

Difference Between Comparative Politics and Comparative Government

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Abstract

The scope of comparative politics exceeds that of comparative governance. The study of political systems, political parties, extra-constitutional agencies, etc. are simply some of the topics that a student of comparative politics could investigate. To what extent do the disciplines that make up anthropology—political science, sociology, economics, history, etc.—go beyond the study of formal institutions of government to examine political processes and actions, beyond the study of a single case to a comparison of multiple cases, and beyond the study of a single case to a theoretical framework? Rather of focusing on the nations of Western Europe, it would be more beneficial to shift attention to the emerging economies of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Keywords: judicial decision, political communication, administration

Introduction

Studying different political systems is a broad and expansive discipline. 'Conscious or conscious comparisons' are a focal point of this investigation. Research on non-state institutions that are connected to political institutions in some way is included here as well as research into state institutions.

Following are the differences between comparative politics and comparative government-

1. The word comparative governance is a modern spin on the age-old phrasing. Comparative politics, on the other hand, is a more contemporary word.
2. Comparative government is a very specific and confined field of study. Comparative politics is a broad and ever-evolving field of study.
3. The field of study known as Comparative Governance places special emphasis on comparing and contrasting the various governing systems' constitutional, legal, and institutional foundations. On the other hand, the focus of comparative politics is on the analysis of political conduct as a whole.
4. Specifically, the scope of comparative governance research is restricted to the study of political institutions. Comparative politics, on the other hand, extends beyond the study

of comparative governance to investigate the many factors that contribute to the unique nature of political institutions, procedures, and actions.

5. Studies in comparative administration focus on comparing and contrasting the formal institutions of various states. While the study of different governments and political structures is an inherent aspect of comparative politics, so too is the investigation of the external factors that shape governments' actions.

Comparative governance and comparative politics are two important concepts of political science. (Comparative Politics: Difference Between Government and Comparative Politics) Comparative governance and comparative politics are different from each other. Explaining the difference between these two, Edward A. Freeman has written – By comparative government I mean the comparative study of political institutions and forms of government. Under the name of comparative politics, I collect the political similarities of countries at the same time and at a great distance from each other. The nature of both comparative governance and comparative politics is different.

Thus, when we talk about comparative government, we mean the comparative study of legislative, executive, judicial and administrative organs of different countries. Non-governmental and informal organizations are not included in this. In simple words, it can be said that in comparative government, a comparative study of the legal powers, functions of the state and political institutions is done, or the study of the powers, functions, merits and demerits of formal political institutions is traditionally called the study of comparative government. goes.

On the other hand, the concept of comparative politics is very broad. It includes the entire political behavior of different societies, groups and individuals. It is concerned not only with formal institutions – Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, but also with informal institutions such as political parties, pressure groups, interest groups etc. and political processes such as election voting, election meetings, processions, language, religion, caste. And also happens with the clan etc.

The subject matter of comparative politics is wide and scientific theory building is one of the objectives. It analyzes political systems in all political systems European, Asian, African, Latin America. In contrast, the subject of comparative government has been traditionally emphasizing the study of the legal powers of political institutions.

Comparative Politics- Comparative Governance

1. The study of governments across different countries predates the study of politics across different countries. While studying governments across different countries is a time-honored practise, studying politics across countries is a more recent one. For this reason, comparing governance and comparing politics are two distinct fields of study.
2. Comparative government, on the other hand, is an idealistic field of study, whereas comparative politics is an analytical and value-free field of study.

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3The study of governments worldwide can only cover so much ground. Comparative politics, on the other hand, examines all political structures, functions, and processes and is not limited to the study of the state and formal political institutions. Comparative governance is distinct from comparative politics in this regard.

4. The goal of the field of comparative government is, ostensibly, to develop a theory of optimal political structures. To that end, the field of comparative politics was established.

5. The study of comparative government relies on historical, philosophical, legal, and institutional approaches, whereas the study of comparative politics is grounded on scientific and empirical research methodologies.

Main features of comparative politics

1. Value-free study – Scholars of comparative government do their study keeping in mind some values, but scholars of comparative politics emphasize on value-free study.
2. Study of politics as a political system – Scholars studying comparative politics have used the concept of political system to study politics. It is used as a useful tool for the comparative study, study of functions and processes of political systems.
3. Inter-disciplinary Approach – This is an inter-disciplinary approach. It recognizes the need to study the political process with the help of the knowledge of psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics and other social sciences.
4. Scientific theory building as an objective – Its purpose is to build a scientific theory in relation to politics. The purpose of development of concepts, theories and approaches is that scientific theory can be created in politics.

5. Horizontal and horizontal comparative study – In comparative politics, apart from comparing the structures and functions of the political systems of different states, a comparison of existing political institutions within a single state is also made. The first type of study is called horizontal comparative study and the second type of study is called horizontal comparative study.

6. Systematic Approach – In comparative politics, the study of political system is considered more important than the study of constitution and on the basis of that, a comparative study of political reactions and institutions is done. It has been proved on the basis of tests that three powers work at the core of any political system – state power, monopoly of power and system of power. On the basis of these three powers, the justification and inappropriateness of any political system can be proved.

7. Study of developing countries - In modern comparative politics, only western countries are not studied, but attention is also paid to the study of developing countries of Asia, Latin America and Africa. It is believed by all the political scientists that all the political systems of the present time should be included in the comparative politics.

8. Analytical and Explanatory Study – The true nature of political institutions cannot be understood by mere descriptions, nor can political problems be solved, so the study of political problems should be done in a solutional, explanatory and analytical manner. All the facts of political behavior of man are the main subjects of its study.

9. Objective study of politics – In comparative politics, there is an empirical and objective study of the processes of politics in different environments. Only those values are considered worthy of study which can be studied scientifically. It focuses on what is, not what should be.

10. Behaviourist Study Approach – The field of Comparative Politics examines the functioning and operation of political systems across the globe. Behaviourism is a distinct approach to interpreting and analysing political facts that places emphasis on political conduct. The primary characteristic of comparative politics is the study of all facets of political organisation and operation with equal attention to detail.

11. Study of the initial framework - Today, researchers in the field of comparative politics analyse how different systems function at the level of the person, the group, the structure, and the subsystem. One of the main focuses of comparative politics is the analysis of political decision-making structures and procedures. Additionally, it examines the genesis of all the foundational institutions that have an impact on government.

12. Structural and Functional Approach - The structural and functional nature of the contemporary approach is an essential part of it. Experts believe that in the contemporary period, political systems and institutions have a strong link between their form and their function.” A thorough understanding of a political system or organisation, for instance, requires insight into their inner workings; just knowing their shape is insufficient.

Conclusion

When people talk about comparative governance, they're referring to the standard language. The field of comparative politics seeks to understand all facets of political behaviour. Comparative governance is a niche area of research. Comparative politics is a broad and ever-evolving field of study. One of the many goals of studying comparative politics is to establish new scientific theories. Its political systems are present in those of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. On the other hand, the study of political institutions' statutory authority has long been central to the field of comparative governance.

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