

University Mohammed Seddik Ben Yahya - Jijel

Faculty of Law and Political Science

School of Political Science

1<sup>st</sup> Year – 1<sup>st</sup> Semester

Subject: English

Professor: Mohammed Kara

### **Fields and subfields of political science**

Modern university departments of political science are often divided into several fields, each of which contains various subfields.

**Domestic politics** is generally the most common field of study; its subfields include public opinion, elections, national government, and state, local, or regional government.

**Comparative politics** focuses on politics within countries (often grouped into world regions) and analyzes similarities and differences between countries.

**International relations** consider the political relationships and interactions between countries, including the causes of war, the formation of foreign policy, international political economy, and the structures that increase or decrease the policy options available to governments. International relations is organized as a separate department in some universities.

**Political theory** includes classical political philosophy and contemporary theoretical perspectives (e.g., constructivism, critical theory, and postmodernism).

**Public administration** studies the role of the bureaucracy. It is the field most oriented toward practical applications within political science and is often organized as a separate department that prepares students for careers in the civil service.

**Public law** studies constitutions, legal systems, civil rights, and criminal justice (now increasingly its own discipline).

**Public policy** examines the passage and implementation of all types of government policies, particularly those related to civil rights, defense, health, education, economic growth, urban renewal, regional development, and environmental protection.

## Scopes of political science

1. **Political theory:** It constitutes the conceptual structure that is based on the comparative analysis of relatively similar organizations whose goal is to extract common elements to understand their reality. The goal of the theory is to explain the work of the organizations after studying each one separately. This is to be able to predict what developments may happen to it. The theory is derived from political reality and its understanding and understanding of its relations with other societal data. Scientific theory is proven by experiment, but it remains incomplete compared to theories in other sciences, due to the limited explanation of phenomena.
2. **History of political thought:** Political theory is linked to the history of political thought because it is a product of accumulated political thought, which is the opinions of major thinkers and philosophers in the political field throughout the ages.
3. **Political institutions:** It means institutions that have the authority to make important political decisions related to society, and thus embody the general will of society. Political institutions help us study and understand the policy that the state follows and how it applies it. Among the most important institutions through which we study politics are:
  - A- The Constitution
  - B-Central government
  - C- The local regional government
  - D- Public administration
  - E- The government's economic and social functions
  - F- Comparative political institutions.
4. **Political sociology:** Some thinkers consider it as “scientific knowledge of the political environment within the social environment.” It is a science that studies society, that is, the social milieu (environment), and political society is a part of it. However, it remains different from the other parts, and has its limitations. The political community (society) consists mainly of authority, active forces in political life, institutions, ideologies... and others. It can be recognized - relatively speaking - that what happens in groups within society has political goal, for two reasons:
  - Social groups' behaviors and decisions cannot be studied in isolation from their political behavior.
  - All tests of hypothesis in the sciences related to society carry political implications and issues, as contemporary sociologists have realized.

## Simple future tense

### How to form the simple future?

The formula for the simple future is **will + [root form of verb]**.

**E.g.:**

- I will learn a new language.
- Jen will read that book.
- You will see what I mean.

It doesn't matter if the subject is singular or plural; the formula for the simple future doesn't change.

**But . . .**

There is another way to show that something will happen in the future. It follows the formula **am/is/are + going to + [root form verb]**.

**E.g.:**

- I am going to learn a new language.
- Jen is going to read that book.
- You are going to see what I mean.

The "going to" construction is common in both speech and casual writing. Keep in mind, though, that it's on the informal side, so it's a good idea to stick to the will + [root form] construction in formal writing.

### How to make the simple future negative?

To make the simple future negative, the formula is **will + not + [root form of verb]**.

**E.g.:**

- Jen will not quit before she reaches her goal.
- Make sure you arrive on time tomorrow, because the bus will not wait for you.
- He will not say anything bad about his boss.
- I will not finish my homework in time for class.

Using the going to construction, the formula is **am/is/are + not + going to + [root form]**.

**E.g.:**

- Jen is not going to quit before she reaches her goal.
- Make sure you arrive on time tomorrow, because the bus is not going to wait for you.
- He is not going to say anything bad about his boss.
- I am not going to finish my homework in time for class.