Approaches to Study Politics and Political Systems

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Abstract

This article aims to provide basic concepts regarding different methods of studing political science and system. For this, the author employed descriptive as well as analytical data analysis approaches. The author used secondary sources of information, often known as the desk work approach, while providing this piece of writing. According to the study, traditional approaches to studying politics and political science include philosophical, historical, and institutional approaches, while modern approaches include sociological, economic, psychological, quantitative, simulation, system, behavioral, and Marxian approaches. However, the author briefly examines some of the traditional and modern approaches to studying political science and politics. The Traditional Approach defines Political Science as the study of state, federal, and national institutions. It investigates the formal, legal, and theoretical issues. The Modern Approach focuses on "what is actually happening in the state". It emphasized reality and facts about politics. In this regard, the article focuses on the fundamental concepts of both methods to studying politics and political science.

Keywords: Modern Approaches, Politics, Appraisals, Traditional Approaches, Pilitical System

Objectives: This paper investigates the study of politics and political systems from the standpoint of approaches that are conducted with the following objectives in mind:

a) To conduct a brief examination of traditional and modern approaches to political science.
b) To provide remarks to the relevant topic i.e., approaches to study politics and political systems.

Methods of Study

Because this is a qualitative study, the majority of the data came from secondary sources. As a result, academic papers, writings for websites and publications, and works by famous authors have all been legally used. This paper's research approaches are descriptive and analytical because analytical research strives to prove causality, whereas descriptive research seeks to spot patterns or trends. Both techniques to interpreting the available data are pertinent to the study's title and aims because analytical research can be both qualitative and quantitative, while descriptive studies are usually qualitative.

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Introduction

The term "approach" has a variety of connotations depending on the context. In general, it refers to a certain manner of doing or seeing something. It could be a problem-solving strategy, a manner of living, or a method of achieving a goal. In this article, the author looked at the notion of "approach" in further depth and present some instances. It also talks about how you can apply it in your own life (Oboloo, n.d.,). In this regard Studocu (n.d.) on J C Johari's opined:

An approach as a method of looking at and then understanding a particular occurrence, which comprises everything connected to the gathering and selection of data required for hypothesis research and analysis. An approach is a way for doing something.

Technique, in a broader sense, refers to tactics, paradigms, and recognizable approaches to a certain issue. The term 'politics' has a long history, and numerous Greek thinkers made significant contributions to the subject of political science. The term politics is derived from two words: polis, which denotes a city or state, and science, which implies the study of something. Political science is the study of the state and government in general. In political science, we study the relationship between men and the state, the structure of the state, the rules and regulations, and what happens in a state management of the government and the population Political science is the study of politics (Studocu, n.d.).

Linkdin (2021, July 2) explains that in layman's terms, an approach is the process of seeing and then understanding specific events. There are numerous approaches and methodologies for studying politics, and the most of them appear to overlap to varied degrees. From Plato and Aristotle in the distant past to Laski and Laswell in the present, many great thinkers, theorists, and analysts have endeavored to grasp and explain political reality in their own unique methods and approaches.

Likewise, Prabhakar (2015, October19) puts ideas on this connection as: certain procedures must be followed when studying political science and searching for political truth. Approaches, methods, techniques, and strategies are the terms used to describe these procedures. Thus, approaches to the study of politics and political systems are linked to the methods of study of politics and the analytical tools used in a specific approach. Essentially, each approach has its own set of methods for conducting policy research and analysis, and they are clearly distinct. It also comprises the description and explanation of political systems.

There are numerous distinctions between traditional and contemporary approaches to the study of politics and political systems. Modern approaches are further subdivided into behavioral and post-behavioral procedures (https://quizlet.com/610622653/modern-approach- flash-cards/). Berkenpas (2016) forwards his opinion that these points of view arose at different moments in time, and it is worth mentioning that the traditional approach is the most widely utilized method of doing policy research. In the 1950s, dissatisfaction with traditional approaches led to the formation of behavioral schools. Changes in political science suffered a similar fate in the 1960s and 1970s, resulting in widespread condemnation of behavioral methodologies and the establishment of post-behavioral schools. This document describes each school, its recommendations, unique

characteristics, specific researchers, and critiques of the fundamental assumptions. Following that is a comparison of approaches for determining similarities and differences. The author of the article expressed the opinion that many approaches have been developed by various academics during various historical periods, and that they serve as a useful instrument for studying politics and political systems.

Approaches for studying politics and political institutions

The number of ways to understanding politics and political systems is determined by how scholars classify them. Dyke (1962) defines an approach as criteria for selecting problems and questions to consider, as well as criteria for selecting data. Traditional, behavioral, and post-behavioral approaches can be divided into three categories. Based on the rigidity of their analytical instruments, approaches to the study of politics and political systems can be separated into normative/ethical approaches and empirical/scientific methods.

Nevertheless, as Varma (2011) points out, "it would be a mistake to think that a line of demarcation can be drawn between traditional and behavioral. In a similar vein, he argued that "the historical-analytical; legal-institutional; normative-prescriptive; and descriptive-taxonomic usually overlap from time to time."

Traditional Approaches

This is the oldest approach to the study of political science. It can be described as a normative or ethical approach. The basic assumption of this approach is that man is a fully involved moral and spiritual being. The traditional approach is value-based and places a strong emphasis on incorporating values into the analysis of political processes. Supporters of this method think that since morals and facts are intertwined, studying political science shouldn't be limited to facts alone.

Raskin, (n.d.,) opined that the traditional approach of studying politics and political systems was widely employed until the onset of World War II. This method was largely connected with traditional political perspectives that emphasized the study of the state and governance.

Anonymous writer (2021, July 2) describes that with the analysis of traditional approaches to the political science it is found that this school of thought possesses the characteristics as it includes a concentration on formal institutions over political processes, concentrated on the Western European political system, takes a country-by-country strategy, making little effort to uncover parallels between countries, there is minimal emphasis on analyzing and developing systematic generalizations about political occurrences, it lacks the concern for theoretical progress through data collecting and analysis, it disregards the results of other social sciences and nonpolitical predictors of political behavior and forms value judgments about the nature of political systems and institutions.

Shakya (2014 September 26) claims that the conventional approach to political science, often known as the "classical" or "traditional" approach, focuses on the analysis of political structures, institutions, and processes. This method aims to comprehend how governments

and political systems work, the roles and powers of various actors within these systems, and the effects of political decisions and policies on society.

Thus, the traditional method focuses on investigating organizations, state actions, ideas, and concepts that underpin political organizations and activities. This is an idealistic and normative attitude. Due to this, supporters of this approach asked, "What should be an ideal state?" They contend that politics and political systems should be limited to the formal structures of governments, laws, rules, and regulations. The traditional approaches to study politics and political science can be further studied as:

Philosophical Approach: The most traditional way to analyzing politics is philosophical. The study of the state, government, power, and man as a political animal is associated with the pursuit of specific goals, values, and truths (rights and wrongs standards). As a result, today's philosophers are more concerned with ethics and seek to advise rulers. Plato, Aristotle, Rousseau, Kant, Hegel, and others use speculative rather than objective reference frames (Linkedin, 2021, July 2). Because of his contributions to the development of ancient Greek philosophy, which laid the groundwork for all of Western philosophy, Socrates of Athens (470/469-399 BCE) is regarded as one of the greatest personalities in history. For this reason, he is in reality regarded as the "Father of Western Philosophy".

According to the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (2010, September 6), this approach extends back to the ancient Greeks and was formerly known as political philosophy. It mostly addressed ethical, perspective, and normative issues. Their attention was drawn to three questions: what ought to be, what should be, and what must be. This approach focuses on what key thinkers stated how they evolved or justified their positions, and the intellectual milieu in which they worked. It is also the most commonly used method for researching politics and political systems. This approach can be traced back to the Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle. Leo Strauss was an ardent proponent of the intellectual process. "What is philosophy?"Philosophy is the quest for wisdom," as it puts this idea, "and political philosophy is the attempt to truly know about the nature of political things and the right or good political order." The clear presentation of concepts and issues, the selection of pertinent information, and the use of impartial techniques to evaluate concepts and suggestions are all highly valued in philosophical reasoning. It also places a strong emphasis on developing an awareness of the fresh perspectives and issues that arise throughout study.

Linkdin (2021, July 2) explains that this method insists that values cannot be researched apart of politics and the political system. As a result, its principal goal in every political system is to establish what is good or bad. It is largely a political study of ethics and norms, and thus idealistic. It discusses topics such as the nature and goals of the state, citizenship, rights and responsibilities, and so on. As a result, they argue that a political scientist must comprehend what it means to live a decent life in a good society. Political philosophy helps to develop a good political order. (https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/nature-political-science-definitiontheory-scope-/)

This approach distinguishes itself by focusing on the past or a certain period of time, as well as a sequence of events, to explain the genesis and growth of any political organization. If a political ideology is universal and credible, it may be traced back to historical traditions. The most common techniques are argumentation, logic, and reasoning. However, philosophy does not have a vast corpus of established facts or foundational knowledge, in contrast to many other subjects. The secret to being an expert in philosophy is having intelligent conversations and debates. Engaging in these discussions actively entails assessing arguments, exchanging viewpoints, and arguing concepts. Students can formulate hypotheses and strengthen their critical thinking abilities through this approach. Political theory, sometimes known as political philosophy, is the philosophical study of governance. It addresses issues about the nature, authority, and extent of public agents and institutions as well as the connections between them.

Historical Approach: The term "historical approach" describes the skill with which historians gather, evaluate, verify, and interpret data in order to learn more about a historical event or occurrence. But as we now know, history is not just a chronicle of the past but also a reflection of the present. It refers to the method by which historical events are examined in order to create the laws that control politics. This strategy is often referred to as the inductive method. In this tune, Marshall (2016) described that the present is an offering from the past. This is why we look to history for guidance when studying the origins, evolution, and current nature of political institutions such as the state and government. The historical method supplemented the experimental method. Montesquieu, Savigny, Seeley, Maine Freeman, and Laski are some of the most notable proponents of the historical approach. Sabine and other traditional writers emphasized the historical perspective. "A political Theory," according to Sabine, is usually advanced in regard to a rather specific circumstance. Understanding ''the time, location, and circumstances in which it was made'' is consequently vital.

According to adherents of this method, political theory can only be understood when historical factors such as the date, place, and situation in which it emerged are addressed. This approach, as the name implies, emphasizes the study of the history of every political reality in order to appraise any scenario

(https://politicalscienceblog.com/historical-approach-to-the-study-of-political-science/)

Politicians like Machiavelli, Sabine, and Dunning believe that politics and history are intrinsically intertwined, and that studying politics and political systems should always be done with a historical perspective in mind. Sabine believes that political science should cover all of the issues raised by many political theorists since Plato. This strategy significantly supports the idea that the environment shapes any political thinker's thinking or ideology. In addition, history not only tells about the past, but it also ties it to current events.

To sum up, documentary, biographical, oral history, and archival methods are frequently employed by historians in addition to several techniques that are standard in the social sciences. A historical approach makes use of the past to improve comprehension and analysis

across different fields of study. It has benefits including expressing the diversity and density of occurrences, questioning accepted ideas and timelines, and enhancing management approaches by adding historical context. Thus, history provides the chronological order of all political events, which aids in forecasting future occurrences. As a result, analyzing the contemporary political landscape without first considering historical political events, institutions, and political contexts would be difficult.

Institutional Approach: An institution is a formal set of rules, such as shared understandings, informal norms, or constitutions that govern and prescribe the interactions between political actors in the field of political science. Thorstein Veblen, an influential American economist and sociologist, chastised the neoclassical method for emphasizing people. He maintained that a person's institutional and socio-cultural background mold them. There are four different kinds of institutional approaches: historical, sociological, discursive, and rational choice institutionalisms. Institutionalism based on rational choice assumes that individuals have predetermined preferences and behave in a way that maximizes those preferences. The most significant institutionalism of the contemporary era is arguably Weber. Weber's theory of a political domain distinct from economics and ideas is a source of inspiration for modern institutional works that assert institutions as a non-epiphenomenal. According to this approach, people visit the institution to further their interests and achieve their own aims. Institutions are made up of incentive and regulation systems that influence the decisions made by the people who work there.

The study focuses on the formal structures of a political organization such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary (an impartial description of political reality). This technique is referred to as a structural approach since it focuses on the superstructure and infrastructure of the political system. This approach ignores individual behavior, power dynamics, violence, political movements, wars, and revolutions in politics. Ignores how informal groups and processes shape politics. This is very old and important approach to the study of Political Science. This approach mainly deals with the formal aspects of government and politics emphasizes the study of the formal structure like legislature, executive, judiciary, political parties, interest groups, pressure groups etc. The advocates of this approach include both ancient and modern thinkers. Among the ancient thinkers Aristotle is an important contributor to this approach while the modern thinkers include James Bryce, Bentley, Walter Bagehot and Harold Laski etc. https://www.slideshare.net/fecoxi8718/approaches-to-study-the-political-sciencepptx)

Talking about the institutional approach to political science the institutional approach to comparative political analysis is, to put it simply, a study of institutions compared. It is therefore evident what the study's methodology and emphasis (institution) are—they are comparative. Examining the upper houses of several different parliamentary democracies, such as the House of Lords in the United Kingdom and the Raiya Sabha in India, and determining their relative importance in each case would be one method of determining the relative importance of the upper houses in parliamentary democracies). Drawing broad conclusions and offering explanations about these institutions' applicability or even usefulness in parliamentary democracies can be done based on the comparative analysis of these models.

The upper houses of parliament's constitution lack representational character, or their hereditary nature undermines legislatures' attempts to be democratic. Another option would be to examine the historical backgrounds that have shaped the development of each upper house by looking at the parliaments' upper chambers. To understand why the House of Lords has remained hereditary, one could, for instance, look at the social and economic circumstances of the development of the two chambers of Parliament in the United Kingdom. It is always possible to comprehend the circumstances surrounding the emergence of the current measures to terminate its hereditary character. In actuality, an examination of institutions might be considered the foundation of comparative political analysis. Therefore, tracing the development of comparative politics as an academic field reveals that the study of institutions marks the turning point in the application of the comparative approach. However, the study of institutions not only served as the foundation for comparative analysis, but it also remained the major method used in comparative politics until the 1950s. It is therefore possible to suggest that traditional comparative political analysis was limited to the examination of institutions and the manner in which these institutions appeared in the allocation of power and the interactions among the different tiers and branches of government. For an extended period, the primary association of comparative political analysis was with the comparative analysis of institutions.

Legal Approach: In political science, the legal approach refers to the methodology of examining politics through the lens of legislative process. Laws, including the constitutions of many nations, frequently specify the parameters of a nation's operations. Because of this, laws are frequently regarded as essential to politics and serve as the foundation for research into it. Legislation, regulation, and litigation are the three main categories of legal approaches, and they are all conducted at the federal, state, and municipal levels.

The legal-formal approach was the dominant approach but it never reached the status of having a monopoly on political study (https://slideplayer.com/slide/6248880/). Linkdin (2021, July 2) viewed that traditional approaches for analyzing politics and political systems, according to various experts, have been criticized for being prescriptive. These ideas were similarly idealistic, emphasizing what should happen rather than how and why political events occur.

The study of politics is linked to the study of legal or juridical processes (constitutions) and state-created institutions that preserve political organization. In this regard, we can draw on the works of Bodin, Grotius, Hobbes, and Dicey. They argue that understanding the state as a growth and development organism requires taking into account the forces and causes that comprise the domain of law and justice.

We shall now examine the legal strategy for public administration, taking into account the significance of the historical approach as established in public administration studies. The legal path to becoming a public administrator would take one through the public institutions' remarkable organizational structure and legal framework. This method was linked to laws, rules, regulations, codes, regulatory requirements, etc., as its name implies. Along with legal rulings,

it also detailed the authority's responsibilities, bounds, and discretions. Numerous nations, particularly in Europe—including Germany, France, Belgium, and others—have opted to pursue public administration studies through legal means. Even in light of the foregoing competing views, administrative history research remains important.

Even in light of the foregoing competing views, administrative history research remains important. It is still significant because the way society changes throughout time and space affects both the amount and quality of public services offered. It's common knowledge that studying history is essential to comprehending the present and the future. Furthermore, a study of public administration cannot be comprehensive without a grasp of the evolution and advancement of civilizations.

Many scholars view the legal method as insufficient since it provides insight into the legal framework that governs public administration but leaves out other significant and informal factors like sociological and psychological dynamics. But there were a lot of other purchasers for this, including in the US, Frank J.

Thus, traditional approaches for analyzing politics and political systems, according to various experts, have been criticized for being prescriptive. These ideas were similarly idealistic, emphasizing what should happen rather than how and why political events occur. Similarly, prior techniques to research have been chastised for relying entirely on library sources as the final authority. Lowell (1910), on the other hand, believes that the actual laboratory of the political scientist is the outer world of public life; "it is there that they must be opened at first hand."

Opponents of this method have countered that the historical approach fails to take into account the study of modern society. The philosophical approach overlooks the real political facts in favor of speculation and abstraction. Individuals' political activity and the sociological context are disregarded by the institutional approach. It disregards global issues. Only one part of people's lives is covered by the legal method. The traditional approach to researching political science has several drawbacks, including the lack of an interdisciplinary approach; it concentrates solely on political science while ignoring the contributions of other disciplines like sociology, economics, and psychology. Similarly, it emphasizes textbook knowledge; the traditional approach relies heavily on textbook knowledge and pays little attention to real-world applications or practical experience. Additionally, when critical thinking is not prioritized, students usually do not have many opportunities in the traditional classroom to practice critical thinking and analysis. Further about limited World View: The traditional approach usually ignores the diverse political systems and life experiences of other countries and has a limited world view. Another drawback of the traditional approach to studying politics and political systems is its stagnant curriculum, which is not updated to take into account developments in globalization, technology, or political systems. Lastly, their failure to prioritize diversity is a detriment. Diversity is an important aspect of political science, yet the conventional approach occasionally ignores it.

Modern Approaches

In order to reach definitive, scientific findings about political phenomena, the modern method is fact-based and emphasizes factual analysis of political phenomena. The sociological, economic, psychological, quantitative, simulation, systemic, behavioral, Marxian, and other approaches are examples of contemporary approaches. Normative methods pertain to the conventional approaches of investigating political events, focusing not only on "what is," but also on "what ought to be" aspects of politics. Its analysis of the institution as the fundamental study unit is its main focus. But as industrialization and the behavioral revolution entered the political science profession, the focus moved from studying "what ought to" to studying "what is."

Wasby (1972) writes that political scientists these days are increasingly interested in examining how individuals act in relation to the state and government. A consortium of political scientists in America started a new movement because they were dissatisfied with the conventional method of analyzing the government and state. They believed that a great deal of research had been done in other social sciences, such as sociology, psychology, anthropology, etc., and that these studies could provide fresh perspectives on political issues. These days, they gather information on real political events. In political concerns, statistical data combined with men's actual behaviors—both individually and collectively—may aid political scientists in drawing firm findings and making accurate predictions. The modern or empirical method in political science refers to the quantitative or statistical method, the systems approach, or the simulation approach, which all base their investigation on scientific evidence. Some of the modern approaches to study politics and political system are:

Behavioral Approach: The American Political Science Association and the Chicago School pioneered this post-World War II trend. By the end of the nineteenth century, political thinkers realized that they had disregarded and paid little attention to studying and analyzing how governments and political institutions actually functioned. Factors leading to the rise of behaviorism include dissatisfaction with orthodox political science. The discipline's failure to forecast both World Wars and the resulting socio-political shifts, including as revolutions in Russia and China, as well as independence movements in numerous colonies as well as to prevent the spread of communism, financial aid from organizations such as the Ford Foundation this approach of studying politics and political science was developed as a new social science research methods.

Political science's ambit has now expanded to cover organizational structure, process, decision making and action, politics of control, policies and actions, electoral processes, patterns of political interaction, etc. Graham Wallas attempted to explain political phenomena in terms of psychological forces rather than form or structure. Catlin promoted an interdisciplinary approach. Charles Merriam, the founder of the Chicago School of the Behavioral Revolution, might be considered the conceptual godfather of this method.

Furthermore, it emphasizes individual behavior instead of political structures as the basic unit of inquiry, scientific perspective, and objectivity. Observation, classification, and data

measurement, methodological revolution: the application of scientific techniques survey, case study, interviews, socio-psychoanalysis, etc. as an interdisciplinary approach and commitment to establishing empirical notions.

The sociological approach emphasizes the importance of social environment in understanding and interpreting political behavior among community members. This approach's contributions include terms such as political socialization, political culture, and political sociology. The huge intellectual development in the social sciences, as well as the effects of WWII, all played a significant role in the development of the behavioral approach to politics (Varma, 2011). In this regard author (2011) opined:

Political behavior research as a subject of political science has been a significant aspect of behavioralism. It focuses on people and groups such as voters, leaders, revolutionaries, and party members, as well as the influences of the group or political system on the individual's political behavior.

But with Merriam's unwavering desire to make political science scientific, as well as its integration with other fields like sociology and psychology, and Bentley's call for process and emphasis on group as the unit of analysis, Charles Merriam and Arthur Bentley made some of the most significant contributions to the behavioral study of politics and political systems.

Easton (1967) listed major characteristics of behavioralism that are regarded to constitute the philosophical origins of the movement. According to this viewpoint, some patterns in political behavior can be stated in generalizations or theories in order to comprehend and foresee political events. Individuals' political behavior in a given context may be more or less similar. Such patterns of behavior might help a researcher understand the current situation and predict future political events (regularities). Nothing is taken for granted by behavioral scientists. As a result, they place a premium on testing and validating everything. They argue that anything that cannot be confirmed is not scientific. They prioritize research methods and methodologies that produce accurate, dependable, and comparable data. A researcher must employ advanced approaches such as sample surveys, mathematical models, simulations, and so on. After collecting data, the researcher should measure and quantify the data (quantify). The distinction between facts and values has been prioritized by behaviorists. They believe that in order to conduct an unbiased investigation, one must be free of any values. It implies that the researcher should be free of preconceived notions or biases (values), and that political science research should be systematic.

Theoretical and empirical research should be integrated (systematized).Political Science as a "Pure Science": What Does It Mean? Another characteristic of behavioralism has been the desire to make political science a "pure science." It believes that political science study should be evidence-based. Political science should not be separated from other social disciplines such as history, sociology, and economics, among others. This viewpoint holds that political

events are shaped by a variety of other elements in society, and hence it would be incorrect to separate Political Science from other fields. It seeks to bring Political Science and drag it closer to the everyday lives of persons (integration).

Considerations

The behavioral approach has been chastised for being overly focused on tactics and methods while ignoring the subject matter of political study. They were reprimanded for focusing on procedures rather than the essence of life and society (Easton, 1969). In the line of other authors viewed:

> The proponents of this technique were overly optimistic in claiming that individuals respond identically in identical circumstances. In Adamu, Mahmud Mamdani criticized behavioralism for confusing description and explanation by emphasizing mathematical figures rather than the "ambivalent flow of words" (Mamdani, 1976).

Furthermore, the researcher, as a human being, is not always value neutral, as behavioralists assume. Weber and Mannheim (1968), for example, asserted that value has never been and would never be free of political research because, as they pointed out, every research is based on value premises, which are obvious in the selection of questions as well as the collection and interpretation of data. Furthermore, behavioralists overemphasized methods and tactics, arguing that being incorrect was preferable to being ambiguous. Later schools of thought criticized this position because being ambiguous was preferable to being irrelevantly exact.

Post- Behaviouralism: The discontent with the behavioral approach's techniques gave rise to post-behaviouralism in the 1960s and 1970s. This new perspective claimed that sophisticated methods and research tools alone would not be sufficient to address the world's social and political concerns. As a result, post-behavioralists criticized behavioralists' idea of making political science, like other natural sciences, a value-free discipline. Post-behaviouralists worked hard to make political science more relevant to society as a result.

This modern approach emphasizes identifying and resolving critical political and social issues. According to post-behavioralism, political scientists should look for alternate solutions and strategies to societal problems. As a result, post-behaviouralism's principal goal has been to make political science more relevant to society. It is vital to realize, however, that it is simply a continuation of behaviourism. It does not completely reject behaviourist concepts. It acknowledges behaviorism's achievements and values its efforts to do impartial political science research. It simply aims to make political science study more relevant to society by bringing it closer to reality. According to the post-behaviouralist, in order to be relevant to society, political science must investigate fundamental issues such as justice, liberty, equality, democracy, and so on (Varma, 2011).In this spirit Verma (2011) opined:

''The two primary goals of post-behavioralism are relevance and action."

But Easton (1969) listed the seven major traits of post-behaviouralism, which he referred to as the "credo of relevance" to support this assertion. These are the characteristics: Technique must follow content. That is, it was not worthwhile to do scientific study unless it was relevant and meaningful to urgent current society challenges. Political scientists should prioritize social transformation above societal preservation. Moreover, Verma (2011) claimed that behavioral political science has been criticized for being "and ideology of social conservatism tempered by modest incremental change."

Furthermore, Author (2011) believes that the new focus of the study should be on the need for political scientists to face serious socio-economic difficulties within communities.

With this movement the importance of political science has been reinstated. The post-behaviouralist insisted on the importance of value in politics and research. As a result, "if knowledge was to be used for the right goals, values had to be restored to their central position" (Varma, 2011). Political scientists, according to Post-Behavioralists, play a key role in safeguarding human civilization. Political action is required in the face of post-beviouralism. According to Easton (1969), "to know is to bear the responsibility for acting and to act is to engage in reshaping society." The post-behavioral approach emphasizes the significance of politicizing the profession in order to remain relevant and engaged.

Structural-Functional Approach: According to the structural-functional theory, political systems are made up of several structures that are comparatively universal in the sense that they are present in the majority of political systems globally. According to the theory, each of these structures has a specific purpose that aids in the creation of a stable, ordered system of government in which people and other social structures play distinct roles. Legislative bodies, judicial systems, administrative agencies, executive branches, and political parties are examples of typical political structures. (Powell, Strom, Dalton, p. 35)

Around 1960, structural functionalism gained popularity as it became evident that a new methodology was required to research newly independent countries because existing methods of analyzing politics in the United States and Europe were ineffective. The goal of structural functionalists is to determine what role a certain structure—such as an election, political party, or guerrilla movement—plays in a nation's political system. According to Almond, all political systems have a specific set of political functions. Political socialization, political interest articulation, political interest aggregation, and political communication were the roles he listed as being on the input side. Rulemaking, rule execution, and rule adjudication were among the output functions. The conversion process, basic pattern maintenance, and diverse capabilities (distributive, symbolic, etc.) were additional fundamental roles of all political systems. The argument put up by structural functionalists was that the best way to study and compare different political systems, especially those in the Third World, was to look at how their varied structures carried out their roles. The following diagram serves as a better summary of the structural functional approach:
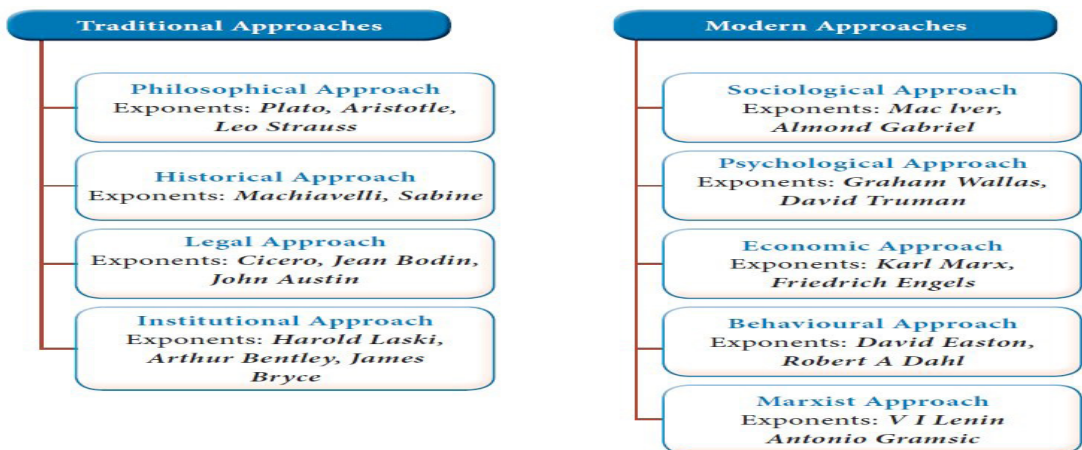
Figure 1 *Figure showing theme of structural function approach*
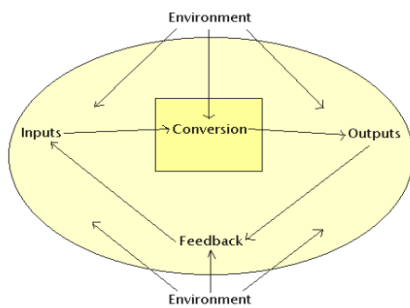
In the figure, nation states are referred to as the political system, while interactions between social, economic, and political variables—both internal and external—are referred to as the environment. Given that structural-functionalism is more concerned with maintaining equilibrium than with change, it has a bias in favor of the status quo. Instead of a revolutionary shift, it favors an evolutionary one.

Source:https://magadhmahilacollege.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Approaches-to-the-Study-of-Political-Science.pdf

The Marxian Approach**:** A class approach can be regarded of as the Marxian method to researching politics and political systems. The state, as the central subject of political science, is an unavoidable product of class contradictions, according to Marxists.

Traditional Approaches	Modern Approaches
Philosophical Approach Exponents: *Plato, Aristotle, Leo Strauss*	**Sociological Approach** Exponents: *Mac Iver, Almond Gabriel*
Historical Approach Exponents: *Machiavelli, Sabine*	**Psychological Approach** Exponents: *Graham Wallas, David Truman*
Legal Approach Exponents: *Cicero, Jean Bodin, John Austin*	**Economic Approach** Exponents: *Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels*
Institutional Approach Exponents: *Harold Laski, Arthur Bentley, James Bryce*	**Behavioural Approach** Exponents: *David Easton, Robert A Dahl*
	Marxist Approach Exponents: *V I Lenin Antonio Gramsic*

*(Source:*https://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=https%3A%2F%2Fimg.brainkart.com%2Fimagebk35%2FpRqh v2K.jpg&tbnid)

It is worth noting that the categorization of methods to the study of politics and political systems described in this work does not mean that the approaches do not have many similarities, even if areas of difference are obvious. Traditional and modern methods to the study of political science share some parallels and contrasts, such as the fact that both behavioral and traditional researchers have been interested in identifying political uniformities, theories to characterize them, and data to support them. Both seek, at a high degree of abstraction, to generalize about political activity. Both build hypotheses based on their perceptions of life's facts. Political behavior research is not a new objective emerging only within behavioral studies; rather, it is a long-standing interest

in research that has been done with substantial success by prior approaches. The traditionalist produces large generalizations with little concern for technique; the behavioralist, on the other hand, learns that his profession's ultimate purpose is to propose and confirm wide generalizations with rigorous scientific rigor (Varma, 2011). In behavioral research, hypotheses are clearly stated and attempts are made to verify them, although hypothesis creation and testing are not crucial. The traditional method focuses on "value," or what "ought to be," whereas the behavioral approach focuses on "fact," or "what is."

Conclusion

Based on secondary sources of information, this study examined traditional and modern approaches to political science and made them relevant to politics and the political system through the use of descriptive and analytical methods of information interpretation. The author discovered during this course that there are many approach to study politics and political systems. But they've been divided into categories. It is crucial to recognize that the nature of the research and the intended conclusion will have a significant impact on the approach taken to solve a particular issue. Value-laden ideas have been the focus of traditional political science methodologies, but value-free ideas have been the emphasis of contemporary political science techniques. The current orientation between traditional and modern approaches to political science and politics is also based on the viewpoints of those who support each approach with regard to research interests, advancements in the sub-discipline's generalization, adherence to moral principles, and dedication to academic excellence. Both political science schools, however, are committed to expanding our understanding of the political process, identifying and improving the "perfect" political system, and generally improving political science and the study of politics. This is sufficient evidence that values and research are inextricably linked, as values are ingrained in the process of choosing a problem.

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