

Politology as a science.

Plan

- 1. Occurrence of political science.
- 2. Subject, methods, functions of political science.

The term "political science" is made from two words of ancient Greek language: "Polis" and "logos" also means a science about the state. From Latin "polite" - public and state affairs, "logos" - concept, the doctrine.

Political science is a social science discipline that deals with the theory and practice of politics and the description and analysis of political systems and political behavior.

Politics- it is sphere of people's ability to live, covering authority and imperious relations.

The political science as a science exists more than **two thousand** years.

As the modern science it was issued in the **West** after the ending of the **Second World War**. The leading part in a modern western political science is occupied the American political science. Its development begins with the end of 50 years.

The political science of Germany is presented to **M.Weber** (1864-1920) who has given classical definition of authority, types of legitimacy.

In France the political science traditionally researches political systems and political processes.

Objects of research of a political science are such problems, as:

- - ways of development and carrying out to life of state politics;
- -problems of regulation socially- political relation;
- -all complex of problems of democracy;
- -problems of political authority
- -political socialization (becoming of the person by the subject of the political relations);
- -behavior of various social groups and persons in political events;
- -history of a political idea and its basic currents;
- -the international relations.

The important **subject** of a policy is the person who becomes those not by the right of a birth, and gets this role during comprehension of rules of the politics tricks working in a society.

Other **subject** of a policy is the social group, social stratum and social generality.

The political science in the researches uses various **methods**

- traditional method
- Historical- the special attention was given the description of political events, estimations of the last policy;
- Legal- studying the constitutional principles and legal codes prevailed;
- Institutional- is characterized by domination of the normative-legal approach in which the accent is put on the analysis of activity of political institutes.
- empirical method - accenting the attention on the concrete analysis of the concrete empirical data: behavior of individuals and social groups.

- **System methods.** They are applied at the analysis of political systems as a whole, by comparison and studying of components of political systems.
- **Behavioral methods.** It is used at studying forms of political behavior of various social groups and separate people.
- **Quantitative methods.** To this methods concern statistical researches, questionnaires, laboratory experiments.
- **Comparative methods.** It is comparison not less than two political objects; therefore they are connected with the certain principles of selection of subjects for comparison.
- **Methods of decision-making.** They are used during decision-making and definition of the central problem, revealing causaling- investigatory connections, a choice of a way of political action, a choice of means of transformation oa political decisions in the state.

FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

- Theoretical -cognitive
- methodological
- educational
- world outlook
- regulatory
- analytical
- prognostic

development of a society and the person, expansion of sphere of attitudes between peoples, the person and the nature

Expression of imperously significant interests of all groups and layers of a society

Integration of various layers, of the population, maintenance of integrity of public system of stability and the order

Functions of a politics

Sociolization and institutionalization of the persons, as independent social persons

Management of public processes, rationalization of arising contradictions, maintenance of civilized dialogue of citizens and the states