

pendent or fragmentation factors will be apparent because of a lack of comparative knowledge of convergent or divergent political processes in many countries, thus largely preventing the formulation of multilateral or global policies. Finally, the limited power of research procedures of the traditional approach's methodologies means that findings verification at the same level of analysis or at other levels is virtually impossible. Thus the chances that a phenomenon under examination may remain relatively unexplained by the use of traditional comparative politics' methodologies are higher than under an inquiry encompassing different kinds of methodologies.

12. To recapitulate, the traditional approach limits itself to study the "what" of intrapolitics. We contend that the inquiry should go a little further in policy planning, simply because the "how" and the "why" are important to understand and formulate sound policy options. Although no theory-building will necessarily emerge from the policy planners' use of elaborate comparative politics methodology which systematically address the "how" and the "why", their work may be of many uses to the interested and theory-building comparativists. At least three important contributions to theory which policy planners can make can be envisaged: (1) help developing the formulation of the initial theory by providing academics with inside information; (2) interpret theory in light of their practical experience; and (3) test propositions derived from