



# Ideology of political science in the pandemic era

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## DESCRIPTION

Political scientists study the world in which they live. They do it through researching power dynamics, conflicts, and current (international) political events. Find out who is in charge and what the political landscape looks like at the national, European and global levels. Domestic and foreign policy are studied by political scientists. We look at power dynamics between people and countries, as well as within and between organizations like non-governmental organizations and political parties. Political scientists study political systems, including the impact of the environment on the system, inputs, decision-making institutions that produce legally binding laws, and system outputs. The normative approach, in which philosophical attention is focused on values by asking the question "What ought to be?" and the behavioral approach, in which an attempt is made to develop verifiable theories through scientific methods by asking the questions "How?" and "Why?" are two approaches to the study of government and politics.

The nature and role of our research can be better understood by looking at the history of political science. Narratives about the past of British and American political science can help to frame arguments, choices and identities in the current discipline in the UK. What can historical political science studies tell us about the nature of political science in the United Kingdom and the United States today? What do they say about the relationship between British political studies and British identities in general? Our analysis of contemporary research focuses on three issues: How historical studies of political science relate to contemporary approaches and identities; How they relate to the past, i.e. whether their historical vision is tainted by presentism; How they relate to the past, i.e.

whether they look beyond the discipline's bound. While the term "political science" as a discrete field of study in the social sciences is relatively new, the study of political power and its historical consequences has been going on for millennia. However, moral philosophy, political economy, political theology, history and other subjects concerned with normative judgments of what ought to be and deducing the qualities and functions of the ideal state have a definite set of antecedents. Political science as a whole is prevalent in various fields all throughout the world, yet it can be lacking in other areas.

Students with political science degrees have a wide range of professional choices, huguet noted in an email. "In terms of job options, it is perhaps one of the most adaptable degrees. For those with a strong interest in academics, undergraduate and graduate students can find careers in a range of disciplines such as consultancy, business, finance, the public sector, journalism, law, advocacy, non-profits, government, international affairs and of course, research. This being said, getting a career in any of these sectors necessitates students gaining appropriate experience both in and out of school." Political science schools teach students how to achieve and keep power, how to initiate and sustain social movements and how to administer governments and other institutions efficiently and effectively. Political science classes can also help students understand why voters choose one candidate over another and make educated predictions regarding the outcomes of democratic elections. Learning highly marketable quantitative abilities linked to data analysis and statistics is generally a requirement of receiving a degree in this field.