

Critical Theory beyond Habermas

Critical Theory extends beyond the work of Jürgen Habermas, a prominent figure in the field. While Habermas has made significant contributions, there are other influential thinkers and scholars who have expanded upon critical theory. Here are a few key figures and areas of development in critical theory beyond Habermas:

1. Michel Foucault: Foucault's work has been influential in critical theory, particularly his focus on power, knowledge, and the relationship between power and social institutions. His ideas on disciplinary power, biopolitics, and the ways in which power operates in society have had a profound impact on critical theory, challenging established norms and structures.
2. Judith Butler: Butler's contributions to critical theory centre around gender and sexuality. Her work on gender performativity, the social construction of identity, and the critique of binary understandings of gender has been influential in feminist and queer theory, expanding the scope of critical theory beyond traditional Marxist perspectives.
3. Nancy Fraser: Fraser has expanded critical theory by focusing on issues of social justice, recognition, and redistribution. Her work critiques the limitations of Habermasian discourse theory and argues for a more comprehensive understanding of justice that addresses both economic inequality and cultural recognition.
4. Axel Honneth: Honneth has developed critical theory by emphasizing the importance of recognition in social relations. His concept of "recognition theory" explores how recognition shapes individual identity and collective solidarity. Honneth's work builds upon the ideas of Hegel and the Frankfurt School, offering a distinct perspective on critical theory.
5. Postcolonial Theory: Critical theorists drawing from postcolonial theory have expanded the scope of critical theory by examining the legacies of colonialism, imperialism, and globalization. Scholars like Frantz Fanon, Edward Said, and Homi Bhabha have contributed to critical theories of race, identity, and decolonization.
6. Intersectionality: Intersectionality, developed by scholars like Kimberlé Crenshaw, expands critical theory by analyzing how multiple axes of oppression intersect and interact. Intersectional approaches consider how systems of power, such as race, gender, class, and sexuality, intersect to shape individuals' experiences and identities.

These are just a few examples of how critical theory has evolved and extended beyond Habermas. Critical theory remains a vibrant and diverse field, with scholars continually engaging in dialogue, challenging established ideas, and exploring new avenues of critique and analysis.

Liberal Pragmatist Political theory

Liberal pragmatism is a political theory that combines the principles of liberalism and pragmatism. It seeks to integrate the values of individual freedom and social progress with a pragmatic approach to policy-making. Raja Rammohan Roy and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan are the



Citizenship



Citizenship refers to the legal status and membership of an individual within a particular nation-state or political community. It grants certain rights, responsibilities, and privileges to individuals, while also establishing their relationship with the state and other fellow citizens. citizenship is a legal and political concept that defines an individual's relationship with a nation-state or political community. It grants rights, privileges, responsibilities, and duties to individuals, while also shaping their sense of identity and belonging. The concept of citizenship continues to evolve in response to globalization, migration, and changing notions of identity and community.

Global Citizenship

Global citizenship refers to a concept that expands the traditional understanding of citizenship beyond national boundaries. It emphasizes the idea that individuals have responsibilities and obligations not only to their own nation-state but also to the global community as a whole. Global citizenship recognizes the interconnectedness of people and the shared challenges and opportunities faced by humanity. Now we discuss about the key aspects to consider when discussing global citizenship:

1. Awareness and Understanding: Global citizenship involves being aware of and understanding global issues and challenges. It requires individuals to have a broader perspective beyond their own local or national context and to recognize the interdependence of nations and peoples. This includes awareness of global inequalities, environmental sustainability, human rights, and social justice.

2. Ethics and Values: Global citizenship is guided by certain ethics and values that emphasize respect for human dignity, equality, justice, and sustainability. It encourages individuals to act in ways that promote these values, both locally and globally. Global citizens are often driven by a sense of responsibility to address global challenges and contribute to positive change.

3. Engagement and Action: Global citizenship involves active engagement and taking action to address global issues. This can take various forms, such as volunteering, advocating for social and environmental causes, supporting international organizations, participating in global campaigns, and promoting cross-cultural understanding. Global citizens strive to make a positive impact at both local and global levels.

Meaning, Nature & scope of Political Science (2012)

Meaning

Political science is a social science discipline that focuses on the study of politics, government systems, and political behavior. It seeks to understand the theory and practice of politics, analyzing the distribution of power, decision-making processes, and the functioning of political institutions at various levels, from local to global.

Nature of Political Science:

- 1. Interdisciplinary Field:** Political science draws from various disciplines such as history, sociology, economics, philosophy, and law. It incorporates insights from these fields to analyze political phenomena and understand the complexities of political systems.
- 2. Empirical and Normative:** Political science encompasses both empirical analysis and normative inquiry. It seeks to describe and explain political phenomena through empirical research methods, as well as evaluate political systems and policies based on normative principles of justice, equality, and democracy.
- 3. Dynamic and Evolving:** Political science is a dynamic field that evolves in response to changing political contexts and challenges. It adapts to new political developments, technological advancements, and emerging issues, ensuring its relevance in understanding and shaping contemporary political landscapes.
- 4. Comparative Approach:** Political science often adopts a comparative approach, comparing political systems, institutions, policies, and political behavior across different countries and regions. This comparative analysis helps identify patterns, similarities, and differences, providing insights into the diversity of political systems and their impacts.
- 5. Interconnectedness:** Political science recognizes the interconnectedness of political phenomena. It acknowledges that political decisions and events at one level, such as local or national, can have consequences at other levels, including regional or global. It studies the interactions between different actors, institutions, and policies within and across borders.



What is Social Contract Theory?

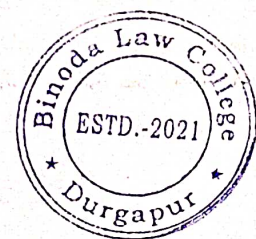
The concept of social contract theory is that in the beginning man lived in the state of nature. They had no government and there was no law to regulate them. There were hardships and oppression on the sections of the society. To overcome from these hardships they entered into two agreements which are:

1. *Pactum Unionis*; and
2. *Pactum Subjectionis*.

By the first pact of unionis, people sought protection of their lives and property. As a result of it a society was formed where people *undertook to respect each other and live in peace and harmony*. By the second pact of subjectionis, people united together and pledged to *obey an authority and surrendered the whole or part of their freedom and rights to an authority*. The authority guaranteed everyone protection of life, property and to a certain extent liberty. Thus, they must agree to establish society by collectively and reciprocally renouncing the rights they had against one another in the State of Nature and they must imbue some one person or assembly of persons with the authority and power to enforce the initial contract. In other words, to ensure their escape from the State of Nature, they must both agree to live together under common laws, and create an *enforcement mechanism* for the social contract and the laws that constitute it. Thus, *the authority or the government or the sovereign or the state came into being because of the two agreements*.

Analysis of the theory of Social Contract by Thomas Hobbes

Thomas Hobbes theory of Social Contract appeared for the first time in Leviathan published in the year 1651 during the Civil War in Britain. Thomas Hobbes legal theory is based on **Social contract**. According to him, prior to Social Contract, man lived in the **State of Nature**. Man's life in the State of NATURE was one of *fear and selfishness*. Man lived in chaotic condition of constant fear. Life in the State of Nature was **solitary**,



Describe the evolutionary theory of the origin of state and explain its significance.

Answer ✓ Verified

220.8k+ views

Hint:

This Evolutionary theory is also known as sociological or the correct theory of the origin of the state. It indicates the evolution and development that has taken place with time.

Complete step by step solution:

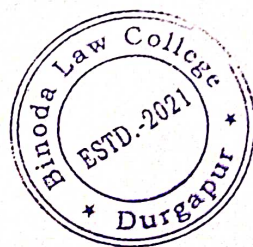
Evolutionary Theory -

This hypothesis expresses that the state advanced after some time, beginning with the crude family. One individual in the family was resolved to be the head of the family. On a crude level, a fundamental government was framed.

Over many years, the family turned into a group and a faction turned into a clan. The state was recognized when the clan got comfortable an assigned territory and asserted it as their own.

There were various variables which helped the advancement of the state. They were family relationships, religion, war, movement, financial exercises and political cognizance. The significant components which added to the development of the state are -

1. Family relationship: The state depends on the rule of order and dutifulness. In the most punctual stages we find such a relationship in the family dependent on blood and birth. In this



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Relationship between Political Science with other Social Sciences



Political Science and History

Political science and history are closely related disciplines that often intersect and inform each other. While they have distinct focuses and methodologies, their relationship is symbiotic, as each discipline contributes to a deeper understanding of political phenomena. Here are some key aspects of the relationship between political science and history:

Similarities between Political Science and History:

- 1. Overlap of Subject Matter:** Both political science and history deal with the study of human societies, governments, and political systems. They examine the actions, decisions, and behaviors of individuals and groups in the political realm.
- 2. Use of Evidence and Data:** Both disciplines rely on evidence and data to support their arguments and conclusions. While historians often analyze primary and secondary sources, political scientists employ various research methods, including surveys, experiments, and statistical analysis, to gather and analyze data.
- 3. Contextual Understanding:** Both political science and history emphasize the importance of understanding the historical and social context in which political events occur. They recognize that historical factors and societal conditions shape political systems, institutions, and behaviors.
- 4. Comparative Analysis:** Both disciplines employ comparative analysis to understand political phenomena. Historians compare different historical periods, regions, and societies, while political scientists compare different political systems, policies, and behaviors across time and space.
- 5. Interdisciplinary Nature:** Both political science and history draw from other disciplines, such as sociology, economics, philosophy, and law, to gain a comprehensive understanding of political phenomena. They incorporate insights from these disciplines to analyze and interpret political events and processes.

MODULE: MODULE IV, THEORIES OF THE ORIGIN OF STATE

THE ORIGIN OF STATE

Political thinkers and philosophers have tried and attempted to trace out and explain the origin of the state in various methods, according to the nature and the social condition prevailed at the time of their thinking. However, there is no valid answer to “what is the origin of the state”? There were many contradictions in the thesis on what the origin of States. Nowhere in the history has it been recorded when the state came into existence. There were various beliefs regarding the origin of the state, some believe that the origin of the state lie in the hands of God whereas others believe that they are based on social contract and some trust on single force, the family or the process of evolution. The research anthropology ethnology and comparative philosophy had tried to focus on the origin of the state but it was not adequate.

Prof. **R.N.Gilchrist** aptly mentioned that “of the circumstances surrounding the dawn of the political consciousness, we know little or nothing from history, where history fails, we must restore to speculation”. Historical method and evolutionary course of action failed to prove when mankind originally came under the control of state. It is only the imagination of the political scientist and historical researchers that various elements which might have made contribution for the origin of the state. As such, there was no agreeable and acceptable conclusion among the political thinkers regarding the fundamental question of origin and establishment of state.

As a result, there were various theories concerning the primary or pre historical origin of the state propounded by the political scientists and historical researchers. These theories are:

1. The theory of Divine Origin
2. Patriarchal Theory
3. Matriarchal Theory
4. Force Theory
5. Social Contract Theory
6. The Marxist Theory of State

