

Kazakh-American Free University



Political
Science



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CLIL



Content (and)
Language
Integrated
Learning

Dual aim







Science through English

English through science



Contents



-  **About the course**
-  **Political Science: definition**
-  **The object, subject, goal and links of the science**
-  **Methods of the research**
-  **Politics**

Questions



Why do people need Politics and Political Science?

What common features do Political Science and other social sciences have?

Read Weale's definition of "politics". What is "war" or "force" not included into the tools of politics?

Aristotle



Man is by nature a political animal and he who by nature and not by mere accident is without state is either above humanity or below it.

Paul Janet



Political science is the part of social science which treats the foundations of the state and the principles of government.

Leacock



Political science begins and ends with the state.

Political Science



Political Science is the study of the state, government and politics.

The Oxford Concise Dictionary of Politics

Political Science



Political science is a social science that deals with systems of governance and the analysis of political activities, thoughts, and political behavior.

The Object and Goal of the Research



The object is politics.

The goal is to construct general principles according to which politics works.

The Subject-matter of Political Science



State and government

International relations and law

Political behavior of an Individual

Constitution and law

Political dynamics

Public administration

Comparative Politics

Political theory and political thoughts

Political Science



Comparative Politics

Public Policy

Political Economy

Political

International

Methodology

Relations

Law and Courts

Political Theory

Political Ideology

Public Administration

Conflict Process

The Scope of Political Science



Political Theory (history of political ideas, political theory and methodology)

Political Institutions (constitution, national government, local government, public administration, comparative political institutions)

Parties, Groups and Public Opinion (parties, elections, pressure groups, public opinion)

Interdisciplinary Links



Philosophy

History

Economics

Law

Statistics and Logics

Sociology

Geography

Psychology

Anthropology

Methods of the Research



Survey

Case Study

Modelling

Experiment

Content-analysis

Politics



Politics is who gets what, when and how.

Lasswell

Politics



Politics is a process of collective choice resolving disagreements and reaching decisions through persuasion, bargaining, discussion and compromise.

Weale

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State

State



State is a community of persons more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, having a government of their own to which the great body of inhabitants render obedience, and enjoying freedom from external control.

Constituents of the State



- People
- Territory
- Government
- Sovereignty (internal, external)

Stages of Development Political Ideas of State



The charismatic stage (divine right of leaders)

The metaphysical stage (state is a human institution)

The modern stage (state can be improved according to certain principles and laws)

Delcadan

Theories of State Development



The Divine Right Theory

The state was created by God. The god gave the authority to govern people to rules of divine descent.

The Social Contract Theory

The state was formed by means of a social contract of men who lived in a “state of nature”.

The Force Theory

The state came into existence out of conquest, force or coercion.

The Natural Theory

The State is a natural institution.

The Patriarchal Theory

The state evolved from the family.

The Instinctive Theory

The state was formed because of the natural inclination of men towards political association (for self-preservation and security).

The Economic Theory

The state developed out of man's economic wants. (Alone, a man could not produce everything he needed.)

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Lectures 1-2