



Contemporary issues in political science

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Abstract

Political science is the study of politics and power from domestic, international, and comparative perspectives. The modern view of government, state and politics in the study of political science is a product of extensive research and phenomenological analysis of the political economic and cultural events that gradually changing in the 21st century. But now day's political science suffering some contemporary issues related to world and domestic politics its issues are related to Terrorism, Naxalism, corruption, Communalism, Political Civilization Election malpractice so many issues are related to human social, political, cultural and economical life.

Keywords: Contemporary, political science, domestic

Introduction

Political science is that branch of the social sciences that studies the state, politics and government political science deals extensively with analysis of political systems, the theoretical and practical applications to politics, and the examination of political behavior.

The important of political science lies in the fact that all of us live within political systems and we are affected by the changes in the global political economy with the advent of globalization there has been a concomitant rise in the interest taken by the people of the world in understanding the political system of other countries political science is not a standalone field and intersects many other braches like sociology, history economic anthropology public policy among others. As physical border between nations become less meaningful and both person and commercial interests become more globalized international political issues become more common and complex.

Rogue states and terrorism

The primary global political issue facing every nation in the world is the problem of rouge in the world is the problem of rogue state and terrorism, to preserve cultural, religious or political ideologies. Some nations and groups in the world have taken a firm, and sometimes violent, stance against the global community. The three nations most often cited as rouge nations include North Korea, Iran, and Syria. The governments of these countries are actively involved in developing nuclear and chemical weapons, either as a deterrent against other countries or to increase their influence on the world stage along with these rogue nations, ideological extreme groups present a terrorist threat to many parts of the western world. Those countries do anything to support the world. Organizations like Isis. Primarily based on Iraq and Syria, Spread terror by conduction organized attacks on civilians throughout the world.

The uses and abuses of power

No discussion on political science is complete without a study of now powers is wielded, its uses and abuses in the moderation

states. Indeed power is the give that holds nations together and gives them a semblance of control, as without exercise of power, it would be difficult to keep chaos at bay. The point here is that unless power is exercised by rulers, there are no standards to follow and no order to be enforced the abuse of power is a serious issue the often leads to revolutions and social movements in other words, power has to be exercised with great responsibility and accountability and unless, there is a judicious application of power there cannot be a viable and functioning modern nation state.

Political science in the age of the internet and digital revolution

Ever since the first personal computers began to make their presence felt in the late 1970s, a silent revolution in the way nations, Politics business, culture and society conduct themselves began to be apparent futuristic thinkers like Alvin Toffler wrote about the changing contours of business in the information age and extolled what they called the emerging power shift that took power away from traditional source and dispersed it among anyone who was savvy enough to realize the potential of the digital age.

The best example of take for instance the 2008 presidential Election in the United States. Barack Obama was able to win mainly because his campaign team focused their strategies in leveraging the power of the internet and the social media get people out to vote and to reach out to individuals in personalized ways the other example is way entrepreneurs in Asia began to realize the importance of the internet and the digital revolution where in they needed mammal capital and minimum investment and all they to do was to have a game changing idea and put in hard work.

Global crises need global solution

Global Crises require global solutions, so goes the new motto of policymakers around the world as the world confronts economic crises that are systemic climate change that cannot be solved by

individual nations acting independently and security and the other risks that need global responses it is time to ask the question as to whether the nation state is in decline because of globalization and the emerging international threats.

Apart from this, with realization that integration of the global economy is the only way forward to tackle the poverty and other global problems, there is a need for countries of the world to get together. This can be seen in the way the MDGs or the millennium Development Goals were agreed upon but the member states of the varied Nations to tackle poverty, illiteracy, and the lack of access to basic services for the majority of the people in the world.

The rise of identity based politics

The Emergence of parochial and chauvinistic interests has also uncovered the rise of the identity based politics where in political parties and those parties that pander to local, regional, and national identities have emerged or reclaim the space that has left behind as their countries globalized and integrated themselves into the global economy. This situation confronts many countries in Asia where regional and chauvinistic parties are increasingly on the rise to counter the globalization processes indeed, the situation in countries like India and Thailand along with Indonesia has become so bad that there is a variable grid lock in globalization process which is increasingly unable to move forward because of the intransigence of the political system to evolve a consensus on how to move forward with global integration.

The rise of parochial and identity based politics has severe impacts on the countries for instance it is no longer possible for the main political parties in these countries to move forward with global integration in the face of vociferous protests from the local and regional parties.

India largest democracy of world at stake

Scientifically and technologically India might have advanced ahead of all other nations but the hard remains that in the social: economical and cultural field we are far behind all other small nations. About one third of the world's extremely poor people live in India and about 800 million people of Indian earn less than Rs. 20/- per day more than 460 million Indians exist on less than \$ 1.26 a day, according to the world Bank. It also has a higher proportion of its population living on less than 52 per day that even sub-Saharan Africa. India has about 42 % of the population living on less than 52 per day that even sub-Saharan. India has about 42 % of the population living below the new international poverty line of \$ 1.25 per day. According to the World Bank and UN Development Program (UNDP) 22% of Pakistan population is calcified as poor there is wide spread hunger and malnutrition in all parts of India. India rank 66th on the 2015 Global Hunger index of 88 countries while Pakistan is slightly better at 61 and Bangladesh slightly worse at 70.

In the political field again we see that Indian political functioning has reached its peak with money power and muscle power ruling the system.

- Criminalization of politics has deteriorated the value system because of which the democratic functioning has been deterred.

- Corruption has rampantly in roared the system and today in the world area India I one among those countries where corruption is at its highest.
- Citizen democratic rights and interests are again neglected.
- Communalism and terrorism are the other dangers that the nation is facing today.

Conclusion

Contemporary global issues in political science include phonemics, terrorism and the environment international relations advances human culture through cultural exchanges, diplomacy and policy development. The application of new technologies and job creation will boost GDP and economic growth. However, Problem such as population growth and corruption are likely to be item on the policy agenda for a long time to come finally it needs to be mentioned that the governments uneasy Democracy should become a way of life and not just for political functioning, This to become true, theory and practice should be culminated and it should involve people in not only decision making but also make them conscious of their rights and involve them in political participation. Then and then only can India play a vital role in world politics.

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