CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE
To acquire comprehensive understanding on any subject, it is very important and useful to review the previous works of eminent scholars, done on the same subject. In this view, various reviews are surveyed. The previous works were scanty. A few available are reviewed in this chapter.

According to the International Encyclopedia of social sciences, the interest in groups has sprung from two main sources, which may be called psychological and sociological after the disciplinary affiliation of the chief investigators.1

Political Science which has always been to enrich itself from the developments of the sister-sciences also took a plunge into the new area of group studies. The period between 1950 and 1960 was considered to be the golden era of the interest group theory. The influence of group theory is traced to be at a peak level when Berfram Gross hailed the re-publication of Arthur Bentley's2 "The Process of Government" (1949) calling it the most important book on government, ever written in any country. The American Political Science Review carried a series of articles reappraising Bentley. David Truman3 was another great exponent of group theory by his work Governmental Process in 1951. The omnipresence of group conflict and interest all accommodation provided the running theme of Truman's work. A powerful restatement in favour of group theory was presented in Eare Latham's classic article in 1952, "The Group Basis of Politics". He showed how the group approach could be used to subsume a wide range of social science insights. Sociologists like Weber, Pareto, Mosca, Michels, Mannheim and Parsons, psychologists like Horney and economists like Commons, Veblen, Clark and Andrews inspired the group theorists. More over the group approach grew out of a social body of literature in Political Science itself by writers like Bentley, Herring and Munro. The wide areas touched by group approach included Legislation, political parties, public policy and administration. It also spanned stratification theory, theories of leadership and power.4
Robert Dahl’s classic work “Who Governs” was considered a great contribution to modern pluralism. In his book Dahl concluded that the essential aspect of every pluralist state was a system in which government machinery was divided and subdivided a fragmented polity with numerous groups of officials in competition and conflict with one another. Milbrath’s study of lobbying as a profession highlighted the number of reasons and methods of pressurising the legislators by interest groups.

The interest group theory also weathered a storm of criticism and hostility. The groups were (and still are) looked at with great suspicion. The groups are feared to concentrate on pursuing their own immediate goals paying little attention to what the effect would be on the state or nation as a whole. But despite these criticisms political scientists have viewed groups in a much more positive light. Truman felt that the diversity assures various ways for interest groups to participate in the formation of policy and this variety is a flexible stabilizing element. Most of the group oriented scholars held the notion that the pluralist state in which competition among various interests in and out of government will produce policies which are benefitted to the public to a great extent. Theodore Lowi labeled the proliferation of groups and their growing access to government, interest - group liberalism” and saw this phenomenon as pathological for a democratic government.

Mancur Olson an economist effectively challenged many pluralist tenets in the “Logic of Collective Action in 1965”. He used ‘rational economic man’ model and felt that even individuals who have common interests are not inclined to join organization that attempt to address their concerns. Rational individuals choose not to bear the participation costs (time membership) but gain the benefits that are collectively secured. Olson felt that groups that pursue ‘collective’ benefits have great difficulty in forming and surviving. The key to group
formation and group survival is the provision of 'selective' benefits taking the clue from Olson, the idea of rational man has been extended leading to the incentive theory. This theory considers individuals rational decision-makers who join groups only if the costs (time they spend, economic costs etc) are lesser than the individual benefits that they secure.10

The benefits that occur may be of three types.

a) Olson's concern is with material benefits – tangible rewards of participation, such as income or services that have monetary value.

b) Solidarity incentives are socially derived, intangible ones such as fun, friendship, status or prestige.

c) Finally purposive rewards are derived from advancing a particular cause or ideology.11

The examination of group members' motivations, especially of non-material incentives, allows for some reconciliation between the traditional group theorists' expectations and of the 'rational actor' theorists. According to Terry Moe12, non-material incentives have the potential for producing a more dynamic group context in which politics, political preferences and group goals are more centrally determining factors than in material associations linking political considerations more directly to associational size, structure and internal processes.

Robert Salisbury's13 work builds upon that of Olson. He explains that 'exchange' is the basis for the formation and survival of the groups. Expressive benefits like ideologies may be easy attraction for people to join groups but difficult to maintain. In order to achieve stability in such groups, leaders often begin to offer solidarity and material benefits i.e., selective incentives. Salisbury's exchange thesis included both explanations for groups' organisation and for members' continued support.
Though research to some extent has been done on pressure groups in general, that relating to the Teachers' Unions is scanty. And the works related to the Teachers' Unions are quite few. However, a few books on the role of Teachers' Unions have been published and many articles have also appeared in various journals.

Rayabaram Sathyapathy\textsuperscript{14} (1999) carried out a study on "Interest Group Politics", particularly dealing with the non-teaching staff organizations at university level, for the award of Doctoral Degree from Kakatiya University. He dealt with Non-Teaching Employees Associations in the universities of Andhra Pradesh. The researcher tried to bring out the nature and character of the university non-teaching employees associations as interest groups, their levels of consciousness, their political learnings, their problems and the nature of their demands. The study aimed at discerning to what extent the university non-teaching employees associations assume the role of pressure groups.

M. Brahmandam\textsuperscript{15} (1995) carried out a study on "Pressure Groups and Public Policy in Andhra Pradesh" in which he made special reference to 'Panchayat Raj Teachers' Union' for his Doctoral Degree from Osmania University, Hyderabad. He made his study on (1) the genesis and evolution of PRTU, (2) infrastructure and style of functioning of the union, and examined the gap between the objectives of the union and their actual realization. He further analysed the instruments of action adopted by the union for achieving its objectives. On the whole Brahmandam studied the structure and policy implementation of a particular union only i.e., Progressive Recognised Teachers' Union (PRTU).

The Rudolph & Rudolph\textsuperscript{16} (1987) couple in their book entitled "Modernity of Tradition Political Development in India" state that the pressure groups have been formed not on economic or individual bases but on the bases of primordial
loyalties in the countries of Africa and Asia continents. In India they have been
formed on the bases of caste, religion and race and have been working for the
interests of those respective sects as has viewed by many political thinkers /
scientists. Robert Hard Grave has also expressed the same opinion in his book
' Dravidian Movement'.

B. Gopal (1983)\textsuperscript{17} carried out research on “Pressure Groups and Public
Policy”, with a case study of Telangana non-gazetted officers union in Andhra
Pradesh. He made his study on trade unions, professional groups, business
associations, farmers’ associations, caste associations and student associations
with a macro analysis. He found that (1) the pressure groups have been effective
in articulation of their demands and consequently their impact in influencing
decisions of the government (2) that the pressure groups in a transitional society
strengthen democracy in the body politic, (3) that the pressure groups foster
national integrity, (4) that the pressure groups help the process of modernization
(5) that the pressure groups act as catalyst to the process of socialization.

Another crucial work in this field is Babulal Fadia’s\textsuperscript{18} (1980) “Pressure
Groups in Indian Politics”. It is a penetrating analysis of pressure group behaviour
in the specific contest of Indian political system. The central theme in this book
embodies the idea that the development of legitimate and stable democratic
institutions in India depends upon its ability to develop a responsive model of
pressure groups. This book examines the salient features of the Indian model in
the light of comparative data available about its counterparts in developed
countries in general, particularly United Kingdom (U.K) and United States of
America (U.S.A).

Balaiath Kovuru\textsuperscript{19} (1980) had carried out research study for his Doctoral
Degree on Pressure Groups in Andhra Pradesh with special reference to Indian
National Trade Union Congress (INTUC) The study was made within the larger frame work of all Indian Pressure Groups.

Swamy's\textsuperscript{20} (1980) book on "The Role of Teachers' Unions in India" may be particularly mentioned. This is the pioneering study on various Teachers' Unions functioning in the country, the issues highlighted by them and the end result of the efforts of these unions. The problems that the teachers have been facing in their profession and the efforts being made by them to find solutions through various Teachers' Unions, were highlighted in this book.

Stanley A. Kochanek's\textsuperscript{21} (1975) classical work, "Business and Politics in India" deals with how the business organizes itself for collective action, how it attempts to influence public policy and how effective are its activities.

T.M. Stinnet\textsuperscript{22} (1965), in his book entitled, "The Profession of Teaching", deals with an historical account of the field of education in the country, the problems encountered and the changes to be made in the system of education in conformity with the changing socio-economic and political conditions in the country. This book deals in detail with the various committees on education and the suggestions given by them to make the system dynamic.

David Truman\textsuperscript{23} (1964) in his book, "Governmental Process" had convinced that group theory could provide the basis for a holistic general theory of politics.

Ministry of Education (1960)\textsuperscript{24}, Government of India, Published the book dealing with the different problems relating to the field of education in the country, is the another one entitled, "The Teacher Today and Tomorrow".
Myron Weiner's (1960) monumental work, "The Politics of Scarcity - Public Pressure and Political Response in India" is the first brilliant analysis on interest group structure of India.

A.M.Car-Saunders (1958) book entitled "Professions: Their Organisation and Place in Society" deals with the teaching community and the effectiveness of their working or otherwise of those unions.

Arthur F. Bentley's (1949) classical work, "The Process of Government" explains that every society includes within it a large number of groups which remain engaged in a perpetual struggle for power and domination over each other. Politics could thus, be understood only in terms of interactions between various groups. A group theory of politics satisfactorily explains the functioning of state and society.

All the above mentioned scholars and writers, though have carried out their studies on pressure groups or interest groups, none has touched the Teachers' Unions and the impact of caste and the participation of women in the activities of Teachers' Unions. The only scholar who has carried out the study on PRTU one of the leading Teachers' Unions has dealt with the objectives only of that particular union.
REFERENCES:


