

Political Science

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Answer 1

Modern Approach

The modern approach is fact based and lays emphasis on the factual study of political phenomenon to arrive at scientific and definite conclusions. The modern approaches include sociological approach, economic approach, psychological approach, quantitative approach, simulation approach, system approach, behavioural approach, Marxian approach etc. Broadly speaking, modern or contemporary approaches to the study of politics signify a departure from traditional approaches in two respects: (a) they attempt to establish a separate identity of political science by focusing on the real character of politics; and (b) they try to understand politics in totality, transcending its formal aspects and looking for those aspects of social life which influence and are influenced by it.

School Of Thought With Different Political Approaches

Political science is generally used in the singular, but in French and Spanish the plural (*sciences politiques* and *Ciancia's políticas*, respectively) is used, perhaps a reflection of the discipline's eclectic nature. Although political science overlaps considerably with political philosophy, the two fields are distinct. Political philosophy is concerned primarily with political ideas and values, such as rights, justice, freedom, and political obligation (whether people should or should not obey political authority); it is normative in its approach (i.e., it is concerned with what ought to be rather than with what is) and rationalistic in its method. In contrast, political science studies institutions and behavior, favors the descriptive over the normative, and develops theories or draws conclusions based on empirical observations, which are expressed in quantitative terms where possible. In the 1960s the American historian of science Thomas S. Kuhn argued that political science was "pre-paradigmatic," not yet having developed basic research paradigms, such as the periodic table that defines chemistry. It is likely that political science never will develop a single, universal paradigm or theory, and attempts to do so have seldom lasted more than a generation, making political science a discipline of many trends but few classics.

Answer 2

There is incessant controversy about what the state shall do. Political thinkers have from time-to-time advanced many theories to define the sphere of state activity. On the one hand, there are thinkers like

anarchists, communists, syndicalists who question the very existence of the state and advocate a stateless society.

The state is a limited agency:

The Modern State'. According to him, the very nature of the state sets a limitation on the functions of the state. The state has limits to what it can do. The state, as stated above, though universal yet it is a limited agency. It is limited by the means at its disposal. It is limited by the customs of the community.

Maintenance of order:

The primary function is the maintenance of order in society. The state is possessed of peculiar attributes which enable it to perform this function, it "has the power of life and death over all associations no less than over persons because of its unabated right to make war and peace." It "claims the right to settle political disputes by force. In so doing it elevates political interests to complete supremacy over all other interests." It alone can make rules of universal application. "It alone can establish rights and obligations which admit of no exceptions... It alone can define the areas and limits of subordinate powers

For the maintenance of order, its primary task, the state performs a number of subsidiary functions like that of regulating and coordinating the work of other associations, defining the rights and obligations of citizenship, establishing and controlling means of communication and transportation, establishing units and standards of computation, measurement value etc.

Conservation and development:

Considering the second type of functions i.e., functions for which the state is well adapted, Maclver includes in this category "the conservation and development of human capacities as well as of economic resources." The state is well adapted to regulate the exploitation of natural resources in the interest of present and of future generations of the entire community.

If the exploitation of natural resources is left in the hands of private individuals, then they will seek their own gain at the cost of communal gain. The state can better uphold the interest of the whole and the interest of the future as against the competitive interests. So, conservation of forests, fisheries, and exploitation of mineral resources are functions which the state should undertake.

Should not control public opinion:

Taking up the functions which the State should not undertake, Maclver says, "The State should not seek to control public opinion, no matter what the opinion may be," provided there is "no incitement to break its laws or defy its authority." "To urge law breaking is to attack the fundamental order, the establishment of which is the first business of the state, and for the preservation of which it is endowed with coercive power."

Should not enforce morality:

Secondly, the state should not enforce morality. 'The sphere of morality is distinct from the sphere of political law. "Morality is always individual and always in relation to the whole presented situation, of which the political fact is never more than an aspect." There is no such thing as 'state morality'. There is no morality save individual morality. Law cannot prescribe morality it can prescribe only external conditions. It cannot cover all the grounds of morality. "To turn all moral into legal obligations would be to destroy morality."

Should not interfere with custom and fashion:

Thirdly, the state should not interfere with custom and fashion directly. "The state has little power to make custom, and perhaps less to destroy it, although indirectly it influences customs by changing the conditions out of which they spring." MacIver states in forceful words: "Custom, when attacked, attacks law in turn, attacks not only the particular law which opposes it, but, what is more vital, the spirit of law abidingness, the unity of the general will."

Should not create culture:

Lastly, the state cannot create culture because culture is the expression of the spirit of a people or of an age. "It is the work of community, sustained by inner forces far more potent than political law." Art, literature and music do not come directly within the purview of the state. "In all these activities a people or a civilization goes its own way, responsive to the influences and conditions for the most part uncomprehended and uncontrolled by the state."

Answer 3

The body of the human beings occupying some territory and be independent of external control, having a government of its own and that government enjoying all powers is called 'state'. Government: The administrative organization of some state that consists of legislature, Executive and Judiciary is called the government. All the functions of the state are rendered by the government.

State

The state is social organization that comprises of four essential elements, population, territory, government and sovereignty. The state is the owner of sovereignty. The state a permanent political organization It is necessary for the state to have a definite territory. The state cannot maintain its existence without territory. The form or figure of the state is of all-embracing nature. Any citizen has no right to oppose or harm the integrity of the state. The state is an incorporate and inactive organization.

The state is introduced with reference to territory. In the state, all the individuals of the territory are included i.e., the membership of the state is extensive. The state confers right to citizens.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is the administration of the state by means of which the state achieves its objectives. It consists of legislature, Executive and judiciary. The powers to the government are given from the state. Changes in the government go on taking place with the time. The government, in some matters may maintain its existence even without some territory. The forms of the government are different in different states. The citizens have the right to criticize the government and they may change the government by living within legal limits. ALL the three departments of the government may be seen performing their duties. The government is introduced with reference to ruler. The government comprises of the members of legislature. executive and judiciary and the membership of the government is limited. The government protects right of the citizens and confer by the state.

The difference in the state and the government is important in understanding the important principle of political science. By ignoring the difference between the state and government, it negates the concept of the rights of

To describes the difference between the state the people. Lock describes the difference government prominently. similarly, if the difference between the state and the society is not maintained then the interference of the state on the activities of the social lives is increased and the state adopts the status of absolute authority due to which the freedom of individuals and other social institutions is at a risk and no department of life is secure of reach of laws. The primary duty of the state is to prepare a general structure for different departments of life in whose jurisdiction, individuals and social organization carry on their activities.

State and society must support one another to manage the poverty in order to reach welfare. Society tries to fulfill basic needs by implementing their local wisdom. On the other hand, state supports the society by give facilities and access to preserve traditions and to adapt them to the dynamic era. Having Banyusoca, Pilangrejo, and Planjan as the location of study cases, this article points out that local wisdom is not only used to empower society but also used to manage poverty that has been an endless scourge.

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The discussion on the relationship between state and society will be divided into two approaches. Firstly, it will discuss the concept of being poor and how the state and the society are hand in hand to

eradicate poverty using an instrument called local wisdom. This instrument is flexible to be applied during unfriendly nature condition (mitigative process). Secondly, it will explain about the description of state-society relationship. In this part the article will discuss how the society fulfill their basic needs and the relation pattern of the state and the society.

Answer 4

Presidential form of government

A Presidential system is also called a congressional system. It refers to a system of governance in which the President is the Chief Executive and is elected directly by the people. The head of the government thus exists separately from the legislature. It is a form of government where the three branches (legislature, executive and judiciary) exist separately and cannot dismiss or dissolve the other branch. While the legislature makes the laws, the President enforces them and it is the courts that are responsible for exercising judicial duties.

The origin of the Presidential form of government can be traced back to medieval England, France and Scotland, where the executive authority lay with the Monarch or Crown (King/Queen) and not the estates of the realm (Parliament). This influenced the constitutional makers of the United States of America, who created the office of President, for which direct elections were to be held

Parliamentary form of government

A Parliamentary form of democracy is also known as the Cabinet form of government or the 'Responsible Government'. It refers to a system of governance in which the citizens elect representatives to the legislative Parliament. This Parliament is responsible to make the decisions and laws for the state. It is also directly answerable to the people. As a result of the elections, the party with the greatest representation forms the government. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister and performs various executive functions along with the members of Parliament appointed by the Prime Minister to the cabinet. The parties who lose the elections form the minority and serve as opposition in the Parliament. These parties challenge the decisions of the party in power. The Prime Minister may be removed from power in case the members of Parliament lose confidence in him. Attempts to create a system of Parliamentary democracy were seen in the European Revolution of 1848 but these did not lead to any consolidated system. Parliamentary democracy came to be in 1918 and developed throughout the twentieth century.