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ΑΝΟΙΚΤΑ
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Θέματα Εφαρμοσμένης Πολιτικής Ανάλυσης

Ενότητα 4 : Τυπολογία των πολιτικών κομμάτων.

Θεόδωρος Χατζηπαντελής
Τμήμα Πολιτικών Επιστημών

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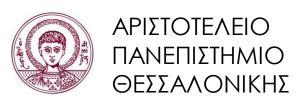
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Τυπολογία των πολιτικών κομμάτων

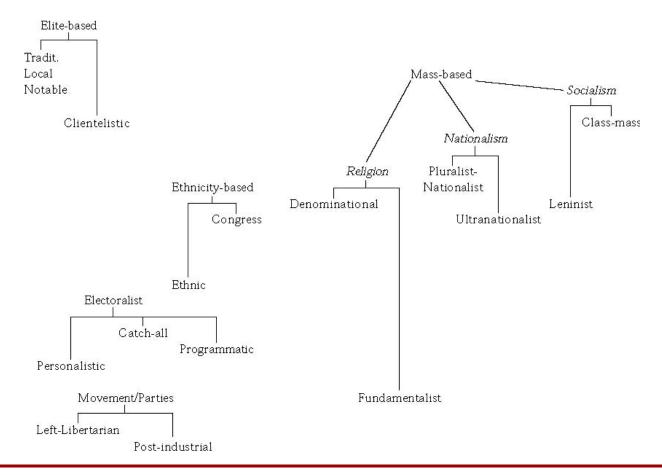## SPECIES OF POLITICAL PARTIES
A New Typology
Richard Gunther and Larry Diamond
Party Politics, 2003.

Τυπολογία κομμάτων

Εικόνα 1: Τυπολογία κομμάτων, R. Gunther & L. Diamond, Party Politics , 2003.

Τρία κριτήρια

- Οργανωτικά.

- Προγραμματικά.

- Ηγεμονία.

Elite based

- Elite-based' parties are those whose principal organizational structures are minimal and based upon established elites and related interpersonal networks within a specific geographic area. Deference to the authority of these elites is a feature shared by the two species of parties that fall within this 'genus'. Whatever national-level party structure exists is based upon an alliance among locally based elites. In programmatic terms, these parties are not ideological. At the lowest level within the party (i.e. the linkage between voters and the local candidate) the principal electoral commitment involves the distribution of particularistic benefits to residents of a geographically defined constituency or to 'clients' at the bottom of a patron–client hierarchy. Such parties do not have ambitions of hegemony, and are tolerant and collaborative towards one another within a parliamentary (but not necessarily democratic) regime.

Mass based

The second genus of party has deep roots in the literature, as well as in the nineteenth and early twentieth century history of Europe. The quintessential

'externally created party', the mass-based party, emerged as a manifestation of the political mobilization of the working class in many European polities. Organizationally, it is characterized by a large base of dues-paying members who remain active in party affairs even during periods between elections. In an effort to disseminate the party's ideology and establish an active membership base, the party seeks to penetrate into a number of spheres of social life. Affiliated trade union, religious and other social organizations serve not only as political allies (helping to mobilize supporters at election time), but for the projection of the programmatic objectives of the party from the electoral-parliamentary arena into a variety of spheres of social life. Extensive arrays of supportive organizations are established, including party newspapers and recreational clubs, and networks of local party branches are established nationwide. These organizational networks not only serve as a framework for mobilization at election time, but also provide side benefits for party members, such as opportunities for fraternization and recreation.

Ethnicity-based

- Parties based on ethnicity typically lack the extensive and elaborate organization of mass-based parties. What most distinguishes them, however, are their political and electoral logics. Unlike most mass-based parties, they do not advance a programme (whether incremental or transformative) for all of society. Their goals and strategies are narrower: to promote the interests of a particular ethnic group, or coalition of groups. And unlike nationalist parties, their programmatic objectives do not typically include secession or a high level of decision-making and administrative autonomy from the existing state. Instead, they are content to use existing state structures to channel benefits towards their particularistically defined electoral clientele.

Electoralist

- There are three party types in the broader genus of 'electoralist parties', the fundamental characteristics of which are similar to those upon which Panebianco (1988) developed his concept of the 'electoral-professional party'. Parties belonging to this genus are organizationally thin, maintaining a relatively skeletal existence (the offices and staffs supporting their parliamentary groups notwithstanding). At election time, however, these parties spring into action to perform what is unequivocally their primary function, the conduct of the campaign. They utilize 'modern' campaign techniques (stressing television and the mass-communications media over the mobilization of party members and affiliated organizations), and they rely heavily on professionals who can skilfully carry out such campaigns.

Electoralist, catch-all

- The first of these is the catch-all party. This pluralistic and tolerant ideal type is primarily distinguished by the party's shallow organization, superficial and vague ideology, and overwhelmingly electoral orientation, as well as by the prominent leadership and electoral roles of the party's top-ranked national-level candidates. The overriding (if not sole) purpose of catch-all parties is to maximize votes, win elections and govern. To do so, they seek to aggregate as wide a variety of social interests as possible. In societies where the distribution of public opinion (on a left–right continuum) is unimodal and centrist, catch-all parties will seek to maximize votes by positioning themselves toward the centre of the spectrum, appearing moderate in their policy preferences and behaviour. In an effort to expand their electoral appeal to a wide variety of groups, their policy orientations are eclectic and shift with the public mood. Lacking an explicit ideology, catch-all parties tend to emphasize the attractive personal attributes of their candidates, and nominations are largely determined by the electoral resources of the candidates rather than by such organizational criteria as years of experience in, or service to, the party, or position within key factions within the party.

1. Electoralist, programmatic party

- Like the catch-all party, the programmatic party (also see Wolinetz, 1991, 2002) is a modern-day, pluralist/tolerant, thinly organized political party whose main function is the conduct of election campaigns, and those campaigns often seek to capitalize on the personal attractiveness of its candidates. However, the programmatic party is closer to the classic model of a mass-based, ideological party in three respects. First, it has much more of a distinct, consistent and coherent programmatic or ideological agenda than does the ideal-type catch-all party, and it clearly incorporates those ideological or programmatic appeals in its electoral campaigns and its legislative and government agenda.

2. Electoralist, programmatic party

- If it operates within a majoritarian electoral system, as in Britain, the United States or Mexico (e.g. the Conservatives under Margaret Thatcher, the Republicans since 1980 and the Partido de Acción Nacional), it must still broadly aggregate interests, but its issue appeals are less diffuse, vague and eclectic than those of the catch-all party. Thus, second, it seeks to win control of government (or a place in it) precisely through this sharper definition of a party platform or vision. Third, while its organization and social base may, in a majoritarian system, resemble that of the catch-all party, in a highly proportional system, such as Israel's, the programmatic party has a narrower, more clearly defined social base, and possibly some firmer linkages to like-minded organizations in civil society.

Electoralist, personalistic

- The most purely electoralist party is what we call the *personalistic* party (called the 'non-partisan party' by Ignazi [1996: 552]), as its *only* rationale is to provide a vehicle for the leader to win an election and exercise power. It is not derived from the traditional structure of local notable elites, but, rather, is an organization constructed or converted by an incumbent or aspiring national leader exclusively to advance his or her national political ambitions. Its electoral appeal is not based on any programme or ideology, but rather on the personal charisma of the leader/candidate, who is portrayed as indispensable to the resolution of the country's problems or crisis. While it may make use of clientelistic networks and/or broadly distribute particularistic benefits to party supporters, its organization is weak, shallow and opportunistic.

Movement

- The most prominent examples of movement parties in Western Europe today are of two types: left-libertarian parties and post-industrial extreme right parties. However, this genus of party types should be regarded as 'open-ended', since its fluid organizational characteristics may be manifested in a wide variety of ways in other parts of the world or over the course of history. It is particularly appropriate for newly emerging parties prior to their institutionalization.

Σημείωμα Χρήσης Έργων Τρίτων

- Το Έργο αυτό κάνει χρήση των ακόλουθων έργων:

- Εικόνα 1: Τυπολογία των Κομμάτων από Richard Gunther and Larry Diamond.

- Η παρουσίαση της ενότητας βασίστηκε σε αποσπάσματα από: SPECIES OF POLITICAL PARTIESA New Typology, Richard Gunther and Larry Diamond, Party Politics, 2003.

Σημείωμα Αναφοράς

Σημείωμα Αδειοδότησης

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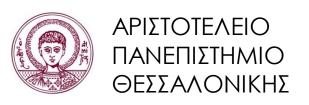

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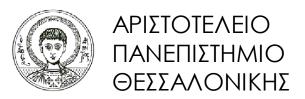[1] http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/

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Θεσσαλονίκης

Τέλος ενότητας

Επεξεργασία: Σωτήρογλου Μαρίνα
Θεσσαλονίκη, Χειμερινό Εξάμηνο 2014-2015

Σημειώματα

Διατήρηση Σημειωμάτων

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- το Σημείωμα Αναφοράς

- το Σημείωμα Αδειοδότησης

- τη δήλωση Διατήρησης Σημειωμάτων

- το Σημείωμα Χρήσης Έργων Τρίτων (εφόσον υπάρχει)

μαζί με τους συνοδευόμενους υπερσυνδέσμους.