

International Educational Corporation Handouts

- **Topic №1 Politics as science**
- **Political Science** **2017-2018 years**
- **2 credits**
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The brief content:

- **1. Etymological definition;**
- **2. Meaning of Political Science;**
- **3. Subject of the Political Science.**

Etymological definition:

- **Greek. The word politics has its origins in Ancient Greece. All of the cities in Ancient Greece, such as Athens, Sparta, and Corinth, were referred to as city-states and the Greek word for a city-state was polis.**

The Ancien Greek cities



- **Acropolis of Athens**



Meaning of Political Science:

- **1. The term political science is the systematic study of the state and the government;**
- **2. Political Science is a social science regarding the practice and theory of politics, the analysis of political systems, and the study of political behavior.**

“Definition of Politics:

Latin.

- “Politicus” was an adjective that was used to describe anything “of the state”.

Italian

- “Definition of Politics: Poli in Latin meaning many and tics meaning blood-sucking parasites”.

WHAT IS POLITICAL SCIENCE?

Harry Truman said:

- **“Politics is a fascinating game, because politics is government. It is the art of government”.**

Aneurin Bevan:

- **“I have never regarded politics as the arena of morals. It is the arena of interest”.**

SCOPE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE:

- **1. Political Theory;**
- **2. Public Law;**
- **3. Public Administration.**

Interrelationships with other branched of learning:

- **1. History;**
- **2. Economics;**
- **3. Geography;**
- **4. Sociology and Anthropology;**
- **5. Psychology;**
- **6. Philosophy;**
- **7. Statistics and Logic**
- **8. Jurisprudence.**

Function and importance of political science

- “The function of political science is to discover the principles that should be adhered to in **public affairs** that eventually would serve as a model that can be applied to matters of urgent concern to **public officials** and to **private citizens**”.

Elements of state:

- 1. **People** – the mass of the population living within the state.
- 2. **Territory** – demarcated area that rightly belongs to the population.
 - -answer the question, “where?”;
 - -terrestrial, fluvial, maritime and aerial;
 - -should be permanent and large enough to be self-sufficing.
- 3. **Government** – Refers to the agency to which the will of the state is formulated, expressed and carried out.
- 4. **Sovereignty** – may be defined as the **supreme power** of the state to command and enforce obedience to its will from the people within its jurisdiction and corollary to have freedom from foreign control.

Sovereignty:

- a) **Internal** – power of the state to rule within its territory (Chechnya);
- b) **External** – the freedom of the state to carry out its activities without subjection to or **control by other** states (Russia).

State distinguished from nation:

- -“The state is a political concept while a nation is an **ethnic concept**”;
- -“A state is not subject to external control while a nation may or may not be independent of **external control**”;
- -“A single state may consist of one or more nations or people and conversely, a **single nation** may be made up of **several states** (South Korea and North Korea)”;
- -“A state cannot **exist** without **a government**, but it is possible to have a **government without a state**”;
- -“A **government may change**, its form may change, but the **state**, as long as its **essential** elements are present, remains the same”.

The control questions:

- **1. Definition of political science?**
- **2. Function of political science?**
- **3. What are differences of Nation and State?**

- **SIW:**
- **1. Differences function of Political Science;**
- **2. The basic directions of Political Science (essay 2-3 pages).**

- **SIWT:**
- **1. Meaning of state teen policy?**
- **2. Differences between the government and international policy?**
- **(abstract 3-5 pages)**