

Why is the study of political science imperative for an educated human being in s...

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Political science Introduction Politics is a basic social that deals with allocation ity. There are diverse mechanisms of allocating diverse authorities to individuals. There also diverse forms of government within dynamics of politics. According to Marcus, “ democracy, bureaucracy, autocracy, amongst others formulates basic forms of government”. This is a vivid implication that politics qualifies as a science. Scholars establish diverse ideologies and theories to articulate the dynamics of politics. Marcus also asserts that “ Politics keep changing with in different times.” In this case, political science has immense importance towards every elite in society. The study is imperative to the elites in diverse ways. In the art of politics, people must exceed the figure of two. This implicates that interactions amongst two or more individuals comprise politics. In definition, politics entails an art of influence within a civic level (Marcus, 2010). The influence may as well infiltrate to the individual level. Therefore, the study of political science is imperative to the elites upon understanding its dynamics and nature. Political science is imperative to educated individuals in diverse ways. Marcus quotes that “ Scholars in political science pursue knowledge in politics”. This knowledge accumulates within them to propagate comprehensive understanding of the political dynamics. Therefore, this knowledge inculcates immense capacity towards the scholars. In this case, political science scholars are in a capacity to give a comprehensive and logical account of the basic changes (Marcus, 2010). The political arena is subject to diversities. There are primary and secondary changes within the political domain. Primary changes in politics seek to explain the secondary changes (Lane, 1997). According to Lane, “ primary changes predict the

secondary changes”. The study of political science inculcates basic knowledge to the scholars. Therefore, the scholars have knowledge towards the basic changes in the political field (Marcus, 2010). Consequently, the elites have a capacity and authority to give an account of the basic changes in the political arena. There are diverse theories and ideologies within political science. The concepts seek to give attributions and predictions towards political phenomena. Ideologies comprise concrete particulars that contribute to the principles communicated by the study of political science (Marcus, 2010). There are numerous ideologies and theories in political science. For instance, democracy is a political ideology within this study. Bureaucracy and autocracy are political ideologies as well. According to Marcus, “ each political ideology has its own principles.” Therefore, they vary significantly in their contents. This principle of diversity and uniqueness also exists in the political theories. Marxism, Communalism, Federalism, Stoicism, amongst others manifests key examples of theories in the field of political science (Marcus, 2010). Each theory communicates a set of concerns and principles in the structure of authority. Marcus argues that “ research was the source of the political theories.” Various principles and assumptions were investigated by the profound researchers. Therefore, testing the affiliation of the variables created grounds for the theoretical principles and implications. “ Theories are very flexible in different times” (Marcus, 2010). Flexibility is an ideal and recommendable feature of an appropriate theory. All the theories are subject to revision and alterations by a subsequent generation of scholars. As denoted previously, political science is a study that encounters new and exclusive trends. Therefore, the scholars ought to revise

the principles of the theories with time. Knowledge under political science inculcates the capacity into the scholars to make adjustments in the theories (Marcus, 2010). Evidently, knowledge in political science is imperative in making changes to the theories and ideologies. Different nations experience unique procedures in politics. “ Politics in a country are different from another country’s politics” (Marcus, 2010). Nations execute diverse forms of government. Therefore, different theories are applicable to different nations. Levels of development also differ across nations. These diversities are significant influences towards the unique political courses across nations (Howarth, 2000). According to Howarth, “ political changes determine the political progress of a nation.” The study of political science entails a holistic knowledge in the diverse political courses across nations. This is a vivid implication that the political studies require and inculcate holistic knowledge towards the scholars (Marcus, 2010). Therefore, a scholar under political science has outstanding and profound knowledge towards the different political courses across nations. This knowledge has a positive impact on the scholars of political science. Scholars are enabled to give meaningful and relevant explanations during political discussions. The knowledge also enables the scholars to provide outstanding recommendations to political phenomena (Sharma, 2000). According to Sharma, “ political science studies enable students to explain the occurrences within politics.” Therefore, scholars have the capacity to explain elections, courts, parties, amongst other variables in politics (Marcus, 2010). The scholars’ capacity to explain politics holistically is an evident reward of knowledge in political science. Explaining the political courses across nations is an imperative virtue

attained from political sciences. There are diverse examples of the real life perspectives that are nurtured by the study of political science. For instance, a political science student has a capacity to understand and explain electoral processes in governments (Marcus, 2010). Different government forms take exclusive forms of elections. For example, democracy has unique elective processes from autocracy. The USA conducted an election in 2012.

Americans are under democratic perspectives of leadership. In this case, inhabitants and citizens of the land conduct a voting as a method of election. Therefore, each citizen has a voice in the leadership determination process.

The leader is elected by the citizens of the country through the voting process. Definitely, autocracy or dictatorship would take a different course. It would not involve the voice of every citizen within the land to elect the leader. In this context, leadership is through appointment and inheritance.

The subsequent generations of the leader carry on the mantle of the previous generation (Marcus, 2010). For example, Gadhafi was a prominent dictator around the globe. He therefore inherited leadership from a previous generation through appointment. This did not involve the voice of every citizen within the territory. The leadership was attained through the voice and will of a single individual. In this case, the retiring leader decides on the subsequent leader. Therefore, the decision is made by a single individual.

Definitely, forms of governments will vary from one place to another (Marcus, 2010). The ideologies of the leadership will also be exclusive in reference to the form of government. Therefore, political science students will always have wide knowledge towards the different forms of government. They additionally have comprehensive knowledge about the governing

principles and ideologies of each regime. Evidently, political science is a beneficial study. Conclusion Politics is a basic institution in society. The field of political science seeks to understand and elaborate political dynamics to scholars. Through diverse theories and concepts, scholars obtain ideal knowledge under political science. This field is significantly relevant to the elites and scholars in society. Knowledge in this field inculcates diverse capabilities to the scholars in society. Evidently, it bears utmost relevance to the educated individuals. . References Marcus, E. & Handelman, H. (2010). Politics in a Changing World: A Comparative Introduction to Political Science (5th Ed.). Boston, MA: Wadsworth. Sharma, U & Sharma, S. (2000). Principles And Theory In Political Science. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers & Dist. Lane, R. (1997). Political science in theory and practice: The 'politics' model. Armonk, N. Y: M. E. Sharpe. Howarth, D. R. (2000). Discourse theory and political analysis: Identities, hegemonies and social change. Manchester: Manchester Univ. Press.