

## Chapter - 03

### Relation of Political Science with Other Social Sciences

“Political science is deeply related to the political economy or economics; it is related to the law whether it is natural or human, which regulates the relations of the citizens; it relates to history which gives it the facts accordingly; it relates to knowledge or philosophy and especially ethics which gives it a principle. “

- Paul Janet

Man is a social or political creature. There can be many facets in the life of man, such as, political, social, economic, religious and ethical. To study these various aspects of human life, there are many sciences, such as, political science, sociology, economics, ethics, history etc. These sciences relate to one or the other aspect of human life. Therefore, they are all social sciences and inter related with each other. Human knowledge is limited not only to social sciences, but it also includes the study of natural sciences like physics, chemistry, geography, botany and geology etc. Natural sciences and social sciences are also inter related. In this regard, Dr. Garner said, “We can not get full knowledge of political science and state without getting the exact knowledge of other auxiliary sciences in the same manner as without mathematics the knowledge of mechanics and without the knowledge of chemistry the knowledge of biology cannot get.”

The greatest quality of political science is the readiness to adopt the findings of other branches of social sciences. According to Rodhi, “Probably the greatest quality of political science is its submission. Due to the readiness to learn from other sciences and not claiming to make final and definitive theories before the other collaborative sciences, is a proof of its advanced development. “Political science has a close

relationship with all social sciences. Here’s a discussion of its relationship with some of the major subjects.

#### 1. Political Science and Sociology

Political science and sociology are closely related to and dependent on each other, because the state is a social and political entity. Garner has described the closeness of both of these sciences in these words: “Politics is entrenched in sociality and if politics is different from sociology, then the reason is that the area of the subject is of greater importance, and not because there are some limitations to separate it from sociology. The same statement of Prof. Kettlene too states that “Political science and sociology are integral and in fact they are two aspects of an object.” But some other scholars acknowledge the substantial difference between these two.

#### Difference between Political Science and Sociology

Although there is a close relationship between political science and sociology, there is a difference between the two. The distinction between the two sciences can be understood as follows-

**(1) Difference in scope** – The scope of sociology is widespread. Under the scope of sociology falls the origin of all social institutions. State, the main subject of study of politics, is also one of them, while political science studies only the views related to the organization and its authority.

**(2) Difference in Antiquity** - Sociology is more ancient than political science. Sociology studies organized and unorganized communities. It is well known that there must have been a situation of

unorganized society before the organized one. In this way, certainly, politics must have been born after Sociology.

**(3) Difference in approach** – In sociology considerations are made from the points of legal relations alongwith from the point of customs and ethics etc, while in political science, only the legal relations of human beings are studied.

**(4) Difference in subject matter**- the reasons for the development and origin of human and social institutions are studied in sociology. Thus the subject of study of sociology is the individual and society. Like sociology, Political science does not search for social elements, It begins with the belief that man is a social creature. Besides, state is the subject matter of political science.

**(5) Difference in the real and the ideal**- In sociology, we study the facts and we see what has happened and what is going to happen, while in political science, we study what should be. Thus sociology is a descriptive subject, while political science is an idealistic subject.

### **The reciprocity of political science and social science -**

Interdependence of Political Science and Sociology-

**1. Contribution of Sociology to Political Science**- The study of sociology is very broad. Under this, all social relations of human beings are considered whether they are political, economic or ethical. In this sense, sociology can be said to be the basis of political science as of the other social sciences. Sociology has greatly helped in the study of political science. To understand the origin, development and organization of the state, political science has received much help from sociology. In the current era, political behavior in political science is being given a lot of importance, in the study of which sociological study methods have proved to be very helpful.

**2. Contribution of Political Science to Sociology** – Political Science too also helps in the study of sociology. Political science provides sociology the facts with the help of which sociology studies the political life of the society efficiently. Sociology acquires the knowledge of the origin, organization and work of the state from political science itself.

It is clear from the above description that there is difference in the sociology and political science whereas there is a close relationship between the two. H. Giddings comments on their interdependence: “To teach political science to a person who is unaware of the basic principles of sociology is exactly the same as is to teach about astronomy or heat dynamics to a person unknown to Newton’s law of gravity.” According to Gilchrist, “Political science is a specific science, whereas sociology is a broad science.” Barker has discussed the differences between both the sciences in these words- “ Political science studies only the political communities brought closer by a constitution and which are under the same government. Sociology studies all communities. Political science accepts as a theory that man is a socio- political creature. Like sociology, it does not attempt to argue why he is such a creature.”

In the end, it can be said that mutual cooperation of these two sciences is essential for the development of knowledge. The cooperation of these two sciences is evolving into a new branch of knowledge, called “Political sociology”;

### **2. Political Science and History**

There is a close relationship between political science and history. Political science studies the past, present and future of the state, while History studies the past of all human civilization, and in this context, it also studies the state’s past. Sile has expressed the relationship of these two sciences in the following words, “History is fruitless in the absence of political science, and politics lacks the foundation in the absence

of history.” Burgess says, “If these two sciences are kept apart, one of them, if not dead, will be disabled and the other one will become just a mirage. “

Some scholars also accept the difference between political science and history. According to Ernest Barker, “Although the limitations of history and political science are interconnected from the beginning to the end, they are actually different and independent sciences.”

Relations between these two sciences can be expressed in this way.

### **Interdependence of Political Science and History-**

Political science and history are dependent on each other in several ways.

**(1) Contribution of History to Political Science** - History is a collection of political events and facts of the past, which helps political science in determining its principles. According to Getell, “political institutions can be understood only in their historical background.”

In a practical sense, history is also helpful as a laboratory of political science. The details of the results and effect of the work done in the past in the field of politics are found in history. These incidents of political field are called experiments and history is called laboratory. Experiments made in the past are helpful in solving current problems and in making the future beautiful. Lipsen’s statement is, “History chronologically provides the students of political science a spirit of maturity and development. Therefore, it provides insight for the process of social change.”

**(2) Contribution of Political Science to History-** Although history studies the past of all human civilization, political events are the most important thing in this past. If the details of political events are removed from the area of history, it will not only become monotonous but will also become insignificant. This

responsibility of political science can be seen in every period of history.

### **Difference Between Political Science and History –**

Although political science and history are interdependent on each other, there are some fundamental differences between them, which are as follows: -

**(1) Difference in methodology of study** - The methodology of both the sciences is different from each other. History uses only the descriptive method, that is, the orderly and neutral study of the events of the past. But political science also uses supervisory and philosophical methods.

**(2) Difference in the area** - there is considerable difference in the study area of political science and history. Political science studies only the human political life and political institutions, while history studies the whole life of man and the past of all the institutions. In addition, history studies only the past, while political science studies the past, present and future.

**(3) Difference in Objectives-** The objective of history is to obtain neutral information of the past, while the objective of political science is to take advantage of past experience and make the present and future more enjoyable and beneficial. History studies the actual events of the past. Therefore, its nature is factual. But the nature of political science is ideological. It not only studies the political events of the past, but also contemplates the problems of the present and attempts to make the future bright.

### **3. Political science and Economics**

Political science and Economics are closely related to each other. Both have great impact on each other. Gaitel has expressed the close relationship of the two saying, “Economic conditions affect the

organization, development and activity of the state, and in response, the state changes the economic conditions by its laws.” In this regard, Garner’s statement is “Many economic problems need to be solved by political institutions, while on the other hand, the cause of the origin of the problems related to the state is economic. “According to Gurumuk Nihalsingh, “In the early days Economics was considered a branch of political science, and its subject was how to collect revenue for the state. Similarly, it was called ‘political economics’ rather than ‘domestic economics’. Political economics used to reveal that economics is under political science. “

Interdependence of Political Science and Economics - Interdependence of political science and economics can be understood as follows -

**(1) Contribution of Economics to Political Science** - Economics has influenced political science in various forms. Economic actions have played an important role in the formation and development of the state and even today economic activities are being instrumental in the development of political institutions. According to Marx, “When the institution of private property was created in the primitive society, the state was born and whenever the economic structure of the society changed, it also affected the organization of the state.”

It is known from the study of political history that the cause of political revolutions and wars. For example, the basis cause of the revolution of the French Revolution of 1789 and the Communist Revolution of the Soviet Union of 1917 was the economic misery. Economic dissatisfaction may be said to be the cause of the Fascist dictatorship in Italy and Nazi dictatorship in Germany and civil war in Spain. The root cause of the first and second world wars lies in the capitalist system. Similarly, the economic exploitation of western Pakistan gave birth to rebellion in East Pakistan and it became an independent state as Bangladesh.

**(2) Contribution of Political Science to Economics** - Political science also influences economics in its own way. State policies determine the economic structure and systematic form of society. According to the state policy, the system of production and distribution of goods is ensured. The level of governance also has a clear effect on the economic development of society. If the administrative structure is of high level and capable of performing its responsibilities efficiently then economic development will be speeded up and if the administrative structure is corrupt then economic development will not be fast. Although war is a military and political activity, its impact falls on the economic structures of the society. Due to war, military expense of concerned states increases and adversely impacts economic progress.

**(3) Similarity of subject matter** - Another basis of the close relationship between these two sciences is the similarity of the subject matter of both. For example, communism, socialism, capitalism and public finance etc. are the subject matter of both Economics and Political science.

### **Difference between Political Science and Economics –**

The distinction between political science and Economics can be expressed as follows: -

**(1) Difference in subject matter-** Economics is related to the economic life of man whereas political science is related to the political life of man. Ivor Brown states, “Economics relates primarily with objects and political science with people “In addition, in the subject matter of Political science fall all those subjects that are essential for human welfare. In this sense, economics too falls in the study area of Political science, but the scope of economics is not so wide.

**(2) Difference in nature-** Both the sciences are different in the nature. Political science is an normative science, but economics is merely descriptive science.



Political science thinks in terms of social and ethical values, while economics thinks in terms of physical.

**(3) Difference in objectives** - economics studies man in terms of wealth while political science studies man as an individual.

**(4) Difference in scope** – The scope of political science is broader than that of economics as it relates other aspects such as cultural, political, religious and ethical etc. in addition to the economic aspect of social life, while economics studies particularly the economic problems.

It is clear from the above details that while there is close proximity to political science and economics, they also have basic differences between them. In the words of Gilchrist, “Political science is the science of the state, economics is the science of property”. In relation to their close relationship, Bever has said, “Political science without economics is unrealistic, nothing but unimportant creation.”

**4. Political Science and Ethics** - There is a close relationship between political science and ethics. The reason for this is that we decide the justification of political actions on the basis of the principles of ethics.

“If a thing is morally wrong then it can not be right from a political point of view,” says Freud. “Gandhiji has expressed the closeness of these two,” Religionless politics is no politics. Religionless politics is deathweb because it is the cause of the fall of the soul. “But on the other hand, thinkers like Hobbs and Machiavali believe that neither there is nor there should be any closeness between politics and ethics.

**Interdependence of Political Science and Ethics** – Interdependence of political science and ethics can be understood as follows.

**(1) Contribution of Ethics to Political Science** – Since times immemorial, it has been the idea of various politicians that political science should follow

ethics. According to Aristotle, “the state has existed for the achievement of life.” According to Plato, “the state is a community of people with conscience that concerns the attainment of the ethical aims.” In the words of Lord Akton, “Politics is in vain without ethical principles.”

Although the state has unlimited legal sovereignty, in practice, the state can not enforce laws that do not have moral strength with them because non-ethical laws give rise to revolts and movements. According to Mahatma Gandhi, “The law should be based on ethics and if the law is ethical, then citizens have the right to the civil disobedience of the law.” According to Gettel, “When moral thoughts become permanent and trendy, they take the form of law. “

**(2) Contribution of Political Science to Ethics** – Political science has also influenced ethics in various forms. Political science gives birth to a practical environment in which society can lead a moral life. State establishes peacekeeping and protects moral individuals from immoral individuals.

In each society, many evil customs which are obstacles in the progress of society, are present in the form of traditional moral values. The state abolishes such kind of unrealistic moral values and establishes its judicious moral values with the help of law.

The thinkers like Heinz and Bosanke believe that the state itself is the embodiment of ethics that determines ethics. The state is above morality and in the right sense, it gives birth to moral sense and values.

**Difference between Political Science and Ethics** – The thinkers such as Plato, Aristotle, Faey, Lord Acton, Hegel, Montesque and Mahatma Gandhi accept the close relationship of Political Science and Ethics. At the same time, thinkers such as Machiavelli, Boden, Gracias, and Hobbs did not accept their mutual connection, considering difference between them.

The distinction between these two can be understood by the following points:

**(1) Difference in Scope** - Ethics is more broader than politics in terms of study area. Political science studies only political actions and is related to ethical life indirectly. Ethics is related to the entire social personal life.

**(2) Difference in nature** – Political science is a more descriptive and practical science than Ethics, whereas Ethics is an idealistic and theoretical science. Tangible and direct talks are studied in Politics while Ethics studies abstract and indirect things.

**(3) Difference from the point of view of physical and ethical emphasis** From the point of view of physical and moral force, there is physical power or enlightened power of the state behind political orders and laws, but there is only moral force behind moral values and rules.

It is clear from the above description that there are some fundamental and significant differences even though there is interdependence between political science and ethics.

## **5. Political Science and Psychology**

Psychology is the study of the actions of the person's mind and his behavior. This science influences human behavior in various mental states. According to Bundworth, "Psychology is the reciprocal science of actions related to the person." According to Scout, "Psychology studies the internal powers of a person that provide him the ability to experience, think and desire in his life. ". Relationship of psychology and political science is increasing day by day. Psychology is the study of man's behavior in various situations and without understanding the human behavior and nature, political science can not be properly studied. According to Garner, "To be stable and popular, the government should express the mental views of its subjects."

The closeness of these two sciences was first acknowledged by Badge Hat in his book, 'Physics and Politics', published in 1873. After this the idea became increasingly popular. At present the names of Leo Bone: Smuddha Makedughal; Dv Kavanahasa, Valu Vaalas, Shankar Sansadhiya Tarde; Jantamama Durkhim, Kantimpavadhay, etc. are very notable, who accept the closeness of these two sciences. But some scholars also accept enough differences between these two sciences. The relationship between these two sciences can be understood as follows -

**Interdependence of Political science and psychology** – Political science and psychology are mutually complementary and collaborative.

Interdependence of Political science and psychology of these two can be understood as follows –

**(1) Contribution of Psychology to Political Science** - Current political scholars believe that psychology provides the basis for political science in the real sense. Bryce's statement is, "Political science is rooted in psychology." It means that political problems should be studied in the context of social psychology.

While accepting the usefulness of psychological facts in political science, current political scholars have begun to emphasize the use of psychological study methods. This method analyzes the political behavior of the people of a nation and the available psychological facts are utilized in political science. Psychological method states that the elements of rational matter, habits, tendencies, and simulations of a person have special significance in the place of intellect, logic and conscience behind the political behavior of a human being.

It is believed that when the policies of the government are determined according to the psychology of the public, public discontent is not born and the possibility of revolution is limited. But when

the government ignores the public psychology, then the revolution and the mass movement are born. The origin of France's 1789 revolution contained the neglect of public psychology by the rulers.

**(2) Contribution of Political Science to Psychology** - Political science also affects psychology. Political science provides study material related to political activity to psychology by which psychology becomes even more enriched. The governance of each country affects the views and conduct of the people there. For example, before World War II, the totalitarian regimes of Nazi, Germany, Fascist Italy and Japan made the people of these countries imperial and lovers of wars. But today these countries have democracy and their people are peace-loving and humanitarian.

### **Difference between Political Science and Psychology –**

Despite the aforementioned relationship between the two sciences, there are the following differences between the two -

**(1) Difference in Scope** - Psychology can study all the mental functions of a person in a financial, religious, social and political perspective. But political science only studies outward political actions.

**(2) Difference in Nature** - Psychology is a realistic science whereas political science is idealistic and realistic. Psychology studies what is and what was man's attitude, but it does not consider what he should be 'what should be.' Political science studies 'what was', 'what is', and 'what should be' in terms of political life of man.

**(3) Difference in concepts and implications** - Psychology considers humans governed by the impulse and momentum of emotions in place of intellect. On the contrary, political science considers human beings to be virtually wise, thoughtful, discriminative and civilized creatures.

**(4) Difference in development** - Scholars have thought that political science is an ancient science and it has had sufficient development. But psychology is an innovation. According to Morris Linsberg, Psychology is only in the state of its development. It has been developed on the basis of personal experiences only to generalization.

It is evident from the above description that there is a fundamental difference between political science and psychology though there is a very close relationship between them. In fact, there is a limit to the use of the method of psychology in political science.

### **6. Political Science and Philosophy**

Philosophy is the science related to life and the nature of the world and the search for human origin. It studies the principles that have been propounded in relation to creation, life and world.

The 'political life' and 'political world' studied under political science are part of the world the nature and the origin of which is the subject of study of philosophy. In this view it is natural for both of them to have a close relationship. The close relationship between these two can be understood as follows.

Interdependence of political science and philosophy - political science and philosophy have many similarities which can be expressed as follows -

**(1) Similarity of objectives** - The purpose of philosophy is to find out what the universe is, what the world is and what the origin of all of them is. The purpose of political science is to discover the nature of the state, its origin and political life. Both of these subjects try to study the origin and nature of the subject of their study. Thus the purpose of both subjects is the same.

**(2) Similarity of the form of the study** - philosophy is the subject of theoretical and contemplative study. The nature of life and its

fundamental elements, conscious and unconscious state of mind etc., are the main elements of Philosophy. Although the entire subject of study of political science is not just theoretical and today more emphasis is placed on the study of practical politics in political science, but today the theoretical study remains a major pskill of the whole study of this subject. The study of the origin of the state, the purpose of the state, independence, equality, law sovereignty and many such political concepts and political ideologies have their important place in this subject.

**(3) Similarity of methodology** - methodology of philosophy is the philosophical method. There are two main study methods of political science. The first experimental scientific method, under which different methods of comparative, supervisory and scientific are adopted. Secondly, the philosophical system, Plato, Thomas Moore, Rousseau, Heigl, Green and Bosanke etc. have used the philosophical method primarily. Thinkers who adopt the experiential scientific method also resort to logic and imagination in some form.

### **Difference Between Political Science and Philosophy**

Differences Between Political Science and Philosophy are as follows:

(1) Philosophy studies the whole universe and the regulatory element of creation, but the area of study of political science is primarily the political life of the man and political world.

(2) The basic nature of philosophy is theoretical and ideological. But the nature of political science is not only theoretical and ideological, but practical study and factual analysis are also a major pskill of its nature.

(3) Political science is mainly related to tangible and direct reality, whereas philosophy is mainly related to abstract.

### **7. Political Science and Geography**

Geography relates to land, air, rainfall, minerals, agriculture, sea, river and mountain etc. Geography

describes the natural conditions that have a special effect on human life. Land is an important element in the constituent elements of the state, and the subject of study of geography also consists of land, i.e. eskillh, water and air. Therefore, geography and political science are closely related to each other. The relationship between these two can be understood as follows.

### **Interdependence of Political Science and Geography**

Aristotle had explained that climate, land, coastal, mountains and rivers and bays etc. leave political imprint and an indelible impression on the civilization and nature of a country. Boden has stressed the close relationship between political science and land. Montesquieu's statement was "Political independence for the frozen countries and the slavery for the hot countries is natural." Rousseau, establishing a relationship between the form of climate and government in the eighteenth century, said, "warm climate For the absolutism, cold climate For the vandalism and the even climate is good for good democratic governance. According to "Thomas Buckle", "The most important element of determining the character of people and their political institutions of a country is its geographical and physical condition." Modern scholars, such as, Bluntshelli, Reuters and McAviever too have acknowledged the importance of the effect of the geographical conditions on political life.

To understand the political problems of society and life of any country, it is necessary to have sufficient knowledge of the geography of the country. Geography affects not only the nation's domestic policy, but also its foreign policy. Abundance of the natural wealth and various substances is the reason of the increase in the national power of the US and Russia.

Because of their geographical location, the abundance of mineral substances and the huge reservoirs of petrol, the countries of western Asia have



become the center of international politics today. The cause of the success of direct democracy in Switzerland is the geographical situation there. Countries like Bhutan and Nepal are backward due to their being incapable in terms of natural resources. Due to the increasing importance of geography, Geo- Politics', a new subject, has been created, which deals with the political effects of geography.

### **Differences between Political Science and Geography**

Despite being interdependent, both political science and geography are different in the following ways-

**(1) Difference In the subject matter-** Natural conditions, climate and vegetation etc. of different countries, are studied under Geography, whereas under political science, state, government and law are studied.

**(2) Difference in nature -** Geography is the science related to concrete facts, while political science portrays the facts as well as the ideals.

**(3) Difference in certainty-** Geography is a definite science and there is certainty in its rules, while political science comes in the category of uncertain science.

### **8. Political Science and Statistics**

Statistics is closely related to science. The facts received by political science are expressed through calculation. In deciding the law, in determining policy and using power, the use of statistics is made. When a subject is presented for consideration before the executive, then only with the help of statistics favor or opposition for the subject is made. The question of minority ethnicities exists in many countries. It is a very important question how the state follows the policy towards them. Before determining a useful policy regarding minorities, it would be necessary to know how much their total population is; what their level of

education is, and how much different they are from the majority in terms of religion, race and language. Knowledge of all these things is possible only through statistics. The assessment of the result of the laws made by the government, policies adopted by the government is possible only through statistics.

The increase or decrease in the percentage of education as a result of the efforts made by the government in the field of education and health; the percentage of the decrease in the diseases etc. too are obtainable through statistics. This is the reason why most governments of all states give great importance to cognitive science. The calculation of various topics like birth, death, marriage, divorce etc. are very helpful in determining the state policy.

Today, the origin of various branches of political science, like 'Political Economics', 'Political History', 'Political Sociology' etc., is indicative of the fact that political science is closely related to other social sciences. Therefore, it can be said that without political science other social sciences and without the other social sciences, political science cannot work.

### **Important points**

Man is a social or political creature. There can be many facets in human life, such as, political, social, economic, religious and moral. To study these varied aspects of human life, there are many sciences like political science, sociology, economics, ethics, history etc. These sciences relate to one or the other aspect of human life. Therefore, they are all social sciences and have interdependent and close relations with each other. Human knowledge is not limited to social sciences. It includes the study of natural sciences like physics, chemistry, geography, botany and geology etc. Natural sciences and social sciences are also closely related to each other.

The greatest merit of political science is the readiness to adopt the findings of other branches of

social science. Political science has a close relationship with all other social sciences, which can be understood as follows –

**(1) Political Science and Sociology** - Political science and sociology are closely related and dependent on each other because the state is a social political organization.

Although there is a close relationship between political science and sociology, there is a difference between the two. The scope of sociology is widespread. The scope of political science is limited. Sociology is more ancient than political science.

In this way, there is a difference between sociology and political science. The interdependence of both science is essential for the development of knowledge.

**(2) Political science and history**- Political science and history are dependent on each other in various forms. History is a collection of political events and facts of the past, which provides considerable support in determining its principles in political science.

Though dependent on each other, there is a difference in political science and history. History uses descriptive method, while political science uses supervisory and philosophical methods. Political science studies man's political life and political institutions, whereas history studies the entire life of man and the past of all institutions.

**(3) Political science and economics** - There is a close relationship between political science and economics. Both have great impact on each other. Economic actions have played an important role in the origin and development of the state. The state's activities and its policies have the effect on economic conditions. Economic discontent been the the main cause of major political revolutions and wars.

There are also considerable differences in economics and political science. Economics is related

to economic life of man, whereas political science is related to political life of man. Political science is an normative science whereas economics is merely descriptive science.

**(4) Political Science and Ethics** - The justification for political actions is decided only on the basis of the principles of ethics. So political science and ethics are closely related. Despite having unlimited and legal sovereignty, the state can not enforce laws in practice that do not have moral strength behind it.

There are also substantial differences between political science and ethics. Political science studies only political actions; Ethics is related to whole social life. Political science is descriptive and practical science, whereas Ethics is an idealistic and theoretical science.

**(5) Political science and psychology** - Psychology is the study of the actions and behavior of the person's mind and without understanding the human behavior and nature, political science cannot be properly studied. While accepting the usefulness of psychological facts in politics, current political scholars have begun to emphasize the use of psychological study methods.

There are also ecological differences in political science and psychology. Psychology is a realistic science, political science is also realistic as well as idealistic. Political science is an ancient science, psychology is a new science.

**(6) Political Science and Philosophy** - Philosophy is the science related to the nature of life and the world and the search for human origin. The 'political life' and 'political world' studied under political science are pskill of the world the nature and origin of which is the subject of study of philosophy. There are some differences between the two subjects. They are: - (1) Philosophy studies the whole universe and the regulatory element of creation, but the area of study of political science is primarily man's political life and political world. (2) The basic nature of philosophy is

theoretical and ideological. But the nature of political science is not only theoretical and ideological, but practical study and factual analysis are also a major part of its nature. (3) Political science is mainly related to reality, tangible and direct, whereas philosophy is mainly related to abstract.

#### **(7) Political science and geography -**

Geography relates to land, air, rain, mineral, agriculture, sea, river and mountain etc. Geography describes the natural conditions that have a special effect on human life. Land is an important element in the constituent elements of the state, and the subject of study of geography also consists of land, i.e. soil, water and air.

Despite the reciprocity of geography and political science, there are some distinctions between the two, which are as follows: Under geography, the natural condition of the various countries, climate and vegetation etc. are studied, whereas under political science, the state, government and the law are studied. Geography is the science related to concrete facts, while political science portrays the facts as well as the ideal.

#### **(8) Political science and statistics -**

Statistics also has a close relationship with political science. The facts received by political science are expressed only through calculation. In the formulation of law, the use of calculus is a functional experiment in determining policy and using power. When a subject is presented for consideration before the executive, then only with the help of statistics favor or opposition for the subject is made. The question of minority ethnicities exists in many countries. It is a very important question how the state follows the policy towards them. Before determining a useful policy regarding minorities, it would be necessary to know how much their total population is; what their level of education is, and how much different they are from the majority in terms of religion, race and language. Knowledge of all these things is

possible only through statistics. The assessment of the result of the laws made by the government, policies adopted by the government is possible only through statistics.

## **Important Questions**

### **Objective Questions:**

1. "Not only the means, but the end must also be sacred." This statement brings political science closer to -  
(A) Sociology (B) Psychology  
(C) Ethics (D) history
2. "Without political science there is no of science?"  
(A) Family (B) Group  
(C) Category (D) State
4. Which fruit of history, without any history, there is no root of political science." Whose statement is this?  
(A) Bilbi (B) Seal  
(C) Burgess (D) Lord Acton
3. Which of the following is the central subject of the following is not the subject of science?  
(A) State (B) Political Pskillies  
(C) Church (religion) (D) citizen
5. Modern Political Science is close -  
(A) philosophy (B) psychology  
(C) economics (D) statistics
6. The discipline that studies human behavior is -  
(A) Psychology (B) Philosophy  
(C) Economics (D) Sociology
7. The purpose of both political science and economics is-  
(A) Economic profit

- (B) earning interest
- (C) Import and Export
- (D) Human welfare

**Very short-answer type Questions (word limit 30 words)**

1. Write two differences between political science and history.
2. Write any two aspects about the relationship of political science and psychology.
3. Write any two differences between political science and ethics.
4. How is political science related to geography?
5. What is more comprehensive-political science or sociology?
6. Write any two differences between political science and economics.

**Short questions (word limit 100 words)**

1. Describe the differences between political science and history.
2. Explain the difference between political science and economics.

3. What are the philosophical bases of close relationships between all social sciences?
4. What is the relationship between political science and geography?

**Essay type questions**

1. "Political science is related to all those sciences which are related to human beings in organized societies." Explain this statement.
2. "Without political science there is no fruit of history, without history political science has no roots." (Seela) Explain the relationship of history with political science in the light of this statement.
3. Analyze Relationships of Ethics and Political Science.
4. "Political science is closely related to economics and sociology." Clarify
5. Explain the relationship between politics philosophy and geography.

**Answer: Objective Question: -**

- 1 (C) 2 (B) 3 (D) 4 (C)  
5 (C) 6 (A) 7 (D)