system of individuals. Behavioralism is experiential and

**Functional ;** there is no room for individual values and fantasies etc. in it. Behavioralism is a conspiracy against traditionalists and is not ready to bind political science to the legal and philosophical boundaries of the state. According to Behavioralism, the study of the institutions and the societies of the social and political sectors and the motivating behavior that is motivating them all is more important.

David Easton is called the pioneer of Behavioralism. According to him, “ Behavioralism focuses its entire focus on real individuals. The unit of study of Behavioralism is human’s behavior, which can be supervised, measured and verified by every person. Behavioralism wants to develop scientific explanations about political structures and responses from the study of political behavior. “

To understand the meaning of Behavioralism, it will be necessary to understand the given definitions of Behavioralism by various scholars: -

(1) According to David Easton, “Behavioral

approach means that research is organized and its main urges should be on the use of experimental systems.”

(2) According to Heinz Ulau, “The study of political behavior is related to the actions, attitudes, preferences and aspirations of the human in political context.”

(3) According to David Easton - “Behavioral research focuses all his attention on the real person.”

Robert A. Dahal has expressed the meaning of Behavioralism more clearly and comprehensively. His analysis in this context is as follows: -

(1) This is a protest movement under political science, from which many such scientists, especially American affiliates, are dissatisfied with traditional political science. This traditional political science is a reaction against various theories of science, such as historical, philosophical, descriptive, and institutional etc.

(2) Behavioral scientists believe that some innovative methods and approaches can be developed, with the help of which it is possible to develop empirical proposals in political science and to some extent the systematic theory.

(3) It is an innovation that aims to bring the political study in close contact with the principles, methods, discoveries and approaches developed in modern, psychology, sociology and economics.

(4) This is an attempt which provides greater scientific knowledge to the political facts of political science.

(5) Its purpose is to present all the administration related events in the form of human behavior, which has been observed and can be observed.

(6) An attempt is made to make the empirical facts of the topic of behaviorism more scientific. This is an approach that is aimed at clarifying the empirical

side of political life through systems, principles and criteria, which meet the laws, priorities and receipts of modern empirical science.

Thus Behavioralism is an approach that aims to explain the inherent aspect of political life through such systems, principles and criteria that the laws of modern, empirical science meet the convergence and abrogation. This is merely an attempt to make the empirical elements of the subject scientific in the sense that we calculate it in the empirical sciences.

In short, Behavioralism is such an approach that aims to achieve the development of new units of analysis, new methods, new techniques, new facts and a systematic theory. The basic belief of Behavioralism is that there is a qualitative continuity between natural sciences and social sciences.

## **2. Evolution of Behavioural Approach**

The behavioral concept came into existence after World War II. Two elements have been helpful in its origin and development - the first experience of World War II and the realistic experience of political scientists during World War II. Virtually behavioralism is the responsibility of those sociologists and political scientists who were experiential and who had realistic experience while working on many administrative positions during World War II.

Historical view of Behavioralism stskilled in the early twentieth century. Prof. Graeme Wallace’s book “Human Nature in Politics” published in 1908 and A.F. Bentley’s “The Process of Government” can be especially quoted in this context. Both scholars have opposed the political conclusions based on the study and analysis of institutions in political science. Wallace believed that the study of political science should not be done in the context of institutions but in the context of human behavior. Bantley believed that responses to social groups’ rule should be given place in the study of politics.

The novel “New Aspects of Politics”, written in 1925 has special significance in the development of behavioralism, Merriam stressed the use of psychological and social classical approaches and techniques to analyze political events and facts. He made the University of Chicago the center of the expansion of his ideas and developed behavioral approach. Gradually, the number of his colleagues and followers increased and the political view of all of them was called ‘the Chicago Sect’ and it was later renamed ‘behavioralism’. The followers of the Merrymis made every possible effort to bring political science closer to such sciences as sociology, psychology, philosophy, statistics, economics and anthropology. An increase in interest in the implementation of the measurement method of political facts occurred in the preceding era of World War II. In this context Gesnell’s ‘Getting Out the Vote’ and ‘Y Europe Voices’, ‘Rice’s’ Quantitative Methods in Politics ‘, Ketone’s’ Sense and Methods in Politics ‘and’ Principles of Politics’, Albert’s’ Measurement and Motivation of A typical opinion in summary group ‘and’ A technically far the measurement and analysis of public opinion ‘White Key’ Prestige Value of Public Employment in Chicago, A.m.alk Theerton’s’ The Measurement of Attitude ‘and P. L. Lars’’s’ The Statistical Method in Economic and Political Science’ are notable.

In the development of behavioralism, the texts of many other behavioral scholars are also important. Harbert Simon’s book ‘Administrative Behaviour, Lasvel and Kaplan’s ‘Power and Society’, Catlin’s ‘A Study of the Principles of Politics’ and David Easton’s ‘The Political System’ can be mentioned pskillicularly.

Three Chicago University scholars, P.V. Smith, Churro’s Merriam, and Herald Laswell can be called the founder of behaviorist approach. After Mariam and Laval, David Easton, Amand Haliman, Karl Ditch and Edward Cill’s etc. furthered the behavioral study.

### 3. Causes of the rise of Behavioralism

Historically, some facts of behaviorist beliefs in

political thought are found in the thinking of Aristotle, McAvale, John Locke and Mantescu etc. But, as a theory, behavioralism is the gift of the twentieth century. The credit for developing it goes to American scientists (Chicago community).

In the last few decades, the study of ‘governance and politics’ has increased the importance of behaviorist studies. The following causes are responsible for the rise and development of behavioralism-

#### (1) iscontent for traditional Methodology -

At the beginning of the twentieth century, politicians were disappointed with the study methods and outcomes of traditional political science, as the picture of the reality of political life could not be clear to them. There were many reasons for this dissatisfaction, such as, first, the importance of politicians was emphasized in the formulation and decision making policy, but the knowledge, skills and experience and political science were neglected. Second, they realized that their studies were emphasizing only on the discussion of theoretical side, which was not reliable because there was considerable inequality in this theoretical side and real rule process. In the period between the Third World War, the reason of the emergence and development of fascist, Nazi, racist and monopolist tendencies were not possible in the conventional method of reliable reasoning and diagnosis. It is natural to have limited knowledge of political reality by ignoring the affiliation of political action, process and behaviorism. Fourth, the study method of the subject, which was originally descriptive, even after the continuous development and popularity of political science, was considered inadequate. The dissatisfaction with the laxities of political science arising as a result of the contribution of philosophical, institutional, formal, legal and historical systems was natural. Fifth, in the other disciplines such as natural sciences and sociology, the process of development developed due to new and reliable practices and techniques. In this context it was deemed appropriate that the continuity of inter-themal exchange

was necessary for the survival, protection and development of political science. This proved to be an essential step for the rise and development of For the rise and development of behavioralism. After VI World War II, in pskillicular the situation and atmosphere created in the US, political scientists experienced that the studies conducted in Western systems and the environment, the findings and methods of research are only useful in limited regional or national environments. But the study of many problems, processes and challenges of newly independent and backward countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America is not possible by studying traditional methods, it is not possible to know the real situation. As a result of these reasons of dissatisfaction, the study of political process and behavior was considered useful in the cultural and international context under the behavioral insinuation.

#### **(2) Inspiration from other social sciences -**

In other social sciences, when the use of new methods of study and the use of tools was encouraged, it was initiated to adopt scientific and innovative methods of study even in political science. According to Robert Dahl, behavioralism is such a movement, the purpose of which is to bring political study in close relation to the developed principles, theories of modern psychology, sociology and economics, discoveries and approaches.

**(3) Impact of World War II -** World War II speeded up behavioralism. In the minds of the political scientists, it has assumed that in order to fully understand the complexities of political life, it is necessary to study the institutions and the behaviors of those working in the institutions and their structures beyond the boundaries of study.

**(4) Use of new methodology -** In the decades following the World War II, the idea that new study methods should be given room in the field of politics. Increasing use of methods like testing, equipment, survey methods, statistical analysis, mathematical

formats and demonstration surveys promoted behavioralism by making political studies objective.

#### **4. Characteristics of Basic Assumptions of Behavioralism**

David Trueman, Heinz Ullau ,Samuel J. Elderswald, Morris Janobies and David Easton and many scholars have thought in detail on the basic beliefs, traits and characteristics of Behavioralism. David Euston has given eight key points of behaviorism or behavioral approach and called them the intellectual foundation of complete behavioralism. According to David Easton, the key beliefs or attitudes of Behavioralism are as follows: -

**(1) Regularities -** Regularities means that it is possible to build rules or principles for the study of politics. Behaviorists believe that such common facts are found in man's political practice on which the principles can be created. On the basis of these principles, the political behavior of a human can be explained and the possibility of political behavior of its future can be expressed.

**(2) Verification -** Verification means that the truth about the human behavior should be checked. Evidences presented for verification should be empirical and observable.

**(3) Use of techniques-** Technique means the means of study which can be helpful in selection, compilation, and objective analysis of the facts. Traditionally, the techniques that have been taken to work can not be called completely scientific. Therefore, the behaviorists believe that continuous efforts should be made to improve the techniques of study so that more pure and scientific techniques can be created. Also, it is important that the scholars use these techniques in an absolute and neutral manner, only then political analysis can be objective.

**(4) Quantification-** The data based on observable political behavior should be articulated in



numerics and equations, so that they can be exact and precise. Quantitative statements are not communicable and therefore they don't construct scientific political discourse.

**(5) Systematization-** Behaviorists believe that research should be orderly and systematic. There is a close relationship between research and theory but the place of research in comparison to the scientific point of view is the first. This means that the first research work should be done and the theory should be built on the basis of findings from this research. In the future, the theory must be supported by the realization of the research. This type of systematic and orderly study can be established in relation to the political behavior of the human beings and the cause can be established.

**(6) Values -** To be neutral in terms of behavioral values, However, rendering and experimentation of some values and ideals of moral evaluation becomes necessary. According to behavioral values, moral assessment and factual arrangement differ. Values and facts should be kept separate. For example, democracy, equality or independence can not be proven scientifically, despite high value, their truth and falsity can not be proven. For scientific analysis, the values can be kept in view, to the extent that they decide for political behavior, but researchers should research themselves by keeping their own individual values separate.

**(7) Pure Science -** Behaviorists want to make Political Science a pure science, in which there are two major characteristics, first it will be helpful in the creation of scientific (empirical) theories and the second - it will be helpful to solve the social problems of our era.

**(8) Integration -** A major recognition of behaviorists is that all human behavior is a complete unit and its study should not be in the sections. There is a fundamental unity in human behavior and for this reason various social sciences are more close to each other. Therefore, political behavior should be studied

in the context of other aspects of life.

According to behaviorists, man is a social creature. Therefore, its social, political, economic, cultural and other types of activities can be understood only by keeping it in a broader perspective of its entire life. Therefore, it is necessary for the study of any political event that we can understand the economic, cultural and other events that occur in society. If political man is seen to be separated from economic, cultural and social life then it will not be possible to understand the real nature of his political behavior. Thus the behaviorists are supportive of the endological perspective.

## **5. Criticism or limitations of Behaviouralism**

Behavioralism has its own weaknesses, which are criticized. The scholars who criticize behaviorism are Arnold Brecht, Leo Strauss, Sibley, Kirk Patrick Robert A. Dahl and Dais. Criticism of behaviorism or its limitations can be mentioned in the following form.

**(1) Extremely rhetoric or Word-Ornamentation -** Behavioral thinkers have used such a huge vocabulary that does not seem to be anything more than rhetorical. Modern scholars simply call jargon as behavioralism. Practicalists have lived for some time in the creation of any real theory and concept. Their logic is meaningless and jargon is visible only. In the words of Dr. S.P.Verma, "For achieving neutrality and security, experiential theorists have invented a new entanglement and jargon."

**(2) Misconception of political behavior -** Behaviorists believe that in place of institutional studies in political science, man's political behavior should be studied. But the behaviorists have failed to present the science of human behavior. They make strong emphasis on behavioral routines. They study the same and regular properties of human behavior, whereas human nature is very complex and its behavior is uncertain and ineffable. Therefore, the assessment and calculation of

man's political behavior cannot be presented in mathematical form.

**(3) Focus on technical techniques** - Traditional politicians accuse the Behaviorists of excessive emphasis on technical techniques. They say that they focus heavily on refining the tools of research rather than research purposes, they spend most of their time in the formation of patterns and ideological structures or in the study of minor problems and forget the practical and important facts.

**(4) Value Secular study is not possible** - Behaviorists have stressed on the value-free study of political science, but critics believe that value-free study in political science is neither possible nor appropriate. A researcher is also influenced by his own values in the selection of research before skillful research. Thus the beginning of research is influenced by the values, which is clear that value free study in political science is not possible.

**(5) Contradiction** - There is a conflict in the statements and conduct of behaviorists. On one hand, they emphasize value-free study, but on the other hand, liberals accept the superiority of democracy compared to dictatorship.

**(6) Extremely expensive method** - Practical studies are very expensive because in the name of correctness and completeness of the study, repeated surveys are done and data is collected and then analyzed. This entire work is highly timed and achievable. So a common scholar or poor society of third world is unable to adopt this method.

**(7) Threat to the independent existence of political science** - the behaviorists have not defined political science on one side and have not identified its study area and on the other hand. They have developed concepts, methods of other social sciences for the study of political science. and stressed on adopting techniques. This situation has created fear that political

science can lose its existence as an independent subject.

**(8) Generalization and prediction is not possible** - Behaviorists believe that they can be successful in presenting such general rules about human behavior and building principles that on the basis of their political behavior and activities anyone will be able to predict correctly. But in fact, they have failed in creating such credible generalized theories. Critics believe that in the political science it is not possible to make such generalizations and therefore it is not possible to predict accurately.

**(9) Denying the importance of other methods**- Behaviorists do not accept the importance of other methods. In this regard, Sibley says, "Politics is not to be studied only on the basis of what the person's behavior can be in the specified situation, but on the basis what he is today, what he will be in the future. We have to get help from the political philosophies of political thought, philosophy, cultural history, the conceptual political philosophy of the classical tradition, political development, political details and the direct political experience. "

**(10) The measurement of political behavior is not possible** - According to critics, the ways in which Behaviorists collect the statistics, are not correct. It is impossible to measure 'political' behavior. Therefore, Behaviorists have failed to present the human behavior. Human nature is very complex and the depths and subtleties of intuition can not even be known. So how can anyone present in mathematical form what is uncertain and uncertain by the nature itself?

**(11) Small and large unit related problems**- Behavioral Studies study small groups in terms of convenience and purity and apply the findings from such studies to the entire society which is inappropriate. For example, the study of the results of some voters of one village and the study of ideas based on ideas, is not right to apply to the entire society from scientific point

of view.

**(12) Unable to help in policy-making** - Apskill from the facts in the policy making, values are also required. By simply ignoring the values, the policy created on the basis of facts can be inhumane and immoral. But behaviorism only values the facts and ignores the values. That's why it is unable to help in policy formulation. The reason for fault in Behavioralism is its belief that scientific method is the only proper method. Sibli says, "Science (scientific method) is not the only method, policy-related knowledge should also be supported by other methods and techniques."

## **6. Impact of Behavioralism or Its Importance in Political Science**

Despite much criticisms, there are some useful aspects of Behavioralism because of which its utility and importance in political science is accepted. Behavioralism has given political science the new language, new styles, new concepts, new methods and new techniques. According to Dr. SP Verma, "Behaviorists have taken new areas for research in political science and have developed new study techniques."

The effect of behaviorism on political science or its usefulness and importance can be expressed in the following form.

**(1) Establishment of new political science-**behavioralism has exposed the shortcomings of traditional political science and has established new political science at its place. In a way behavioralism has completely rejuvenated traditional political science. While in the traditional political science the importance of value, idealistic and individual studies was given importance, while behavioralism has tried to make the study of modern political science as value free, realistic and objective.

**(2) An attempt to scientificize political science** - behavioralism emphasized the adoption of

scientific method for the study of political science. It has adopted survey system, questionnaire system, interview system, statistical system etc. for the study of political science.

**(3) Change in the subject matter** - The focal point of study in political science was political institutions. But Behaviorism has accepted the central point of study 'the human behavior of the human beings' in place of institutions. Behaviorists consider the human behavior as their study unit.

**(4) Establishment of inter-disciplinary approach** - behavioralism has accepted close relations between political science and other social sciences. According to Behaviorists a discipline should be adopted in other discipline methods, achievements etc. Robert Dahl has considered this approach of behaviorism important for political science.

**(5) Alternative notions** - behavioralism has given many alternative theories to political science, which has special significance in the study of political behavior - such as power, group, system, willpower, voting behavior and search theory etc.

Although behaviorism has collapsed today, it would be fair to say that it has played a historic role in modernizing political science. In the absence of behaviorism, the development of modern political science was not possible. Post behavioralism can also be attributed to behaviorists. In a way, despite the end of behavioralism, the post- behavioralism is alive as a behavioralism.

## **Post- Behavioralism**

"Post- Behavioralism is a future oriented, which wants to increase political science in the new direction of development. It accepts the achievements of the past Behavioralism and wants to add something new in it. "

- David Easton

After the Second World War, when the

behaviorist approach was established as a traditional approach to political science, it was named as an 'movement', 'a factual educational movement', and a 'new political science'. But nearly 20 years after the establishment of Behavioralism, its supporters themselves experienced that there are many basic drawbacks in it. As a result of dissatisfaction with Behavioralism, Behavioralism was born.

Before the end of the 1960s, by David Easton, who was himself one of the principal exponents of the Behavioral Revolution, a strong attack was carried out on the behaviorist situation. David Easton acknowledged Neo-Behavioral as a response to behaviorism, but not as a significant improvement in the original Behavioral movement.

### **1. Meaning of post-Behavioralism**

Post-Behavioral political interests are favored to provide rationality and pragmatism to political studies by incorporating 'values' in political analysis. Post-Behavioralism does not want to loosen the element of science in its analysis, but rather wants to expand it further. Thus, post-Behavioralism is a kind of revolution, which has presented a 'new syndrome approach' in the study of political process, in which the 'fact' and 'value' of the process have been included in the conscience. In the words of David Easton, "The post-Behavioral Revolution is strongly opposed to Behavioralism, through which political science has been tried to give the form of pure science using the rigorous scientific research method of natural science. This protest is totally different from the same resistance made by the traditionalists. Traditionalists oppose the scientific method because they often reject the possibility of finding testable generalization in human behavior. He thinks that human and social behavior is full of variations. So it can not be normalized. Post-Behavioralism does not agree with this traditional argument. According to them, scientific study of human and social behavior is not only possible, but also necessary. We can not give

meaning to our analysis by the behavioral revolution. Therefore, we have to become post-behaviorist."

Followers of post-Behavioralism have urged that research should be done by any method that meets the criterion of contradiction. David Easton named it 'the principle of 'relevance religion'. Lack of pragmatism was also possible in behavioral research as well as in traditional research. Therefore, the post-Behavioralism is the criticism of behavioralism and traditional researches that are not relevant.

In fact, post-Behavioralism is a reform movement and a new direction sign, which has two forms - 'action' and 'relevance'. It seeks to study the problems, challenges of society and the state system and find their solution. Its basic purpose is - social research should be relevant in the context of the need of society.

### **2. Causes of the Origin of Post-Behavioral Revolution**

The intense dissatisfaction arising out of the inherent shortcomings and defects in behaviorism is considered as the root cause of the origin of the post-behavioral revolution. Behavioralism was unable to achieve its theoretical goals and objectives on one side and, on the other hand, it was also unable to give a concrete and definitive idea about the serious problems. Behaviorists themselves also accepted the futility of behaviorist approach and experienced the need for improvement. David Easton said that "a lot of time has been destroyed on the lower level and often complete non-associative research, in the name of behaviorist. So now it needs basic reforms."

In essence, the main reasons for the rise of post Behavioral Revolution are as follows:

**(1) Reaction against behavioralism** – Post-behavioralism is a reaction against behavioralism. After World War II, political science was sought to give credible, theoretical and scientific forms through



behavioral efforts. But despite all this, many of the behaviorists themselves also considered these efforts inadequate and incomplete.

**(2) Disagreements with study methods** - It is believed that it is fatal to apply the study methods of social sciences as natural sciences because society and individual are transformative. So their study is not as natural as the studies in natural science are made.

**(3) Discontent towards behavioral research** – Post behavioralism is the result of dissatisfaction with behaviorism. Behavioral research has emphasized the fact and value disparity. The study of values in a way has been considered as a weakness and factual study has been considered as synonyms of science. Post- behaviorists believe that both the fact and the value are relevant in the context of the person. Therefore, the distinction between these differences is skillificial. Political science should be alive in both political and scientific forms in the true sense. Hence the values should not be denied.

**(4) Neglect of obligations towards universal humanity** – Behaviorists got surrounded by many crises and problems, society, state system and world along with revolutions such as, Fear of molecular war for this condition, black and white differences in the US, rising prospects of dictatorship rule, unannounced war in Vietnam and population explosion. But in response to the desire to make politics pure science, the post-Behaviorists believed that the research that did not pay attention to the diagnosis of these acute diseases, problems and problems of society and the state system had no use.

### **3. Difference between Traditionalism and Post-Behavioralism**

There is a fundamental difference between the traditional approach of political science and the Post-Behavioralism. However, both the concepts are opposed to Behaviorism. The difference between the

two can be expressed as follows-

**(1) Difference in the various concepts of development** - the conventional approach reveals the development of political science till the 21st Century. It represents the classical aspect of political science, While Post- Behavioralism reveals the current development of political science. It represents political science through action science.

**(2) Difference in the nature of the opposition** - the traditional approach opposes sophisticated learning techniques adopted by Behaviorism. But the post Behavioralism is considered appropriate to adopt these techniques. Post Behavioralism opposes the neglect of values by giving importance to facts. In any study of post Behavioralism, both value and fact are important.

**(3) Difference in the approach of study** - Conventional approach studies political science with a pragmatic approach whereas Post Behavioralism also adopts a realistic viewpoint with a valued approach in the study of political science.

**(4) Difference in the approach towards ideologies**- conventional approach also recognizes holistic and experiential ideologies apart from post Behavioristic and democratic ideology. But post Behavioralism recognizes only liberal democratic ideologies. Compared to conventional perspective, post Behavioralism has shown greater commitment towards moderate human values.

**(5) Difference in approach towards Changes** - traditional perspective is conservative in nature, so it is less enthusiastic towards social changes. whereas post Behavioralism is clearly a supporter of social changes.

**(6) Difference from the point of view of relevance.** In terms of relevance, post Behavioralism is more relevant than the traditional approach. Traditional

approach is neither committed to solving the social political problems of our era nor is it capable of solving these problems. But post Behavioralism accepts its commitment to the solution of these problems and emphasizes the relevance and competence of research in political science.

From the above discussion it is clear that there are fundamental differences in traditionalism and post Behavioralism. In fact, traditionalism is satisfied with the present status of political science. But post Behavioralism believes in the continuous development of political science. In short, it can be said that traditionalism is rich, while North Behaviorism is predominant in nature.

#### **4. Basic Postulates or Salient Features of Post Behaviouralism**

According to David Easton, there are two major characteristics of Post Behaviouralism, 'significance or relevance of research'; sophisticated and morals or action. David Easton mentions seven postulates of Post Behaviouralism. Their brief description is as follows -

**(1) Substance must precede technique-** It is more important to be relevant and meaningful for contemporary social problems than to be sophisticated in the tools of investigation. Behaviorism emphasised that it is better to be wrong than vague, post behaviourism says that it is better to be vague than to be non-relevantly precise.

**(2) Emphasis on social change -** In the views of the post Behaviorists, Behaviorists grow conservative for no reason. Behaviorists keep themselves limited to the description and analysis of facts, and do not pay attention to the broad context of those facts and the need to understand their social preference. Post Behaviorism supports change in terms of broad values.

Thus, the post Behaviorists want to play an active role in social change.

#### **(3) Need of reliable solution of problems -**

According to the post behaviorists, the completeness of political science is not in the fact that it should be made only a science of its own, but its full development and its significance lies in the fact that it should contribute to the solution of problems and crises of the contemporary world. It is important for them to try to understand the social discontent, pressures, tensions, conflicts, social disintegration and active aspirations and feelings and help them find solutions to these problems.

According to Post Behaviorists, our era is suffering from many global problems, such as, fear of nuclear war, race of weapons, rising population and poverty, increasing pollution, international terrorism and social disruption etc. It is the responsibility of political science to make its active contribution in protecting human society from these problems.

**(4) Significant role of values –** post Behaviorists believe that only the knowledge which is based on values for the human society is important for human society. Science has never been and can not be neutral in terms of values. Therefore, in terms of knowledge, the value should be accepted as a pre-statement. If values are neglected in knowledge, then knowledge is likely to be used against the interests of human society. Therefore, it has been opposed by the post behaviorists by treating the concept of value-based knowledge as basically humanist. The purpose of social science is the imagination of a superior human society.

**(5) Role of intellectuals -** According to the post-Behaviorists, intellectuals as well as political scientists have a special role. Their intellectual obligation is to be fully committed to protecting liberal human values so that human civilization and its achievements can be protected. Behaviorists painted intellectuals as just one researcher who was devoted to value absolutism rather than protecting human values. post behaviorists opposed this aspect of behaviorism.

According to them, intellectuals should not waste labor and money on such objective research, which has no relation with human values. If they remain indifferent to human values, then they will have to be deprived of the preeminent place and importance they have as intellectuals in society.

**(6) Action science** – The blame goes that the Behaviorists have changed entire political science in pure contemplative science; and ignored its functional side. According to the post behaviorists, Political Science is an action science along with a contemplation science in its nature, therefore, proper coordination is required in both of these skills.

According to David Easton, ‘knowing’ means applying acquired knowledge in an action form and in this way ‘doing’ means to engage in rebuilding and restructuring of society. ‘Action oriented knowledge is ineffective’ and the result of knowledge is ‘action’. The purpose of political science is to achieve such knowledge that will be helpful in the reconstruction of society. Although political science is both contemplative and action science, but in terms of social utility, action aspect has more importance than its contemplation.

**(7) Politicalization of professions-** According to the post-Behaviorists, it was a mistake of the behaviorists that they made all intellectuals, neutral and inactive towards their social obligations in the name of pure scientific research. But the post-Behaviorists believe that all these institutions and associations should be highly dedicated to their social obligations. If it is a social obligation of all political scientists and intellectuals to provide active support in social reconstruction, then their respective associations and institutions also have to accept these social obligations. From this point they insist on the necessity of ‘politicalization of professions; interest rate and interest in capital’. Which means that the political sciences, educational institutions and universities affiliated to political science and intellectuals should accept their political commitment in open form

to fulfill their social obligations. These associations and organizations should openly come to the ground to protect liberal human values in global political, social conflicts.

David Easton has thus cited the major characteristics or beliefs of post Behavioralism. His opinion is that it is not necessary that all the post Behaviorists agree with these things. He has tried to present a picture of the main sources of post Behavioralism on the basis of the above-mentioned explanation.

## **5. Comparison Between Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism**

In their origin, both Behavioralism and post Behaviorism are the endowments of American political sciences to modern political science. Some scholars have referred to post Behavioralism as a gross dissonance and intense intellectual response to behavioralism, but according to post behaviorists, there is a significant improvement in post Behavioralism. The differences between behavioralism and post behavioralism can be expressed as follows –

**(1) Difference in the various stages of development-** Inter-Behavioralism in different stages of development is an intellectual response against traditional political approach and it reveals the development of political science prior to traditional political perspective. But post Behavioralism reveals the development of its further political science. In this way, both of these modern political sciences reveal two distinct states of development.

**(2) Difference in Nature-** Inter-behavioralism in nature arose in opposition to the traditional political view, but failed in rendering any real theory. Thus the basic nature of behavioralism is not creative. But the post behavioralism is creative from its nature. It has not only opposed behavioralism but has developed itself using something new. Post behaviorists have gained the

concept of fact from conceptualization of value and behavioralism from a traditional perspective..

**(3) Difference in Approach-** Behavioralism has acknowledged the importance of facts only in political studies and ignored the values. Whereas post Behavioralism has accepted the importance of both value and fact in political studies.

**(4) Difference in Recognition -** Behavioralism has accepted basic equality in political science and natural science and has tried unsuccessfully to develop the science of politics. But they do not consider the post-bias political science as equal to natural science. They have recognized political science as a social science.

**(5) The difference of relevance -** behavioralism is holding the defects of irrelevance in the context of its era, while the post Behavioralism is endowed with the properties of relevance in this context. According to David Easton, the post Behavior treats the principle of relevance, whereas behavioralism has neglected it.

## **6. Criticism of behavioralism**

Although post Behavioralism has given the political science a new form of science by removing the flaws of traditional political perspectives and behaviorist perspectives, Yet it is criticized on many grounds.

**(1) Contradiction -** Post Behavioralists have considered important both value and fact in their study. But due to this, there is also contradiction in post behavioralism. Because the post Behavioral Politics wants to make study of science together with value-added, idealistic, individualism, while this is not possible.

**(2) Non-scientific approach -** Post behaviorists prefer essence to technique. It means that they first decide the purpose of research. Then they use the technology to confirm this purpose. Thus their study is preoccupied with bias. So it can be called unscientific.

**(3) Representative of American national interest -** Like the behavioralism, post Behavioralism is also the gift of the American scientists to the world. But there is a fundamental difference between the two in terms of practical politics. While the commitment of Behavioralism was highly a copy of research, the commitment of post Behavioralism is against that 'relevance', which can be understood in terms of American nationalities and values. At the same time, what the post Behavioralists have said on the the need for 'politicization of professions' is an appeal to the commitment of America to national interests at the world level.

**(4) Representative only of moderate values -** post Behavioralism has stressed the defence of 'human values'. In reality, these values are only the moderation, politics, society, ideology related. These values give greater importance to the individual's freedom over society and communities. post Behavioralists consider their liberal values as human values and accept them as self-proven and eternal values, whereas these values are merely expected significance.

**(5) Limited significance for Third World -** post Behavioralism has presented its human values as mandatory and fundamental values of the democratic system, but These values also have limited significance in terms of the political instability of the Third World, Asia, Africa and Latin American continents, misery, blasts of population the democratic set-up. The first requirement of these democratic systems is to achieve political stability with rapid economic growth. So these democratic arrangements give importance to values in the context of development. While the post Behavioralism emphasizes on development based on behavioral values. Thus the views and values of the Post-Behavioralists have limited importance in terms of democratic system of the Third World.

In the end, it can be said that although the post



Behavioristic approach has been criticized on many grounds, its importance cannot be rejected. Post Behavioralism has abandoned the flaws of both traditionalism and behavioralism, and has established proper harmony in their properties. For example, traditionalism stressed on classical study methods and evaluative studies. Behavioralism has also recognized scientific techniques and value-based studies. post Behavioralism has adopted both theological study and the scientific technique. Thus post Behavioralism represents the state of science and the state of balanced development.

### **Points to Remember**

After this World War II, a revolutionary revolution opposing conventional political science took place which has been called “behaviouralism”.

Meaning of behavioralism - In the latter part of the nineteenth century, systematic study of state, society and humanity was started at the university level. The common name of this type of study was social science. Behavioralism or Behaviorists approach is a special way of system analysis, which was developed by American politicians after the Second World War.

### **Development of behavioralist approach**

The behavioral concept was born after World War II. Two elements have been helpful in its birth and development – first, experience of World War II and the realistic experience of political scientists during World War II. Historical view of behavioralism starts in the early twentieth century.

Three Chicago University scholars, P.V. Smith, Charles Merriam, and Harold Laswell can be called the founder of behaviorist approach. After Merriam and Laval, David Easton, Amand Haliman, Karl Ditch and Edward Cill's etc. furthered the behavioral study.

### **Reasons for the Rise of Behavioralism**

Discrimination against conventional study

methods, inspiration from other social sciences, the impact of World War II and the use of innovative methods of study are key-factors among the main reasons for the rise and development of behavioralism.

### **Characteristics of Behaviouralism**

According to David Easton, the main characteristics of behavioralism are as follows: - (1) Regularities, (2) verification, (3) use of techniques, (4) Quantification, (5) Values (6) Systematization (7) pure science, (8) Integration

### **Criticism or limitations of behavioralism**

Behavioralism has its many weaknesses, which are criticized, such as :

(1) Extremely rhetorical, (2) misconception of political behavior, (3) excessive force on technical techniques, (4) secular-value study is impossible, (5) conflict, (6) highly expensive methodology, (7) Danger to the independent existence of political science (8) Prediction impossible, (9) To Denial of the importance of the other sciences (10) Measurement of political behavior is not possible, (11) Small and large unit related problems, (12) unable to provide Assistance in policy making.

### **Contribution of Behavioralism or Importance in Political Science**

Despite much criticism, there are some useful aspects of behavioralism, due to which its usefulness and importance are accepted in political science such as – (1) the establishment of new political science, (2) the attempt to scientificize political science, (3) the change in the subject matter, (4) the establishment of inter-disciplinary approach, (5) alternative conceptions.

Although behavioralism has collapsed today, it would be fair to say that it has played a historic role in modernizing political science. In the absence of behavioralism, the development of modern political science was not possible. Post Behaviorism can also

be attributed to behaviorists. In a way, despite the end of behavioralism, it is alive as a post-behavioralism.

After the Second World War, when the behaviorist approach was established as a traditional approach to political science, it was named as an 'movement', 'a factual educational movement', and a 'new political science'. But nearly 20 years after the establishment of Behavioralism, its supporters themselves experienced that there are many basic drawbacks in it. As a result of dissatisfaction with Behavioralism, Behavioralism was born.

Before the end of the 1960s, by David Easton, who was himself one of the principal exponents of the Behavioral Revolution, a strong attack was carried out on the behaviorist situation. David Easton acknowledged Neo-Behavioral as a response to behavioralism, but not as a significant improvement in the original Behavioral movement.

Post-Behavioralism is a kind of revolution, which has presented a 'new syndrome approach' in the study of political process, in which the 'fact' and 'value' of the process have been included in the conscience. In the words of David Easton, "The post-Behavioral Revolution is strongly opposed to Behavioralism, through which political science has been tried to give the form of pure science using the rigorous scientific research method of natural science.

In fact, post-Behavioralism is a reform movement and a new direction sign, which has two forms - 'action' and 'relevance'. It seeks to study the problems, challenges of society and the state system and find their solution. Its basic purpose is - social research should be relevant in the context of the need of society.

## **2. Causes of the Origin of Post- Behavioral Revolution**

The main causes for the rise of post Behavioral Revolution are as follows :

- (1) Reaction against behavioralism (2)

Disagreements with study methods (3) Discontent towards behavioral research (4) Neglect of obligations towards universal humanity

## **3. Difference in Traditionalism and Post-Behavioralism**

There is a fundamental difference between the traditional approach of political science and the Post-Behavioralism. However, both the concepts are opposed to Behavioralism. Following are the differences between the Traditionalism and Post-Behavioralism -

- (1) The difference in the various concepts of development (2) The difference in the nature of the opposition (3) The difference in the approach of study (4) The difference from the point of view of ideology (5) The difference in attitude towards Changes (6) Difference from the point of view of relevance.

## **4. Basic Postulates or Salient characteristics of Post Behaviouralism**

According to David Easton, there are two major characteristics of Post Behaviouralism, 'significance or relevance of research'; sophisticated and morals or action. According to David Easton mentions the following seven characteristics of Post Behaviouralism -

- (1) Substance must precede Technique
- (2) Emphasis on social change
- (3) The need for reliable diagnosis of problems
- (4) Significant role of values
- (5) Role of intellectuals
- (6) Action science
- (7) Politicalization of professions

## **5. Comparison Between Behaviouralism and Post Behaviouralism**

There are following differences between behavioralism and post behavioralism –

(1) Inter-Behavioralism in different stages of development is an intellectual response against traditional political

(2) Inter-behavioralism in nature arose in opposition to the traditional political view, but failed in rendering any real theory

(3) The difference in attitude (4) The difference in recognition (5) The difference of relevance Criticism of behaviorism

### **Post Behavioralism is criticized on the following grounds-**

(1) ontradiction (2) Non-scientific approach (3) Representative of American national interest (4) Representative of moderate values (5) Limited significance for Third World.

## **Important Question**

### **Objective Questions-**

1. Behavioral approaches are predominantly related to –

- (A) Political behavior (B) institutions  
(C) the Constitution (D) the State

2. The name of the book written by Maryam is-

- (A) Human Nature in Politics  
(B) New Aspects of Politics  
(C) The Political System  
(D) Power & Society

3. Behavioralism means –

- (A) Socialism (B) Liberalism  
(C) Communism (d) Empiricism

4. 'karma' and 'relevance' are related to-

- (A) Behavioralism (B) Post Behavioralism

(C) Anarchism

(D) The political development

5. Behavioralism emphasizes the type of study unit –

- (A) Small unit  
(B) Large unit  
(C) Small and large units  
(D) Serious studies of major subjects

6. Who is called the father of behavioralism?

- (A) Charles Merium (B) David Easton  
(C) Gassnell (D) Laswell

7. Who puts more emphasis on 'the substance before technique'?

- (A) Behavioralists (B) Post Behavioralists  
(C) Psychologists (d) Empirists

8. What does the principle of relevance relate to?

- (A) Scientific socialism  
(B) Liberalism  
(C) Democratic socialism  
(D) Post Behavioralism

9. Who has emphasized on karma and relevance?

- (A) Behavioralism (B) Post Behavioralism  
(C) Marxism (D) Liberalism

10. How many characteristics of Post Behavioralism have been described by David Eaton-

- (A) 7 (B) 8  
(C) 9 (D) 10

11. Who gives more emphasis on 'Substance before technique'?

- (A) Behavioralism (B) Post Behavioralism  
(C) Empiricism (D) socialism

12. The characteristic of Post behavioralism is not-

- (A) Action-oriented science
  - (B) Abstract before the technique
  - (C) Emphasis on technology
  - (D) Important role of values
13. What does post Behavioralism emphasize –
- (A) Political Neutrality
  - (B) Value free approach
  - (C) Practicability of knowledge
  - (D) All the above
14. The characteristic of post behavioralism is not-
- (A) Politicization of business
  - (B) Significant role of values
  - (C) Emphasis on social change
  - (D) Pure Science
15. Which major exponent of the Behavioral Revolution made a strong attack on the behavioral situation before the end of 1960?
- (A) Charles Merium (B) David Easton
  - (C) Harald Laswell (D) Gasswell

**Very short-answer based Questions (word limit-20 words)**

1. Describe any four characteristics of behavioralism.
2. Enlist any three limitations of behavioralism.
3. Enlist any two achievements of behavioralism.
4. Name any two exponents of behavioralism.
5. What is post-Behavioralism?
6. What are the two main causes of the post behavioral revolution?
7. How is post Behavioralism different from Traditionalism?
8. What does post behavioralism emphasise more- fact or value?

9. What is the role of values in the post behaviorist approach?
10. Enlist two basic characteristics of behavioralism.
11. What are the two two major differences between behavioralism and post behavioralism ?

**Short-answer based questions (word limit 100 words)**

1. What is behaviorist approach?
2. Mention two causes of the origin of behavioralism.
3. Enlist the limitations and achievements of behavioralism.
4. How do post behaviorists consider Political science a action science?
5. What is post Behavioralism?
6. Differentiate between behavioralism and post behavioralism.

**Essay type questions-**

1. Describe the salient characteristics of behavioralism.
2. What do you mean behavioralism? Interpret the causes of the rise of behavioralism.
3. Critically examine the behaviorist approach.
4. Describe briefly the meaning, objectives and limitations of behavioralism.
5. What do you mean by post behavioralism? What are the key characteristics of post behavioralism.
6. Differentiate between behavioralism and post behavioralism.
7. Write an essay on Post Behavioralism.

**Answer : Objective Questions:**

1. (A) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (B) 5. (A)
6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (D) 9. (B) 10. (A)
11. (B) 12. (C) 13. (C) 14. (D) 15. (B)