

of the researcher on his research:

(6) It is characterised by an inter-disciplinary orientation and consciously seeks affiliation with concepts, theories and approaches of psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics etc.

(7) It seeks an effective system of backfeeding the findings of empirical research into methodological improvement.

(8) It lays stress on comparative inquiries and where practical, cross-cultural research.

Intellectual Foundations of Behavioural movement.

According to David Easton, the nature of assumptions and objectives, i.e. the intellectual foundation-stone on which behavioural movement has been constructed are as follows-

1. Regularities → There are discoverable uniformities in political behaviour. These can be expressed in generalizations or theories with explanatory and predictive value.

(2) Verification → The validity of such generalizations must be testable, in principle, by reference to relevant behaviour.

(3) Techniques →

(4) Quantification →

(5) Values →

(6) Systematisation → Research ought to be systematic,

(7) pure science → The application of

Knowledge is as much a part of the scientific enterprise as theoretical understanding.

- (b) Integration: Because the social sciences deal with the whole human situation, political research can ignore the findings of other disciplines only at the peril of weakening the validity and undermining the generality of its own results.

Characteristics of behaviourism are given below —

- (1.) Behaviourism treats the individual not the political institution as such as the basic unit of its analysis.
- (2.) It lays stress on the unity of political science with the social sciences and renames social sciences as behavioural science.
- (3.) It pleads for the use of more precise techniques for observing, classifying and measuring data and advocates the use of statistical and quantitative techniques.
- (4.) Behaviourism aims at the formulation of systematic empirical theory.

Limitations of Behaviourism

The main points of criticism of behaviourism are given below —

1. Behaviourism makes political science dependent upon other social science, particularly psychology, sociology and anthropology.