



# Political Science Theory & Politics

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## INTRODUCTION

### Political Theory

The foundations of the political community and institutions are concerned primarily with political theory. It reflects on the essence of humans and the spiritual goals of political association. Political theorists rely on enduring political writings from ancient Greece to the present and on numerous writings by moral philosophers to explain these principles. Empirical research into the way political institutions work in practice also focuses on political theory. In the light of ongoing human actions, political theorists here subject beliefs about political life contained in significant political writings to re-examination. In either case, political theory essentially aims to expand political thought and stimulate responsible and innovative politics for people.

### Comparative Politics

A wide field with a range of methods and strategies is comparative politics. To judge which styles better provide specific values: justice, equality, liberty, or economic protection and well-being for their people, some scholars and researchers compare contemporary political systems. Others say that the primary objective of comparative politics is to provide an understanding of how and why various societies are forming different kinds of political institutions. Comparative politics is now used by some as a way to discover general laws and hypotheses that describe human political activity and its variability.

There are two basic kinds of comparative policy courses. In a variety of different nations, one gives comparisons of a specific set of problems or institutions. The second category provides an in-depth study of the fundamental political structures and processes in the world area of a

single country or group of countries.

With the Introduction to Comparative Politics which incorporates the two main approaches by including comparative discussions of specific problems, concerns, processes and institutions in a wide range of political settings, as well as in-depth readings and lectures on some of the major countries in today's worst countries, most students would want to begin their analysis of comparative politics.

### Within Foreign Affairs

The area of international relations is concerned with gaining an understanding of why states and international non-state actors engage as they do, such as the United Nations and multinational corporations. In terms of both what kinds of actions are studied and how they are studied, international relations is a complex field. A significant focus of the field continues to be international conflict, especially war. As a consequence, world trade, communications, growth, foreign investment, and international finance are studied by scholars. Another critical field of research is how states make foreign policy choices. Typical examples of foreign policy decisions include national security policy, nuclear deterrence, weapons control and military budget decisions.

### The Government and Politics of America

American government and policy students are searching for an interpretation of politics as practiced in the United States. Besides courses on the American presidency, the U.S. The Department provides specialized courses in Congress and the courts on such subjects as the political role of mass media, race and ethnicity politics, constitutional law, policy development, state politics, and American politics.

Some of the broad questions that concern students in this field are: How and why did they grow American political systems, concepts, and practices as they have? How

does one go about judging them? Are, or are they identical to other cultures.

**Political methodology**

In the field of political methodology, courses cover philosophical problems related to the possibility of political science, the similarities and disparities between political science and other social sciences, alternate ways of interpretation, and the truth of the statements of knowledge. They also analyze and investigate the formulation of experimental and non-experimental research models to make causal inferences regarding

political processes and actions. For the analysis of political data produced by such research designs, the use of statistics, mathematics and computers. Students are often given an opportunity through seminars to perform individual and community research projects. In such diverse subjects as mass media, feminist philosophy, language politics, political economy, the theory of rational choice, and public policy, the political methodology faculty has current research and teaching interests.