



A brief note on Political Science

Alex Clancy*

Department of Human Resources, University of Leeds, United Kingdom

*Corresponding author. E-mail: alexclancy@gmail.com

Received 03 December, 2021; Accepted 17 December, 2021; Published 24 December, 2021

Political science focuses on the theory and practice of government and politics at the local, regional, national, and international levels. We are committed to developing an understanding of institutions, processes, and relationships that integrate public health and interrogation techniques that promote nationalism. Political science is a political science subject. It is a social science that deals with systems of governance and power, and the analysis of political activities, political thought, political behaviour, and related constitutions and laws. Political science differs in methodology and uses many methods ranging from psychology, social research, and psychology. Communication methods include positivism, interpreting, rational choice theory, structuralism, post-structuralism, realism, institution, and plurality. Political science, as one of the social sciences, uses methods and techniques related to the types of questions asked: primary sources, such as historical documents and official records, secondary sources, such as scholarly journal articles, survey research, statistical analysis, experimental research, and model construction.

Modern political science can often be divided into three categories of comparative politics, international relations, and political theory. Other notable sub-sectors are public policy and administration, local politics and government (often studied in comparative politics), the political economy, and the political system. In addition, political science is related to, and applied to, the fields of economics, law, sociology, history, philosophy, human geography, journalism, political anthropology, psychology, and social policy. Political science is the study of politics and the power of domestic, international, and comparative ideas. It includes understanding political ideas, ideologies, institutions, poli-

cies, procedures, and ethics, as well as groups, categories, government, diplomacy, law, strategy, and war. The field of political science is essential to citizenship and political action, as well as to future careers in government, law, business, the media, or the public service. Political Science is a study of human behaviour that is primarily related to the functioning of the state, state, and in terms of policy and other outcomes that are considered important for actors. Its ancient origins are in Greek philosophy and are widely borrowed from other fields — especially Psychology, Sociology and Economics — to explain the course and consequences of political events, the work of political parties, and the attitudes and choices of people involved in political activities. It emerged as an independent educational discipline derived from the legal and moral philosophy and history of the late nineteenth century with some force in North America. Political science is divided in ways; political scientists approach the study of politics from a variety of ontological contexts and various different tools. Because political science is the study of human behaviour, in all political spheres, exposure to controlled environments often poses a challenge to reproduction or replication, although experimental methods are increasingly common (see experimental political science). Citing this difficulty, former United States President of the United States Lawrence Lowell once said “We are doomed to failure. Politics is observation, not experimental science.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The author has no area of interest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None.