PARTHA PAL

(STATE AIDED COLLEGE TEACHER)

DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

SALTORA NETAJI CENTENARY COLLEGE

E-MAIL: PARTHAPAL9832@GMAIL.COM

MOB. NO. 7001914788

Introduction

- It is a methodological approach in the study of political science, explores how institutional structures, rules, norms, and cultures constrain the choices and actions of individuals when they are part of a political institution.
- > This Approach became dominant around 1980s in US.
- New institutionalism tries to combine the interests of traditionalist scholars, who focused on studying formal institutional rules and structures.
- New-Institutionalism is a Post- Behavioural Approach

Thiker

- > American political scientist James G. March
- Norwegian political scientist Johan P. Olsen

Mejor books

"The New Institutionalism: Organizational Factors in Political Life" (1984)

Rediscovering Institutions: The Organizational Basis of Politics (1989).

Democratic Governance (1995).

three branches of neo-institutionalism:

> Rational choice institutionalism

Sociological institutionalism

Historical institutionalism

conclution

- All strands of new institutionalism share a common critique of atomistic accounts of social Processes.
- In political science, the critical difference between behaviorism and new institutionalism is that the focus on atomistic actors in the former is replaced (or at least modified) by a focus on institutionally 'situated' actors in the latter.
- Institutions, 'are the social glue missing from the behaviourist's more atomistic account'.