**Answer any of the broad question**

**1. Why is power needed in politics? Analyze the five power theories.**

**Answer:**

Power is the ability to influence the behavior of others to get what anyone wants in politics. In other words, one person can get another to do something. That means if anyone has the power, people may accept and obey his or her dictates, laws and policies. There are no just good explanations of political power. However, if we are elaborating on the need for power in politics, that is critical. When we define political power, we involve social causation and some social causations involve intentionality, suggestion, coercion, and varying costs of exercising power. The concept to individual behavior, scholars have applied concept to various models of the policy-making process. That is why power is needed in politics.

There are five power theories that scholars forward:

1. **Biological:** Humans live naturally in groups because they need each other for their survival. It is also natural that they show themselves into ranks of leaders and followers. They also follow several groups and obey their authority. However, sometimes they face some under certain circumstances. In that situation, they cannot follow their groups and obey their authority.
2. **Psychological:** Political psychology is an application of what is known about human psychology to the study of politics. The relationship between psychological theory and politics has long been precarious in the study of political socialization. The psychological theory contains many contexts like a leadership role, behavior in ethnic violence, group dynamics and conflict, domestic and foreign policymaking, racist behavior and nationalism, etc.
3. **Cultural:**In the cultural section, political culture was formed by religion, child-rearing, and economic development. Iis based on the explanatory power of its arguments regarding the intermediate role culture plays in the relation between the citizens and the dynamics of the polity structure, organization and operation. The cultural approach to political life holds some optimism that human behavior is learned, bad behavior can be unlearned and society improved.
4. **Rational:**Rational theory rediscovered two major explanatory factors; one is that politicians are endlessly opportunistic and the other is that all decisions take place in some institutional setting. For that, theorists argued that political institutions structure the opportunities available to politicians and thus help to explain their actions. It mainly contains three concepts: rational actors, self-interest and the invisible hand.
5. **Irrational theories:**People are irrational, especially in politics, and they are emotional, dominated by myths and stereotypes. There are three main features of irrational theories; people are prevalent. It is not just a few people disagreeing about a few issues; instead, any two randomly-chosen people are likely to disagree about many political issues. They are strong; that is, the disagreeing parties are typically wildly convinced of their positions, not at all tentative, they are persistent that t is complicated to resolve them.