

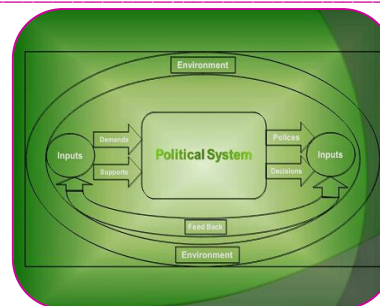


EASTON'S MODEL OF POLITICAL SYSTEM: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

System analysis is a part of the behaviouralist movement in political science and as a reaction to traditional approach. David Easton was one of the first few major political scientist to develop a systematic framework based on the systems analysis of political phenomena. Easton discussed his system approach to his great book "The Political System " (1953) and later he elaborated his theory another two books i.e. "A Framework for Political Analysis "(1965) and "A System Analysis of Political Life"(1965) .

There are six major premises or broader concepts of his flow- model or input- output analysis:

(1)System, (2)Environment, (3) response, (4)input, (5)Output,(6)Feedback .

1)System:- According to Easton the political system is that system of interactions in any society through which binding or authoritative allocations of values are made and interpreted.

2)environment:- Easton's political system is a complex set of certain processes or interactions which transforms particular input –outputs of authoritative policies, decisions and implementations. This conversion takes place in some environment .Environment can be two types: 1) extra societal ; and 2) intra societal.

3) Response: It is the decisions of political system.

4) Input: Inputs are responses entering in to the system. They consists of demand and supports.

5) Output: Outputs are the decisions and actions of the authorities.

6) Feedback: Feedback process, in this way, is concerned with input sequence , demands and support emerging out of environment, conversion, process, outputs and feedback mechanisms.

KEYWORDS: Political System, Easton's Model.

INTRODUCTION

System analysis is a part of the behaviouralist movement in political science and as a reaction to traditional approach. In this search of theory building some scholars saw the potential of General System Theory by Ludwing Von Bertalanffy.

The aim of the system approach is to create a theory that can explain politics in both national and international fields. This theory would be useful to explain the common problems of all types of political systems. Moreover, this theory would be useful to explain the problems of different types of political systems. Moreover, this theory will indicate how many different types of political systems are able to survive many adversity and survive for a long time.

The most recent incident of the use of system theory in political science negotiation. State educators such as Talcott Persons, Kenneth Boulding, M.Kaplan , began to apply this theory in their own discussions. However, the critics of this theory are widely credited with the application of David Easton, Almond and Powell. Easton first presented his theory in The Political System, published in 1953. Then in two of the books 'A Framework of Political Analysis' and 'A System Analysis of Political Life', published in 1965, Easton discusses his theory in a broader way. The main objective of the system theory of Easton is to create a

general theory of political problems in order to properly analyze the analysis of the political problems, which can be interpreted to accurately interpret the behavioral reality. In order to form such a theory, he put special emphasis on following the anarchist method. Besides, he used to believe in the methods of science and the use of political science in political science, and it is possible to make the science of science more scientific.

The central concept of Easton's systematic approach is the system, which means the combination of several components or parts that are interconnected by mutual reaction. According to Easton, the political system is a mutual action-oriented system within the society, through which compulsory decisions are taken or the distribution of authority.

Easton called the political system "open system". Because, firstly, the political system is very sensitive, that means, if the system is endangered, the system itself can deal with the crisis by making changes in its processes and structures. Secondly, political system are self-governing, that is, if the changes in the environment, political systems can change themselves by retaining their characteristics and return to the state of equilibrium.

According to Easton, any change in the environment has its impact on the political system. That is why it is necessary to discuss the political situation of the political system, to limit the political system, its environment, and to maintain its existence.

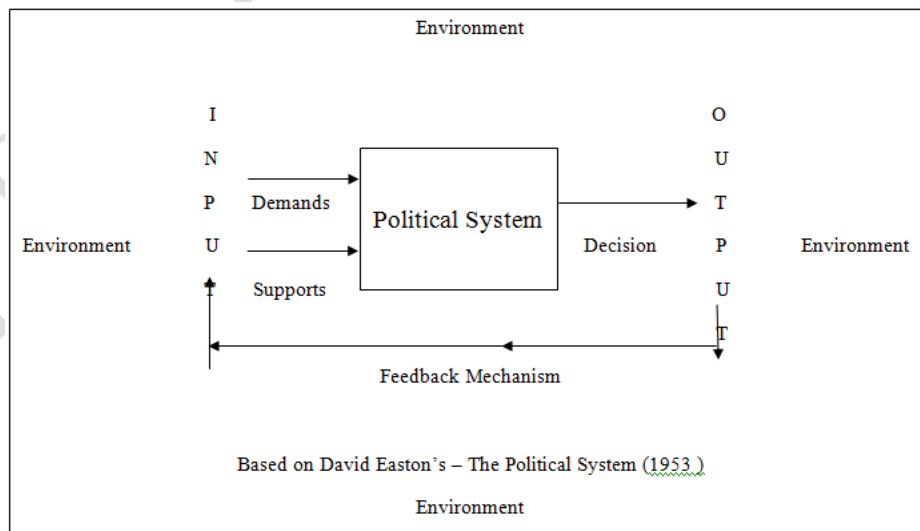
Easton divides the environment into two - (i) intra-societal and (ii) extra-societal. The combination of other social sub-systems of the society which is located within the society is called the inner side of the society of the environment. The social aspects of the environment were formed in combination with other social sub-systems outside the society. The existence of the political system must be maintained in both the atmospheric storms and impacts.

According to Easton, a political system can maintain its stability if its input and output can be maintained in parallel. The input consists of two components. One element is the demand to the system. And the other is support. Support is the process or framework that helps the system to deal with demands. It is therefore seen that the material structures are developed by the political authorities and the ability to deal with the methods and structures of the political system.

The output is the decision and work of the authorities.

If the political system transforms the material into political decisions, then it is called output.

The theory of Easton is analyzed with the help of a graph below:



From the above curve, it shows how the material structure raised from the environment has become beneficial through the 'transformation process' of the political system. output has again emerged as a new material through the influence of environment through the path of transmitting information and experience. This is a dynamic process. And for this dynamism, the political system has been able to maintain its existence by overcoming all kinds of pressure.

Criticism: The attempt to create a common theory for analyzing the events of political life can be found in Easton's system theory, it undoubtedly demands praise. But the weaknesses of this theory can not be denied.

Firstly Meehan said Easton's political theory is an abstract idea. With this there is no relation between a novel-based politics.

Secondly, Easton's political theory failed in deciding the problems of all political systems. For example, if this theory is applicable in the Western democratic system, his model does not apply equally in the analysis of political systems like Communist China and Nicaragua.

Thirdly, the discussions related to the social depravity of the environment (such as family, business community, political party, pressure group etc.) compare their capabilities and roles in this theory.

Fourthly, the impact of Easton's theory on the political system was mechanically demonstrated. As a result, the role of the political authority has become obscure. Like S.P. Verma, critics call Easton's view as "Empty vision of politics".

Fifthly, the strongest criticism against Easton's theory is that his theory is conservative and reactionary. The main goal of this theory is to maintain the status quo of the Western Democratic system. The theory of the fundamental crisis of the political system and the importance of discussions about its fundamental changes is inextricably linked to this theory.

Sixthly, this principle is only explained to the political system, it is not said to change it. Naturally, this theory is not acceptable to Marxists; Because one of the main objectives of Marxist philosophy is to change the world.

Seventh, Alan Ball is generally known as a supporter of this theory.

However, regarding criticism, he said that the doctrine could not give the correct explanation of the political power concept. He said: "The approach is differently criticized for failing to adequately cater for concepts such as political power."

Evaluation: According to Marxist critics, the system analysis of Easton's is not suitable for realistic analysis of political life.

This is a formal model or abstract trends method. Easton and US invaders have reviewed the political system by ignoring the history. So these analyzes could not focus on the social, political and historical processes. According to the Marxists, discussion of subjects such as political system, political authority, allocation of status of prize, excluding discussion of class relations, in the context of history, is unrealistic.

In spite of various adverse criticism, Easton's basic attempt to make modern political science more scientific and enriching is undoubtedly a significant one. Evolutionary analysis of Easton is particularly widespread. There are many small models in it. Among the modern political scientists, Easton - first created a comprehensive theatrical framework and liberated political science from traditional outlook. He has prepared a universal or general theory for analyzing political science content. The theory of comparative politics can be analyzed with this theory. Apart from this, the significance of the substance analysis of Easton in modern political science can not be denied. Overall, in discussions of political science, Easton did a great job by emphasizing the political system rather than the state. In the original proposal, Easton's organizational analysis is a stimulating process in modern political science.

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