

**MINISTRY OF PUBLIC HEALTH OF UKRAINE
Kharkiv National Medical University**

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POLITICAL SCIENCE IN TABLES AND CHARTS

Atlas of visual aids

**Kharkiv
KNMU
2015**

УДК 32: 001(075.8)=111
ББК 66.Оя7
А56

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Протокол № 11 від 27.11. 2014 р.*

А 56 Альков В. А. Політична наука у схемах і таблицях : Атлас наочного супроводу до курсу «Політологія» / В. А. Альков, В. І. Кравченко, Н. М. Мартиненко ; за ред. В. І. Кравченка. – Харків : ХНМУ, 2015. – 96 с.

A 56 Alkov V. Political Science in Tables and Charts : Atlas of visual aids / V. Alkov, V. Kravchenko, N. Martynenko. – Kharkiv : KNMU, 2015. – 96 p.

Атлас наочного супроводу підготовлено у відповідності до програми курсу «Політологія». Матеріал поданий у конспективній схематичній формі й може бути використаний для підготовки до лекцій, практичних занять, у самостійній роботі, а також при підготовці до підсумкового модульного контролю.

Для іноземних студентів медичних спеціальностей.

Atlas of visual aids was prepared according to the programme of the course “Political Science”. Material is presented in the charts and can be used for the preparing to the lectures, practices, in independent work, and final module control.

For foreign students of medical specialties.

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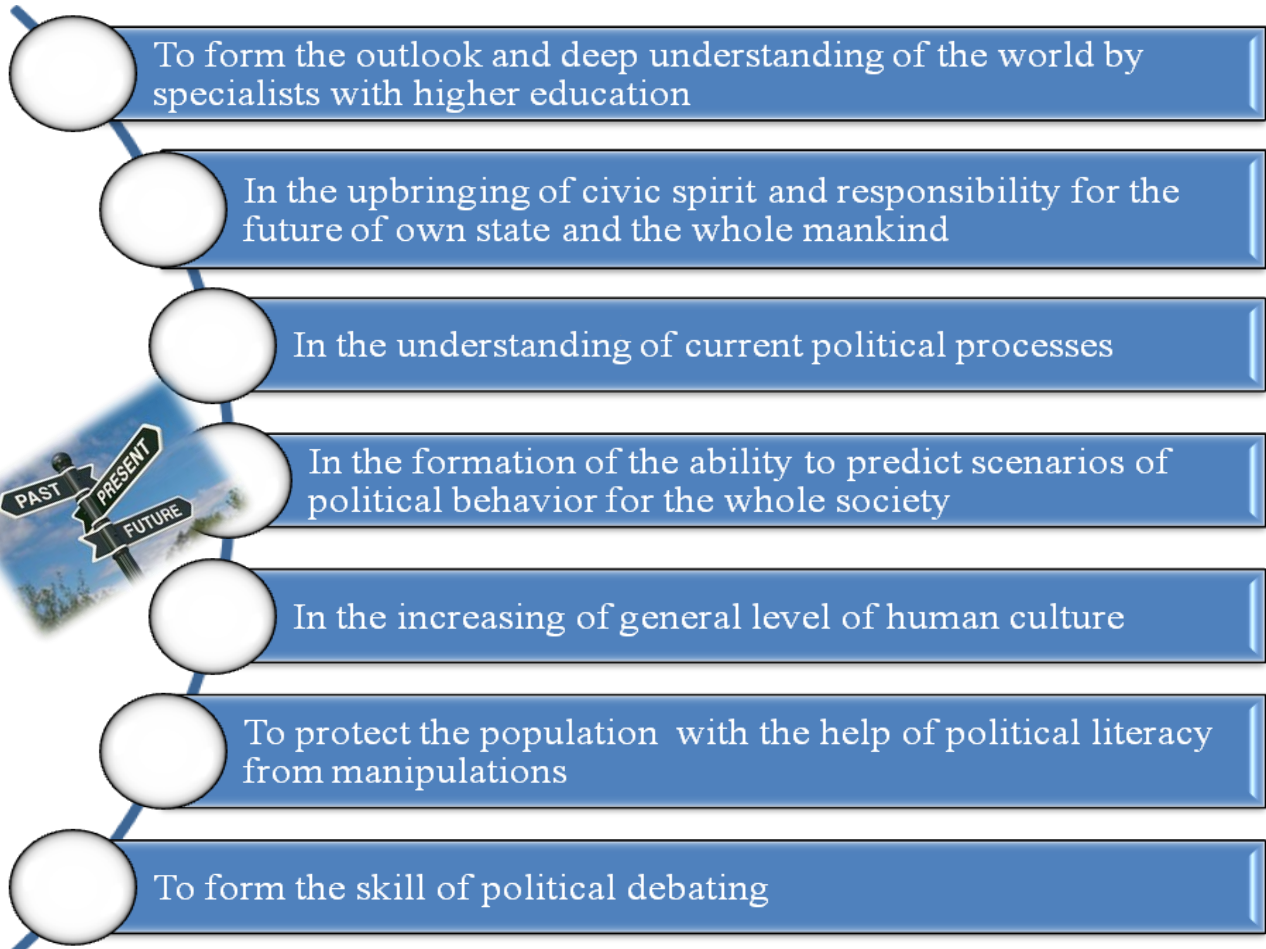
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TOPIC 1

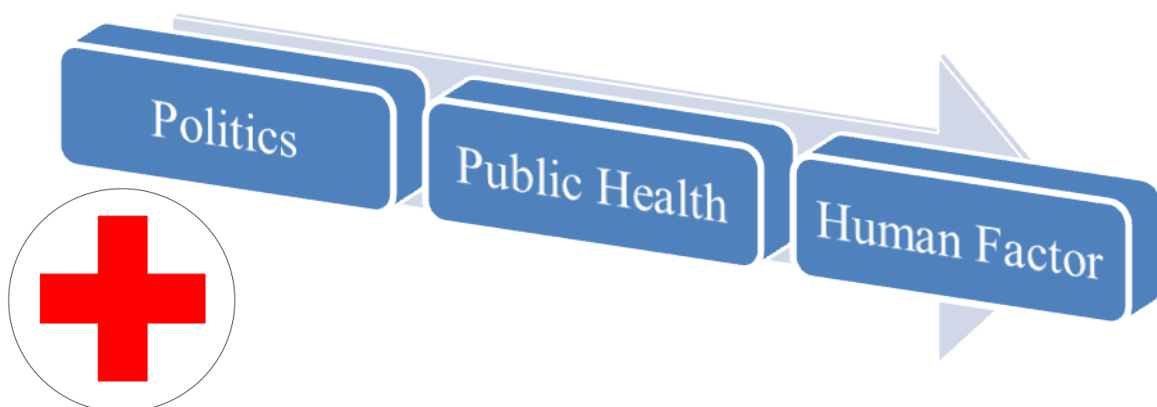
POLITICAL SCIENCE

1.1. Politics in human life

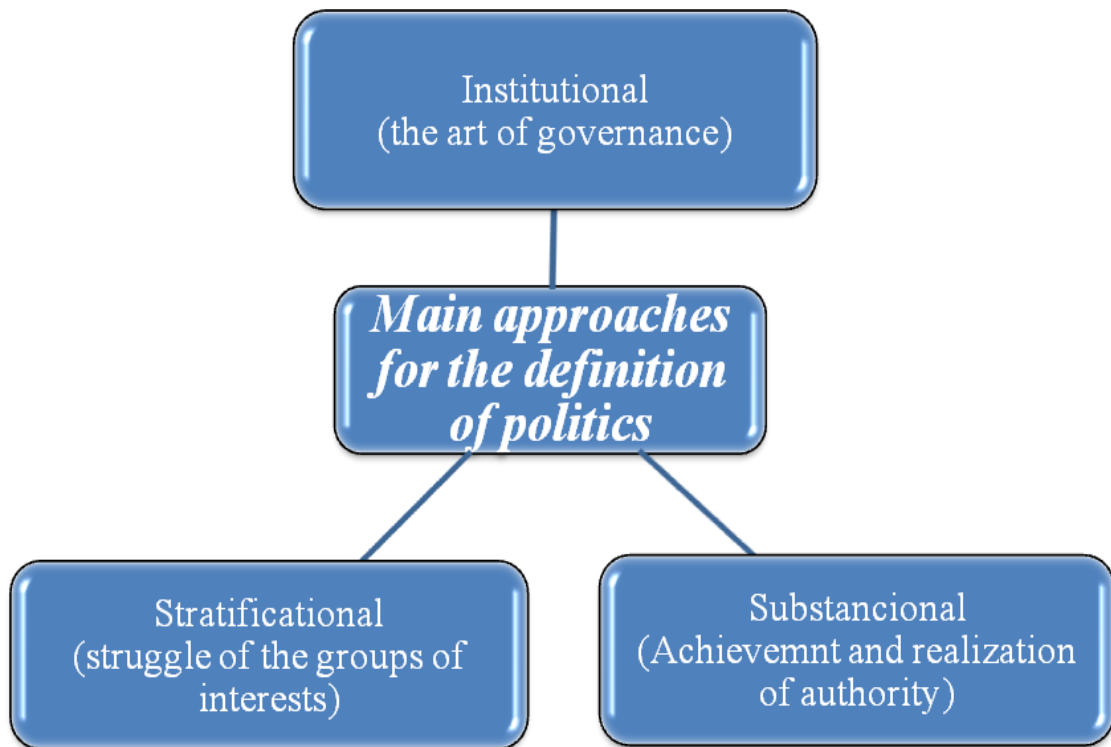
Many medical students think that “Political Science” is not necessary subject for them like future professionals. It is a serious misconception, because learning of this course helps:



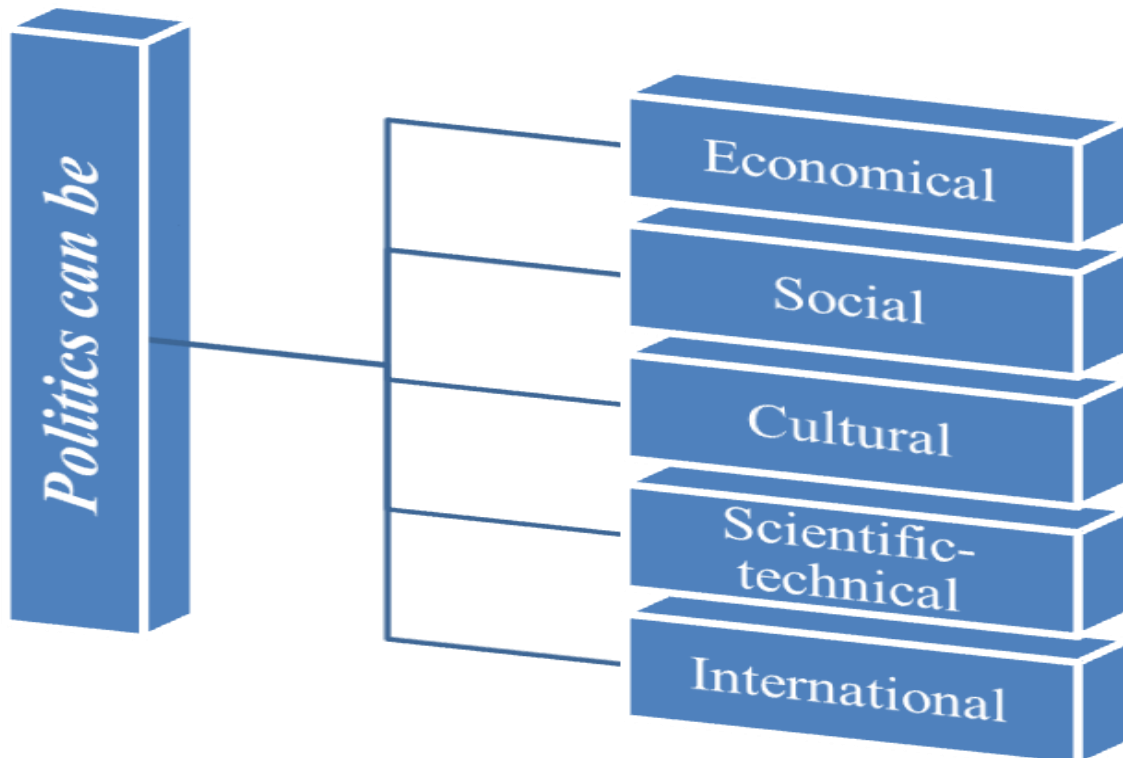
Politics, human-being and public health:



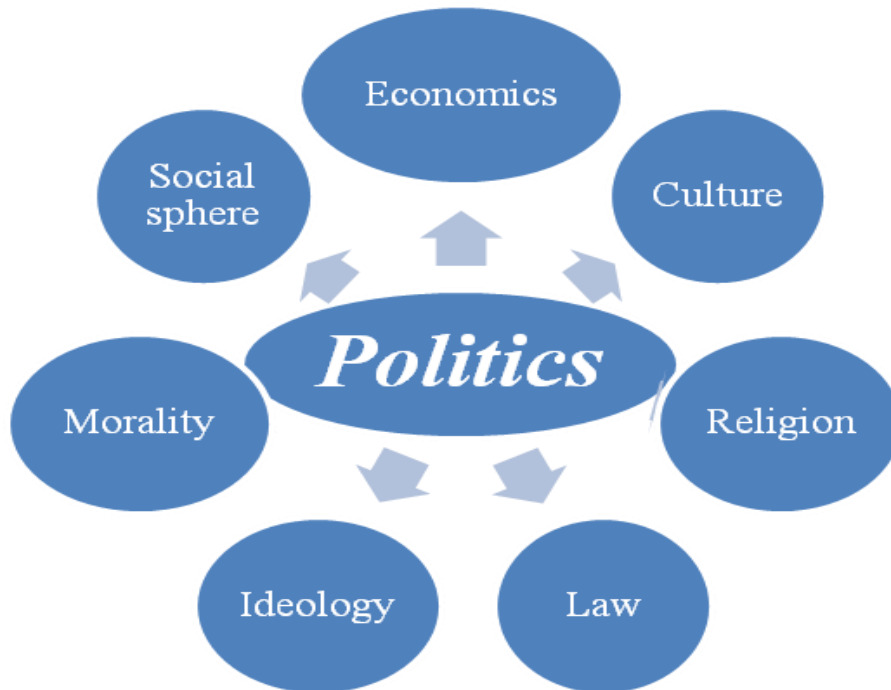
1.2. Politics is a social phenomenon



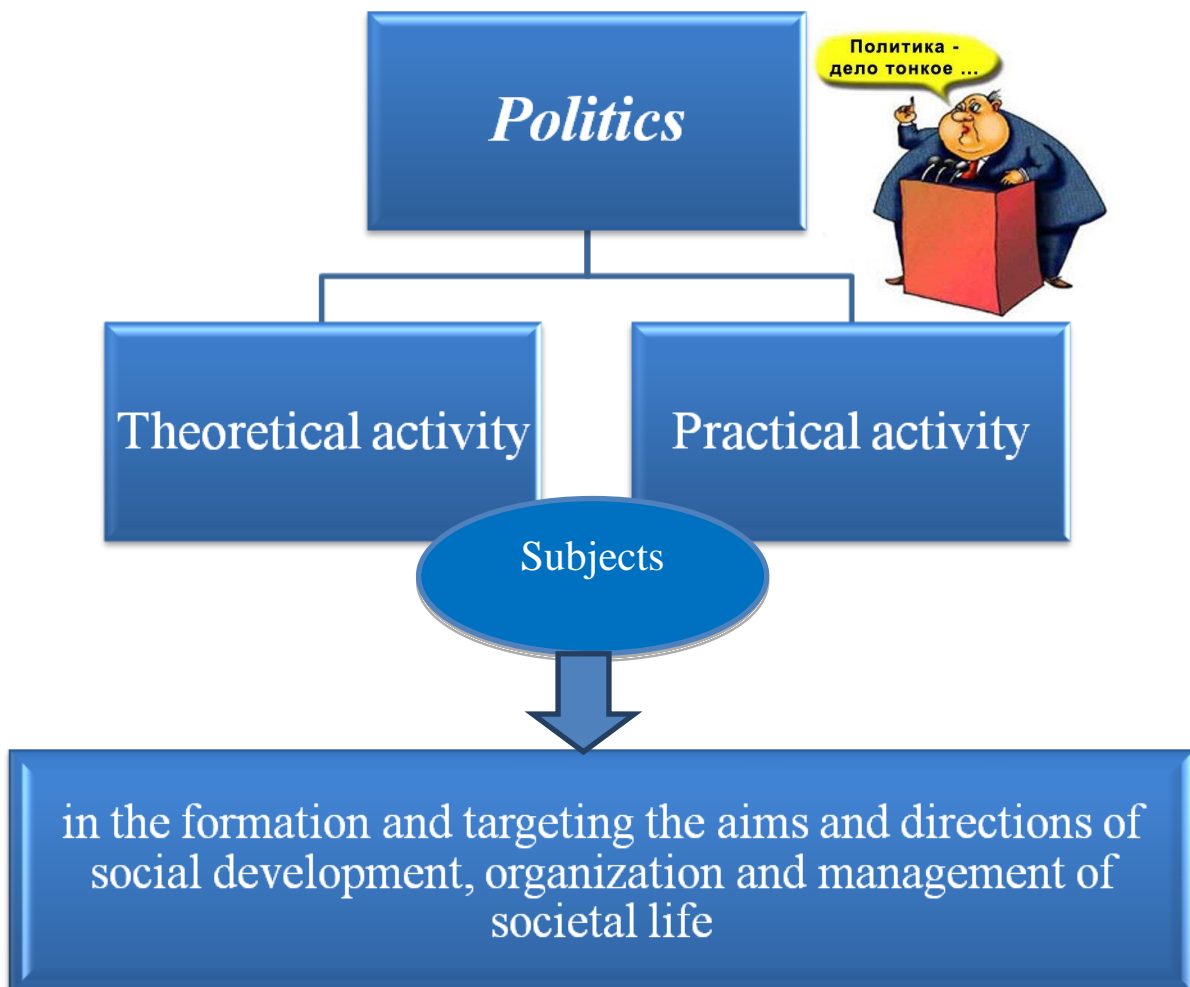
Politics has many directions



Spheres of social life dependant of politics

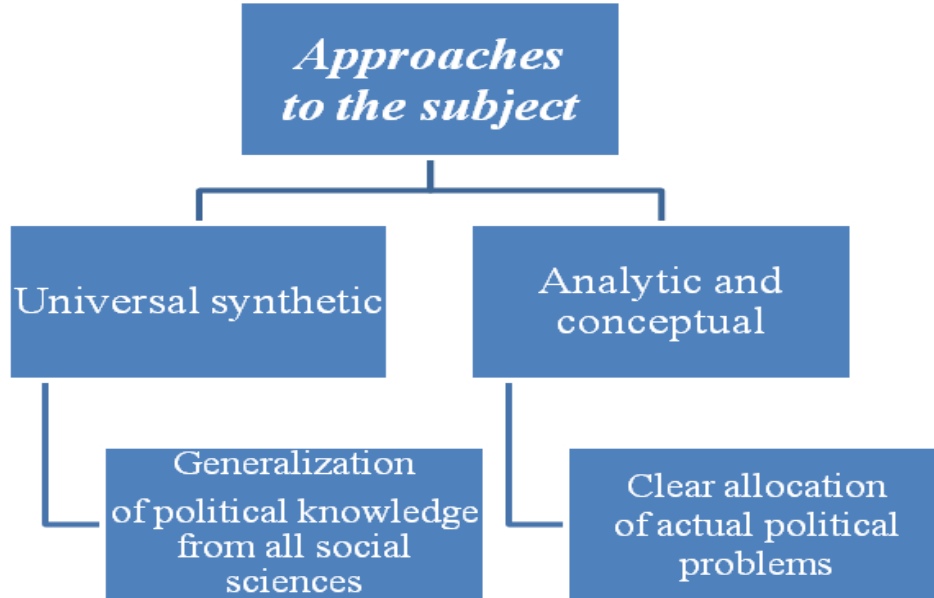


Specific definitions of “Politics”:



1.3. Subject, method and functions of “Political Science”

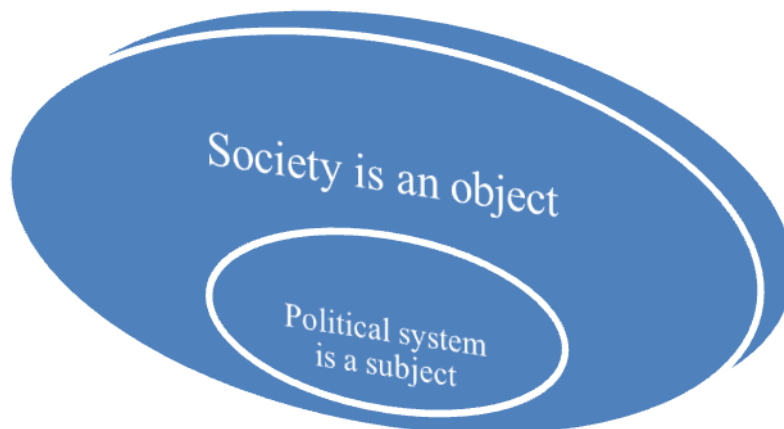
Subject of “Political Science” consists of a complex of political problems both in theoretical and practical aspects. There are two approaches for the definition of its subject:



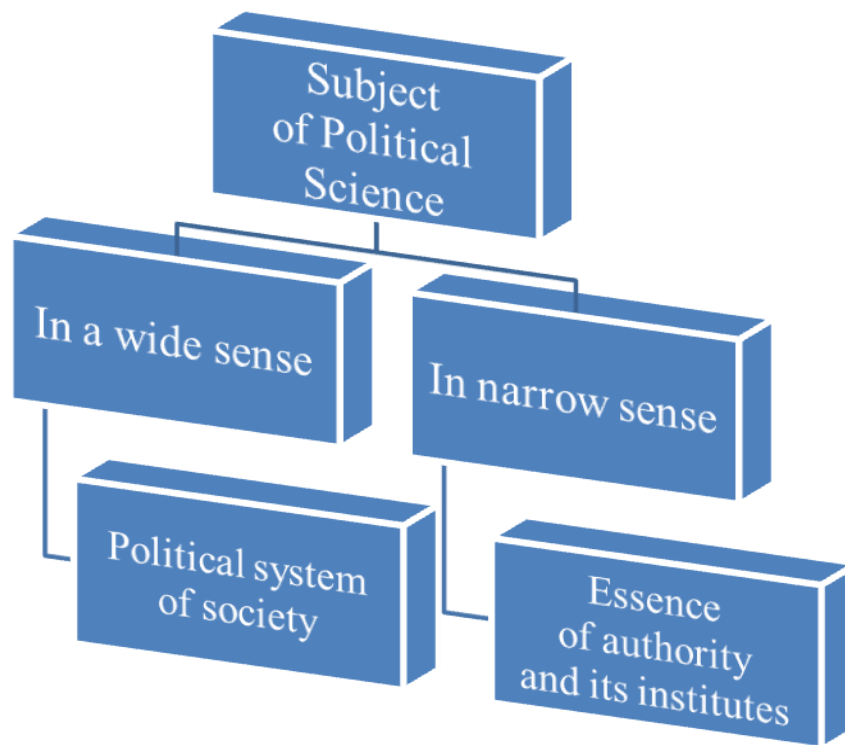
Political Science studies:

- political system of society, its structure and functions
- political patterns and their practical realization in social life
- regularities and principles of formation, functioning and development of different political systems
- mechanisms of action and manifestations of that regularities in human activity, social communities, classes, nations, and states

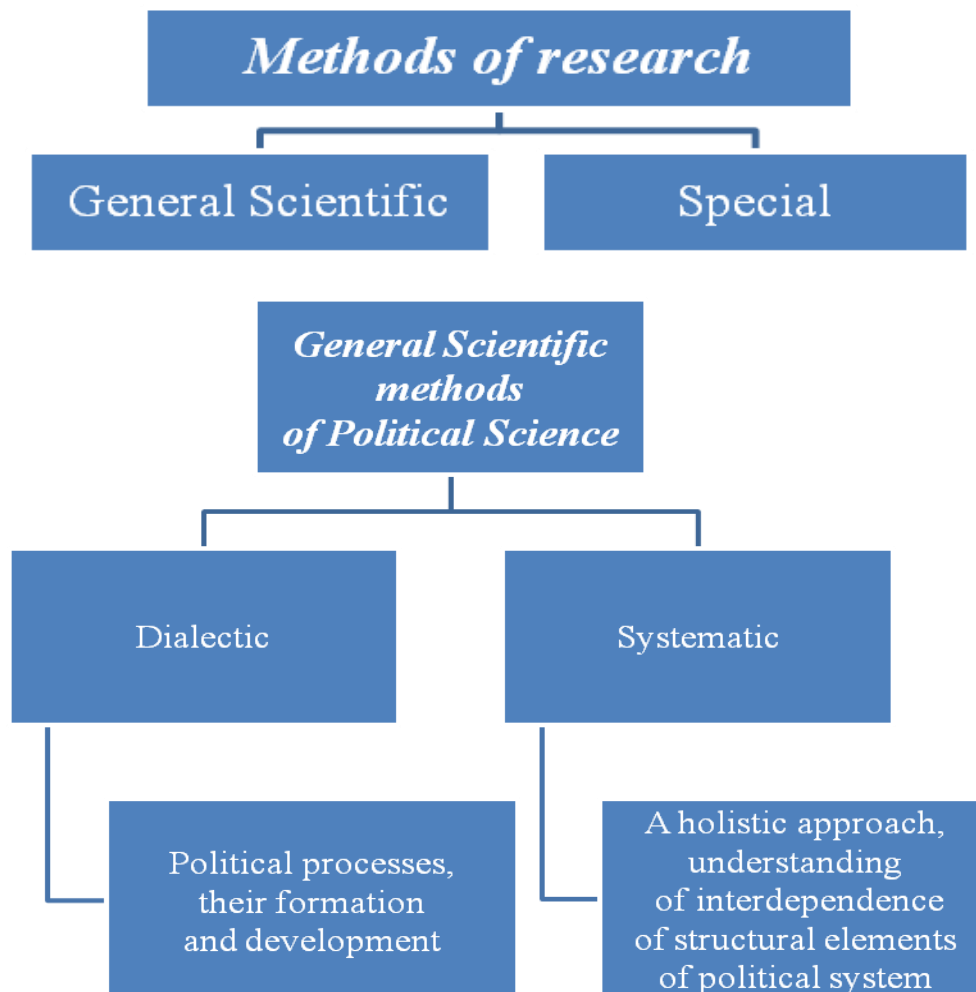
Object and subject of Political Science



Subject of “Political Science”



Methods of “Political Science”



Special methods

Comparative method is based on the comparison of political processes and deep analysis of them from general and particular approaches, regularities and randomnesses, etc.

Empirical sociological method allows to use of sociological research methods, and analyse the factors of real political life.

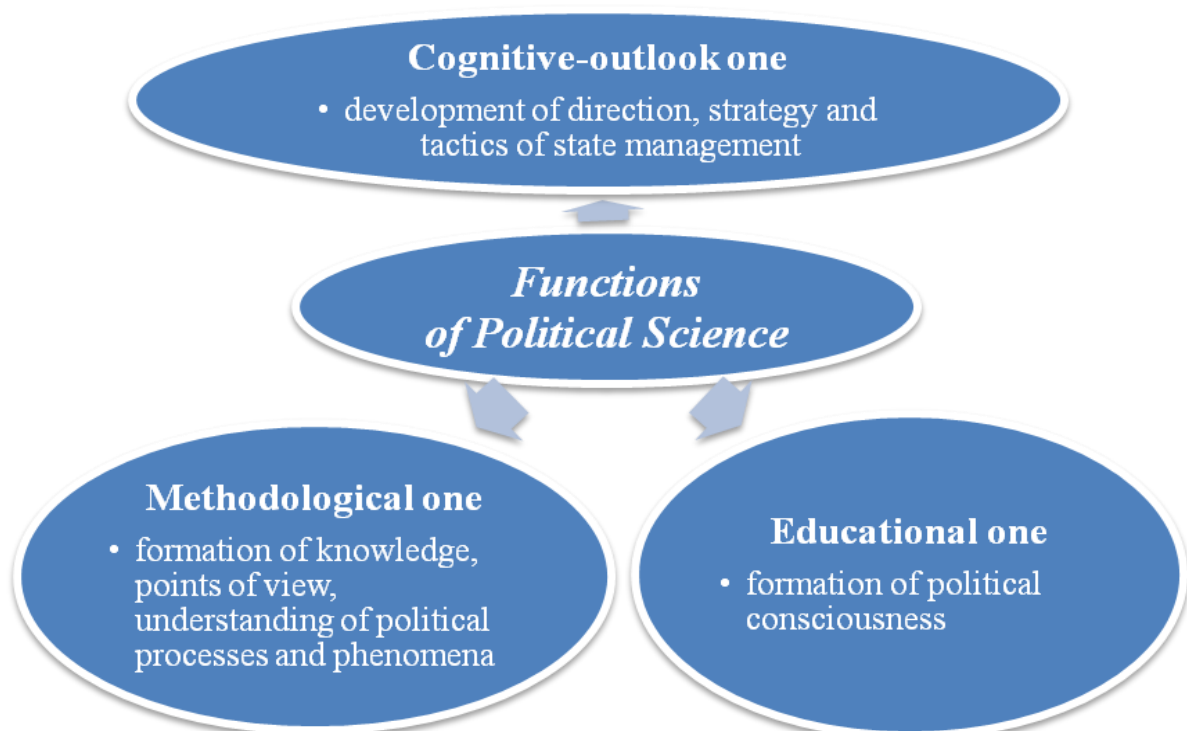
There are some approaches, which depend on the object of research:

- institutional one studies political institutes, content, organization and functioning of authority;
- approach researches the development of political processes and political activity (active one);
- sociological approach investigates mutual influence of politics on the individual, social groups

Behavioral method is based on the analysis of individual and social groups' political behavior. Psychological motives are dominative factor in this case

Historical method fixes political events and facts in chronological order, investigates their development, and researches past, present and future links

Functions of “Political Science”:



TOPIC 2

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

2.1. Political thought of the Ancient World

Political activity and political thought started to form in human society from the ancient time.

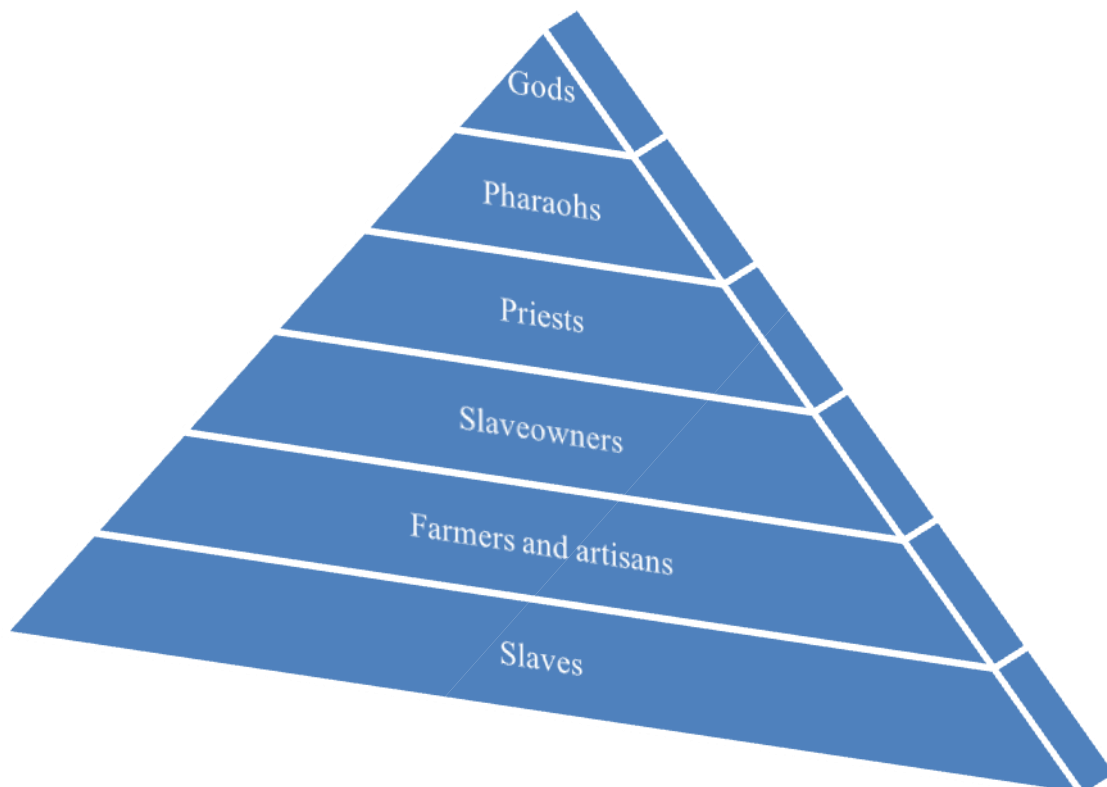
Causes of politics formation:

private property on factors of production

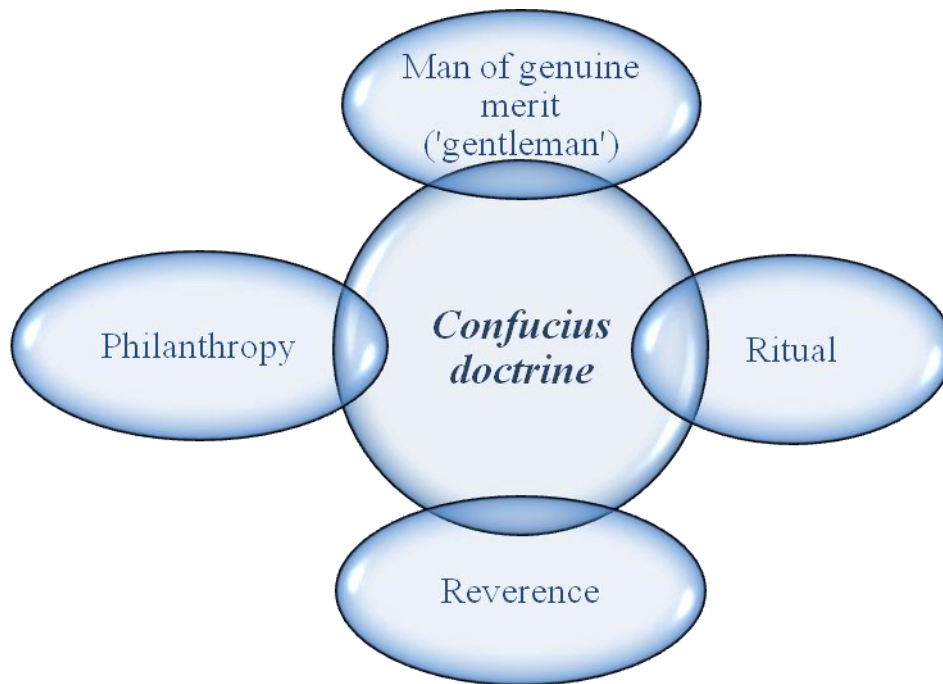
at this basis subdivision of society into social stratum and formation of statehood

necessity of legal state government and formation of the appropriate authority institutes

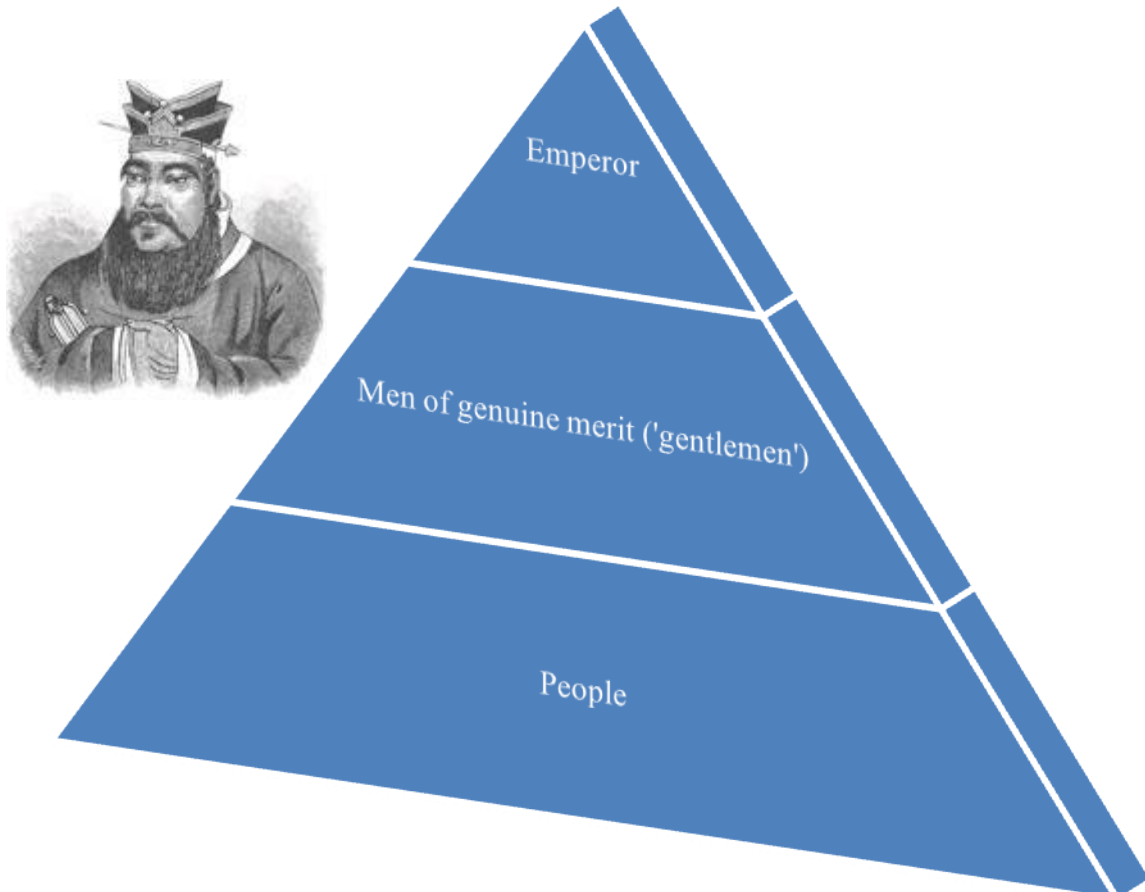
Authority pyramid by vizier Ptahhotep (Ancient Egypt):



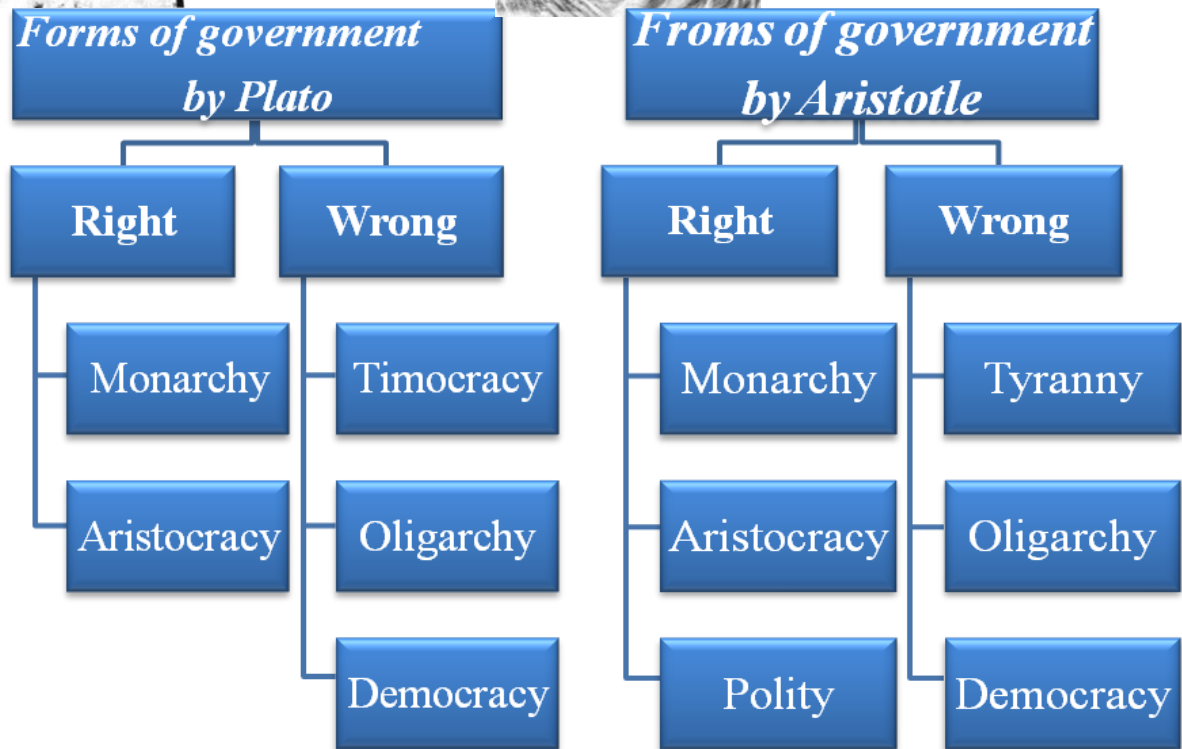
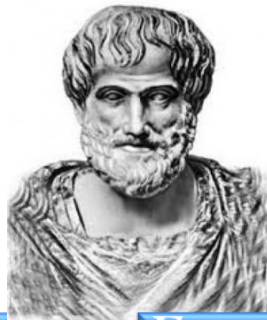
Main categories of Confucius's political doctrine



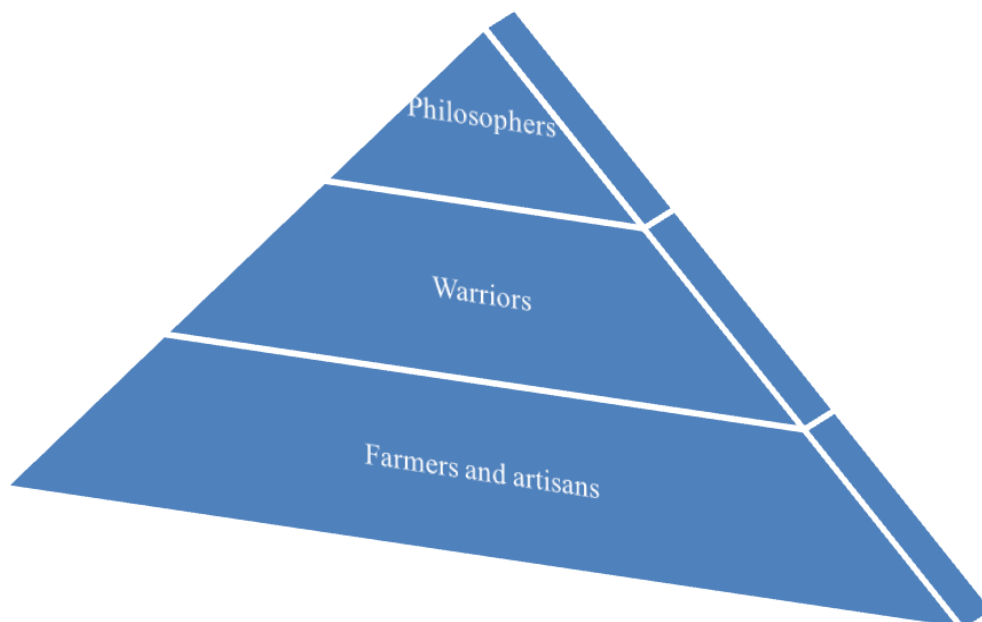
State management by Confucius



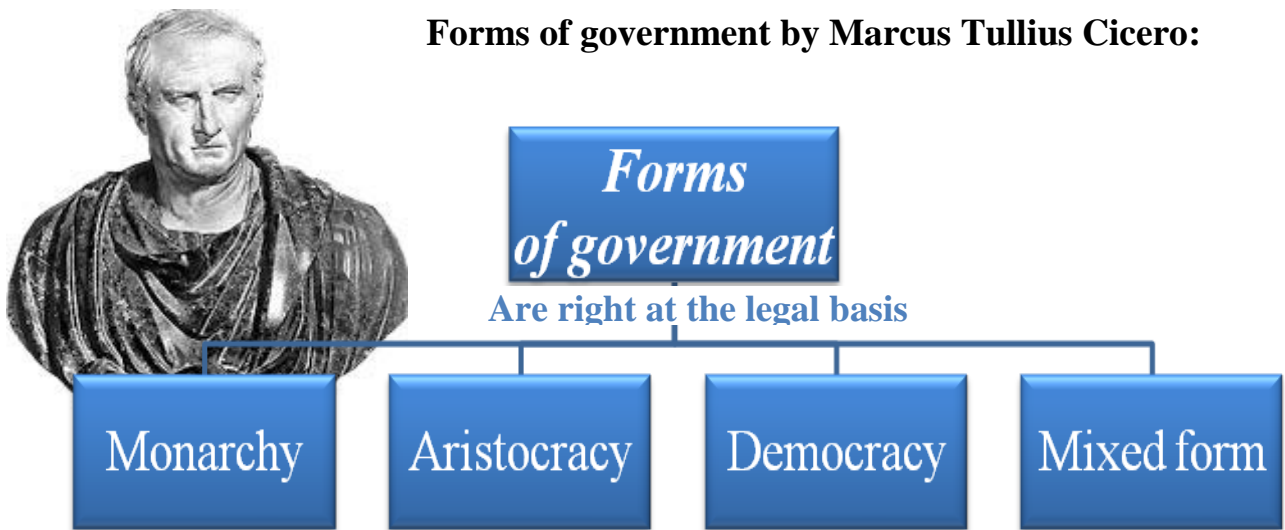
Subdivision of states into «right» and «wrong» by Plato and Aristotle:



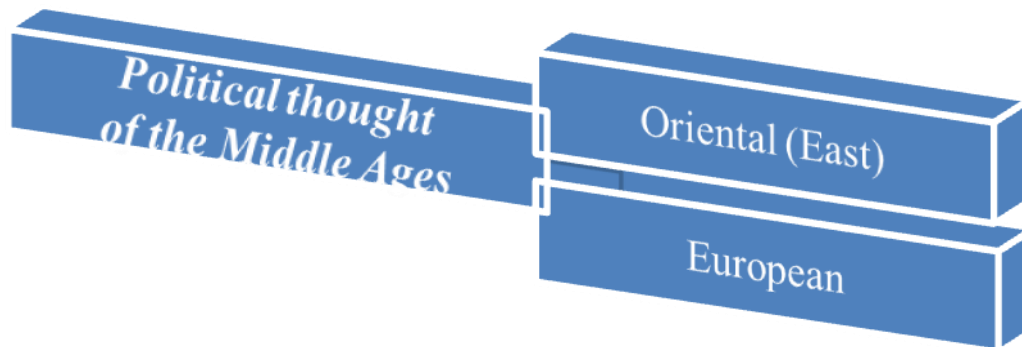
Authority pyramid in the ideal state by Plato



Forms of government by Marcus Tullius Cicero:



2.2. Political ideas of the Middle Ages



Correlation of secular and spiritual authority



Aurelius
Augustine

Priority
of Church
authority



Thomas
Aquinas

Priority
of secular
authority



Main points of Niccolò Machiavelli's doctrine:

authority is not the divine institute, it is a result of activity of absolutely real earthly powers

authority can not and should not submit to the principles of Christian morality

in politics there are "natural causes" and "useful rules", which let "to take into account own abilities", to foreknow the events and react on them

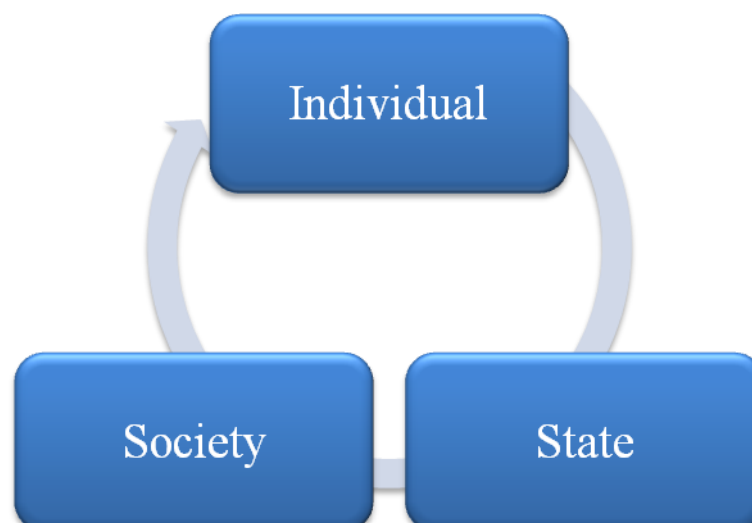
the main stimulus of human behavior is interest, which encourages egoism and for the limitation of it it is necessary to have the supremacy of a state

a form of the state depends on the balance of powers in society and conditions of development

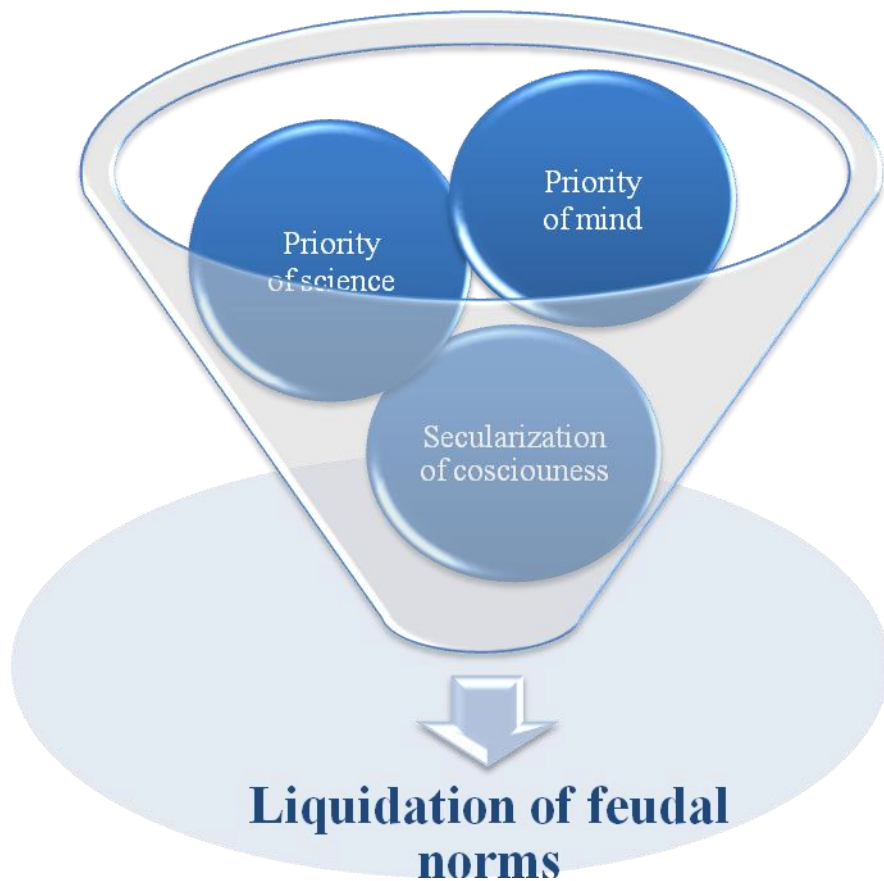
state defines the political situation in society: relations of authority and submission, organized political authority, existence of justice, legal activity of a state, etc.

2.3. Political thought of the New Age

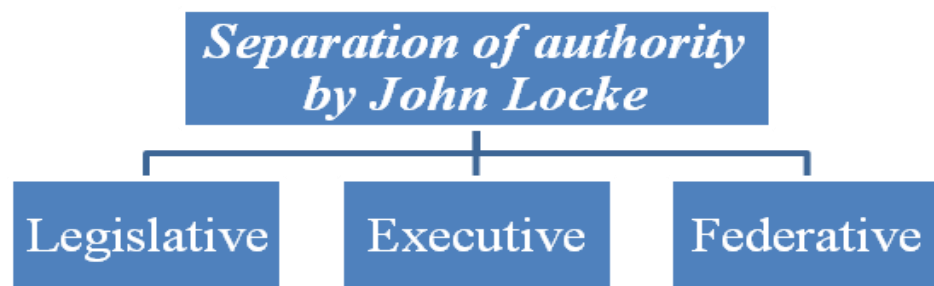
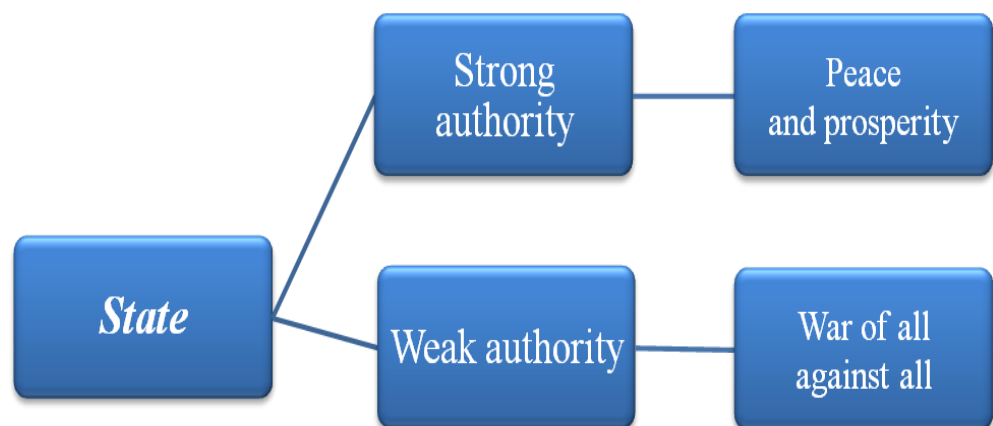
Main problems of the political thought of the New Age

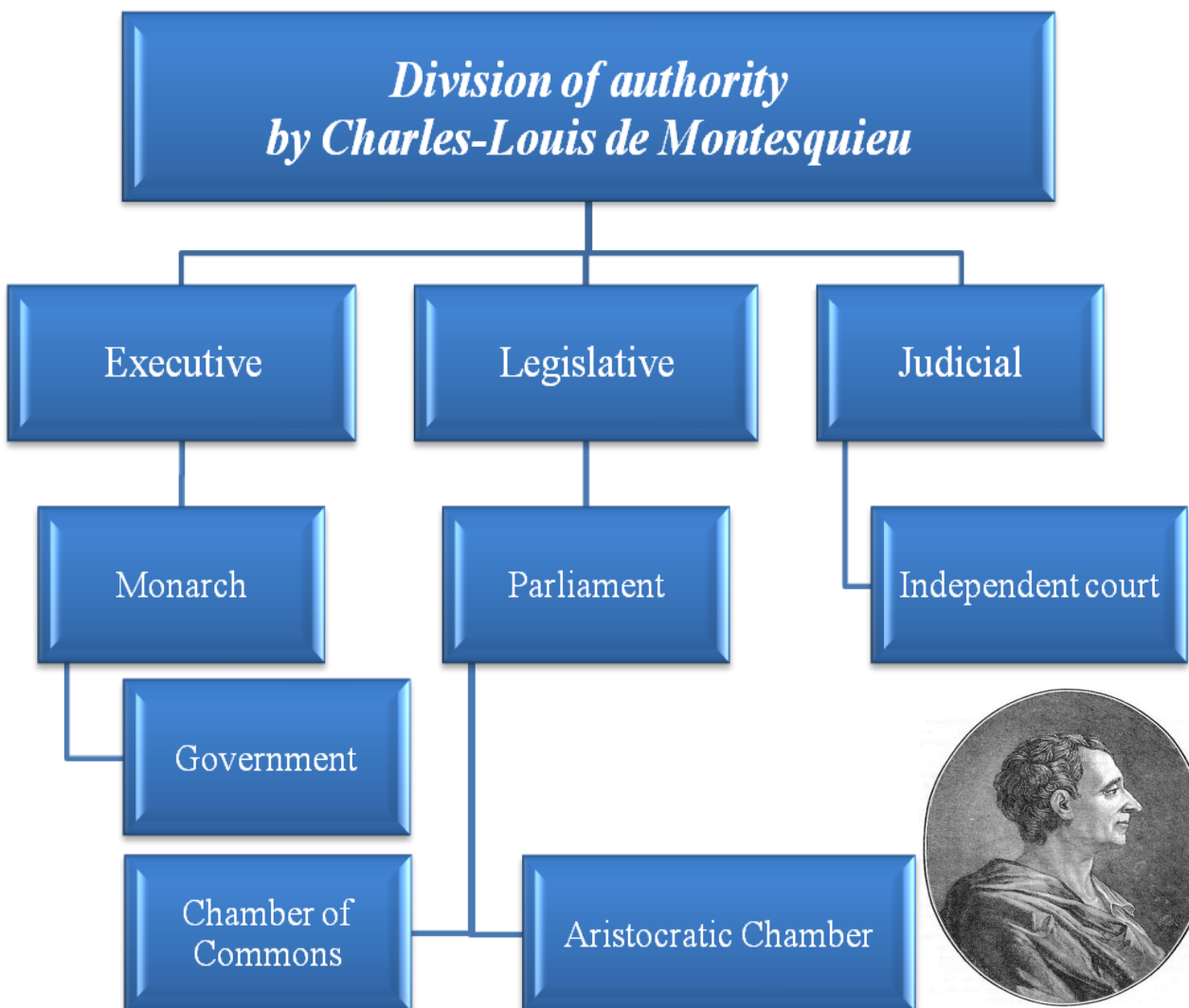
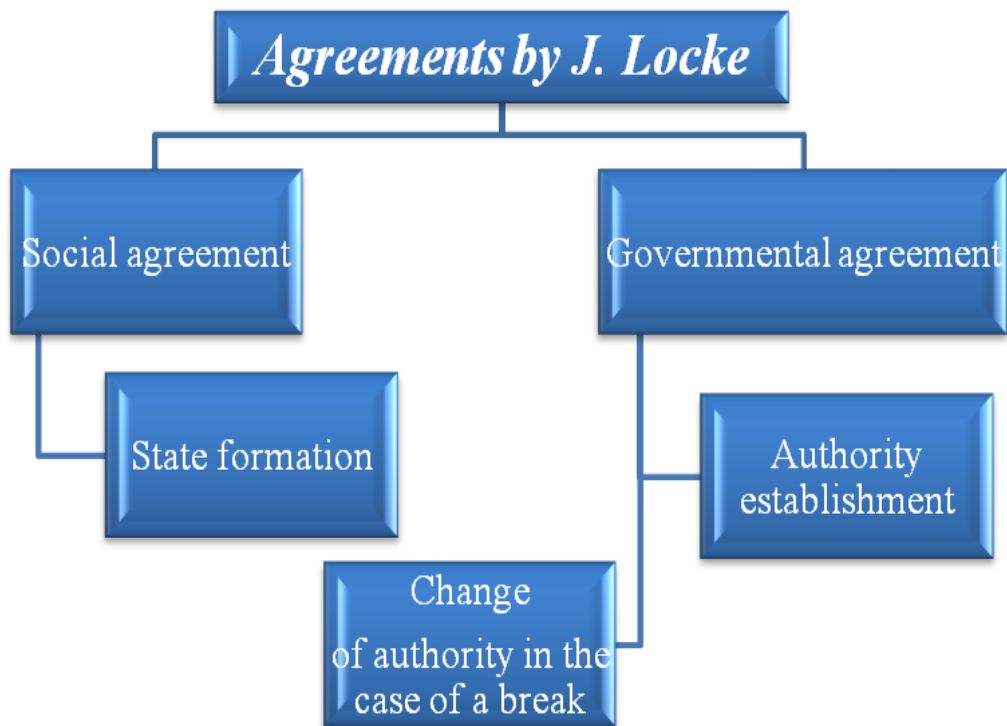


Doctrine of the Enlightenment

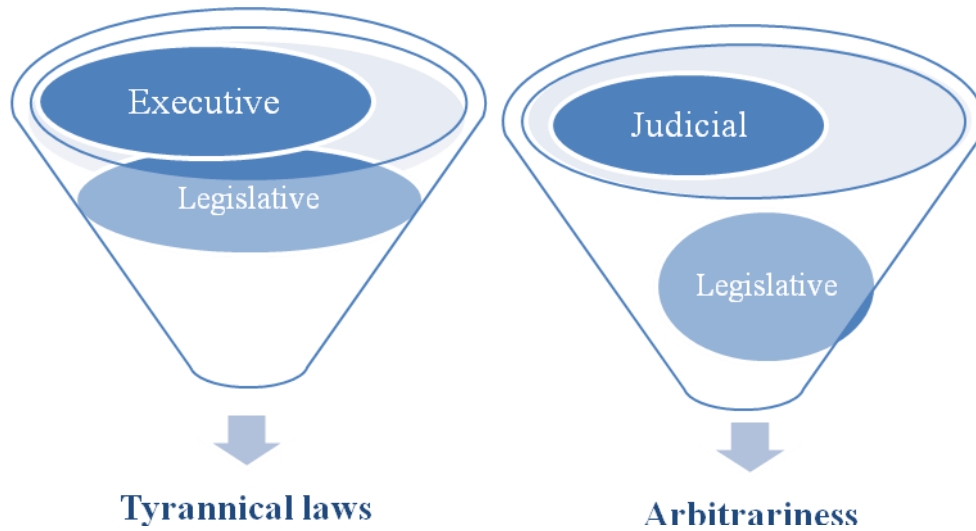


State by Thomas Hobbes





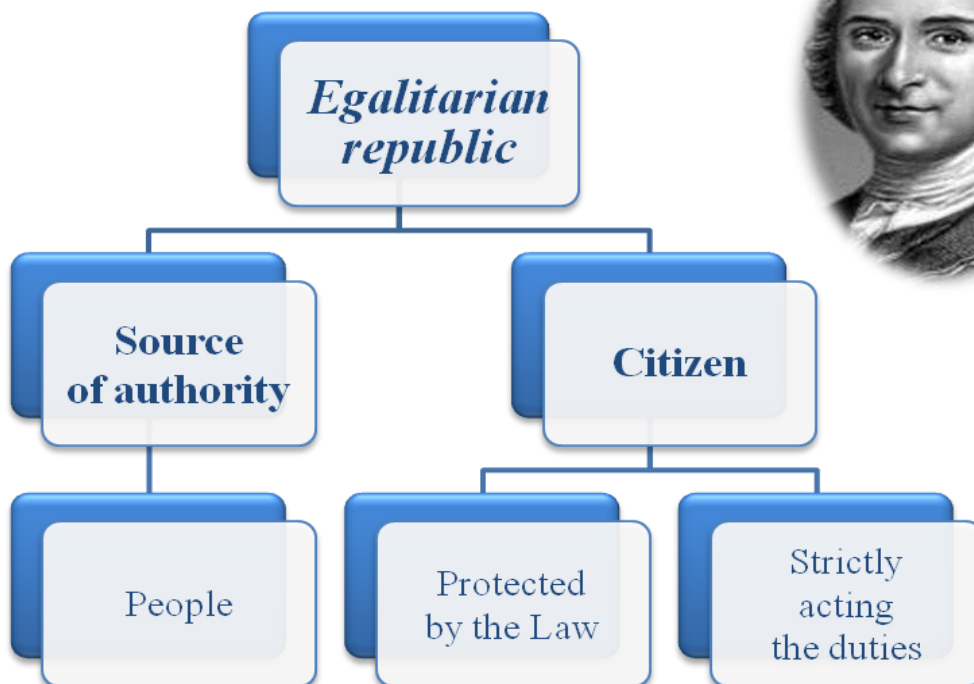
According to Montesquieu combination of powers leads to:



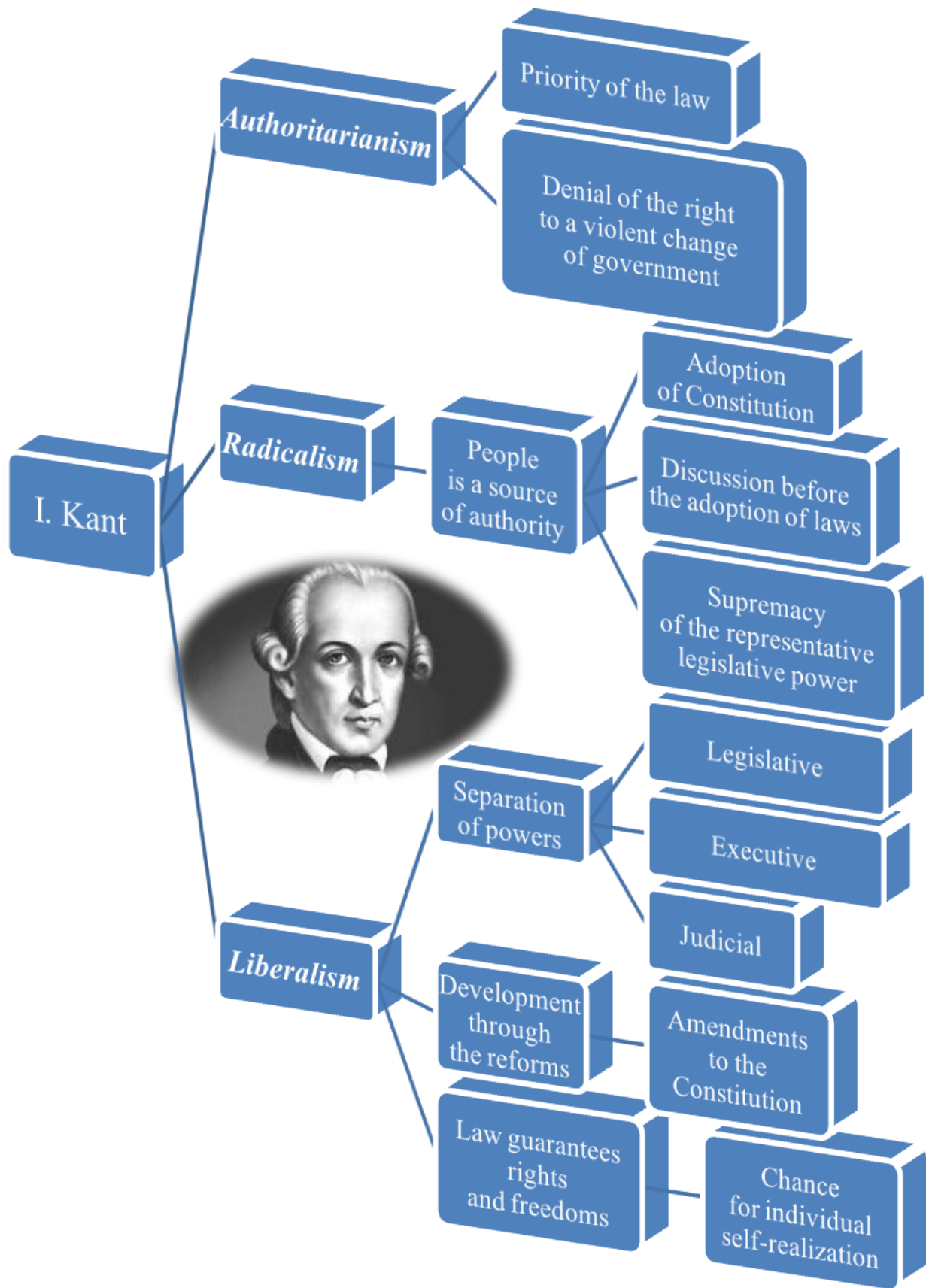
Hierarchy of authority actors according to the theory of a civil agreement by Jean-Jacques Rousseau



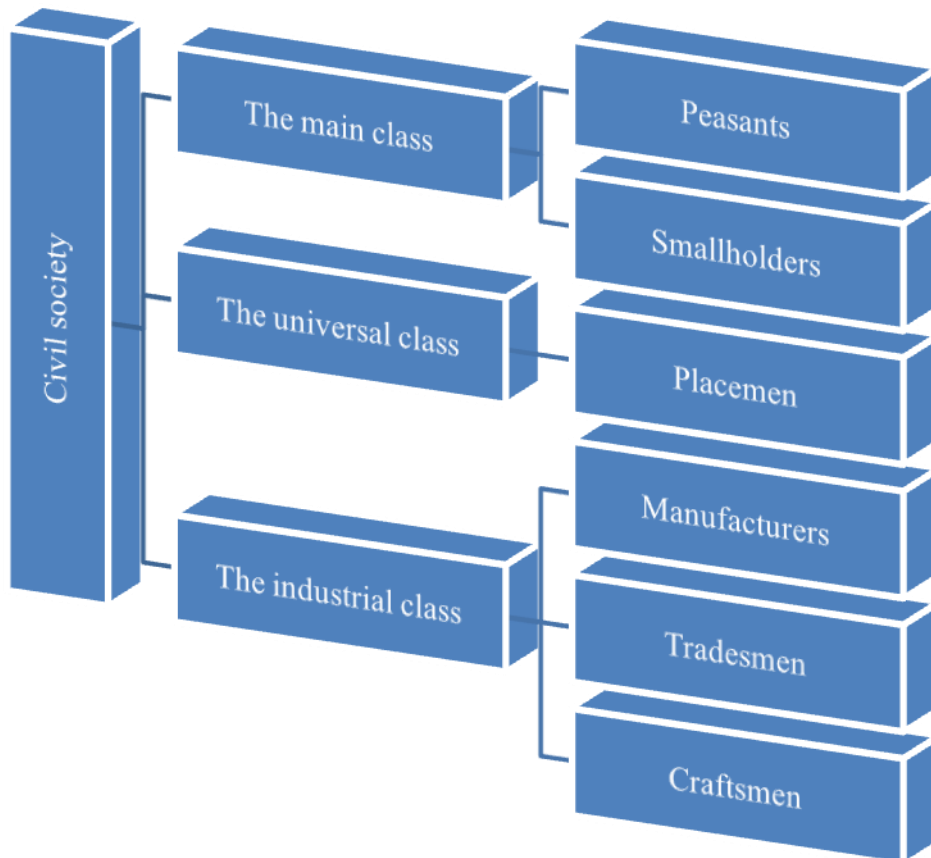
Optimum state by J.-J. Rousseau



Lines of development by Immanuel Kant

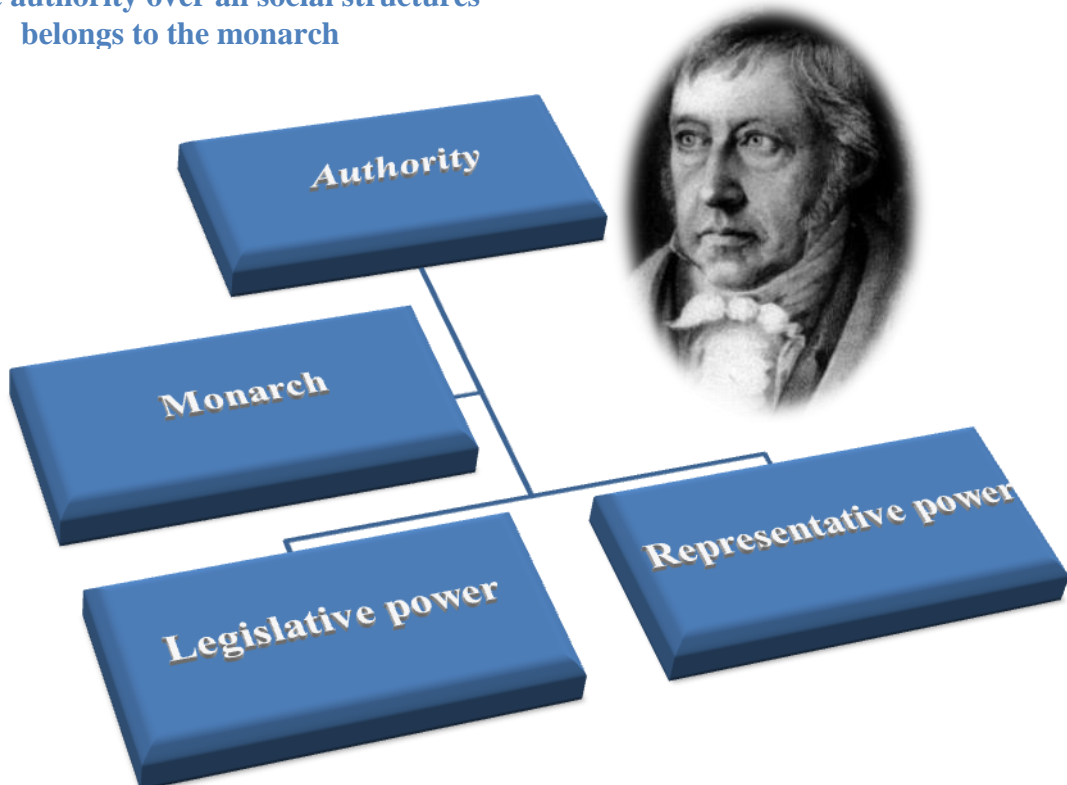


Civil society by G. Hegel

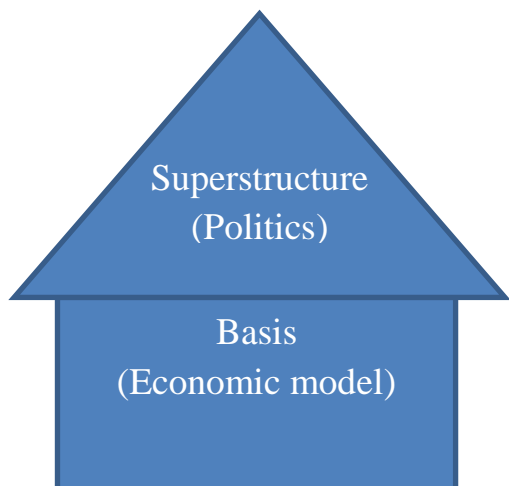
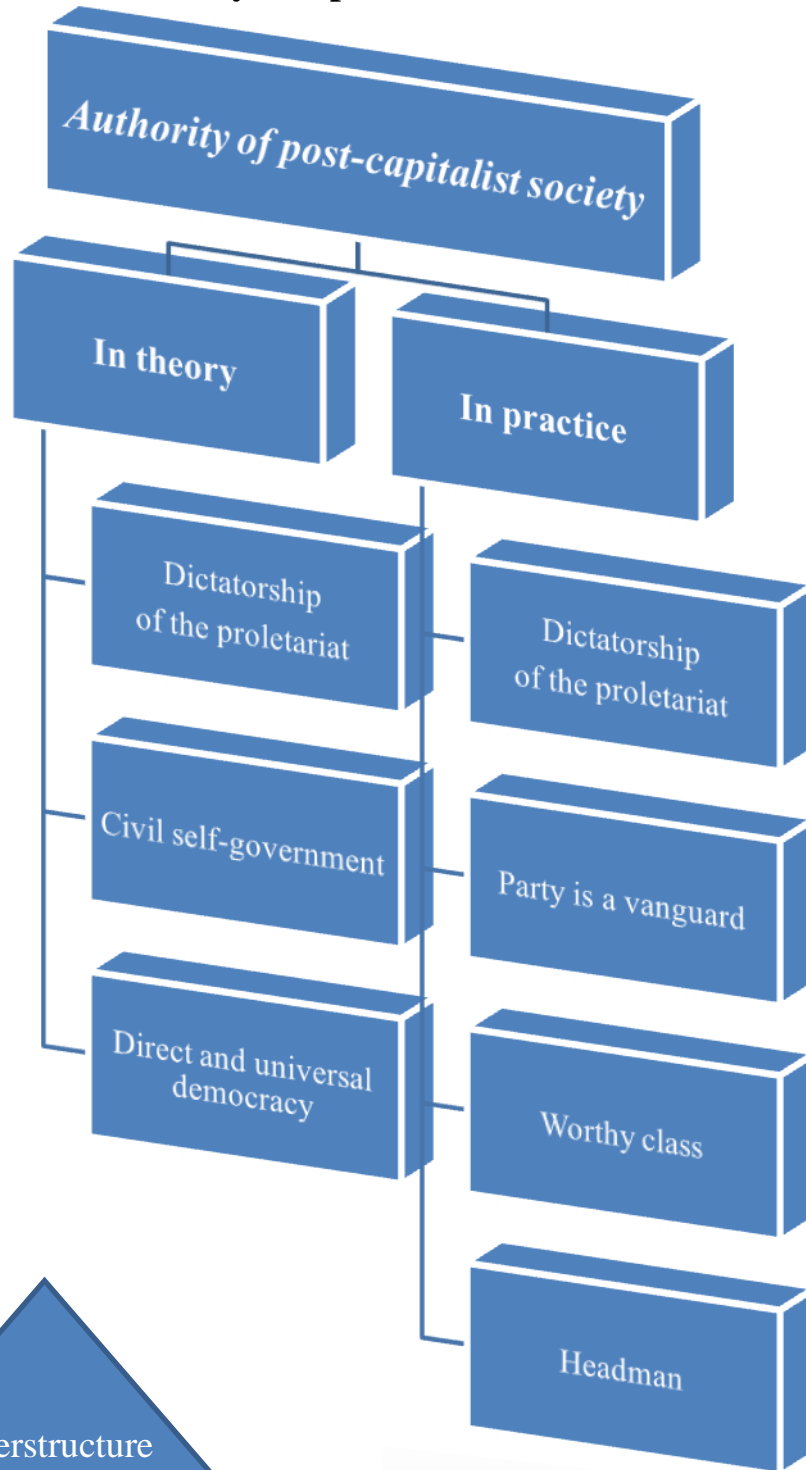


Organizational division of powers by Hegel

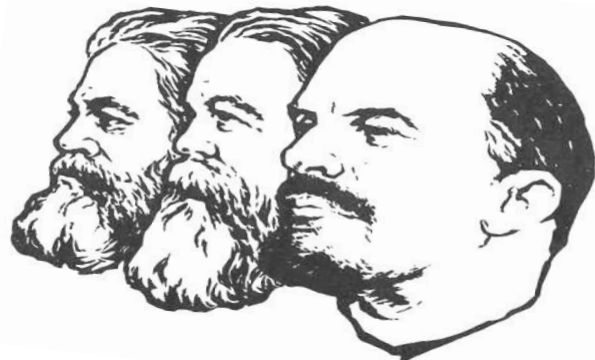
Supreme authority over all social structures belongs to the monarch



Theory and practice of Marxism

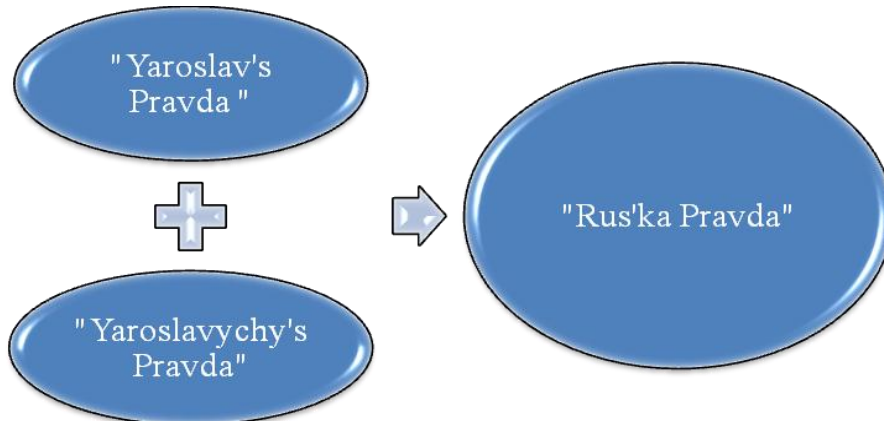


Marxist theory of superstructure and basis

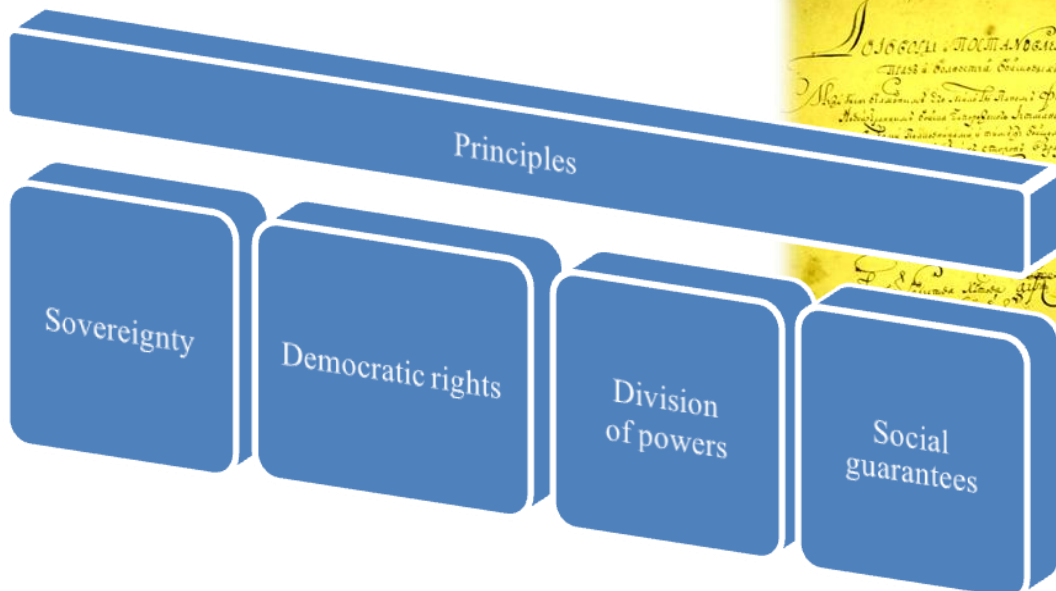


2.4. Formation of Ukrainian political thought

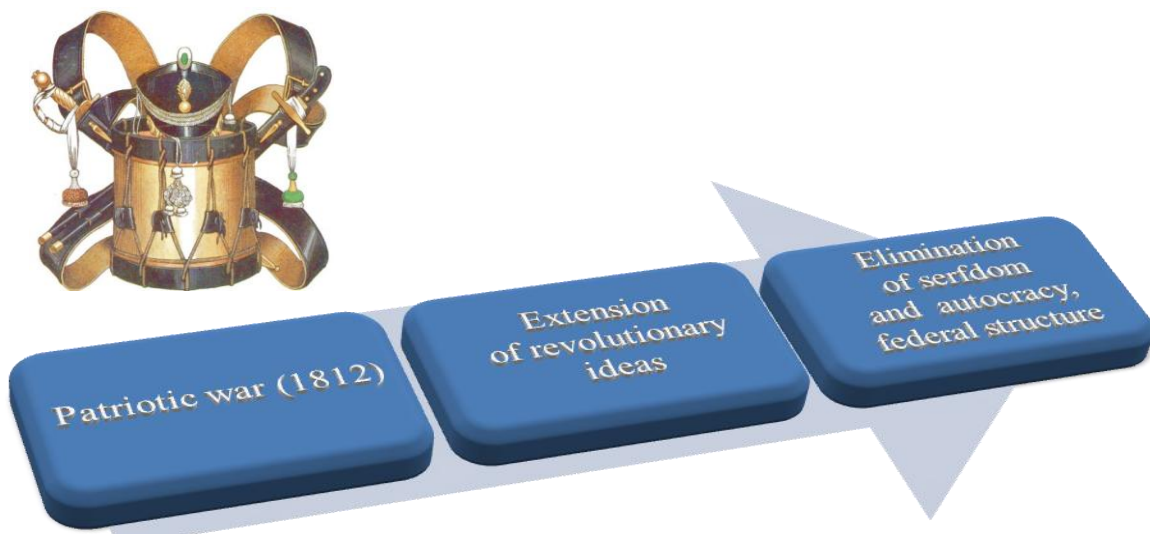
Content of «Rus'ka Pravda»



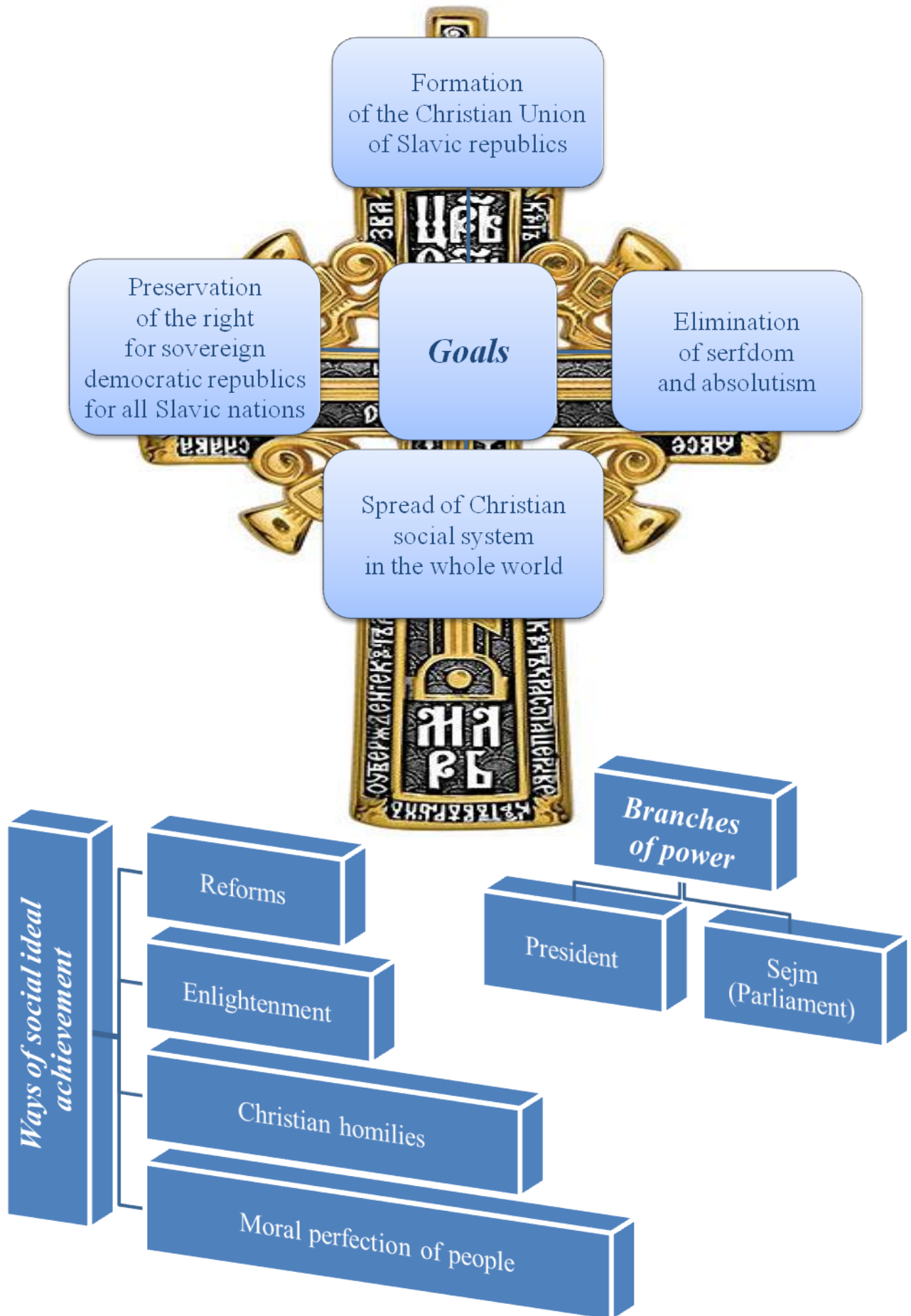
Constitution by Pylyp Orlyk (1710)



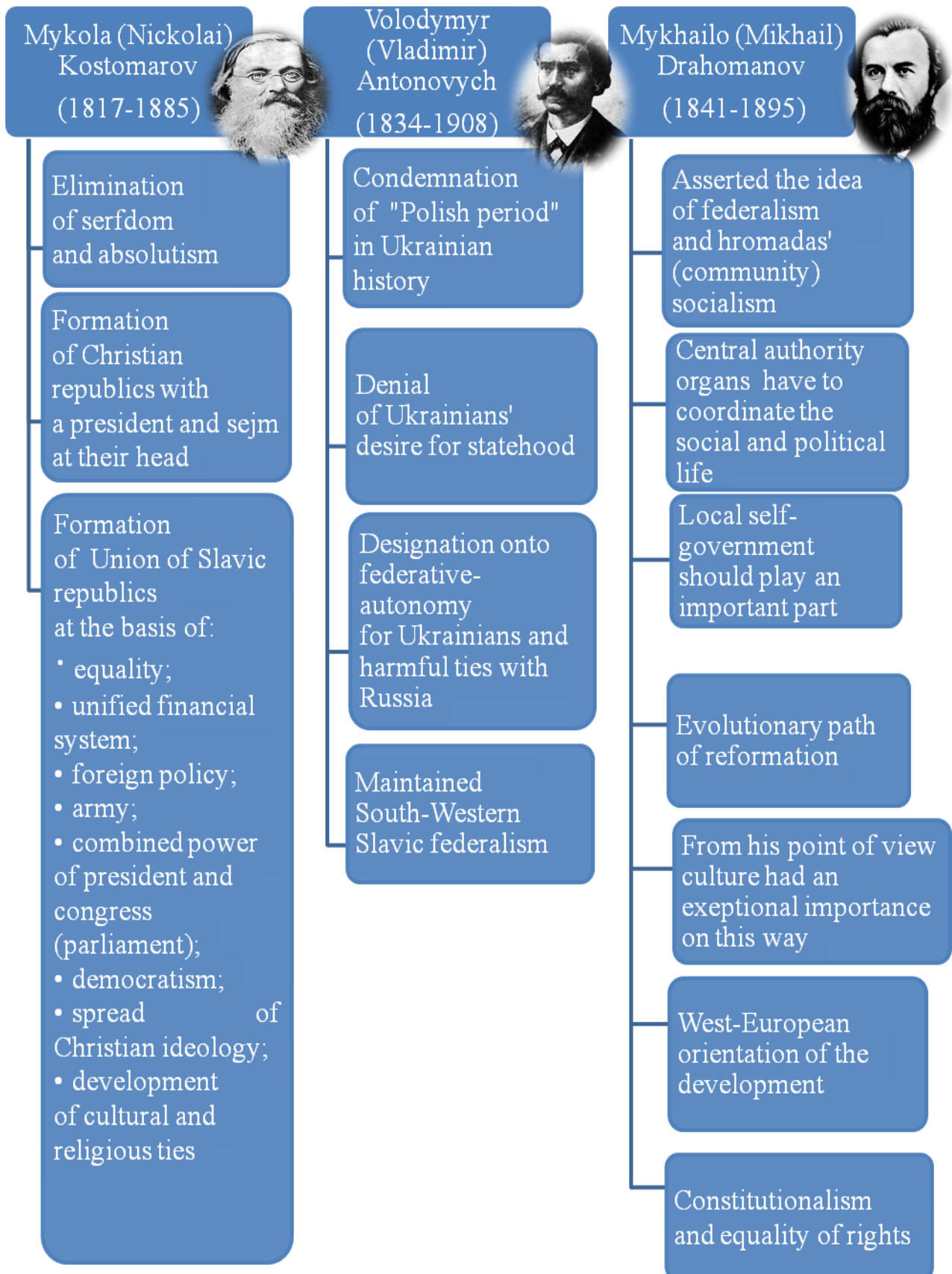
Influence of Patriotic war (1812) onto political consciousness



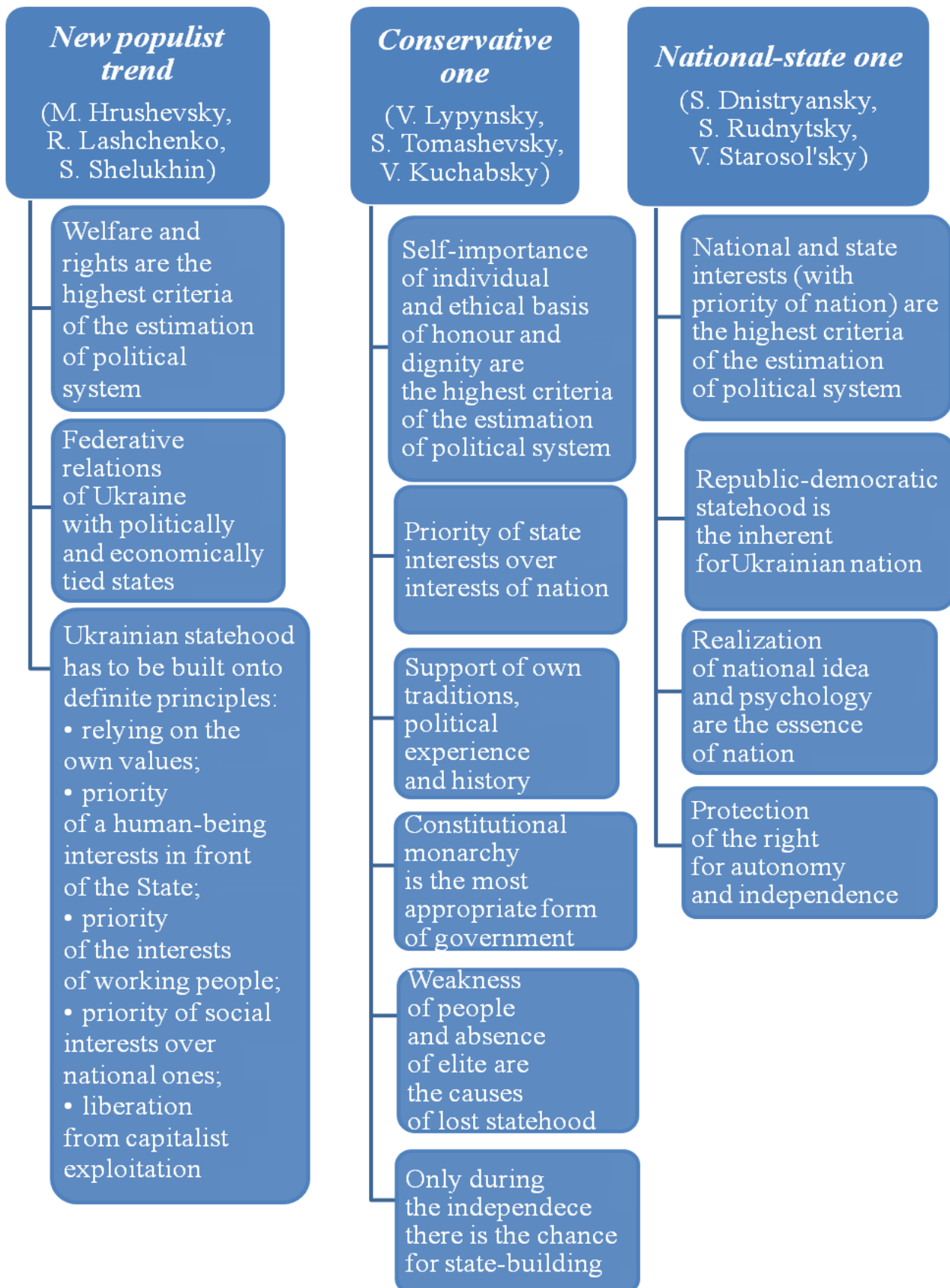
Political ideas of Cyril and Methodius brotherhood



Populist trend in social-political thought in Ukraine



Political conceptions of interwar period (1917–1939)

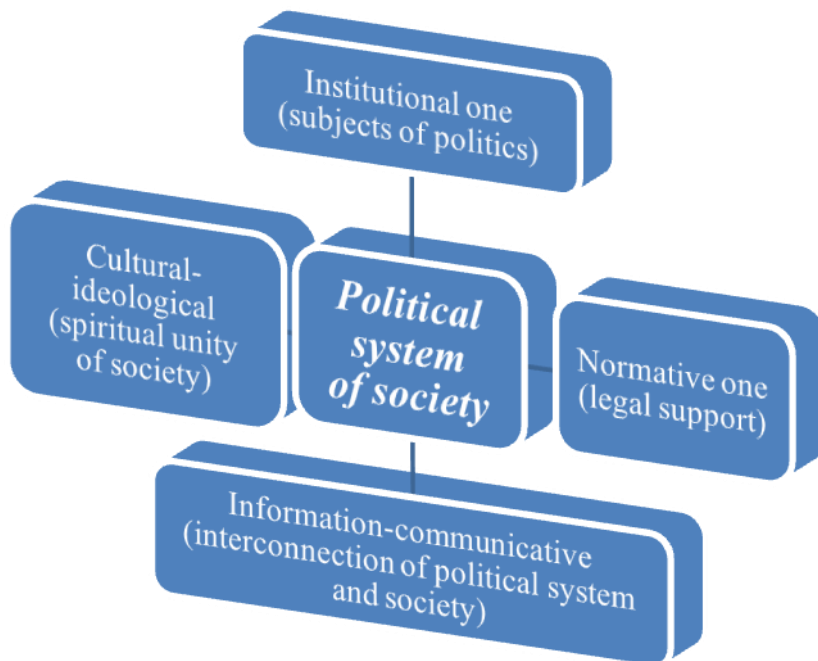


TOPIC 3

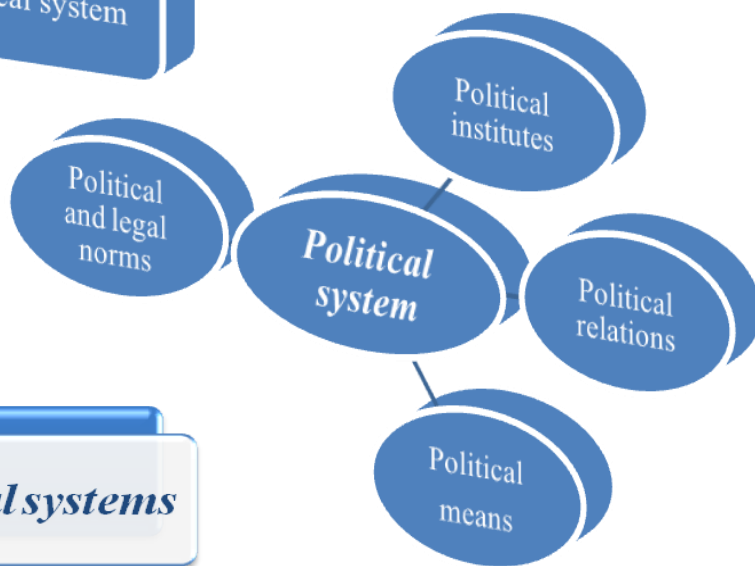
POLITICAL SYSTEM OF SOCIETY. AUTHORITY. POLITICAL REGIMES

3.1 *Political system of society, its structure and functions*

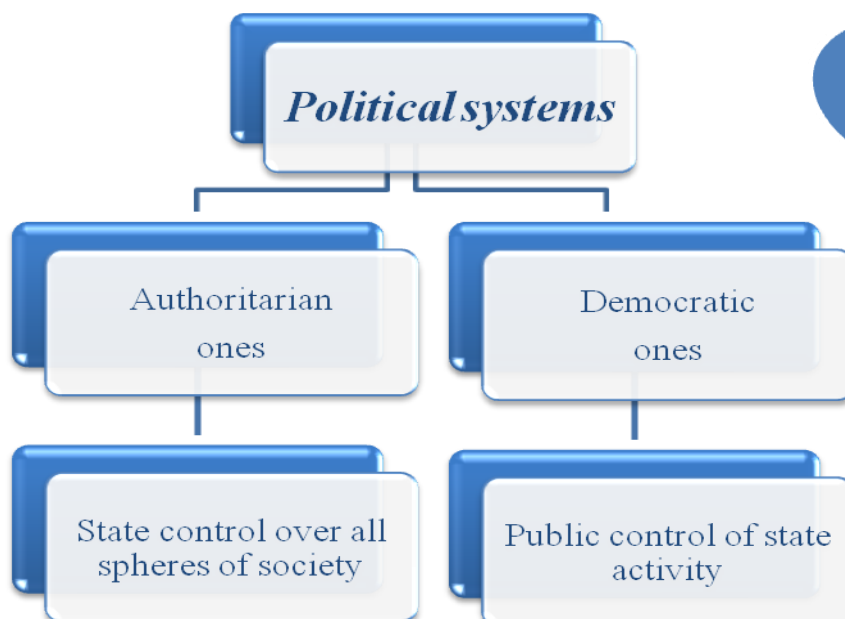
Sub-systems of political system



Components of political system



Kinds (types) of political systems

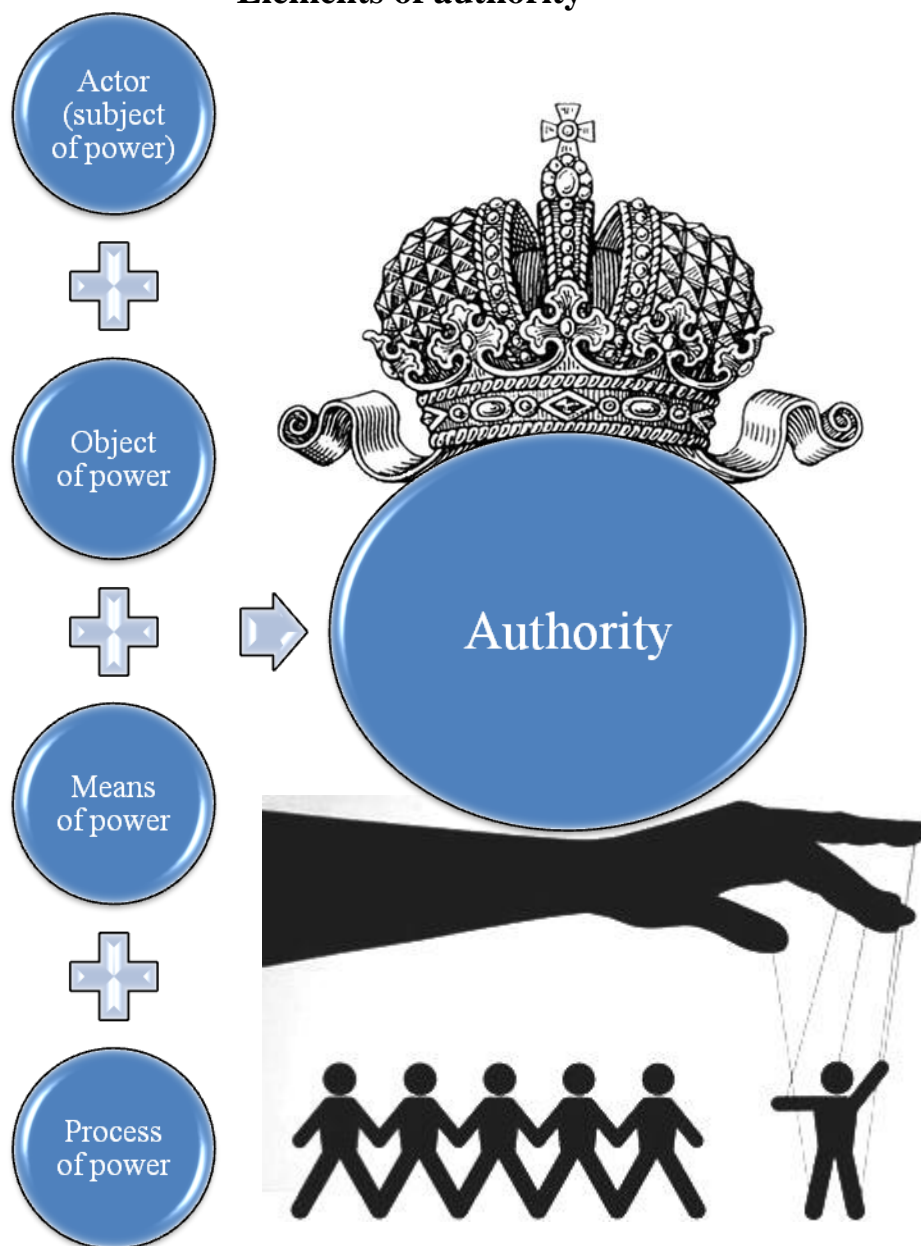


Functions of political system



3.2 Authority. Kinds of authority. Ways of getting the power

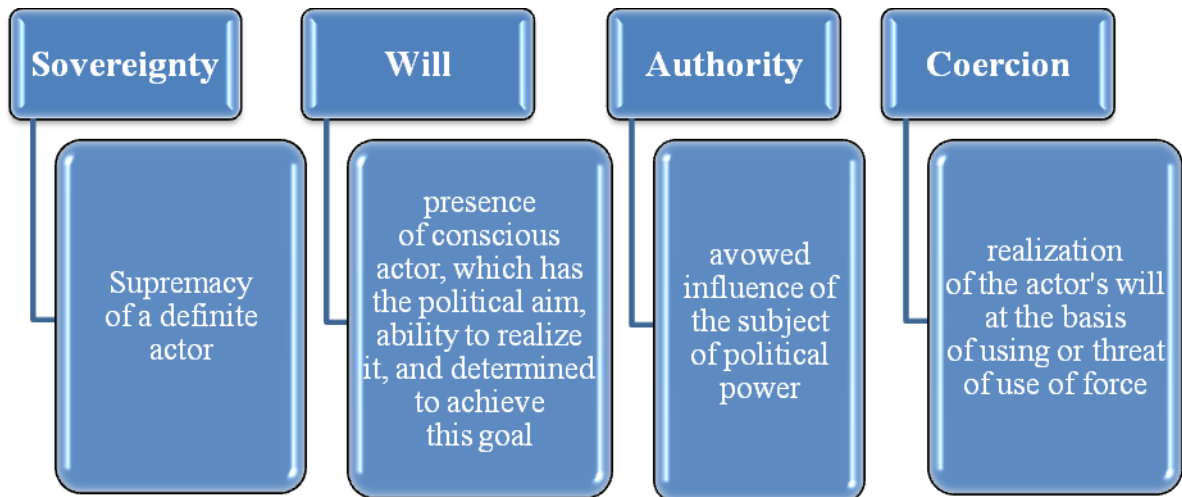
Elements of authority



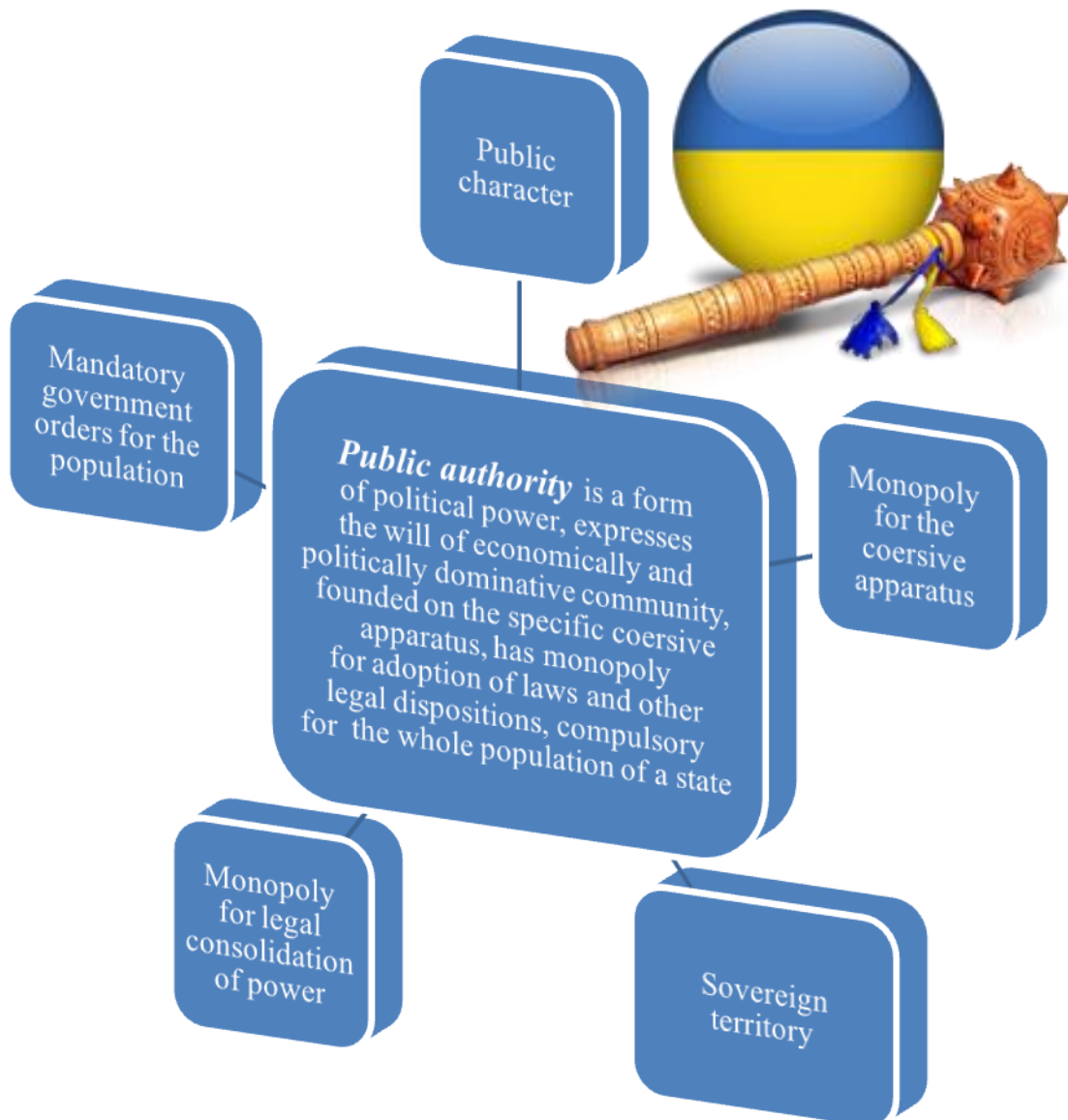
Peculiarities of political power (authority)

- ability and readiness of a subject of authority to realize its political will
- comprehension, awareness and understanding of political needs of society, political interests and goals
- existence of political organizations, through which the subject of authority realizes political activity
- occupation of the whole political space by interrelations of a big variety of political subjects
- support of social domination of the subject of authority

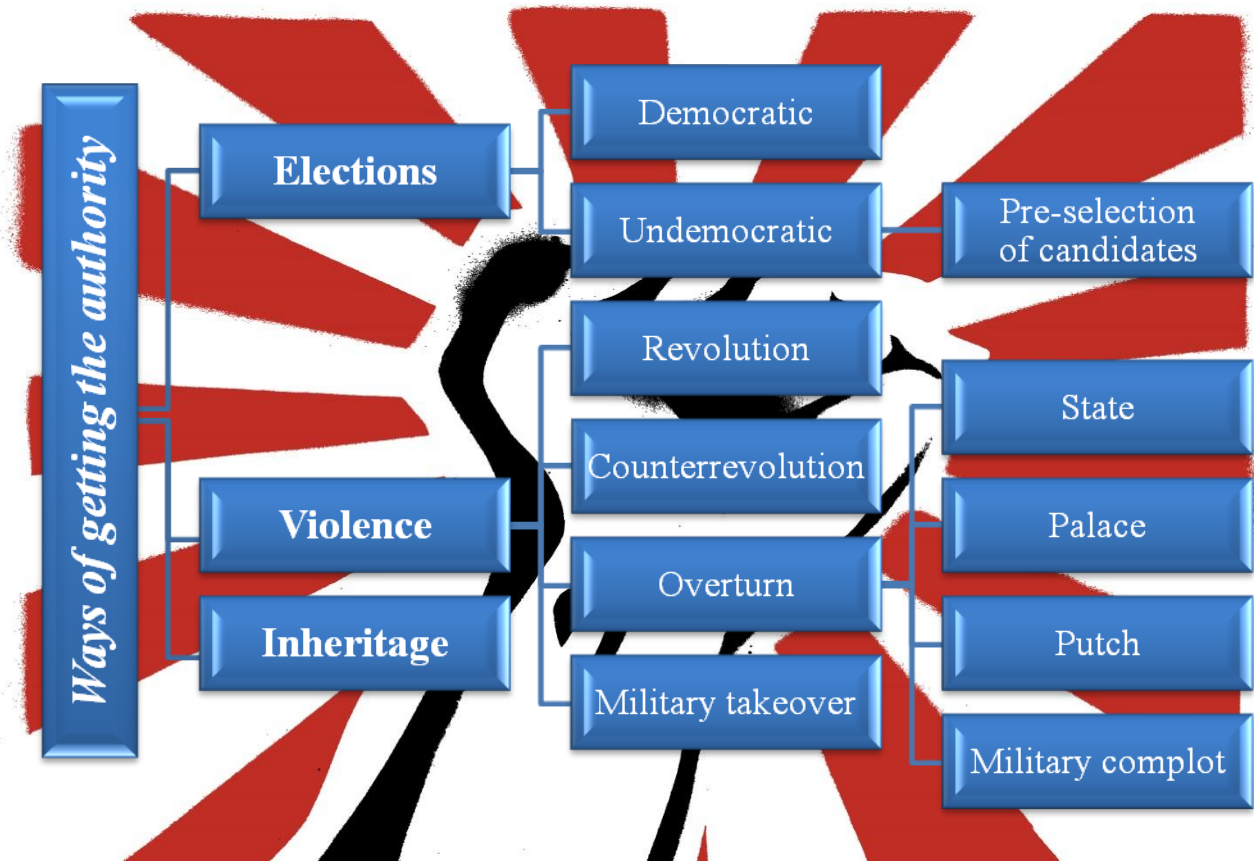
Essential features of authority (political power)



Peculiarities of public authorities



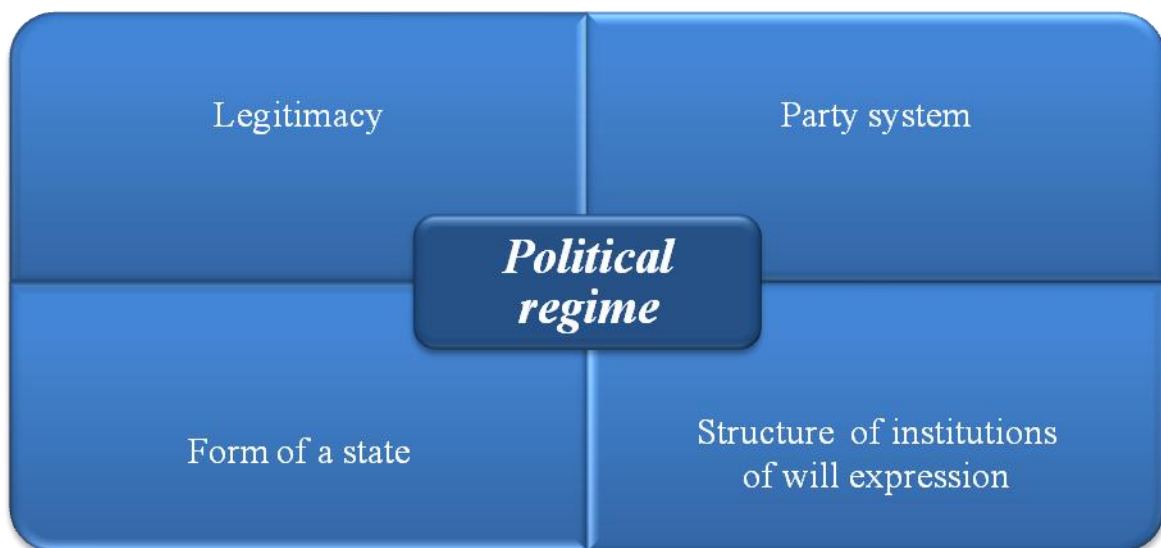
Authority and ways of its achievement



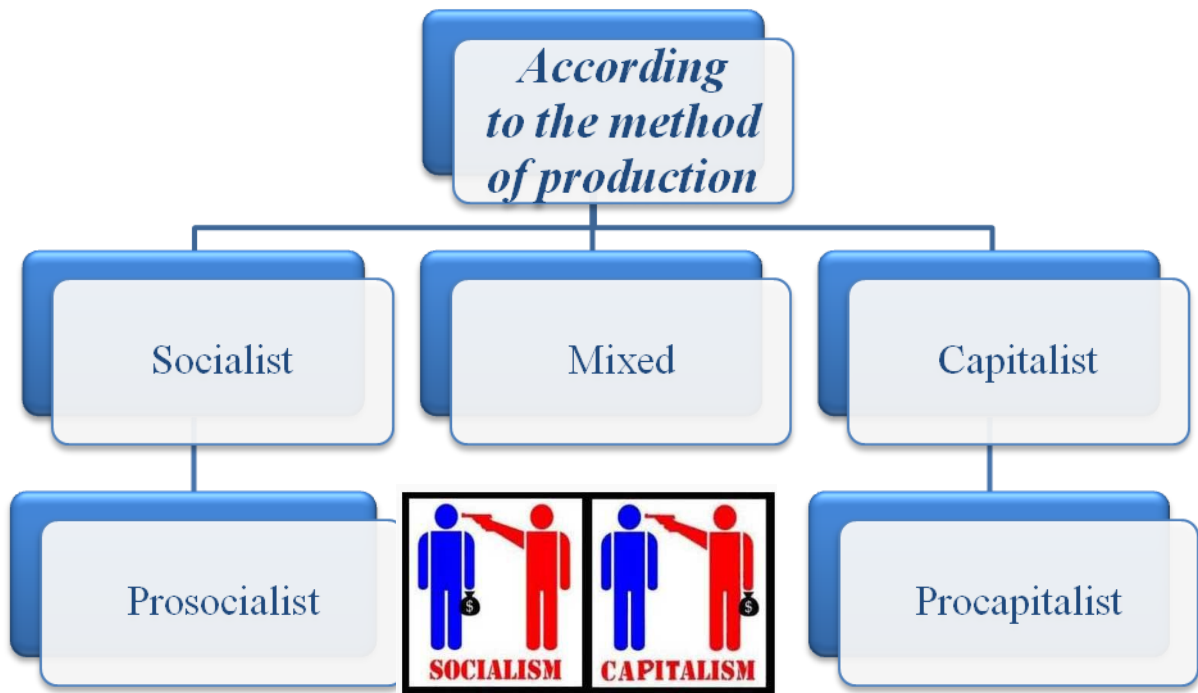
3.3. Political regimes. Kinds of political regimes.

Transition from totalitarianism to democracy

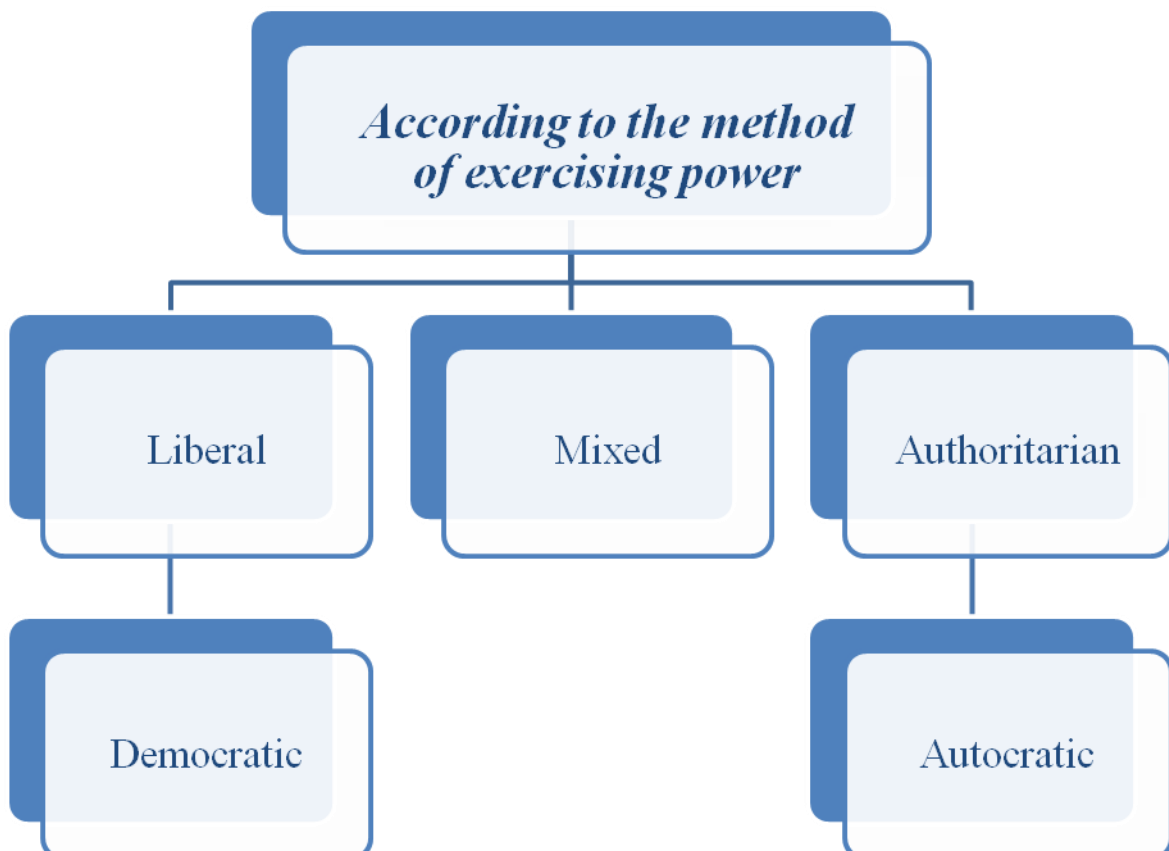
Components of political regime by Jean-Louis Quermonne:



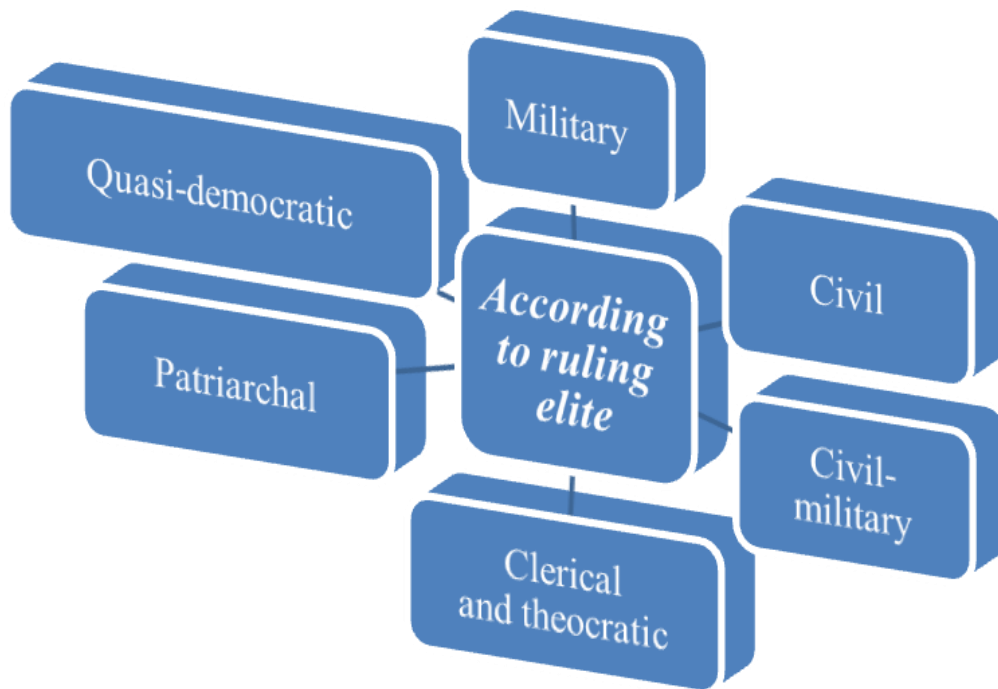
Classification of political regimes
According to the method of production



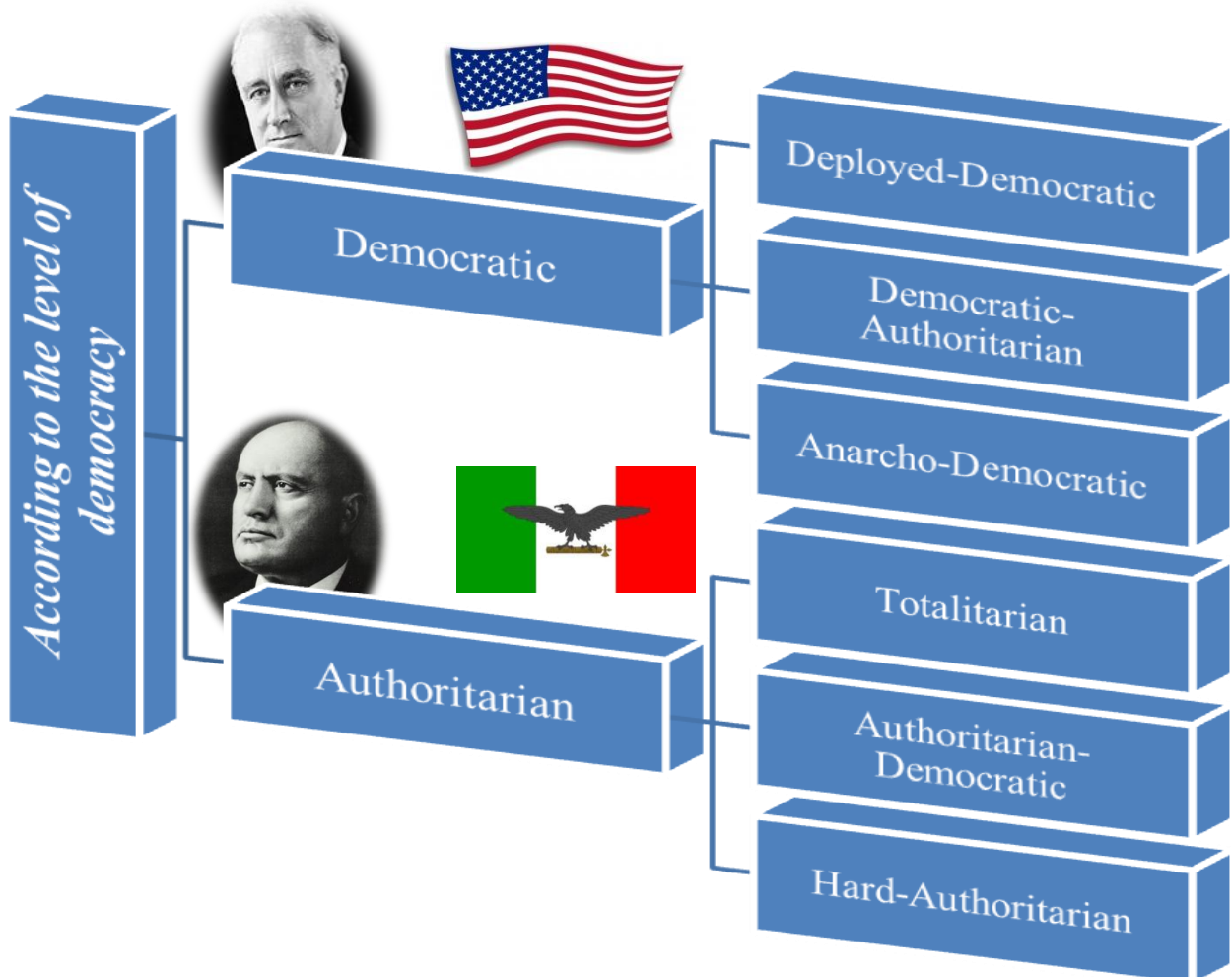
According to the method of exercising power



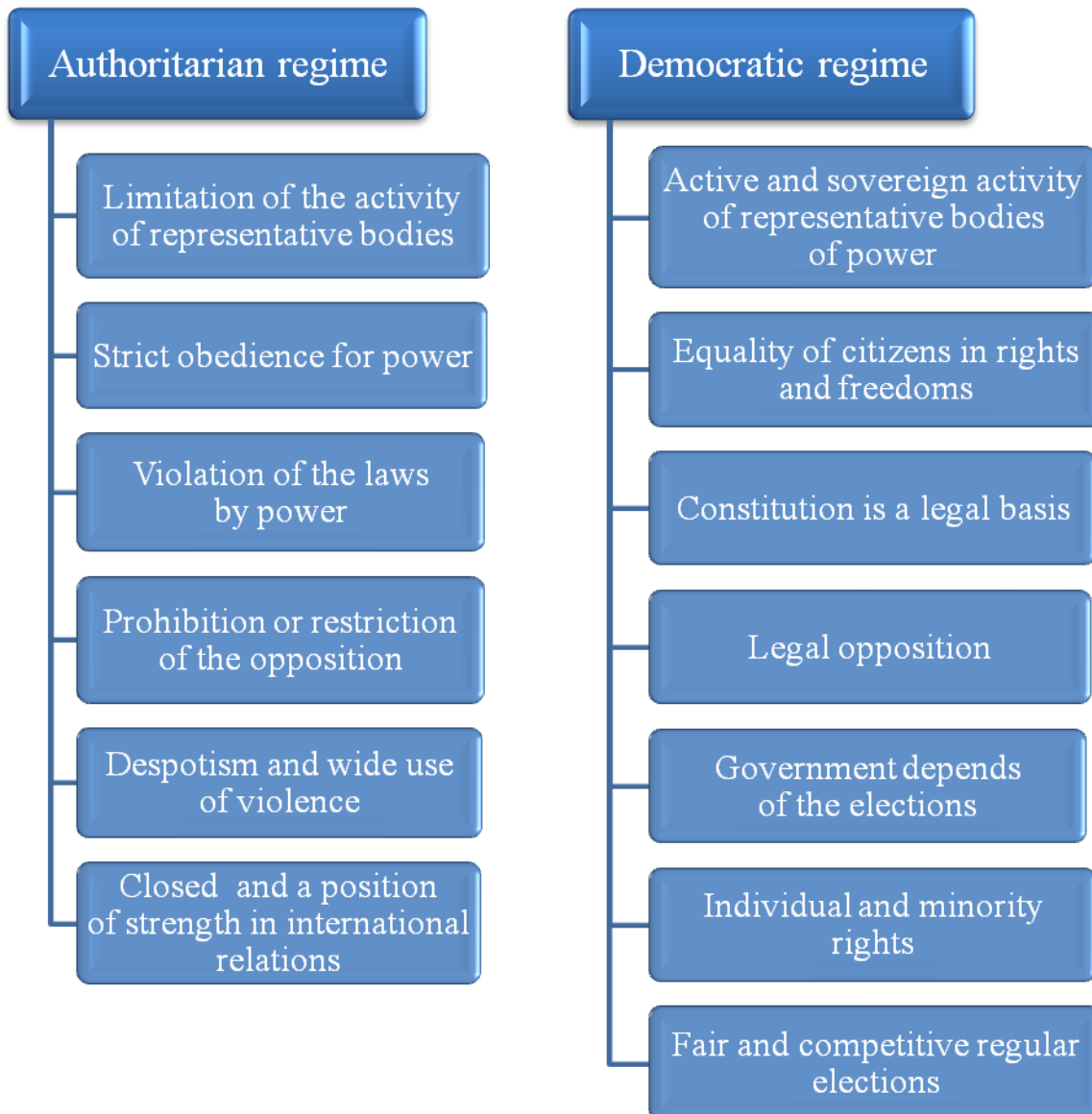
According to ruling elite



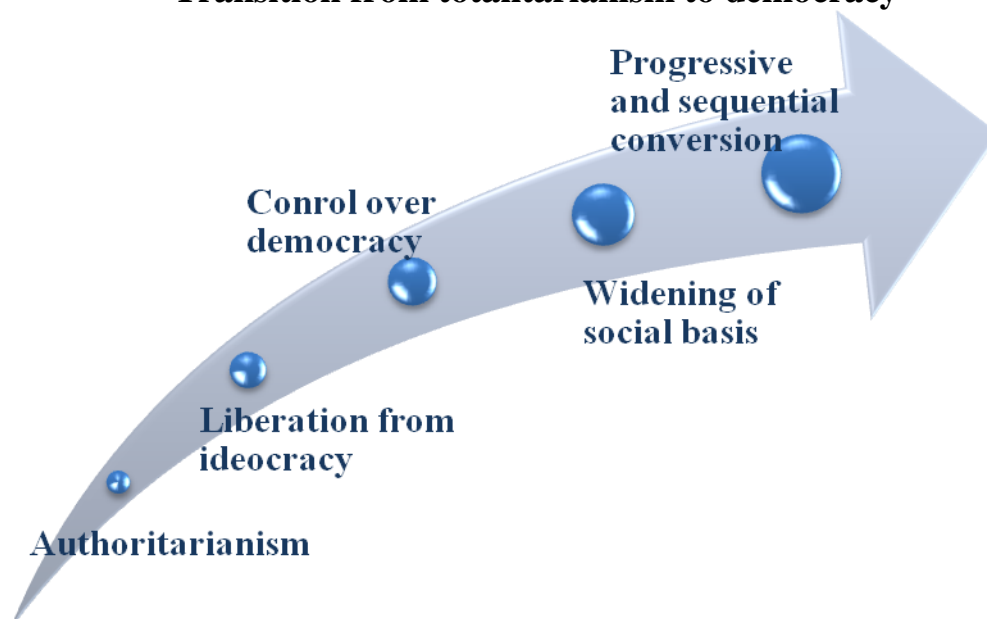
According to the level of democracy



Characteristic features of authoritarian and democratic regimes



Transition from totalitarianism to democracy

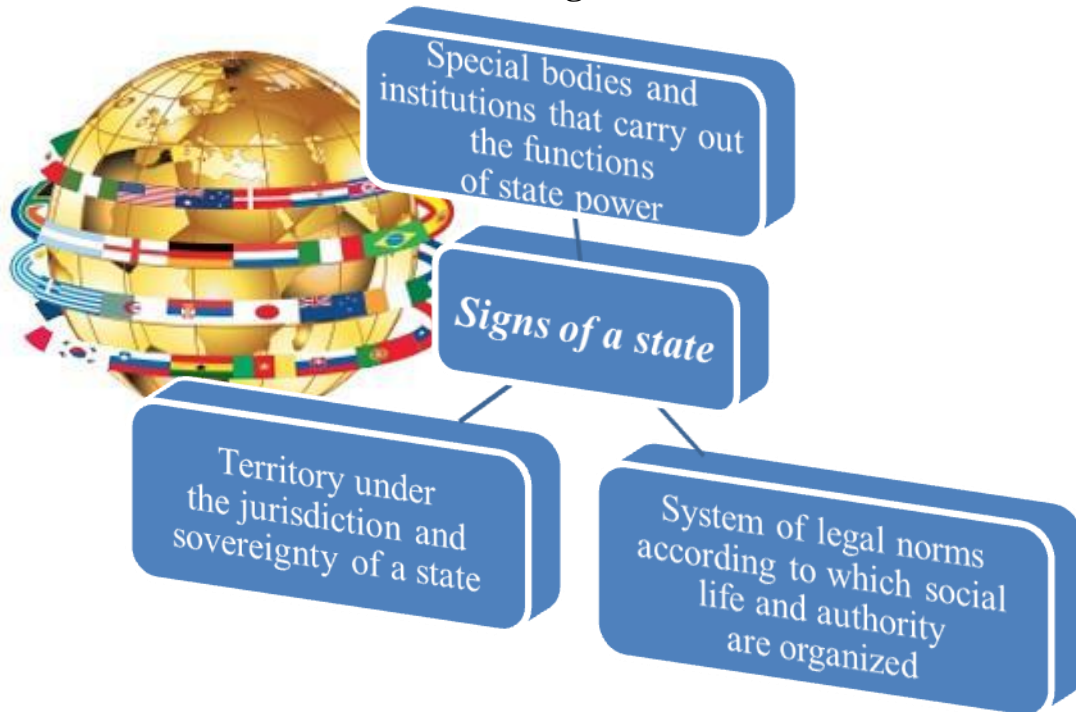


TOPIC 4

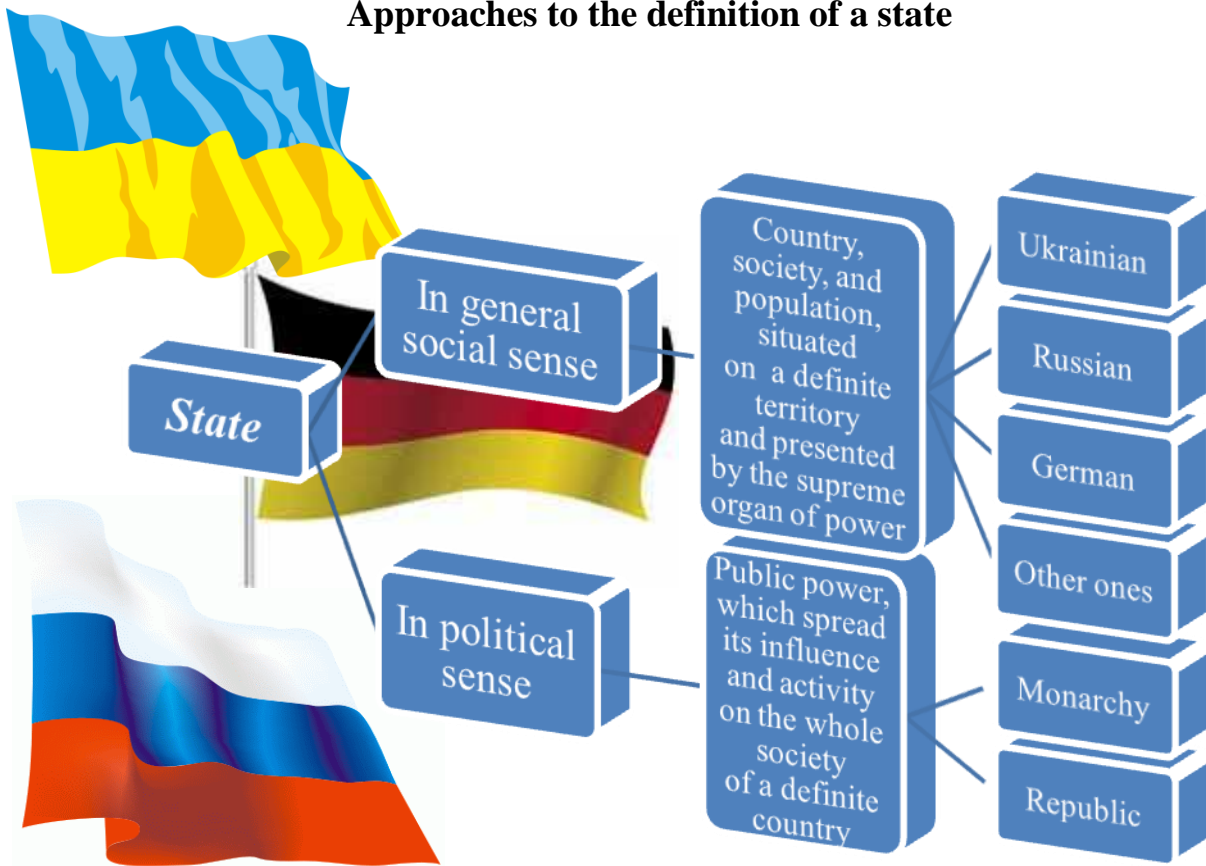
STATE AND CIVIL SOCIETY

4.1. *Essence of a state*

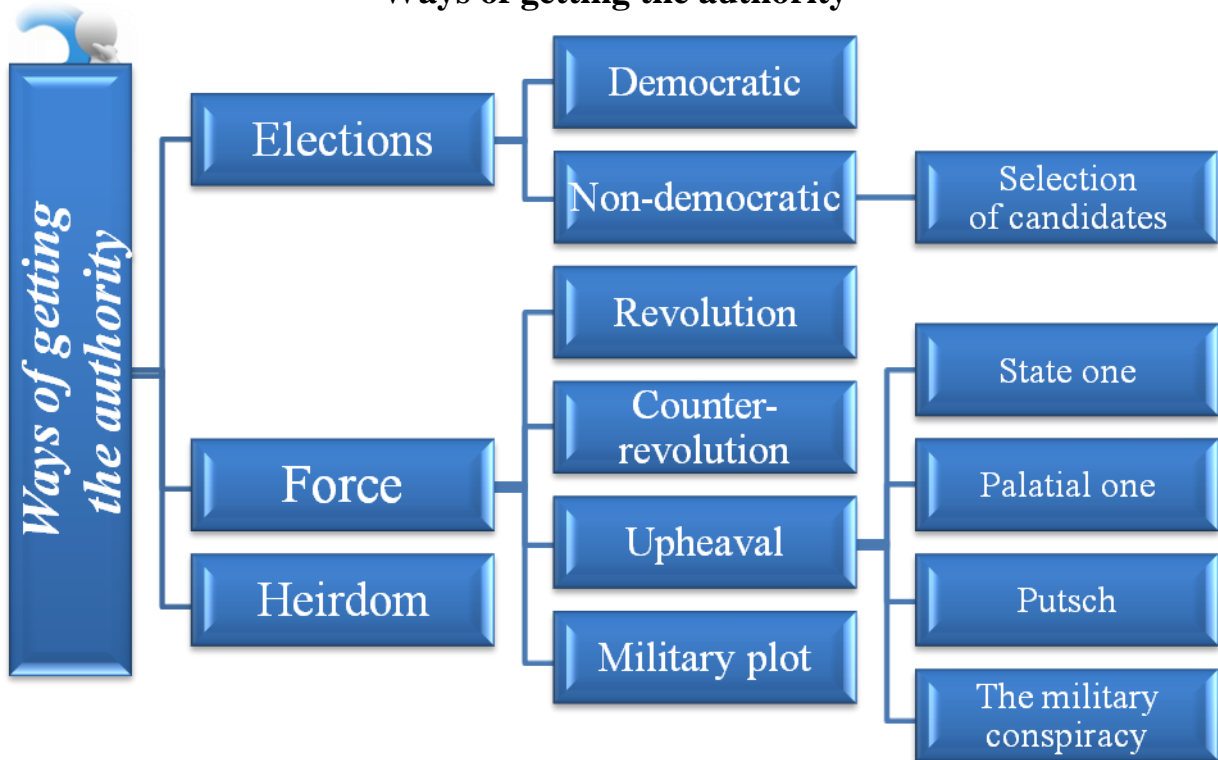
Main signs of a state



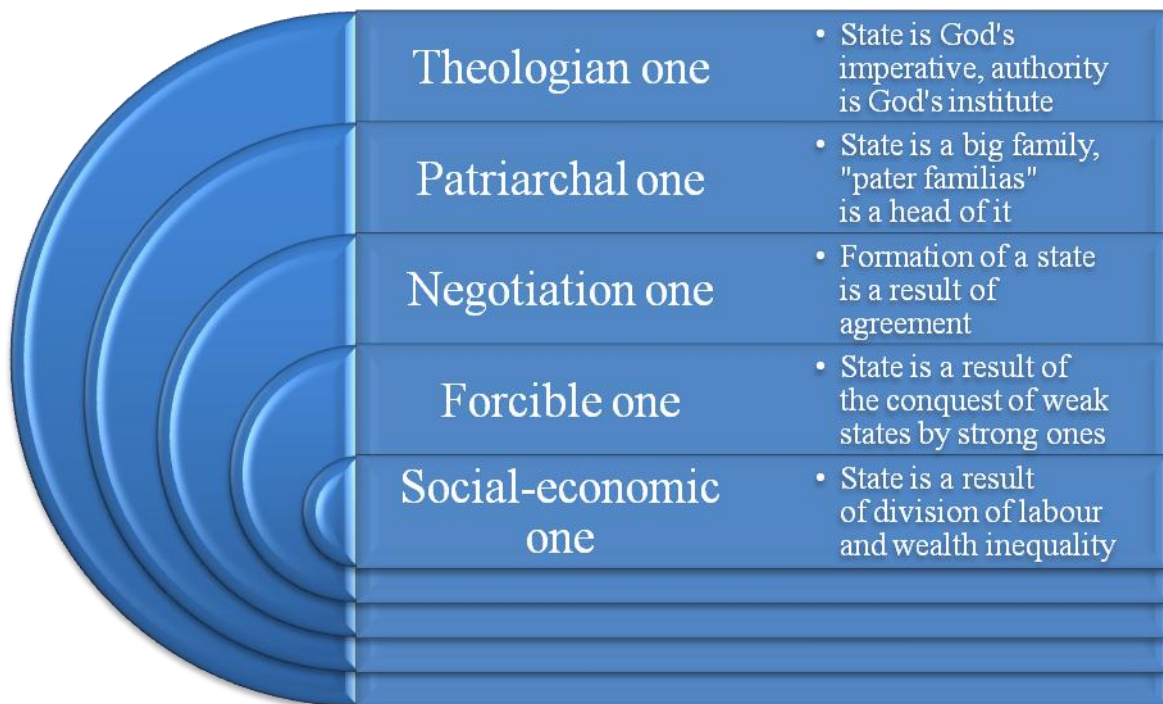
Approaches to the definition of a state



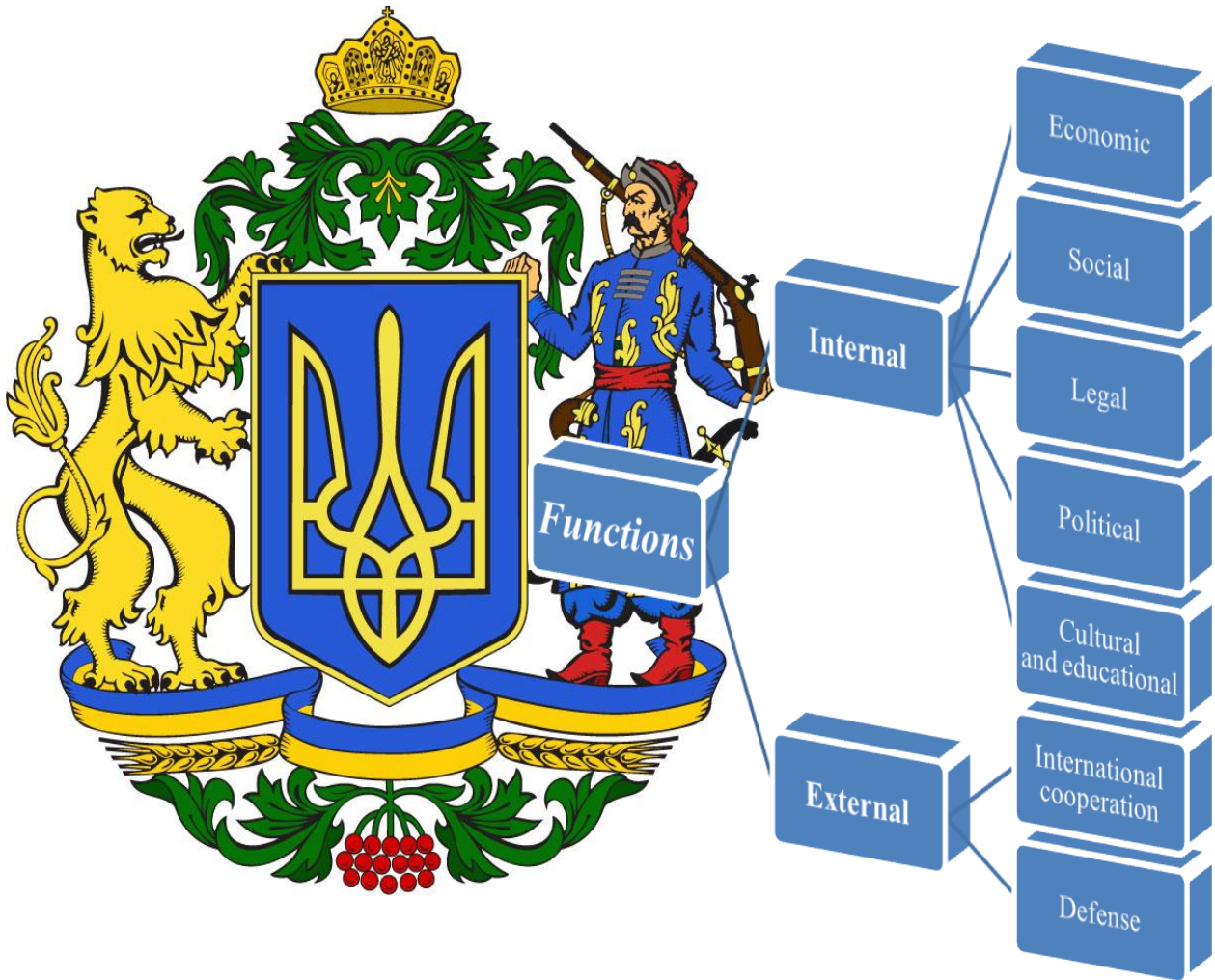
Ways of getting the authority



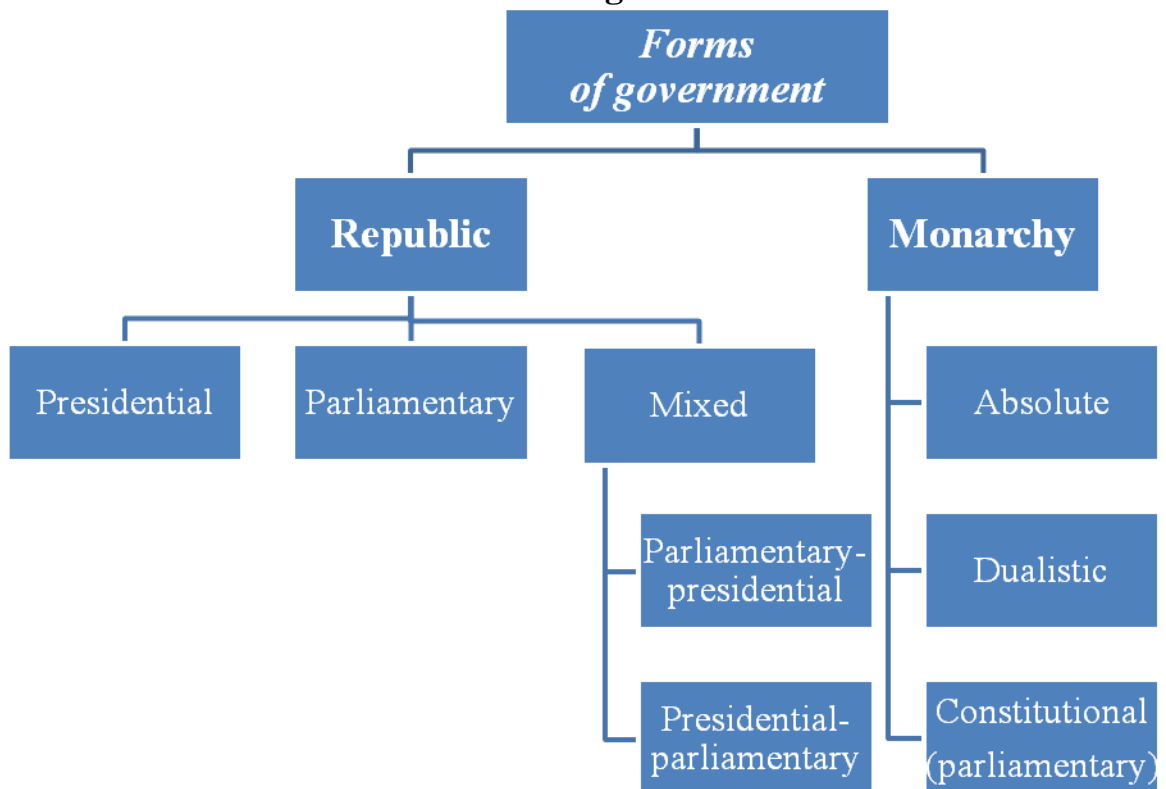
Theories of state origin



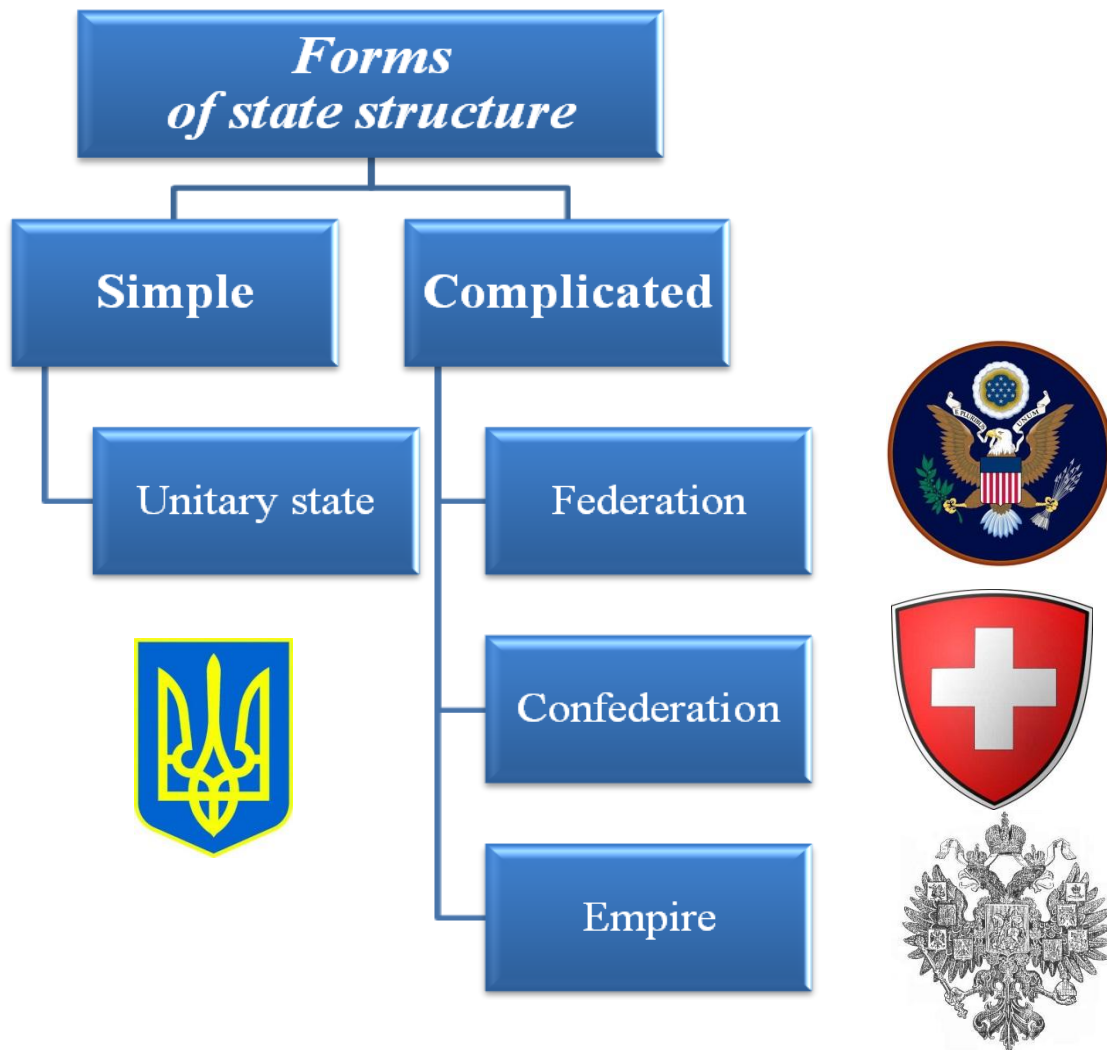
Functions of a state



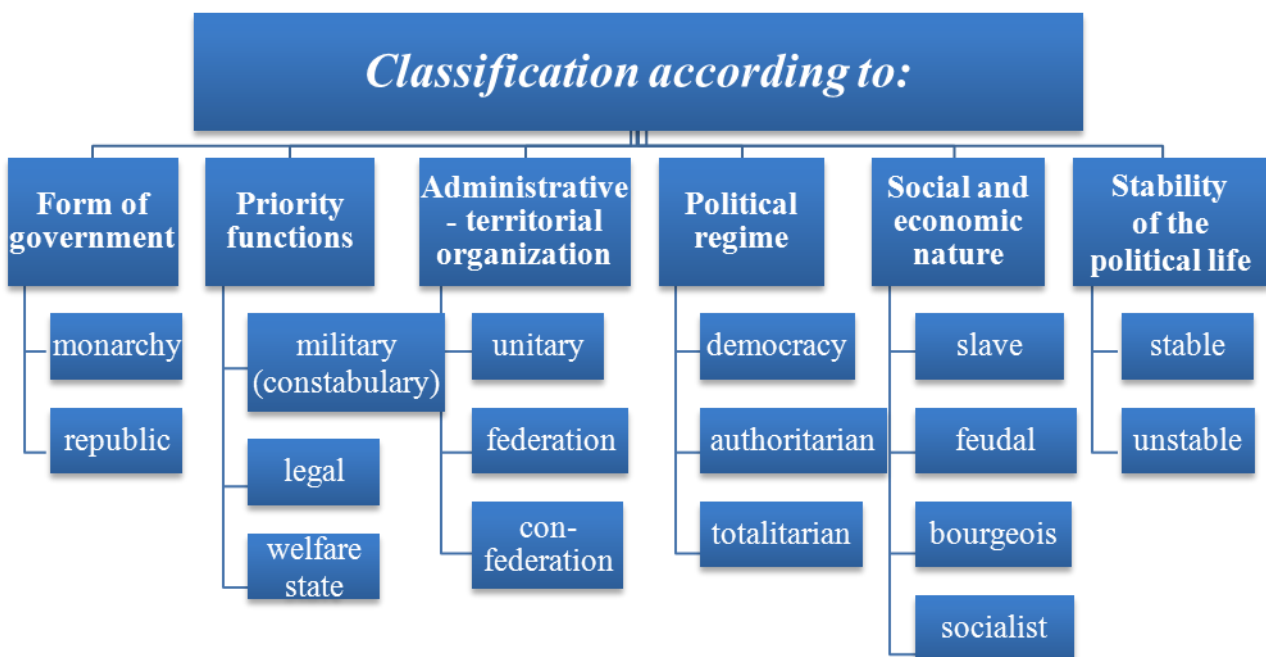
State forms of government



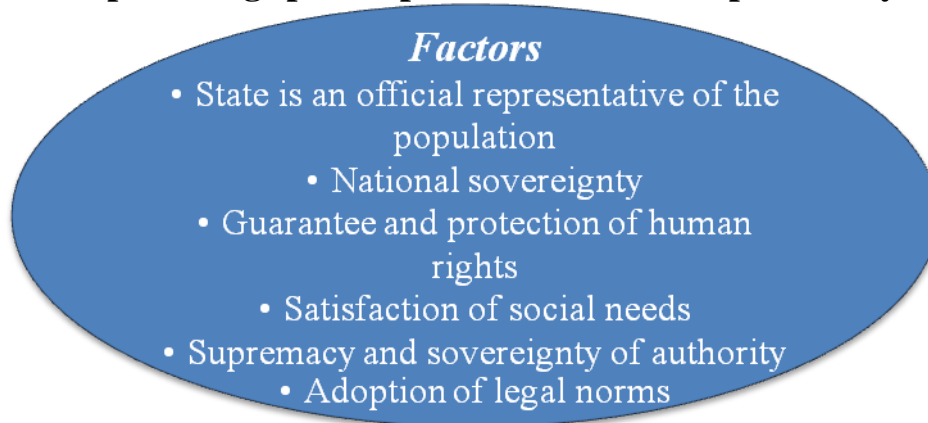
Forms of state structure



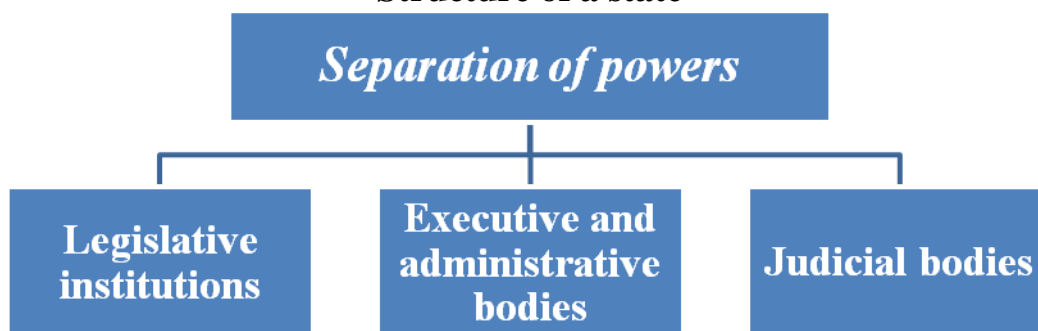
Typology of states



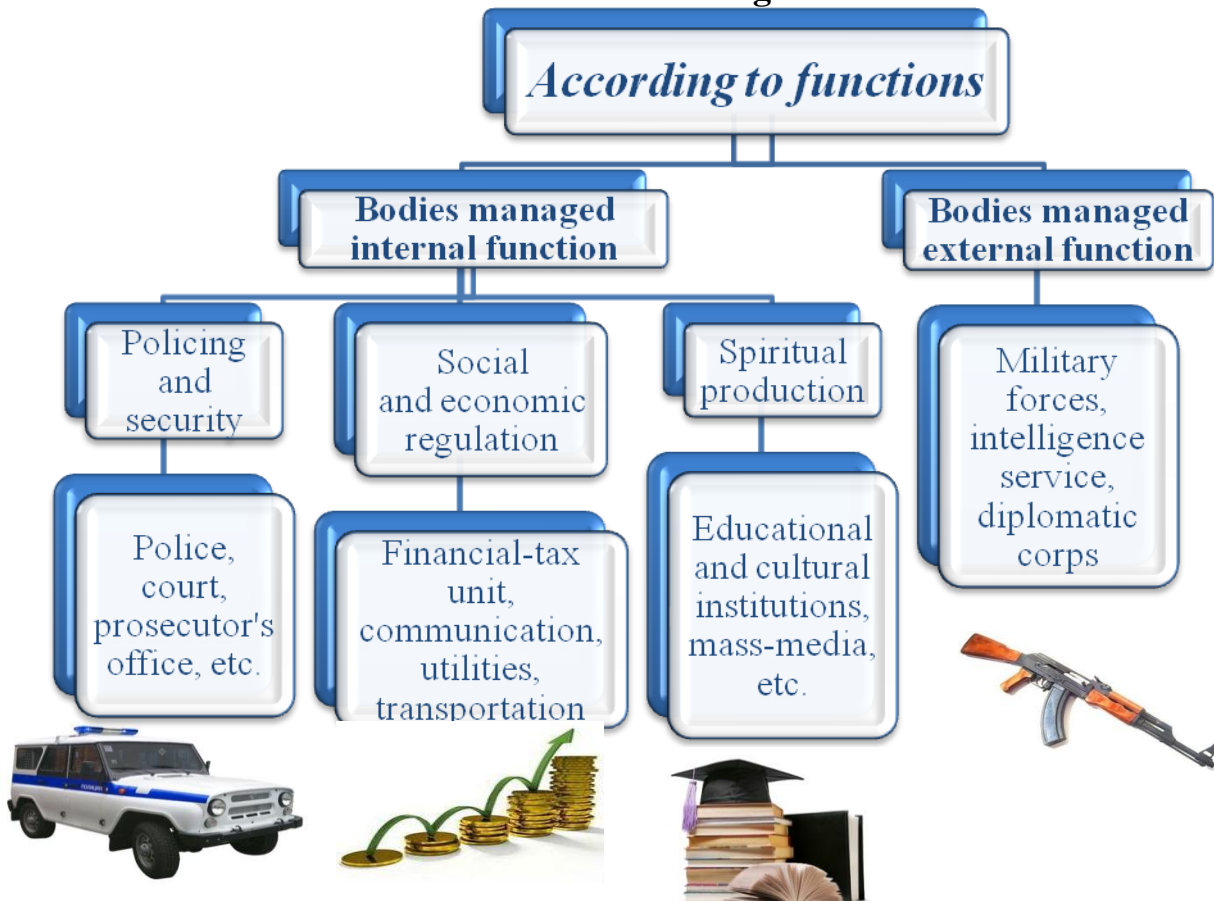
Factors providing specific position of a state in political system



Structure of a state

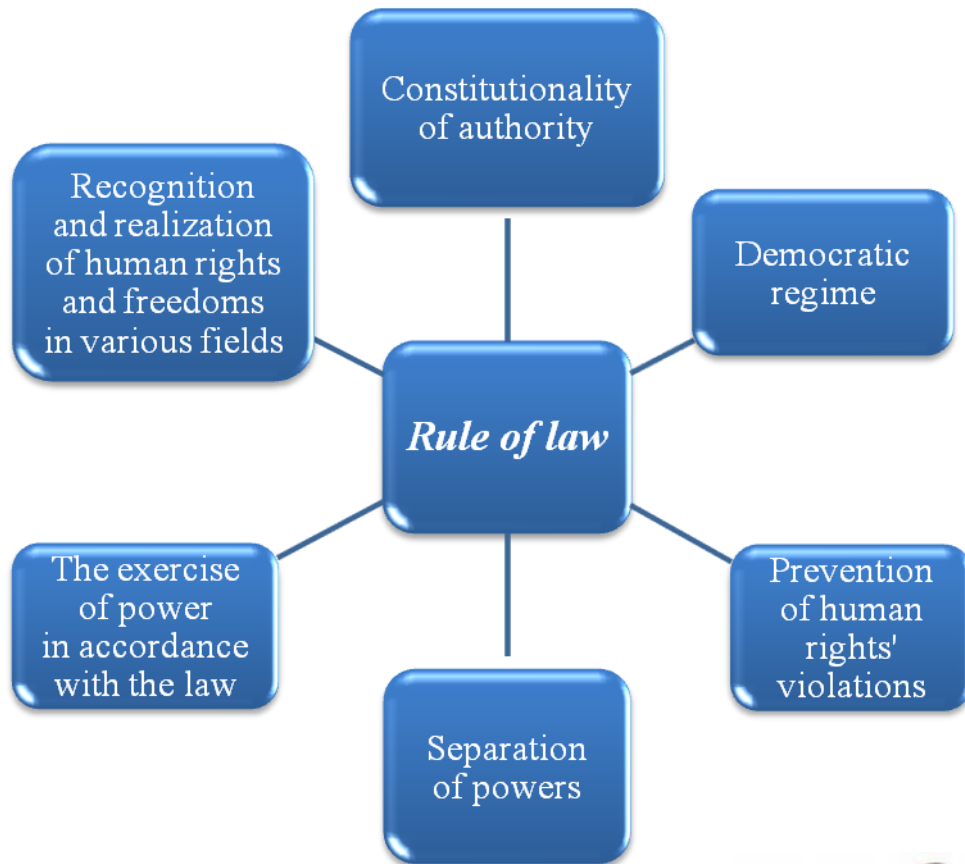


Structure of a state according to functions

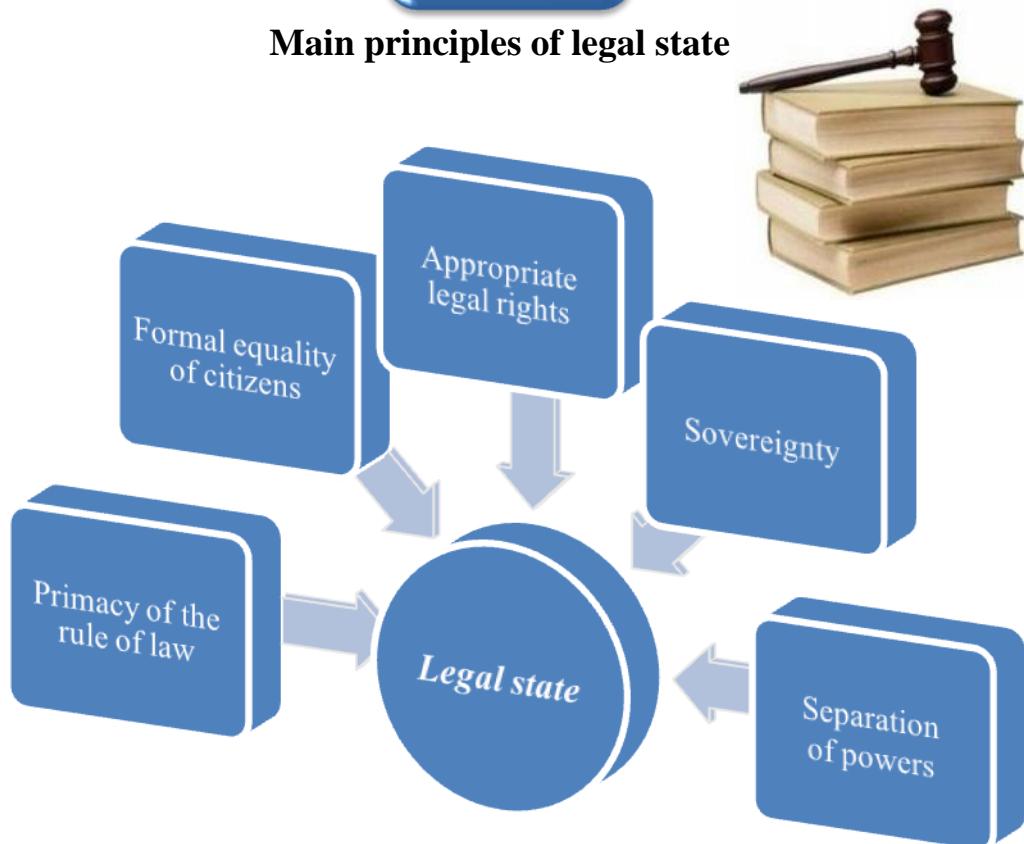


4.2. Legal state

Conditions of the rule of law



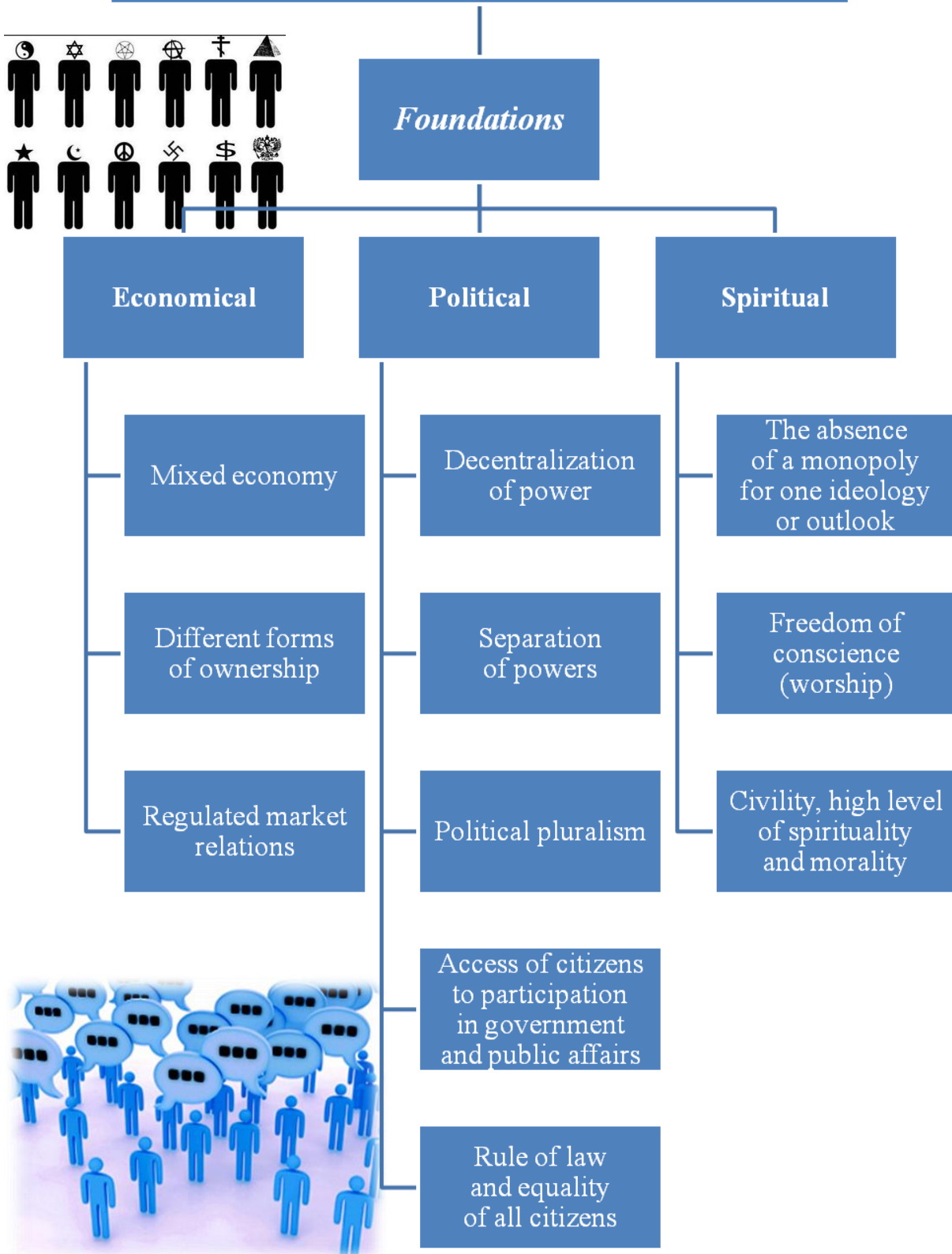
Main principles of legal state



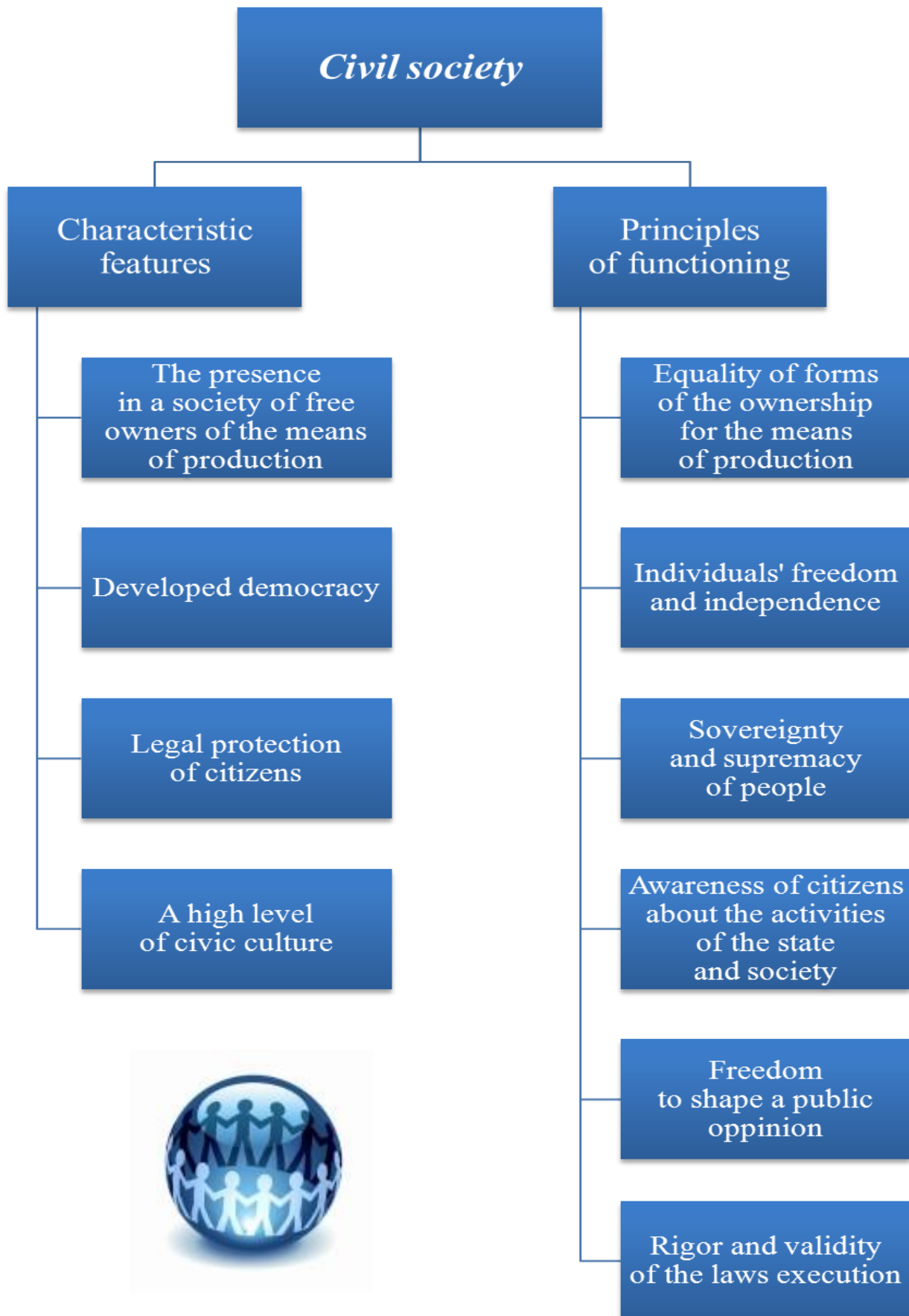
4.3 Civil society

Foundations of civil society

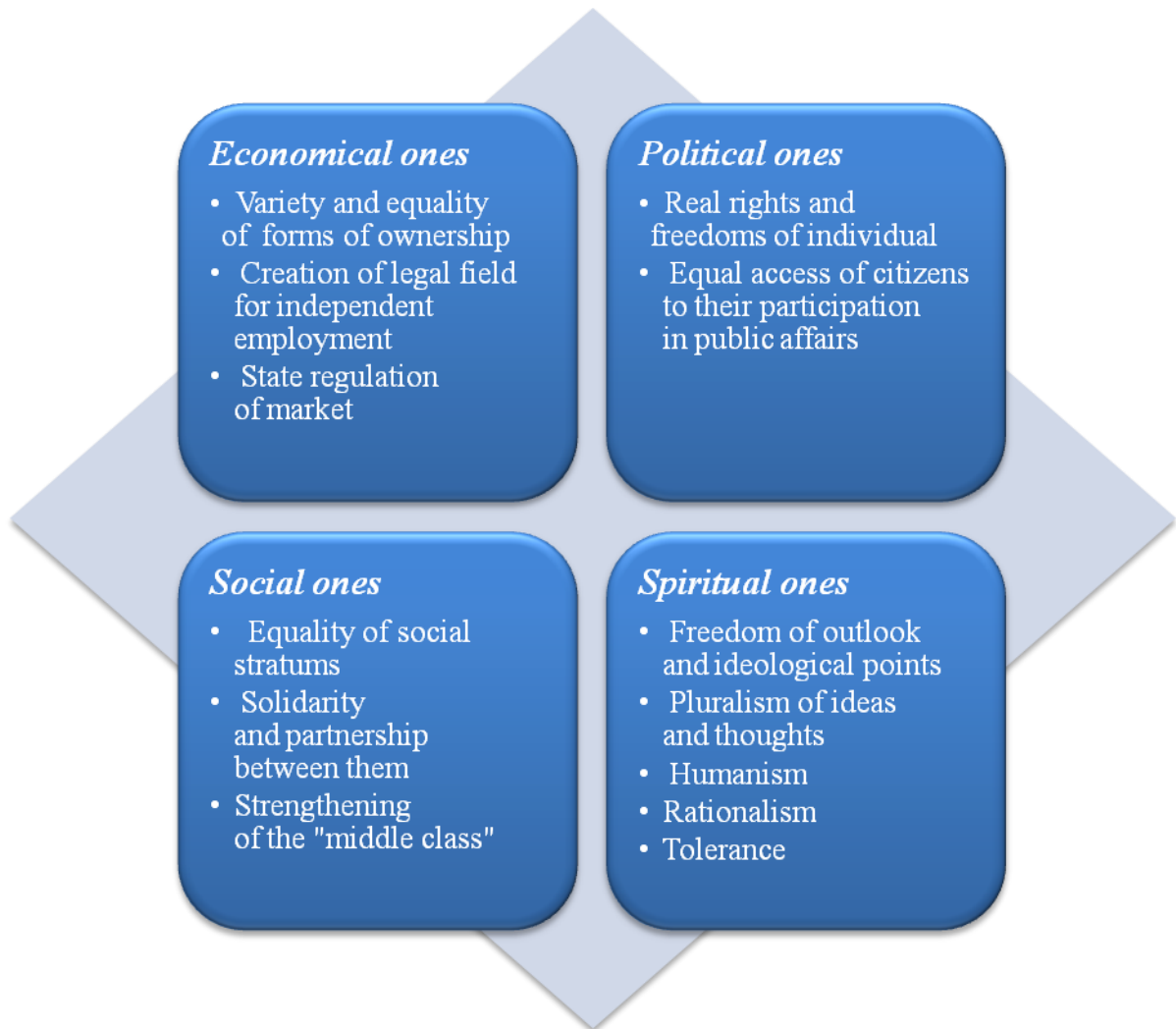
Civil society is a totality of relations and institutions out of the political state structure, which help the individual to satisfy economical, cultural, legal, social, national, religious, and other needs and interests



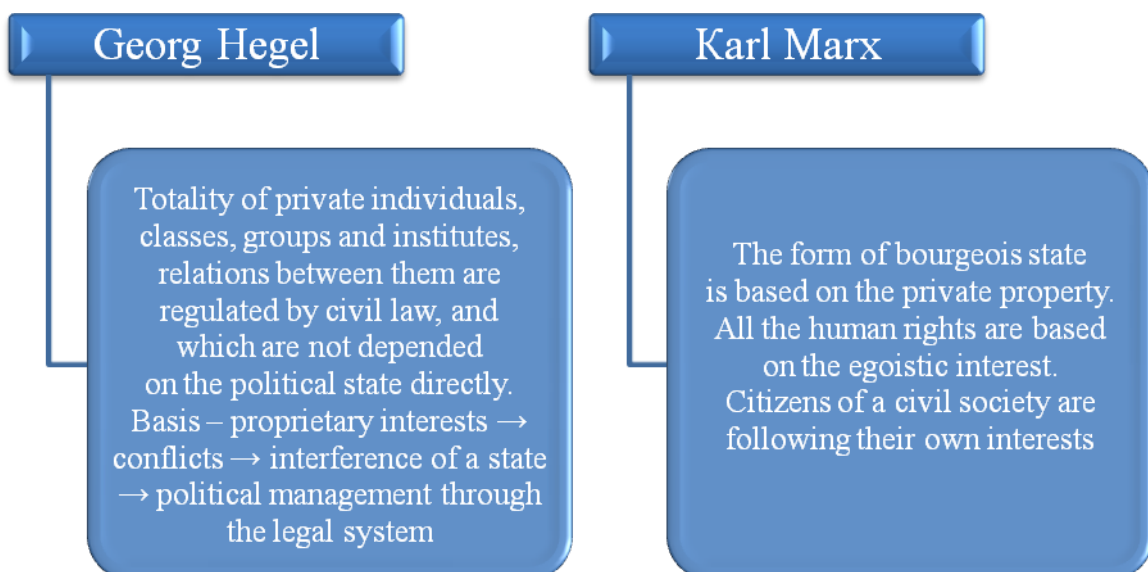
Characteristic features and principles of civil society functioning



Conditions of formation of civil society



Civil society by G. W. F. Hegel and K. Marx

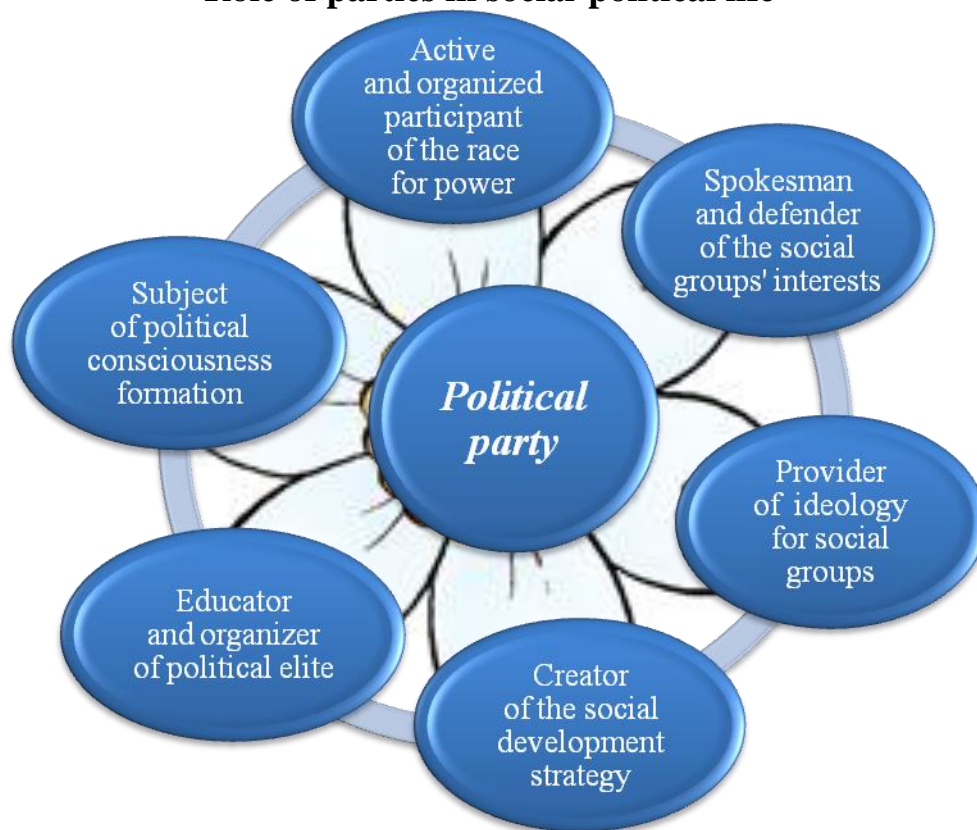


TOPIC 5
POLITICAL PARTIES.
SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MOVEMENTS

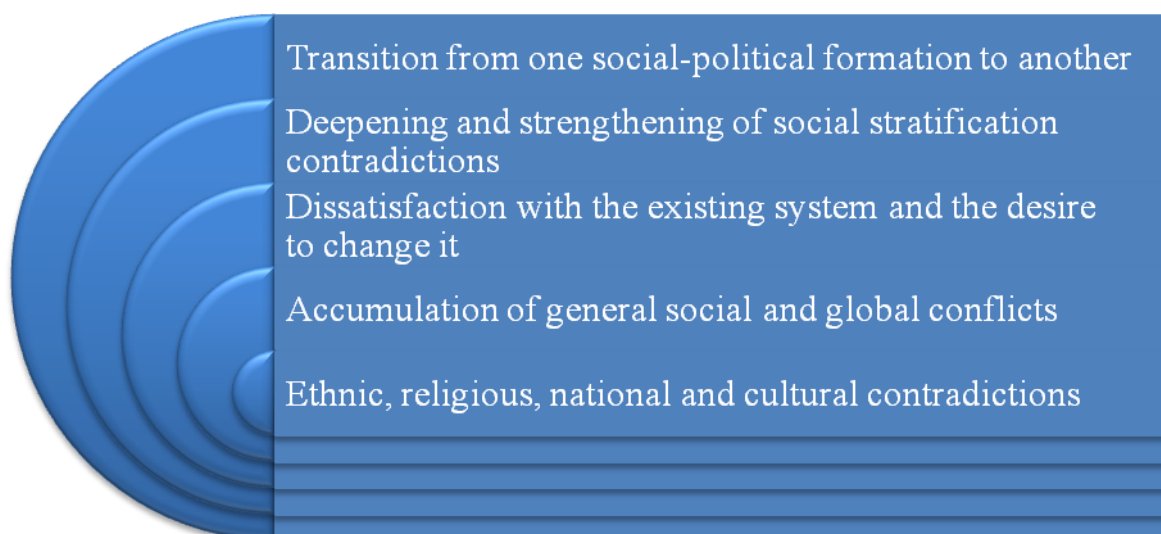
5.1 Political party, its essence and role in society.

One-party and multiparty systems

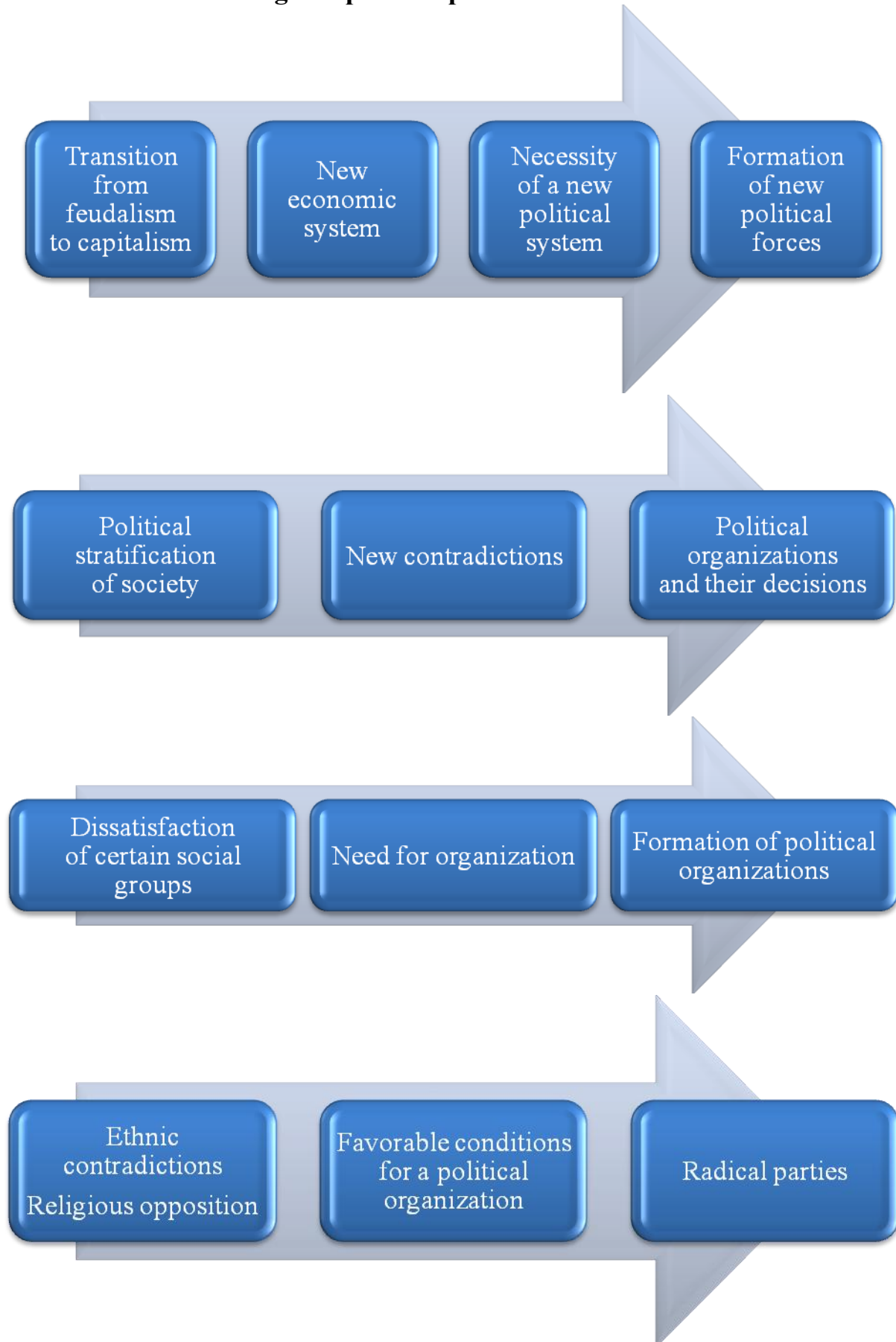
Role of parties in social-political life



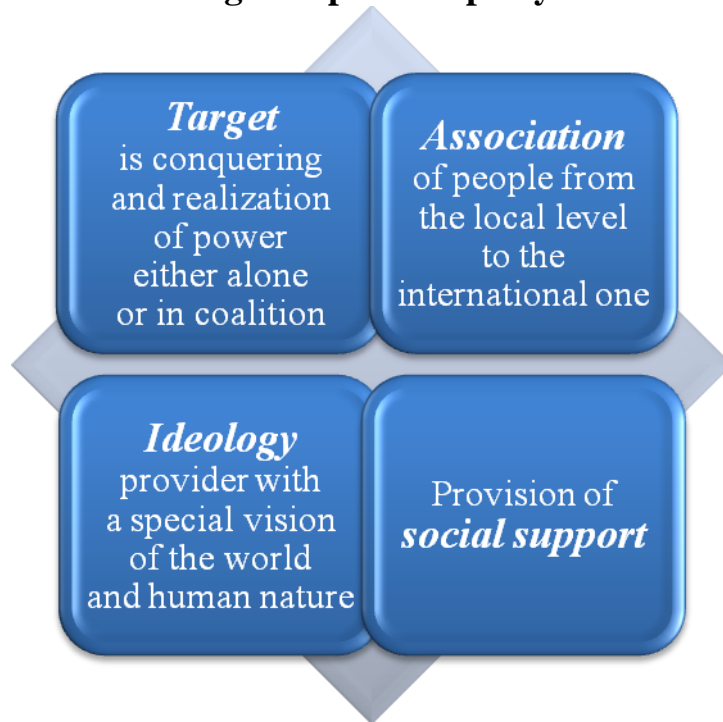
Causes of political parties' formation



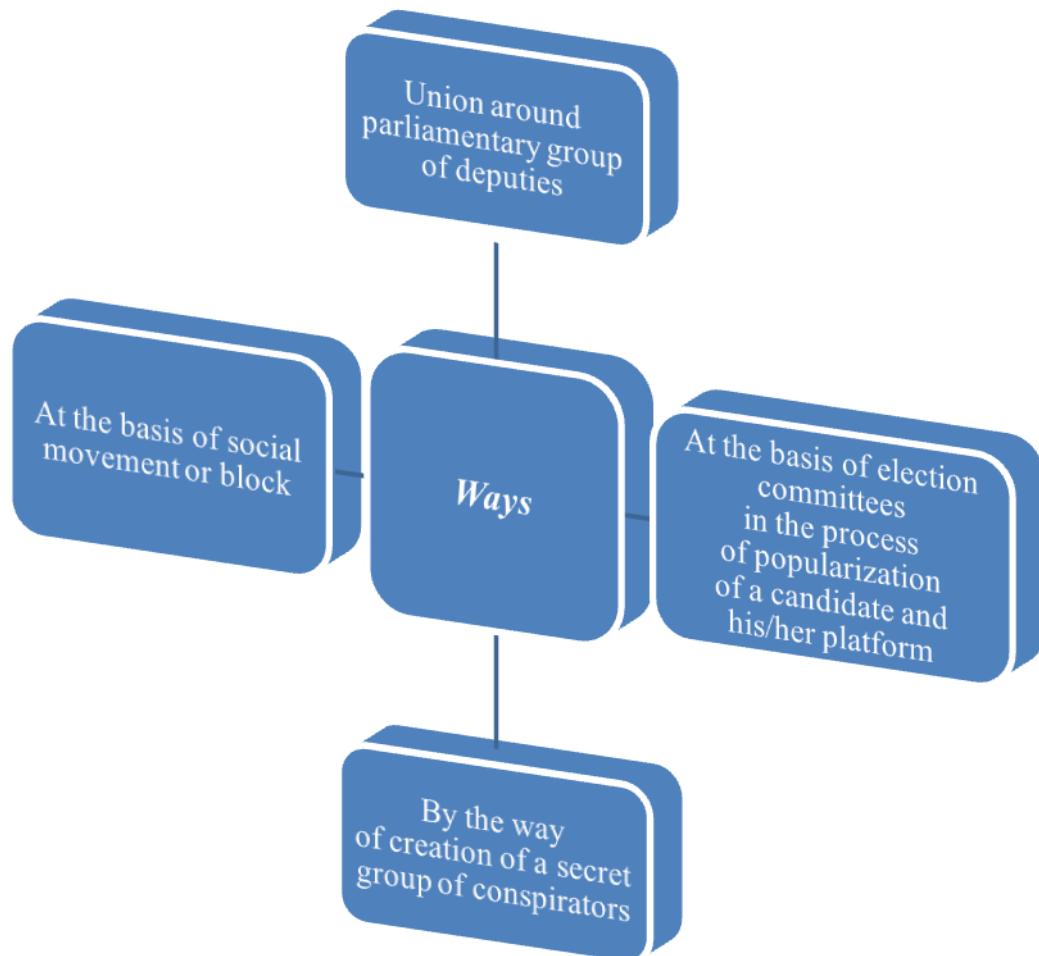
Logic of political parties' formation



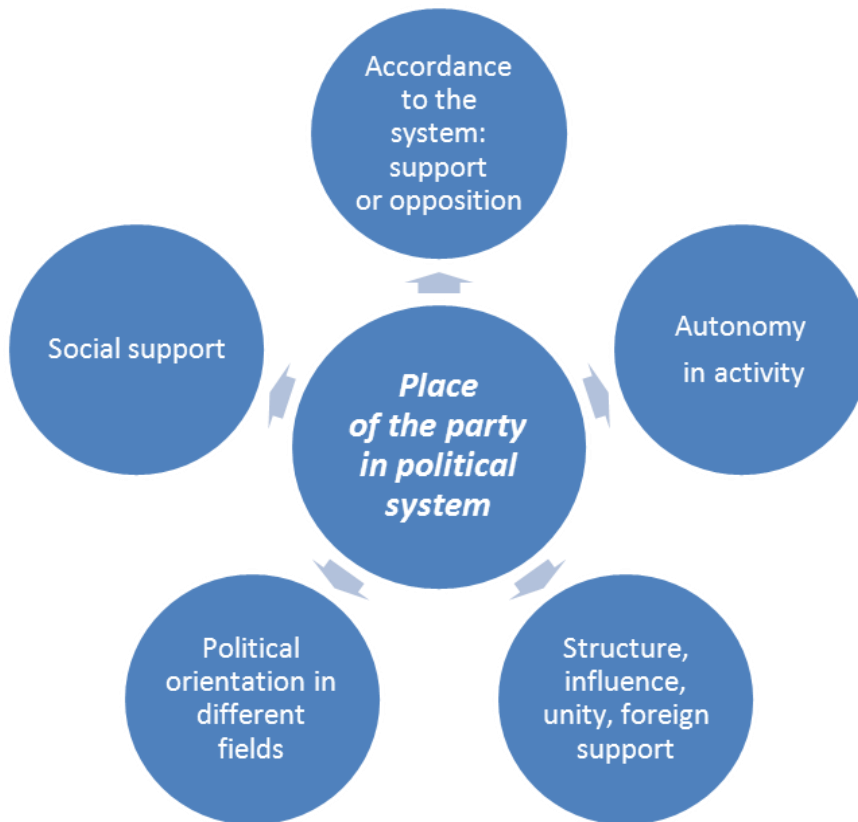
Signs of political party



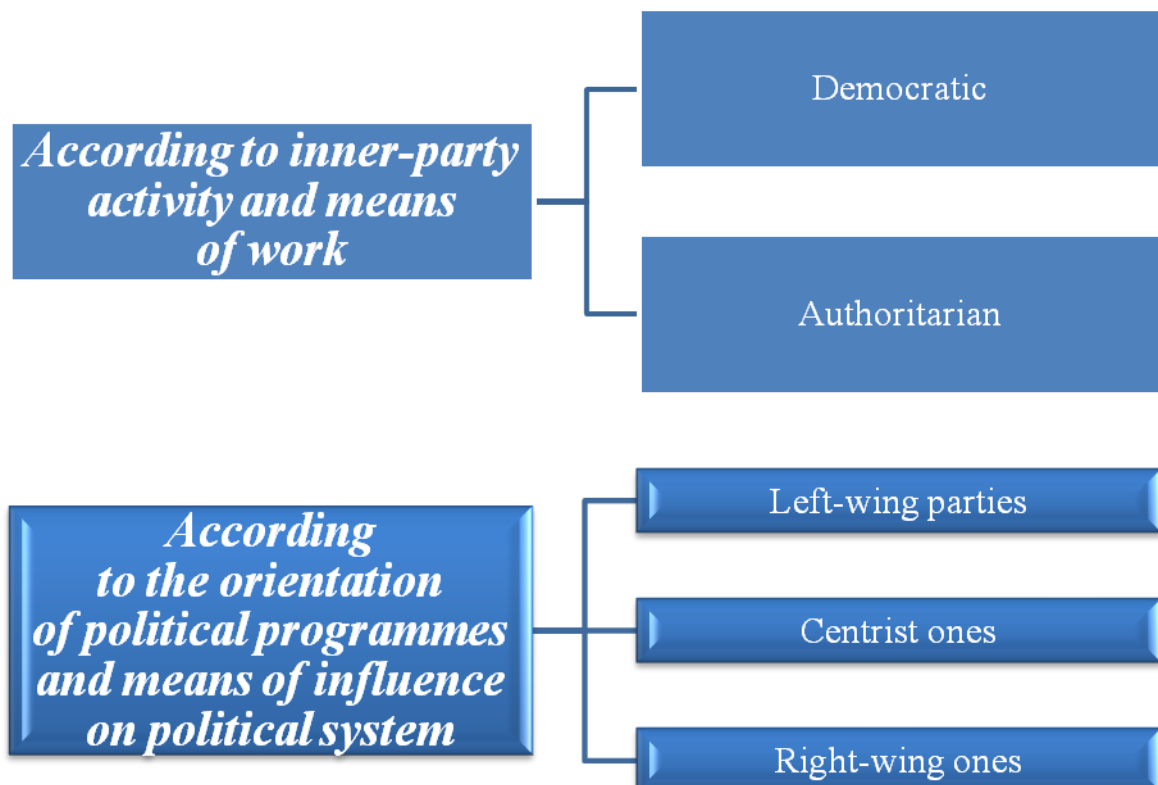
Ways of parties' creation in modern conditions



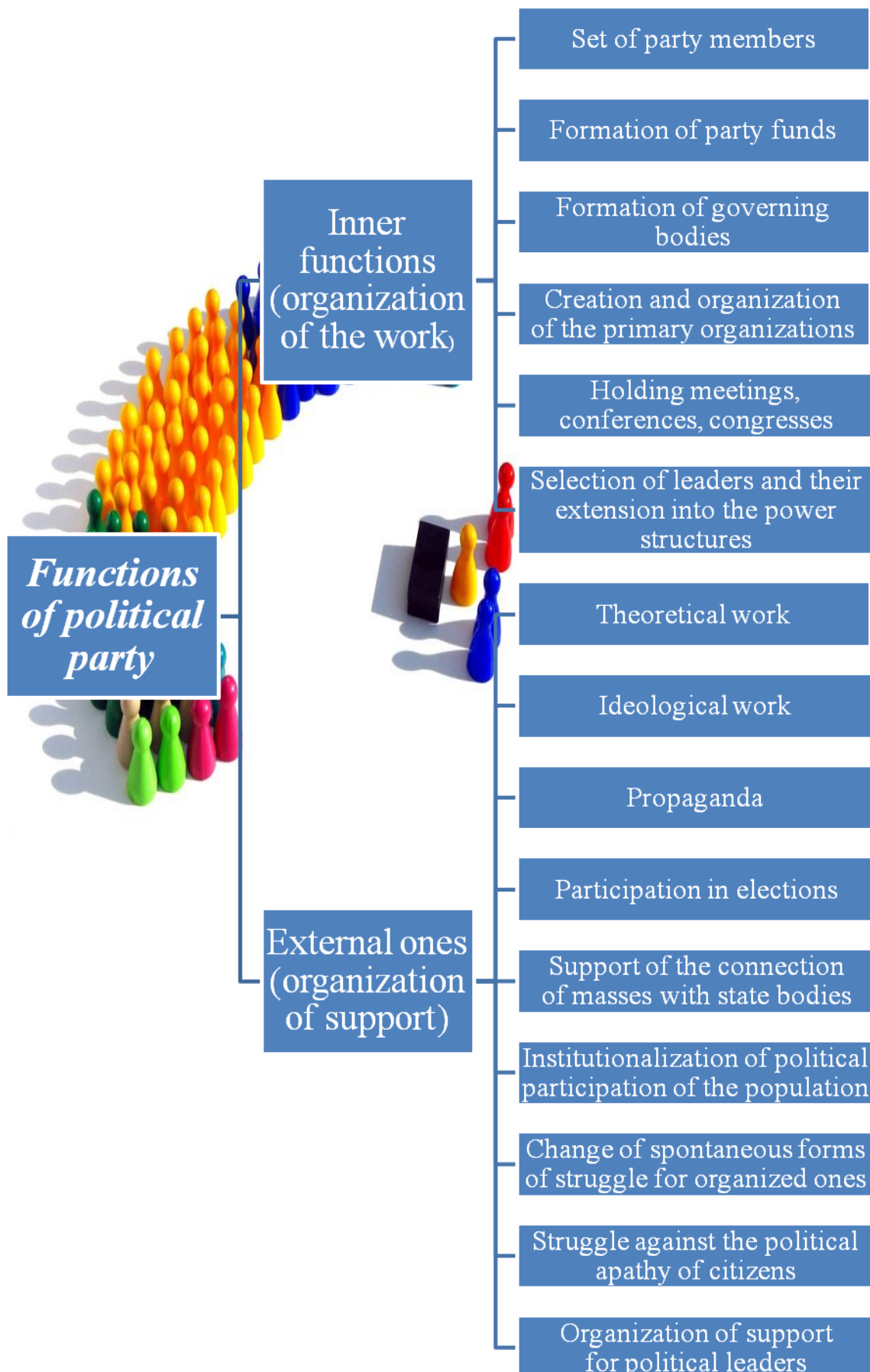
Determinants of the party place in the political system



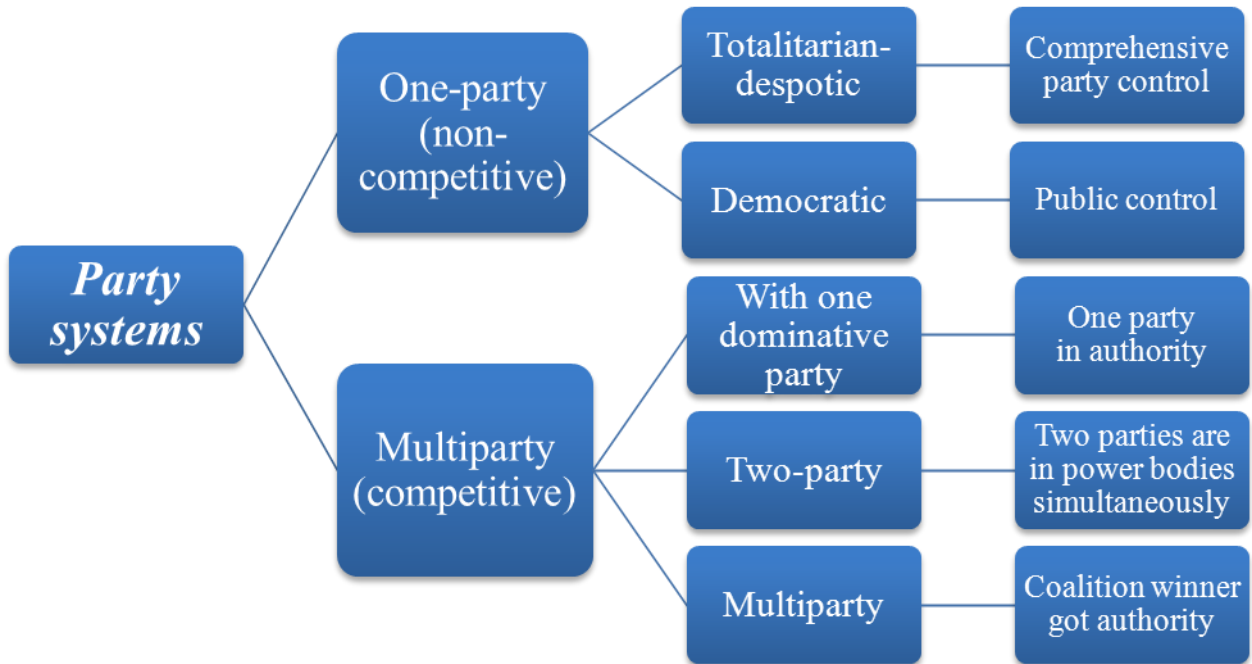
Classification of parties



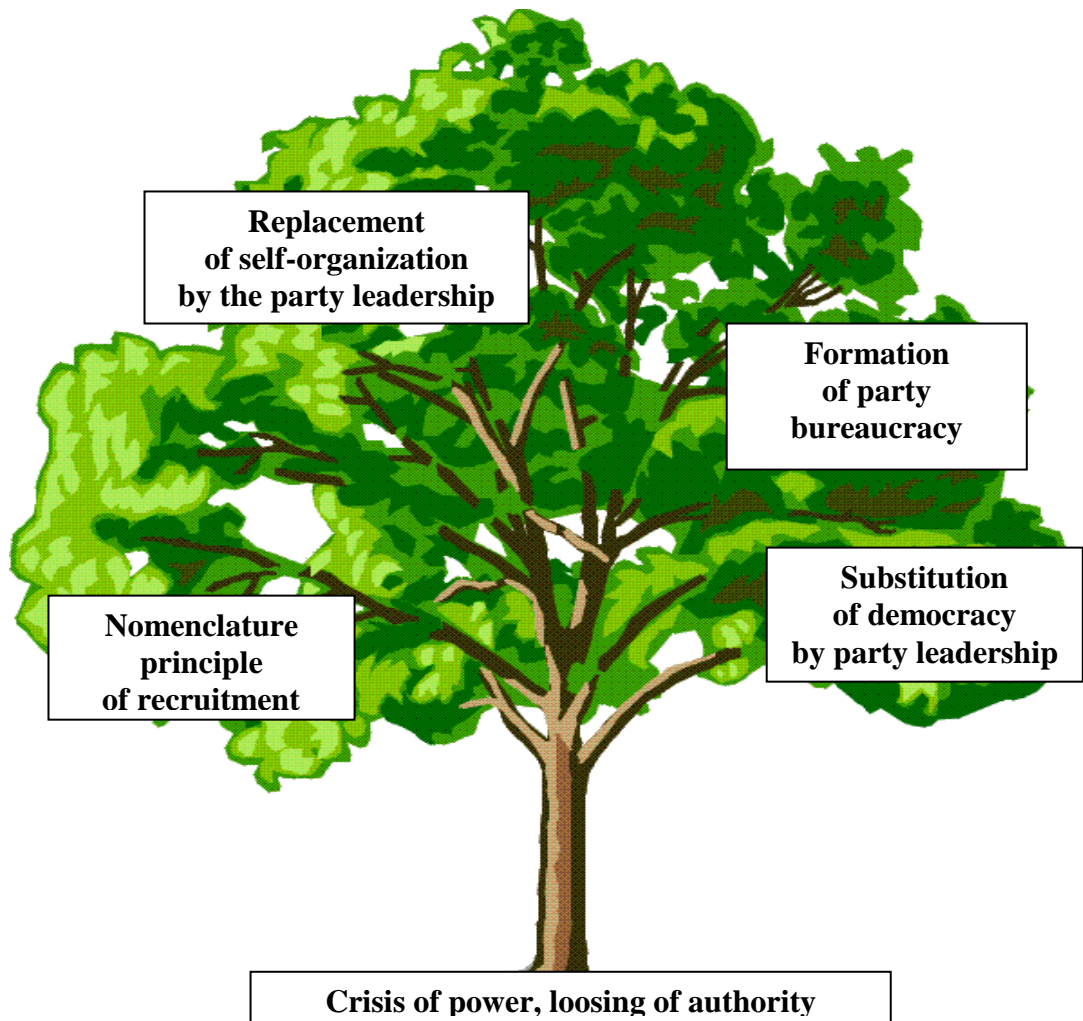
Functions of political parties



Classification of party systems

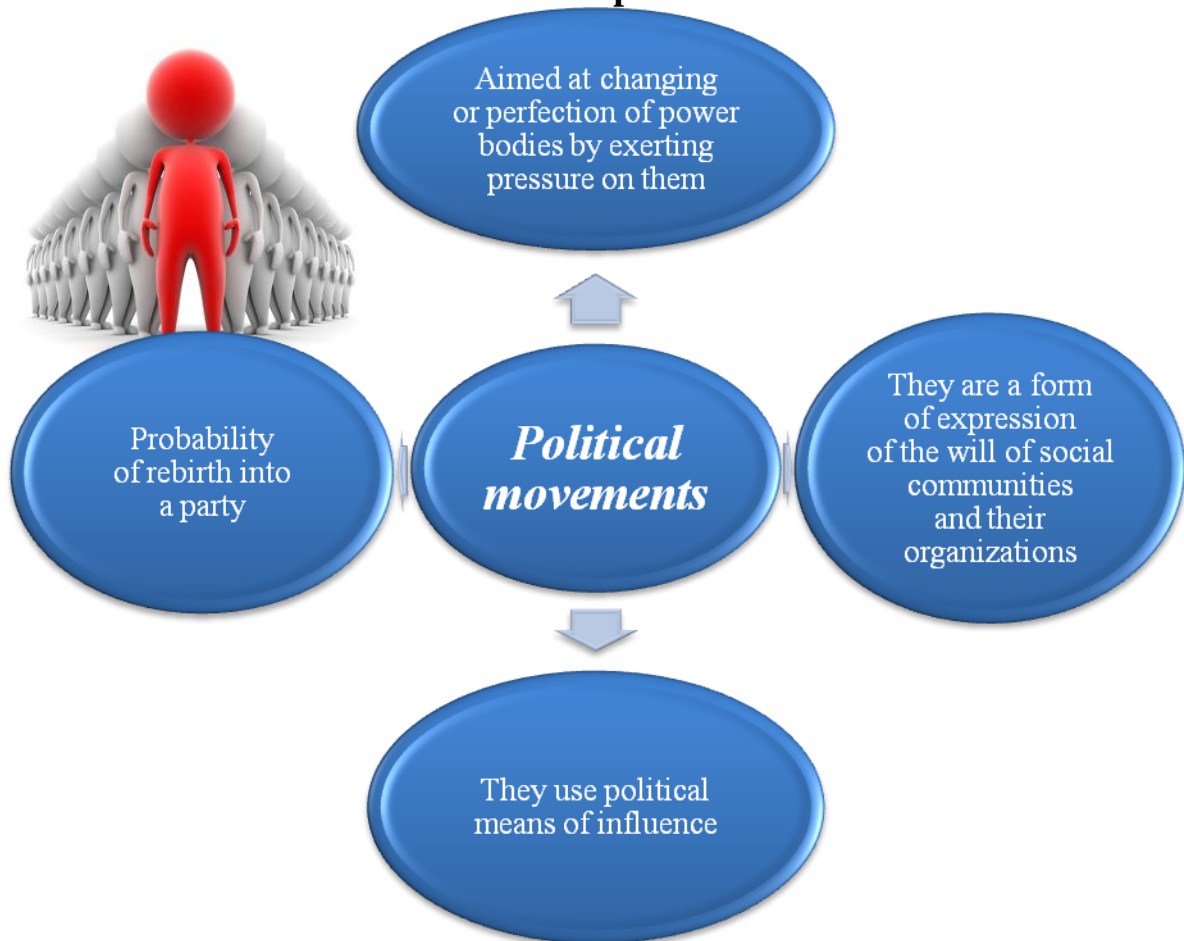


Characteristic features of partocracy

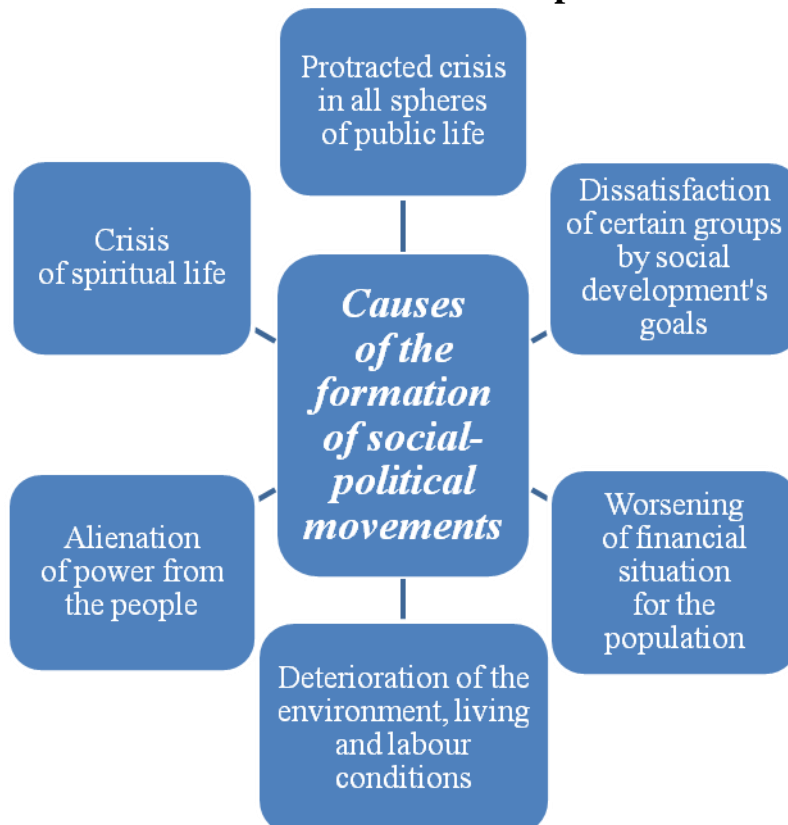


5.2 Social and political movements

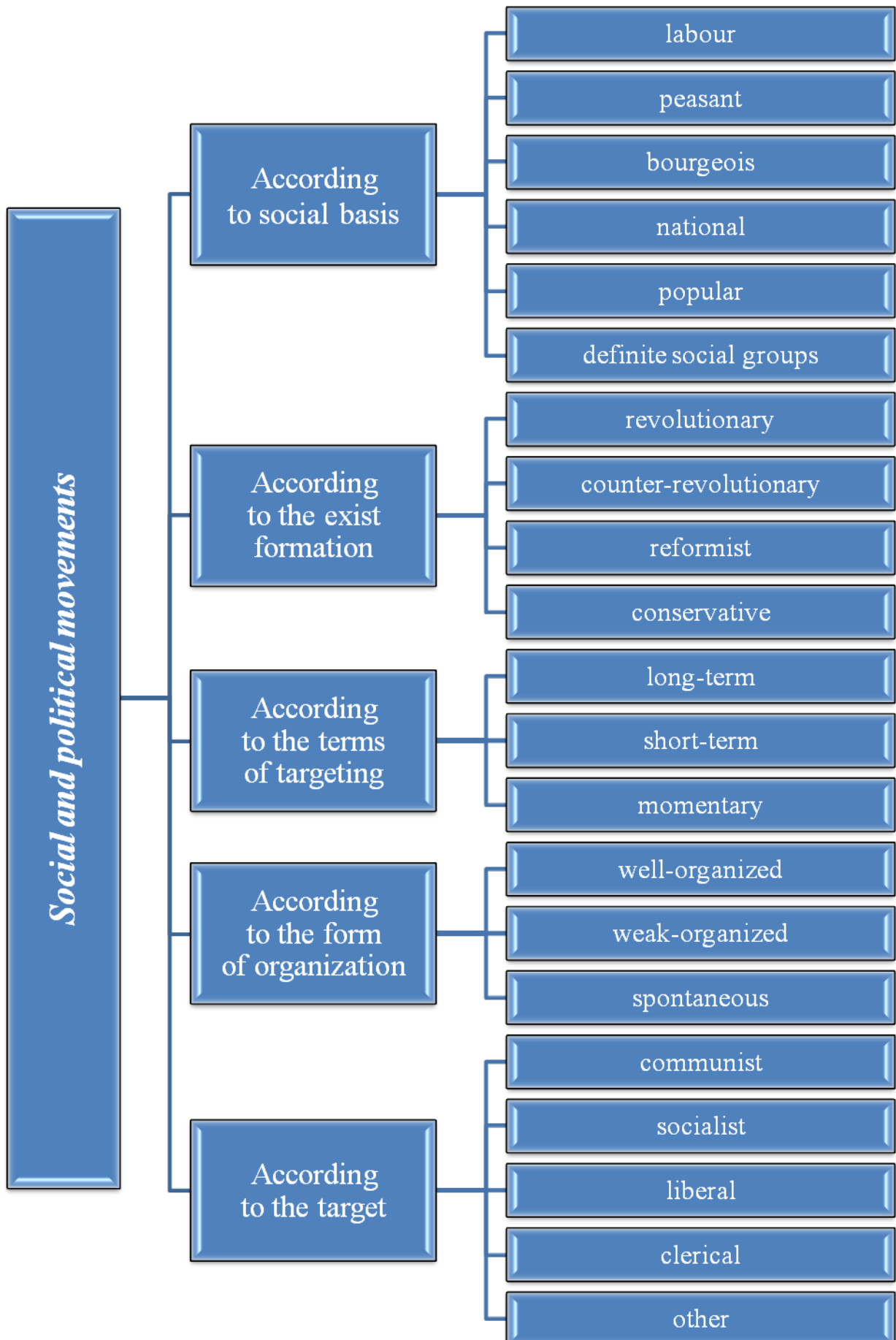
Peculiarities of social-political movements



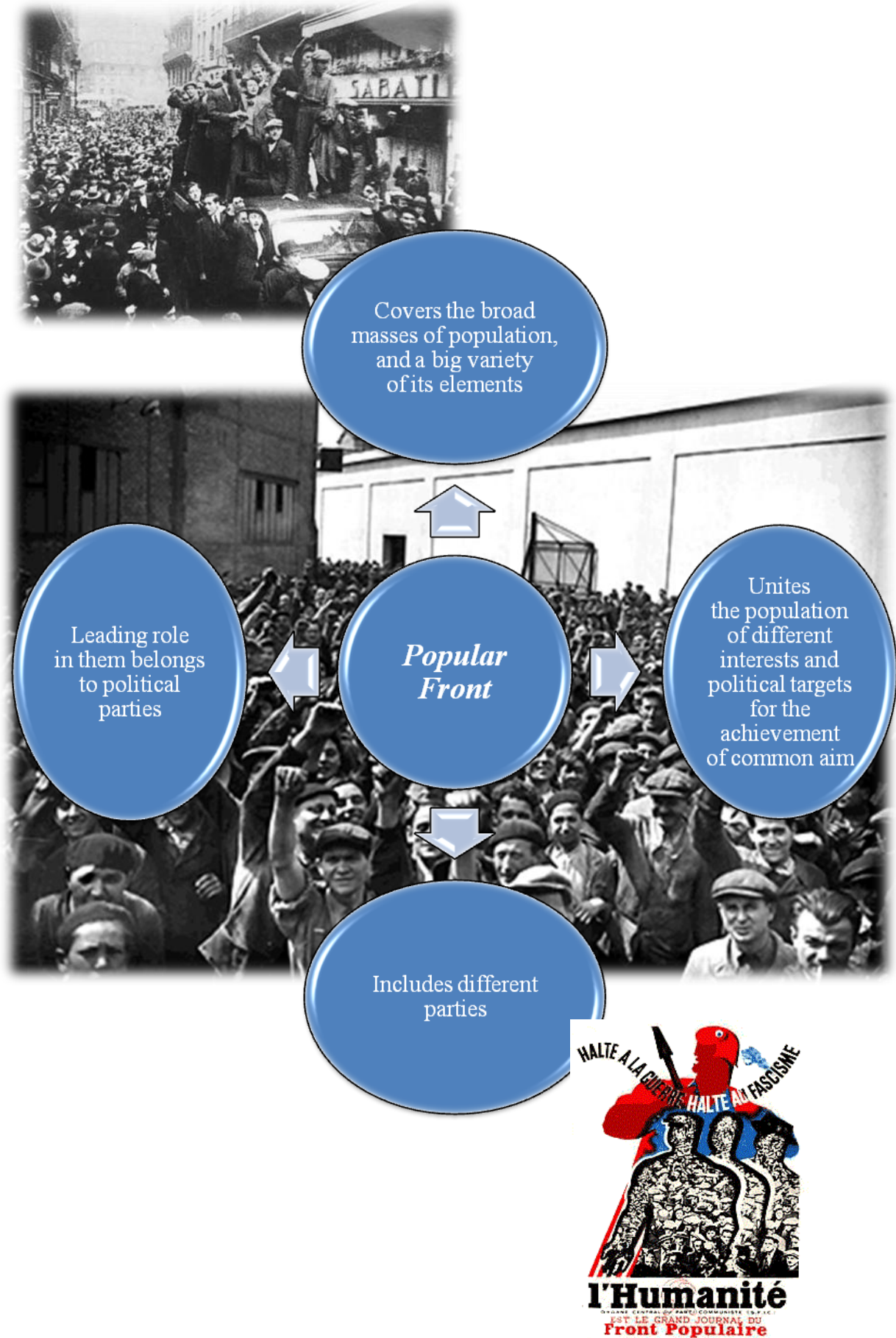
Main causes of the formation of social-political movements



Classification of social and political movements

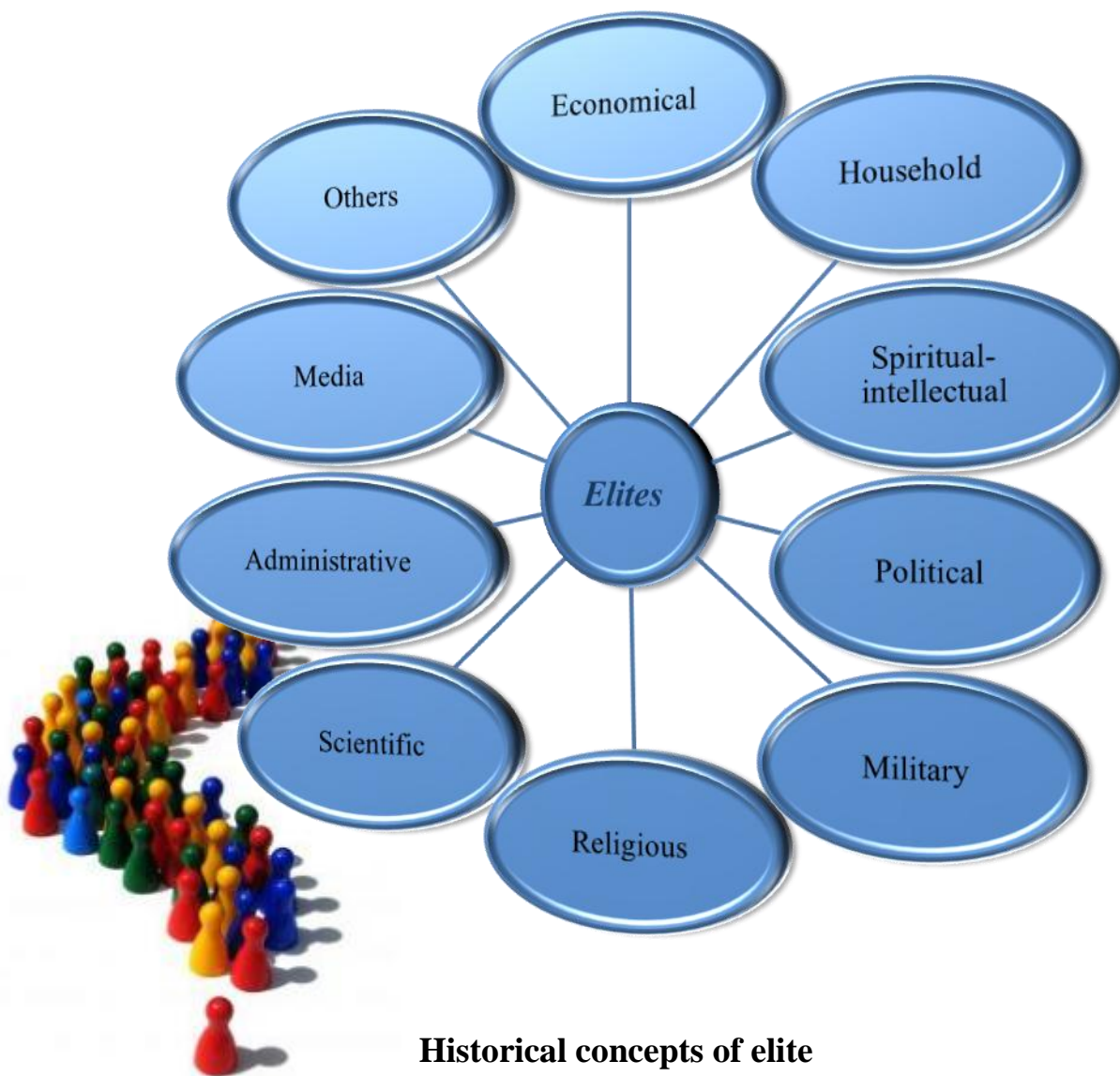


Peculiarities of the Popular Front like a form of mass social-political movement

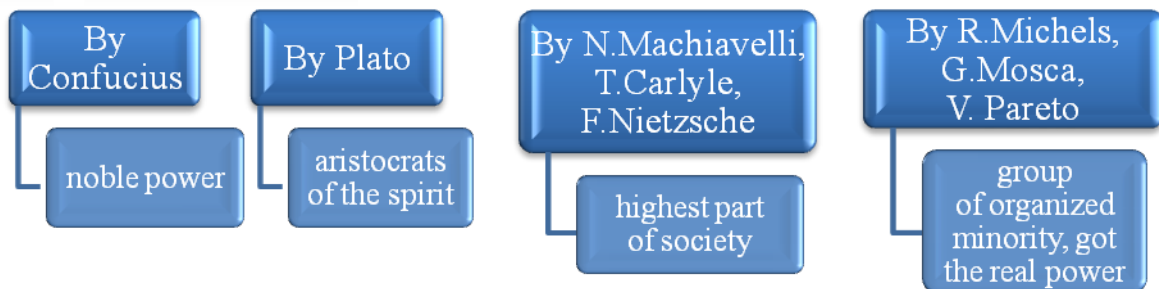


TOPIC 6
**POLITICAL ELITE
 AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP**

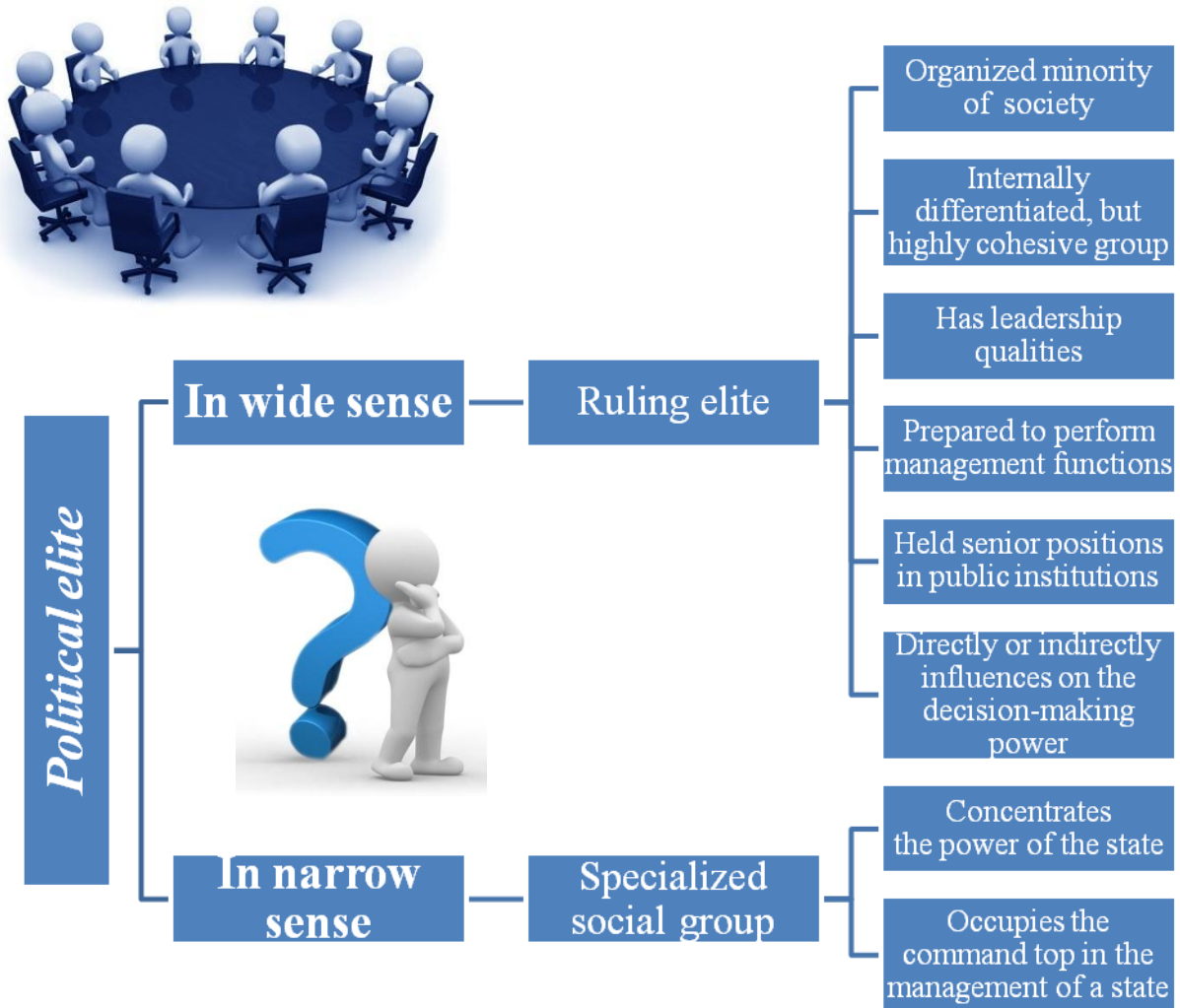
6.1. Political elite and peculiarities of Ukrainian political elite
Typology of elites according to the functions



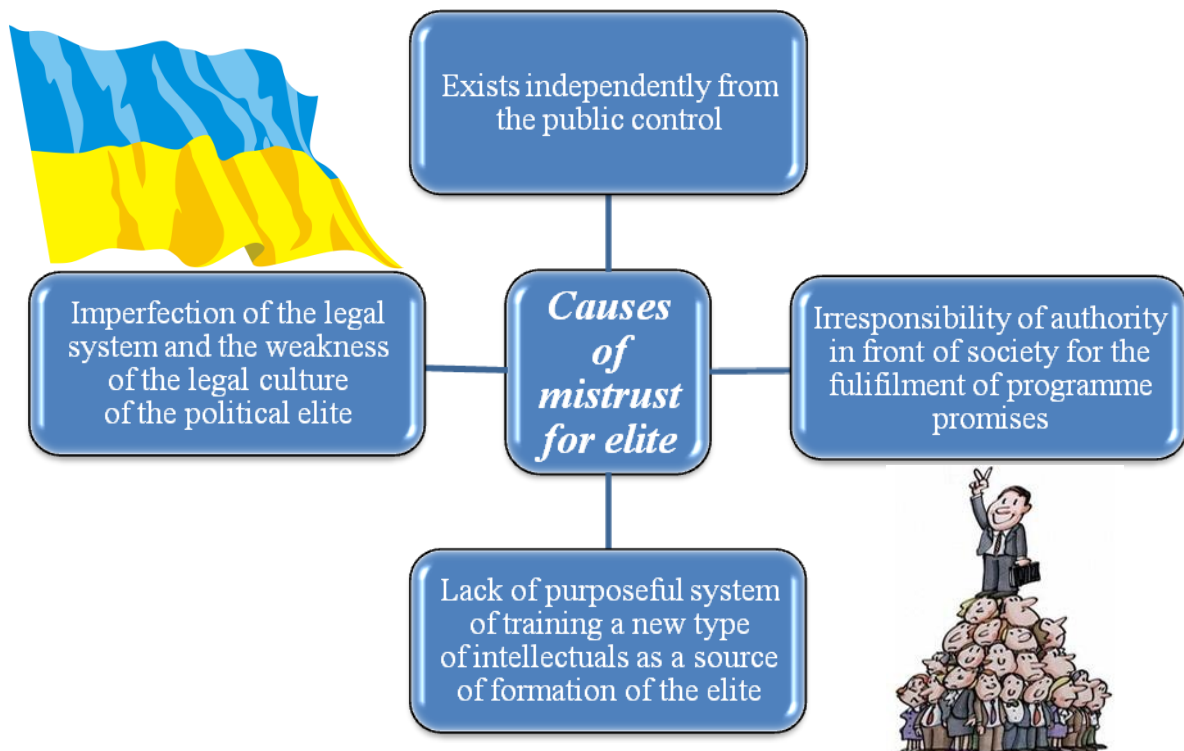
Historical concepts of elite



Definition of political elite



Peculiarities of specific character of Ukrainian political elite

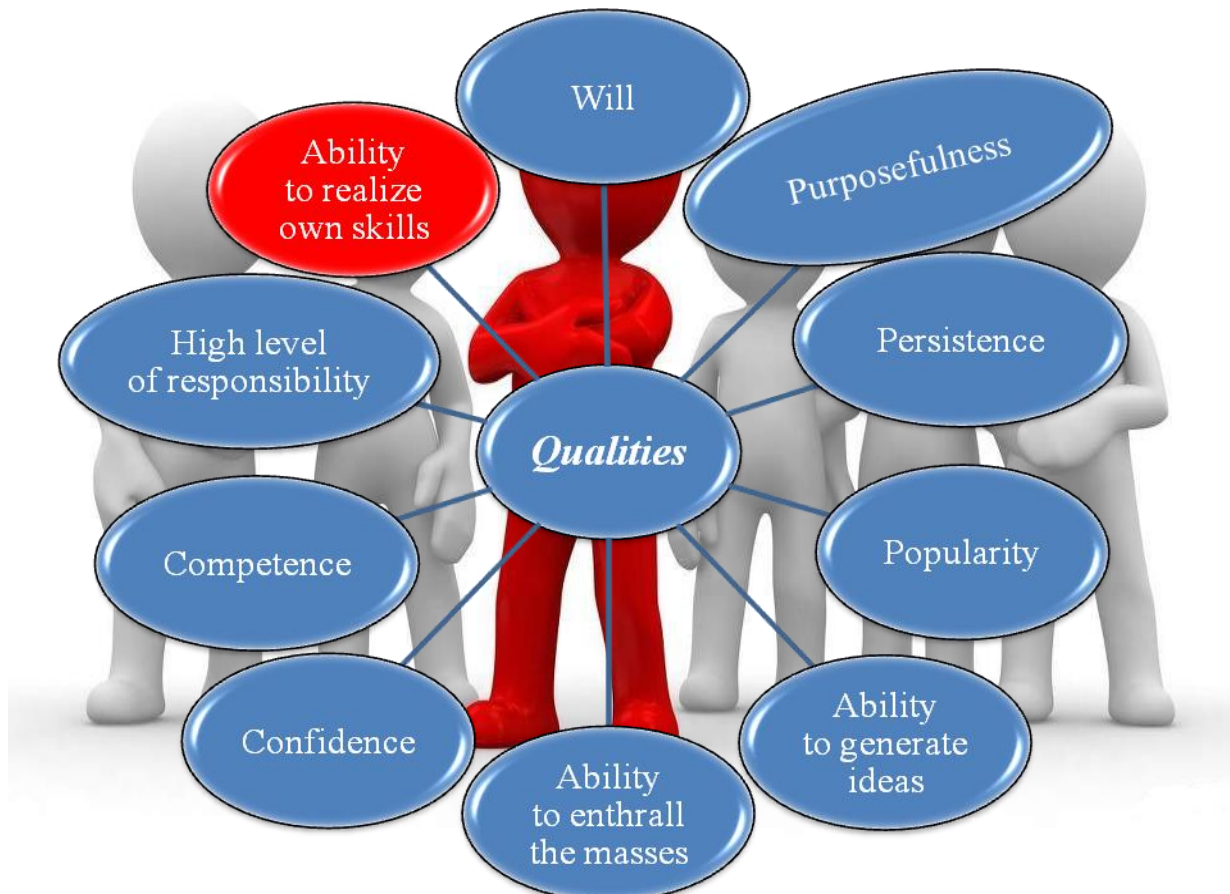


6.2. Political leadership and its variety

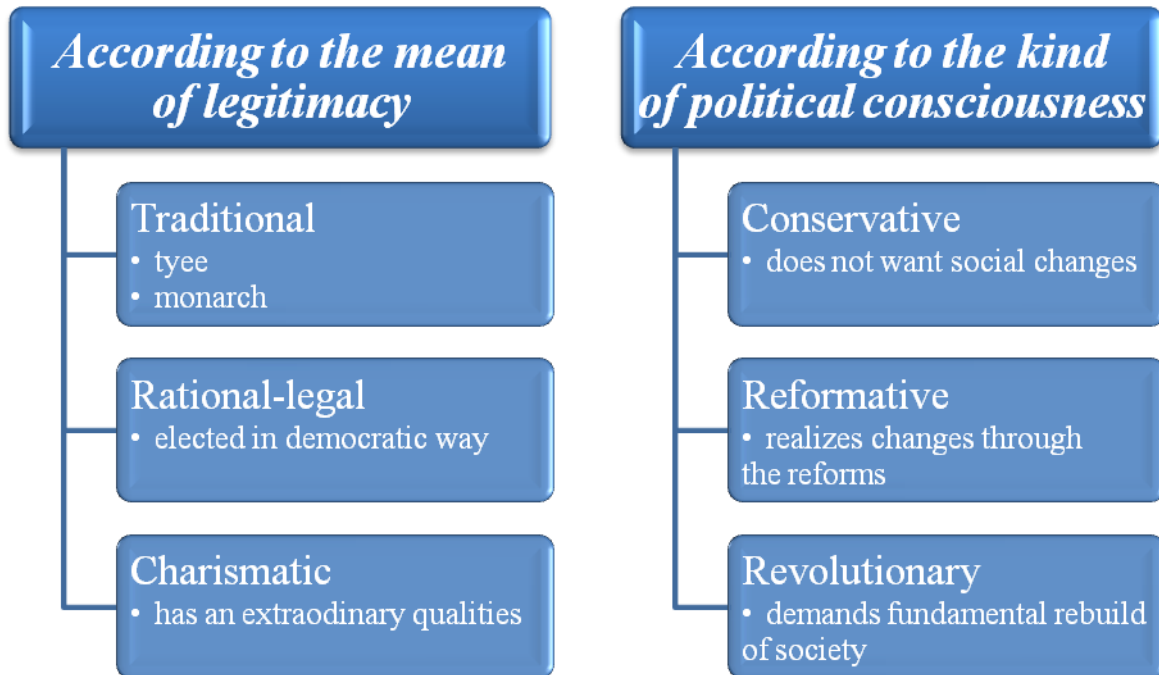
Approaches to the definition of political leadership



The most important qualities of leader



Types of leaders according to the mean of legitimacy and kind of political consciousness



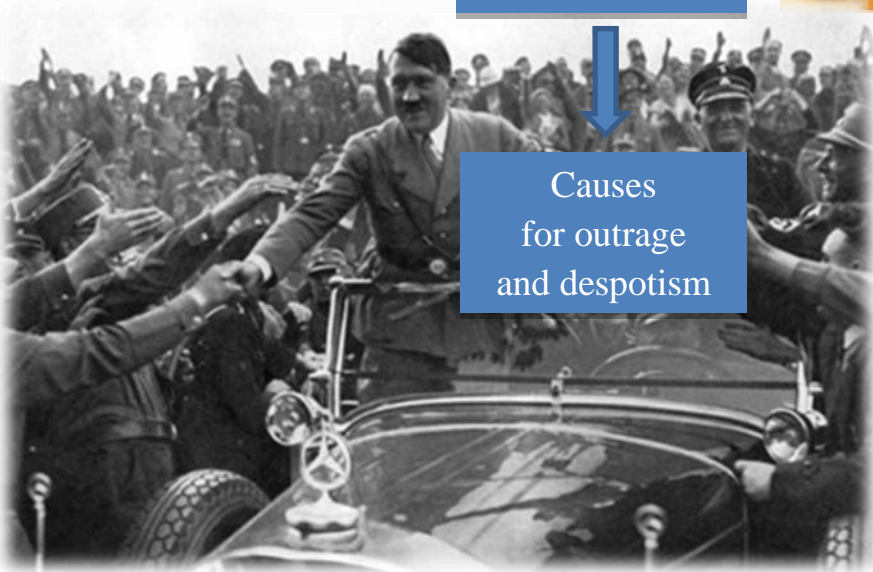
Modern typology of leaders



Cult of personality



Idolatry and blind obedience



Causes for outrage and despotism

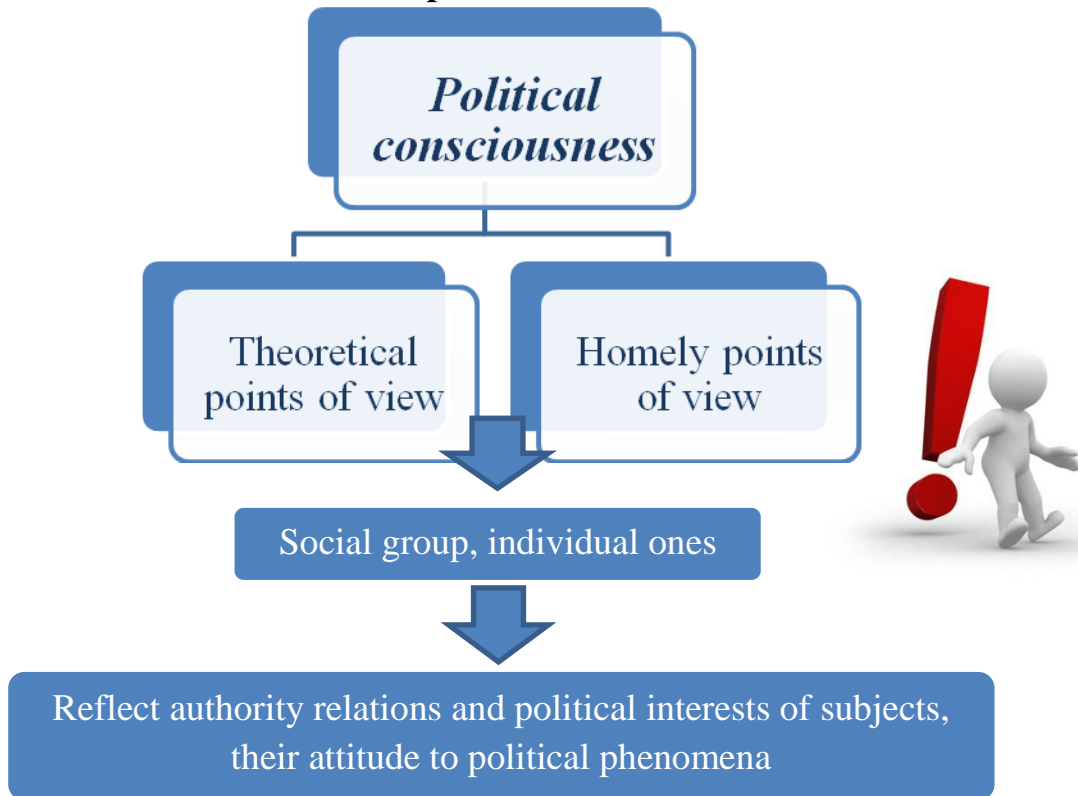


TOPIC 7

POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS AND POLITICAL CULTURE. POLITICS AND MORALITY

7.1. *Political consciousness: essence, structure, functions*

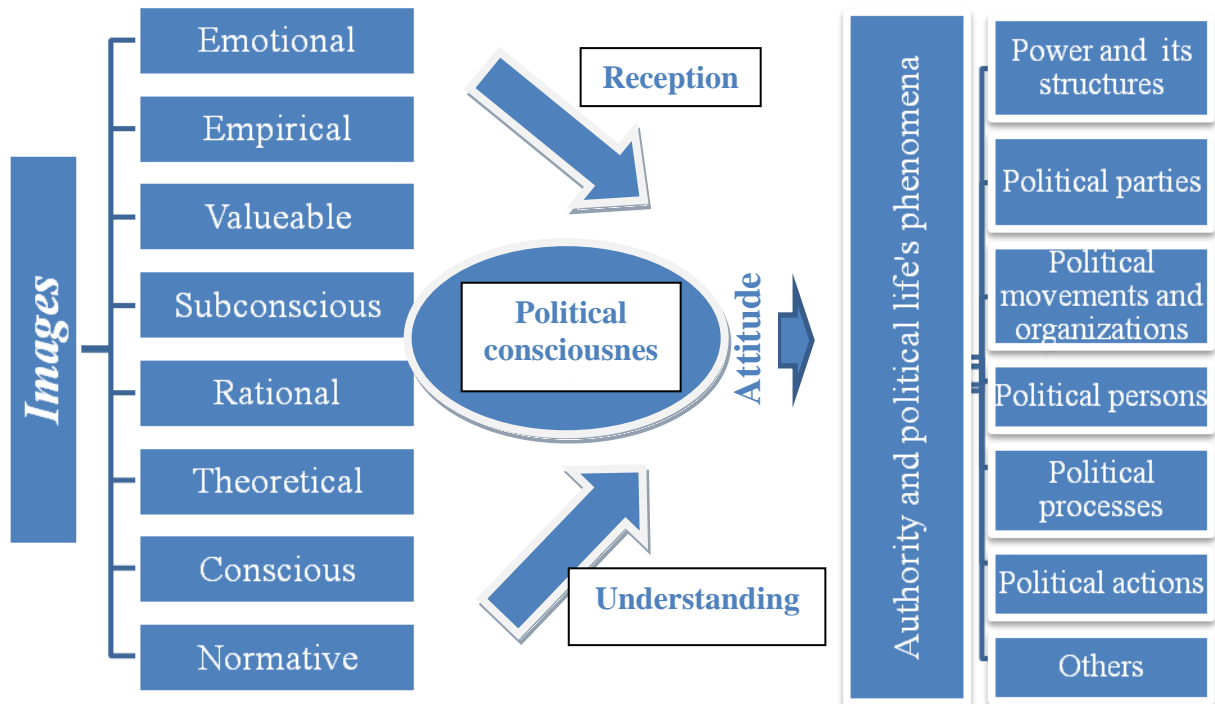
Definition of political consciousness



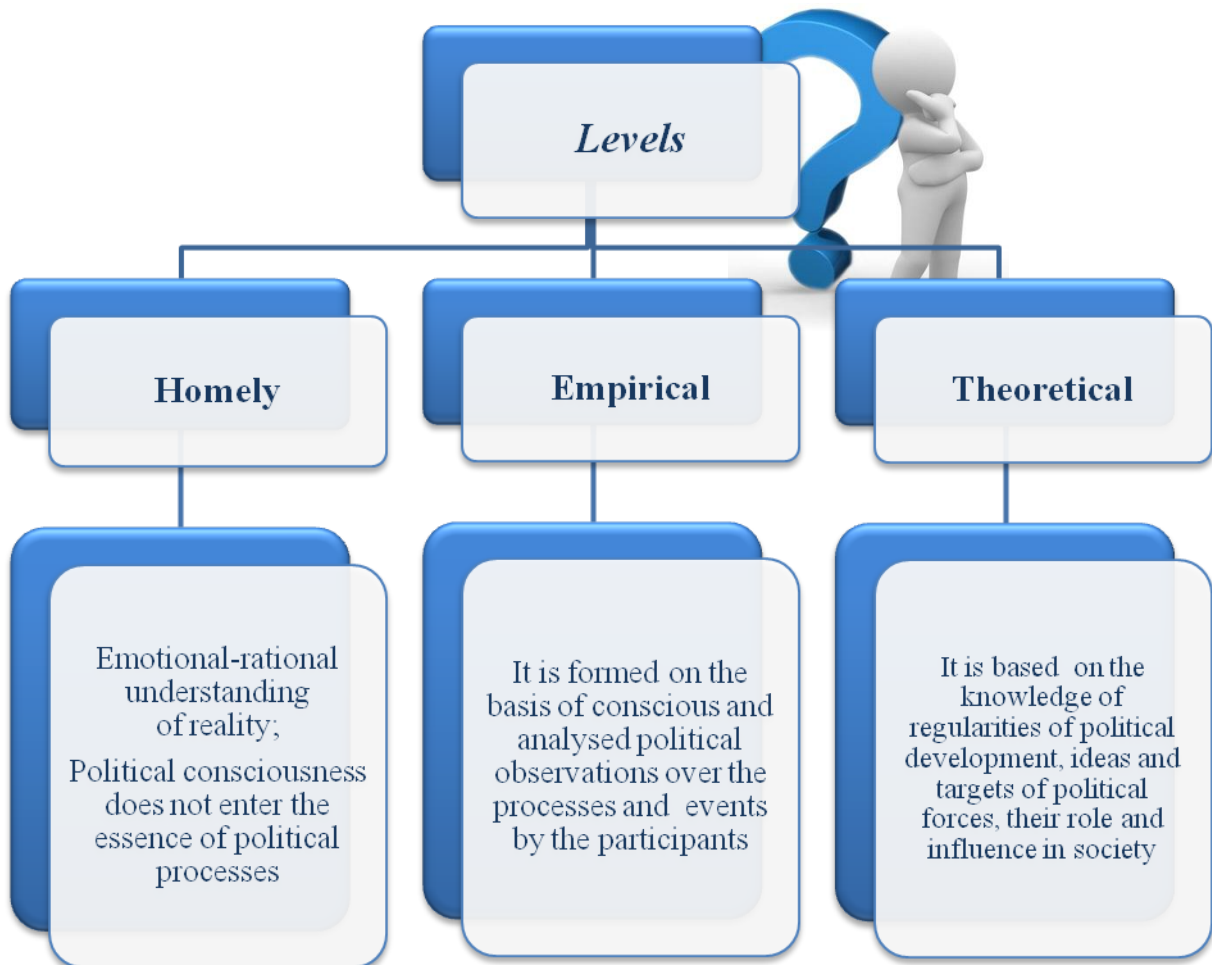
Ways of political consciousness formation



Action mechanism of political consciousness



Levels of political consciousness



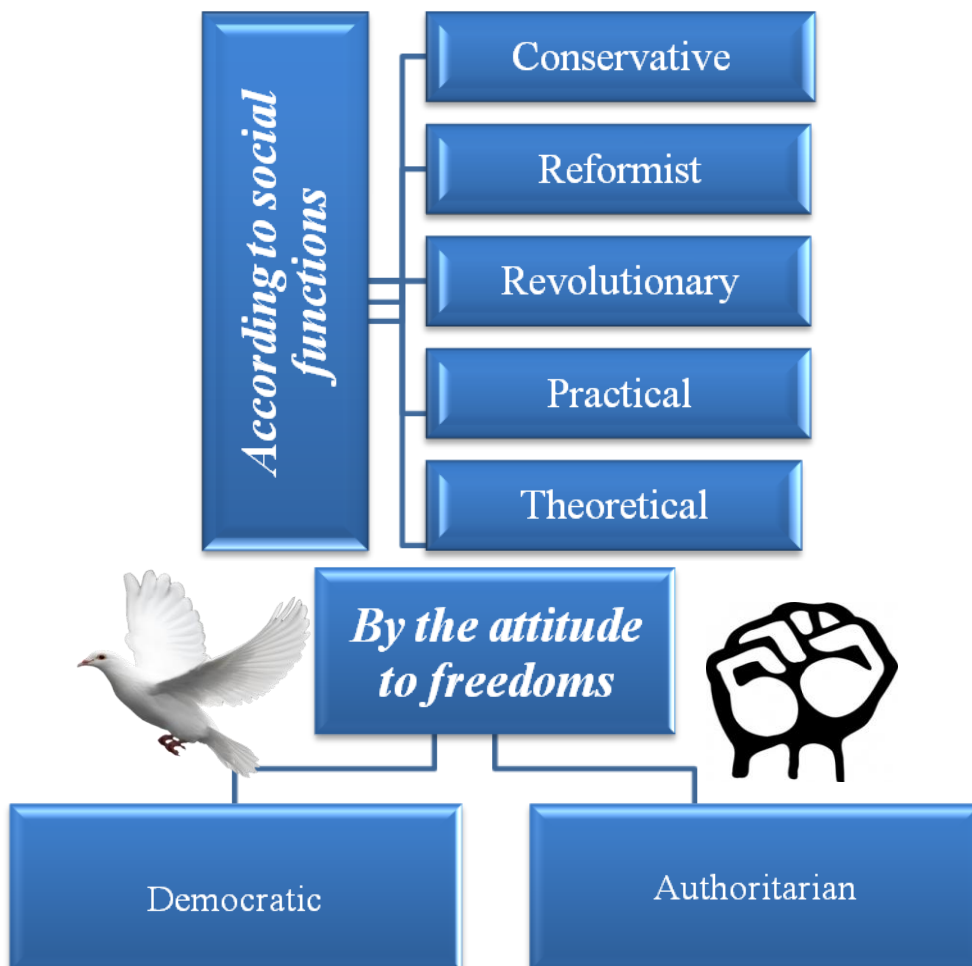
Functions of political consciousness



Methods of outcrop and research of public opinion

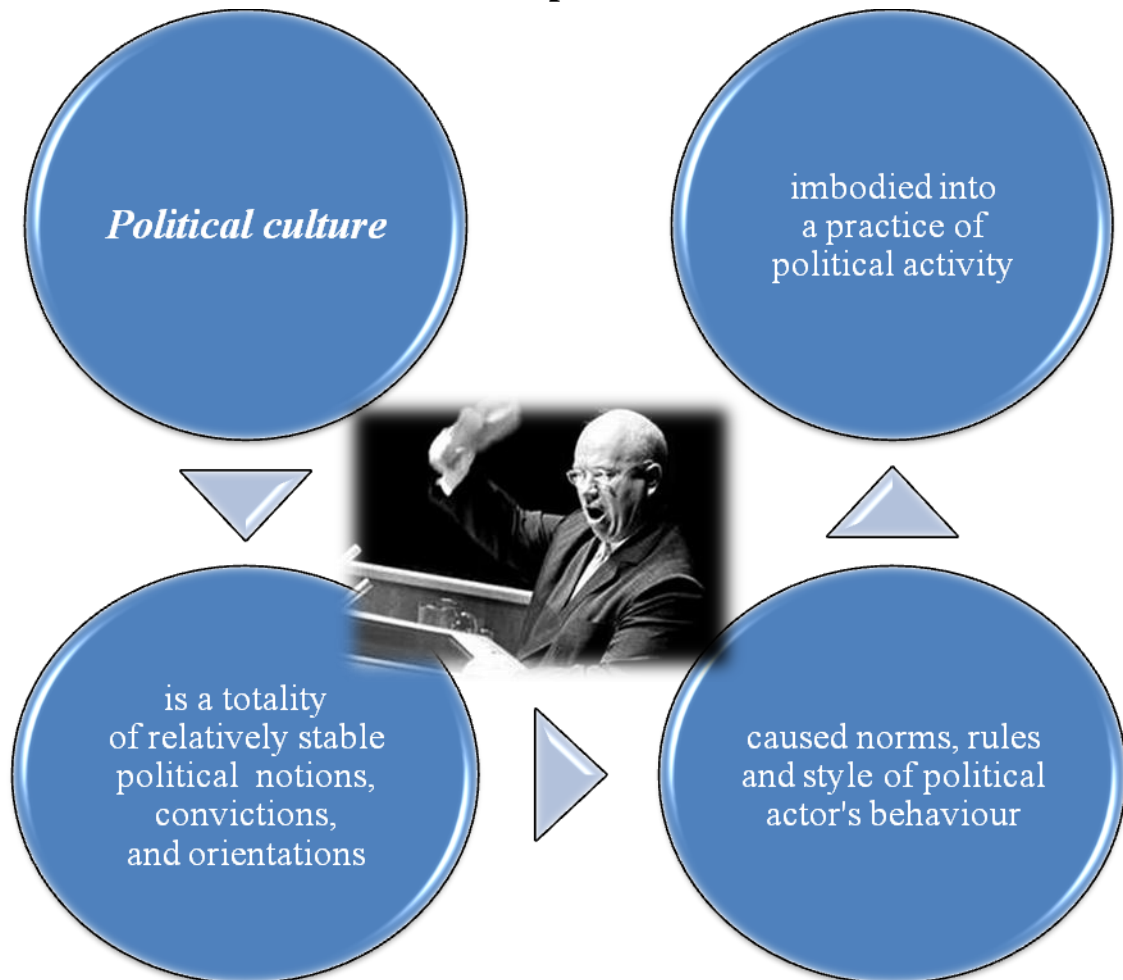


Kinds of political consciousness

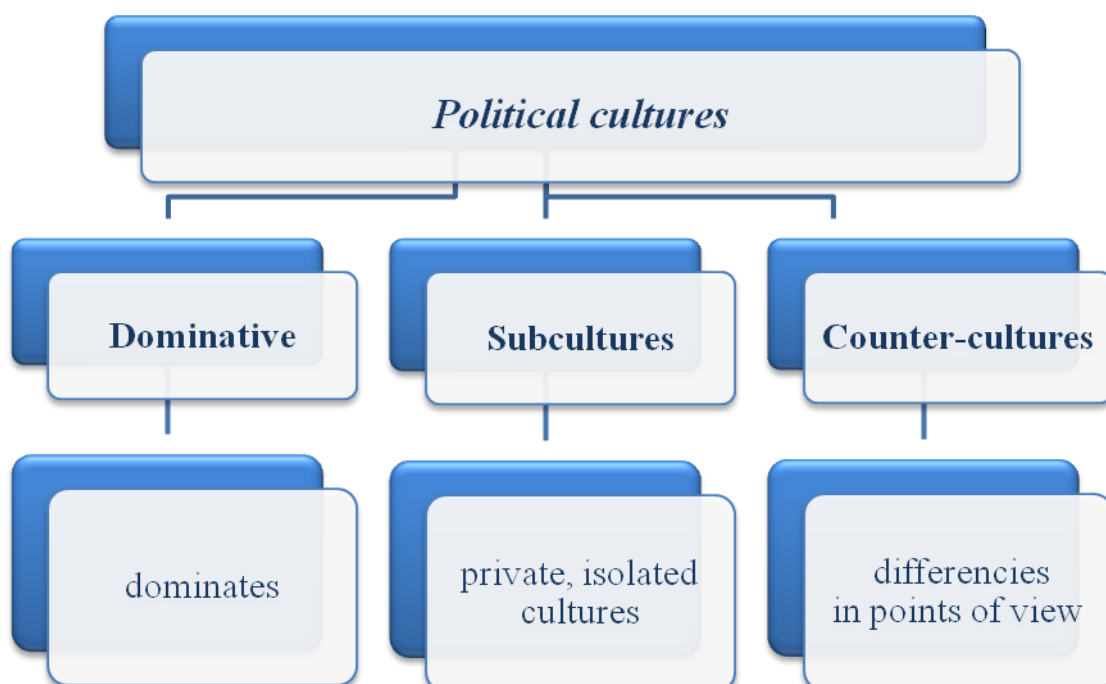


7.2. Political culture and its role in political life of society

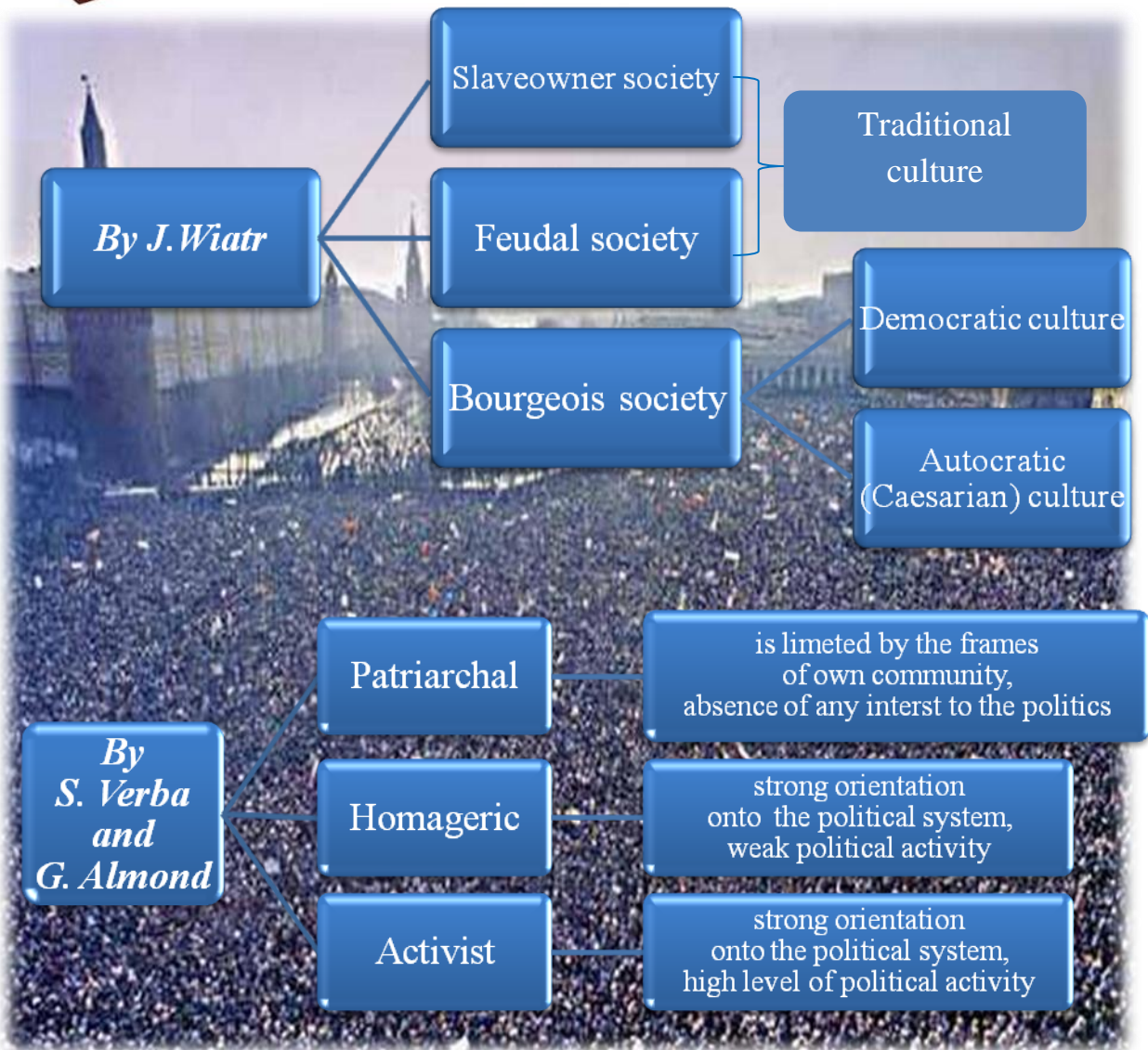
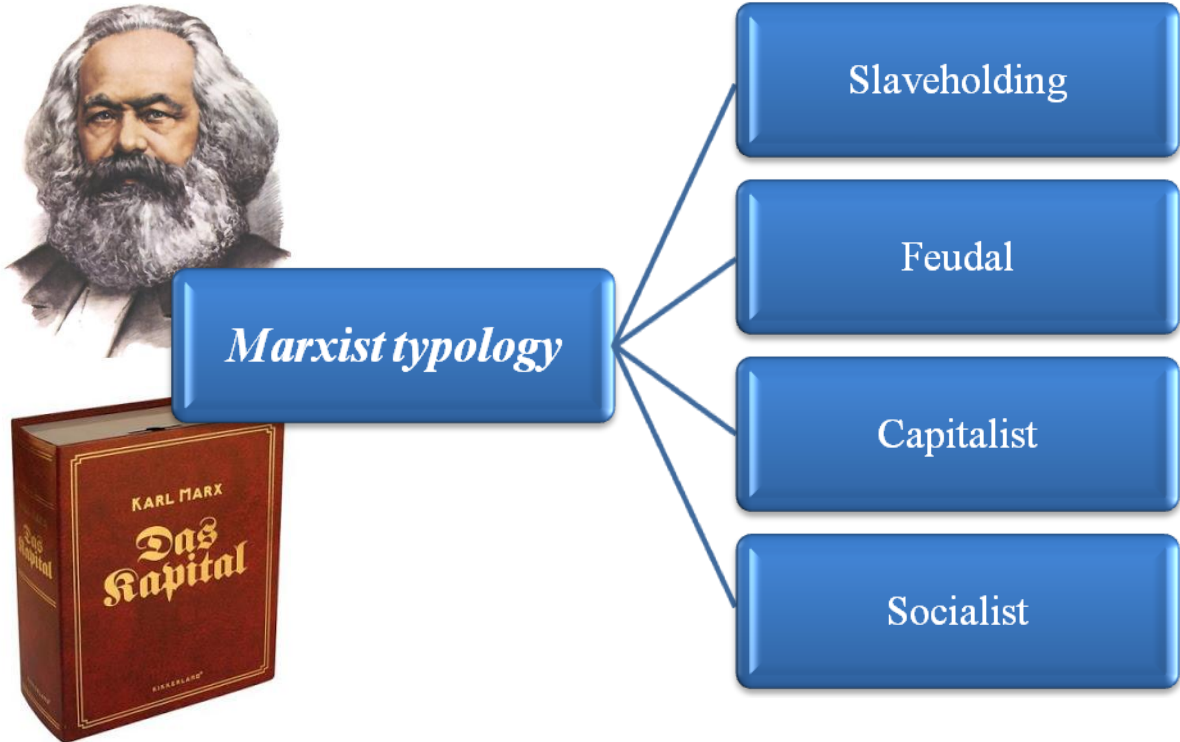
Definition of political culture



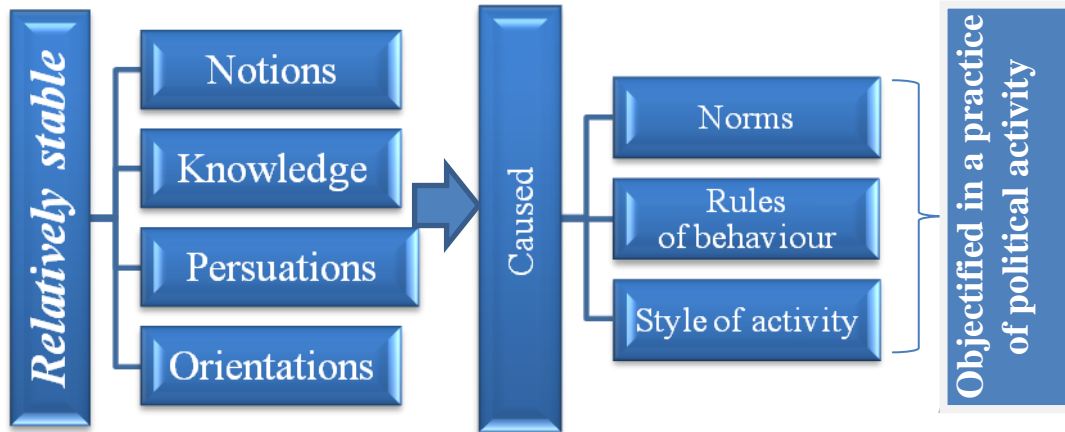
Political cultures in society



Kinds of political culture

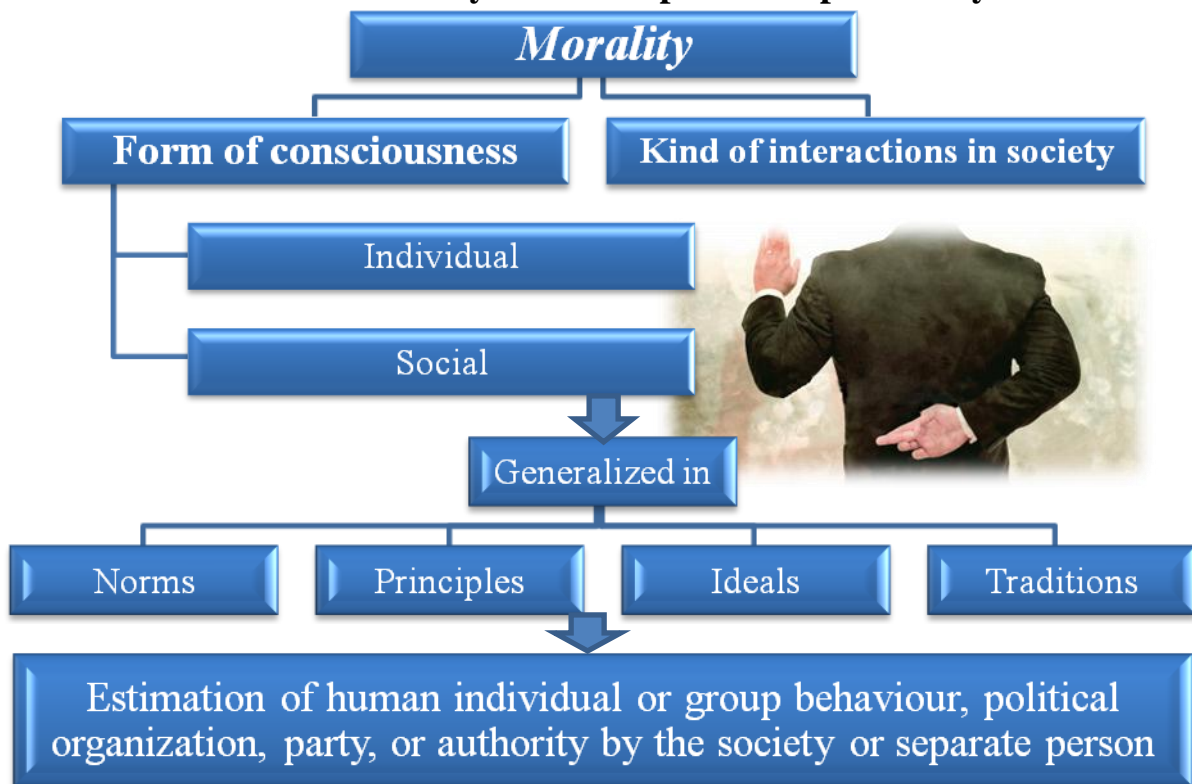


Mechanism of individual political culture

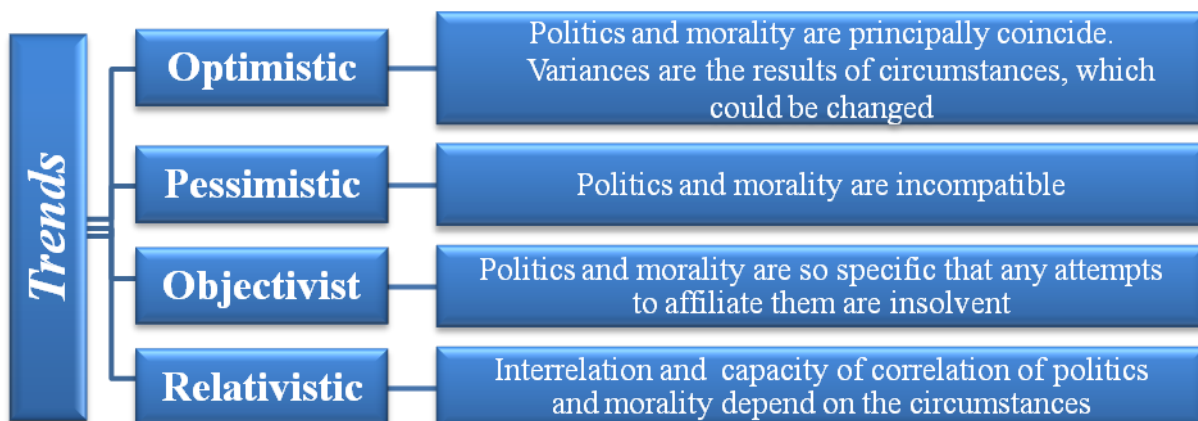


7.3 Politics and morality

Definition of morality like a component of political system



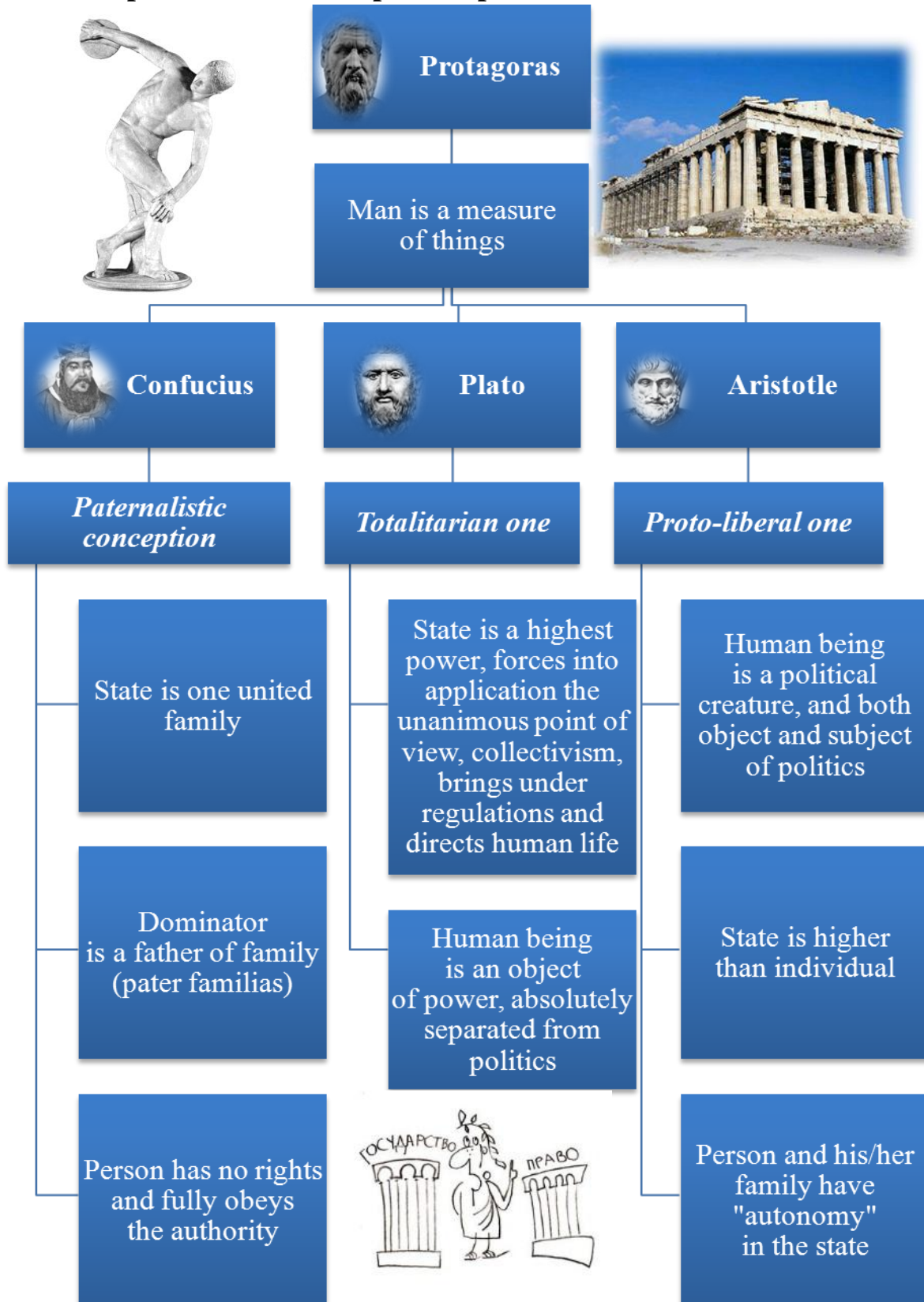
Contemporary points of view onto the correlation of politics and morality



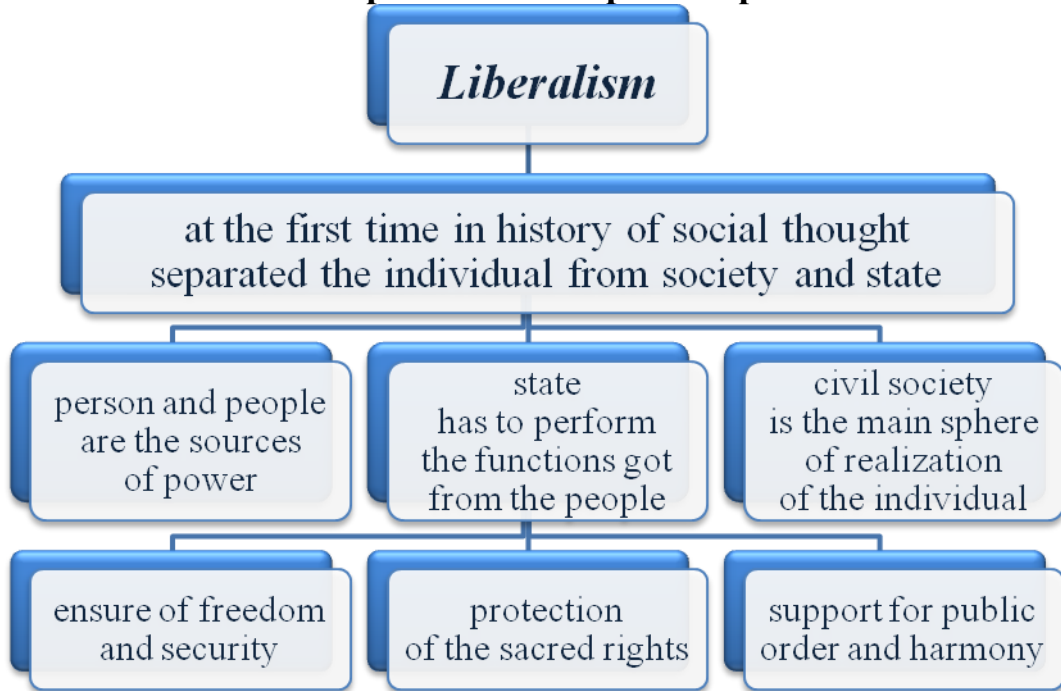
TOPIC 8 PERSONALITY AND POLITICS

8.1. Identity and authority. Human rights

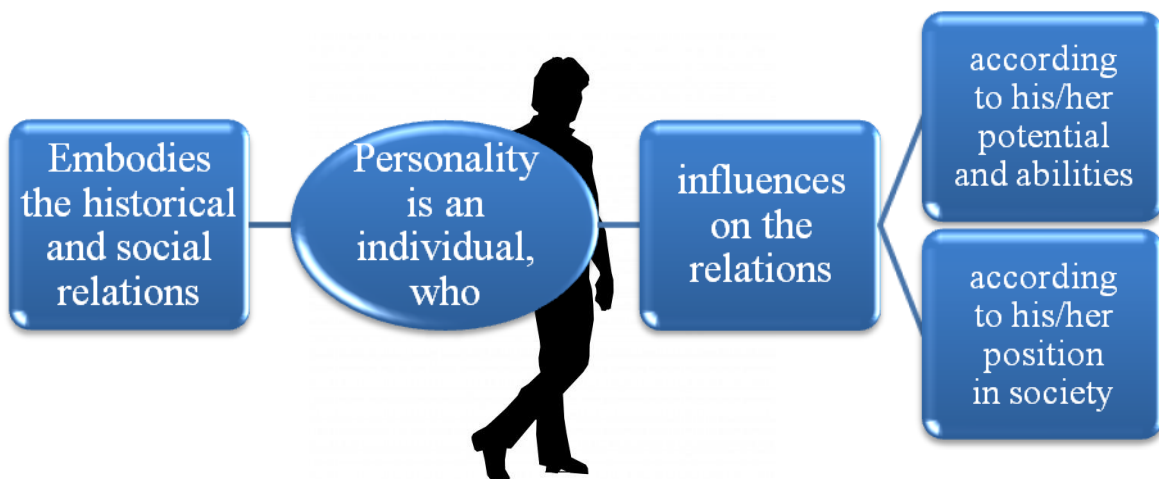
Conceptions of the man's place in political life of the Ancient world



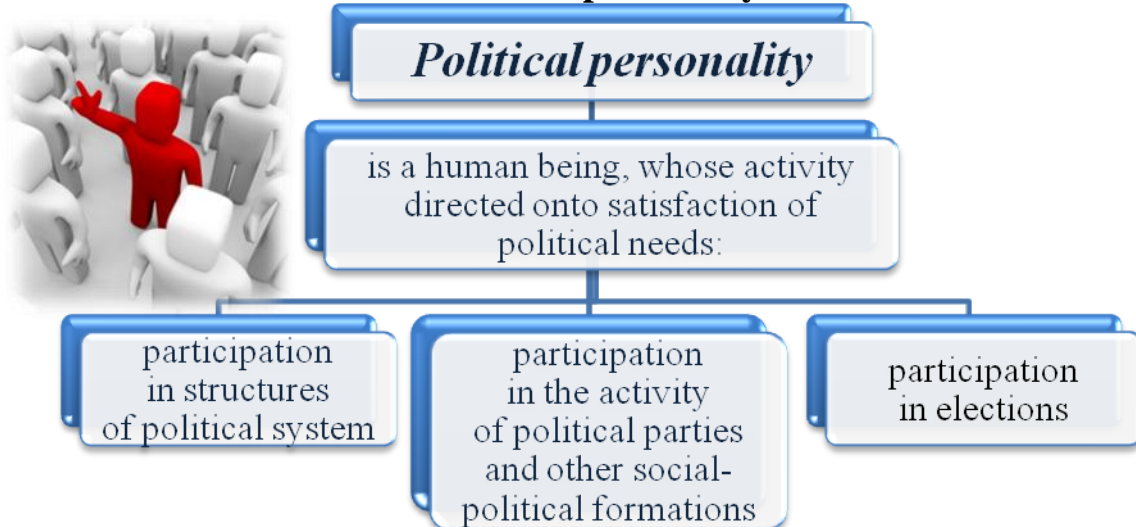
Liberal conception of man's place in political life



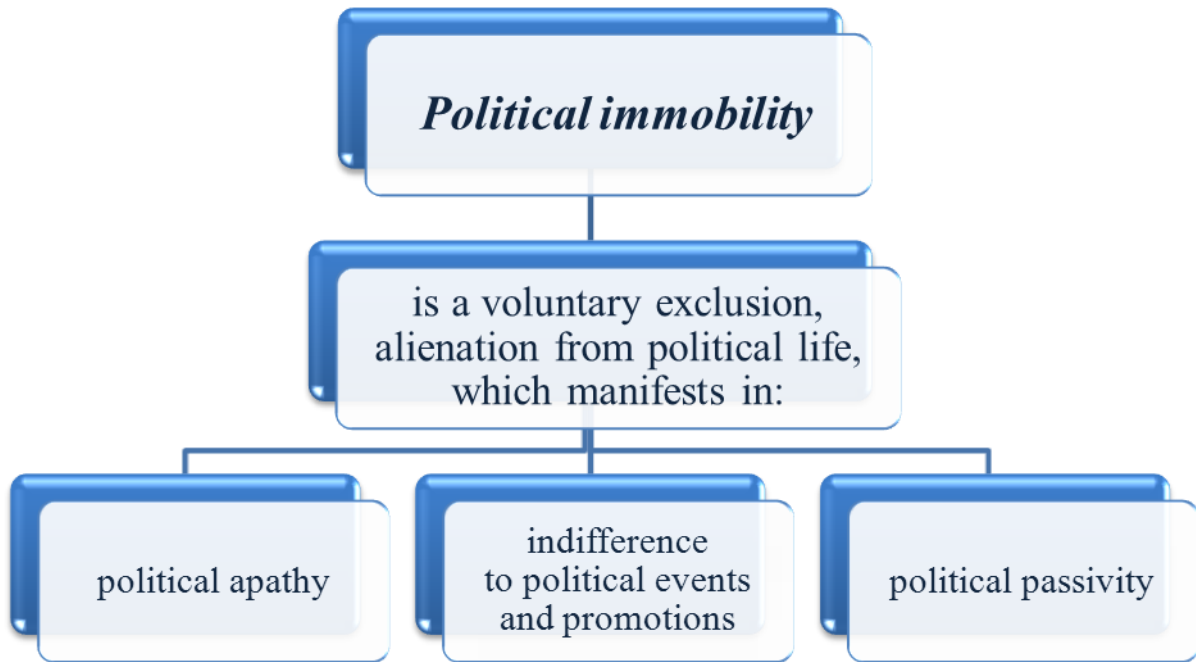
Personality like a subject and an object of politics



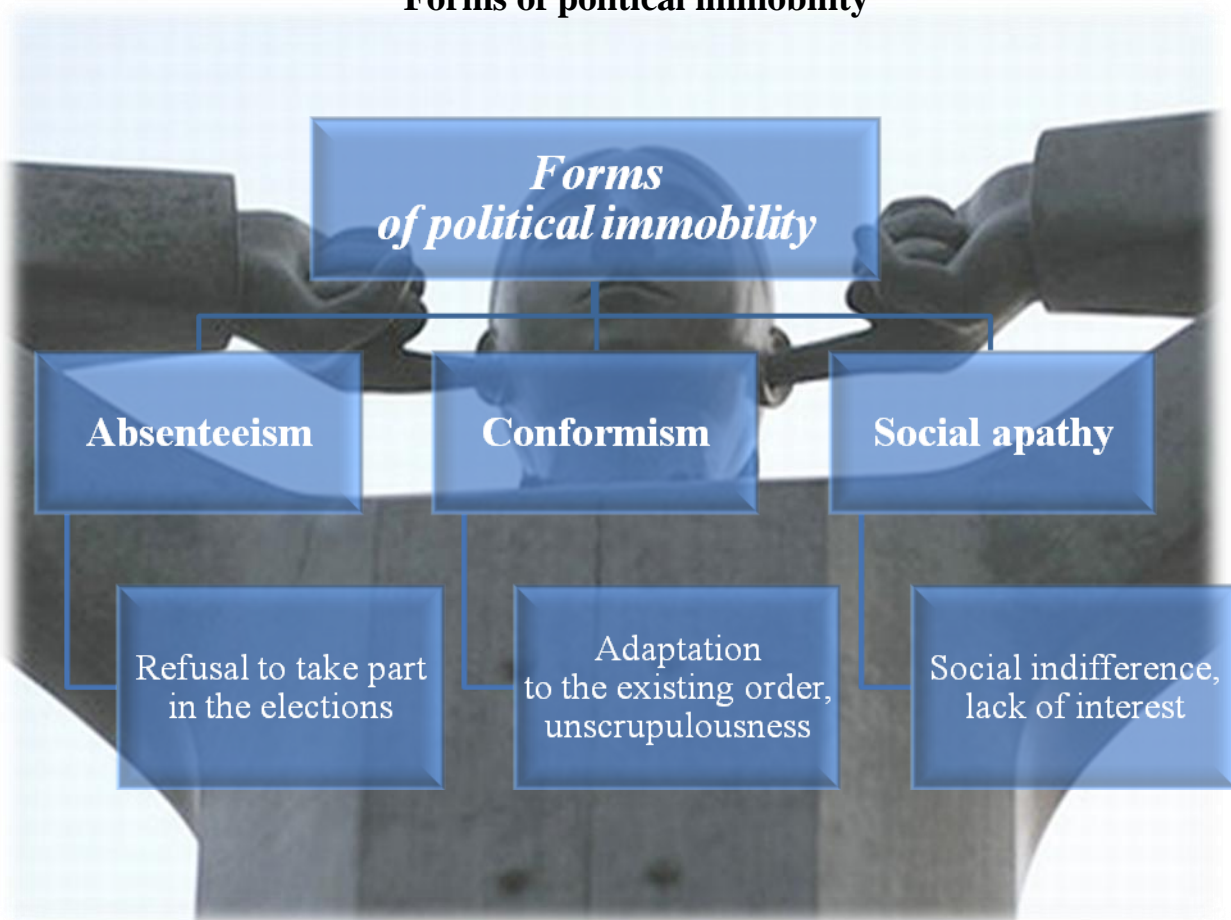
Political personality



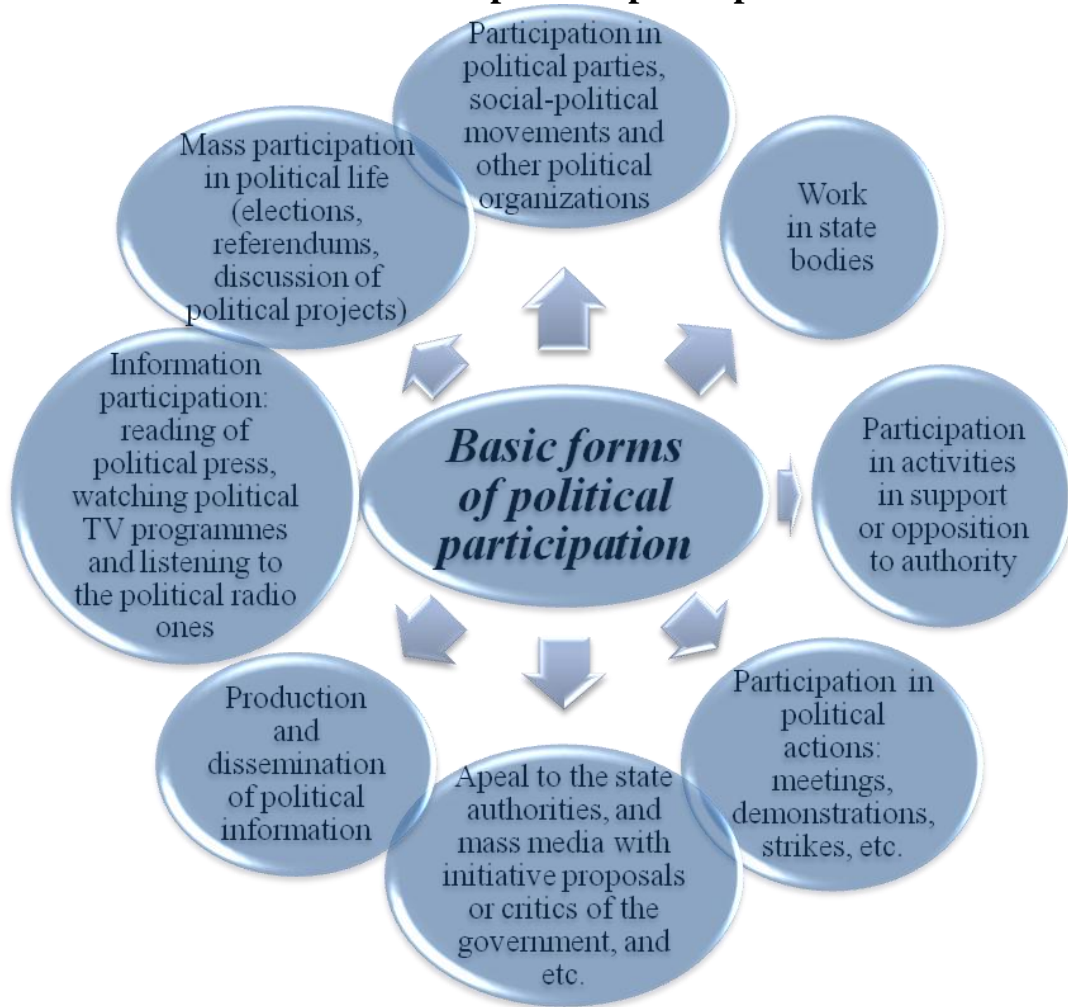
Political immobility



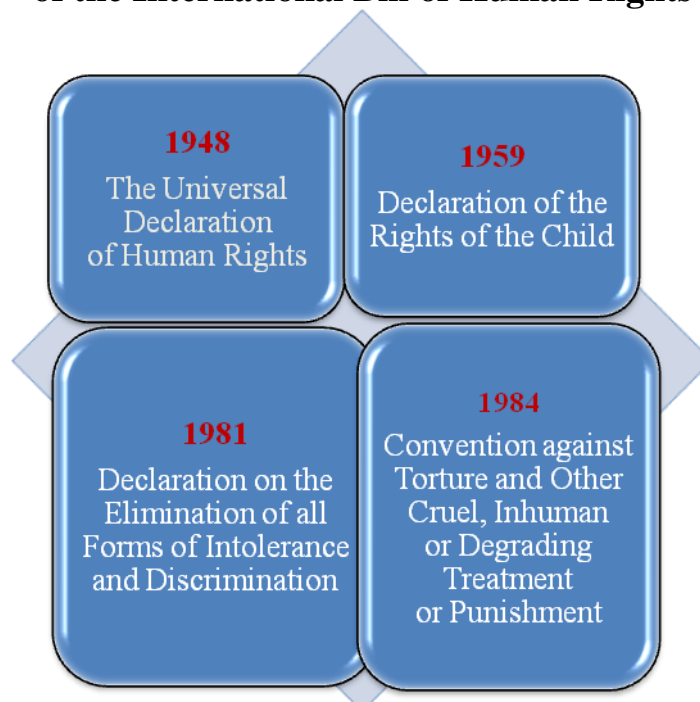
Forms of political immobility



Basic forms of political participation

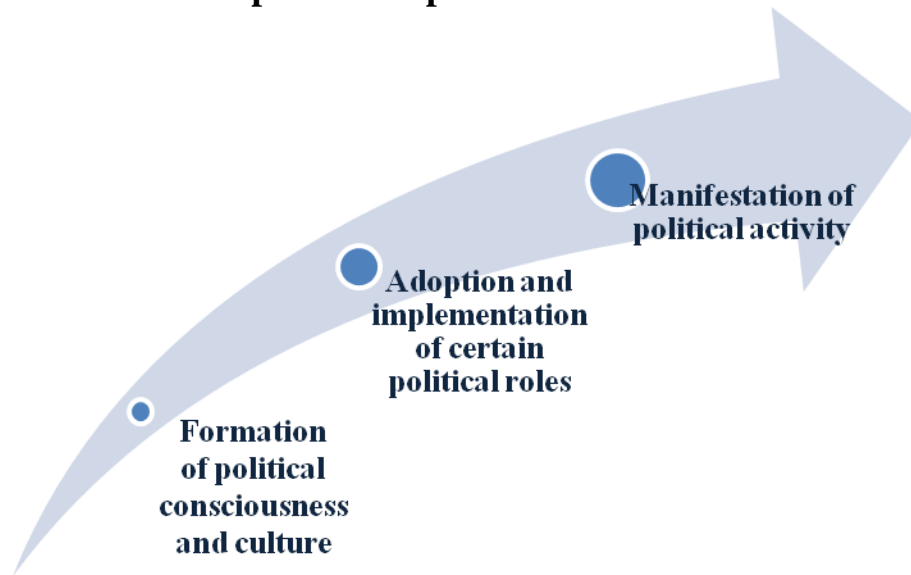


The most important elements of the structure of the International Bill of Human Rights

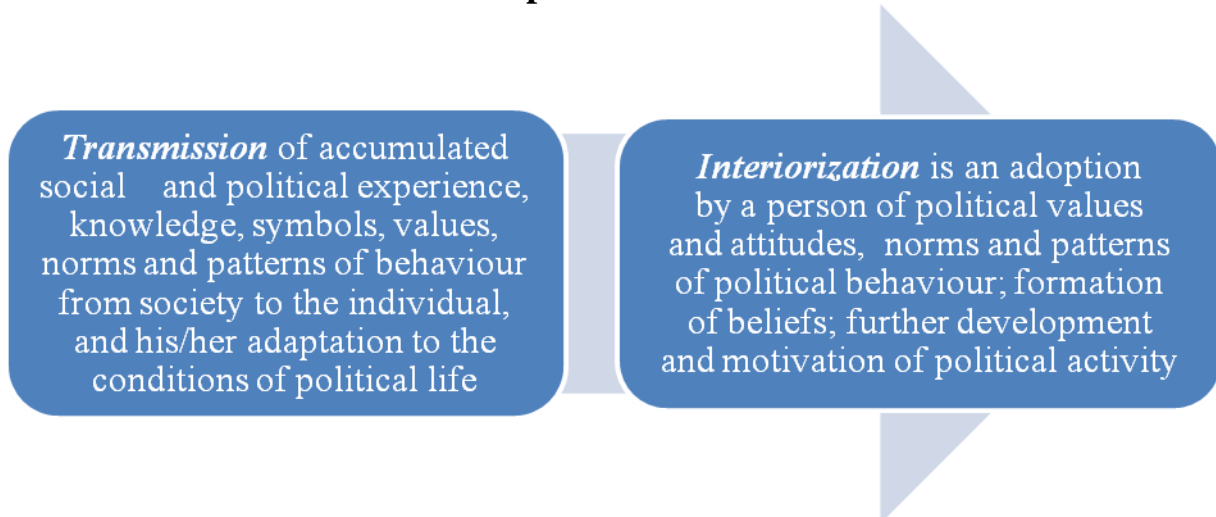


8.2. Political socialization

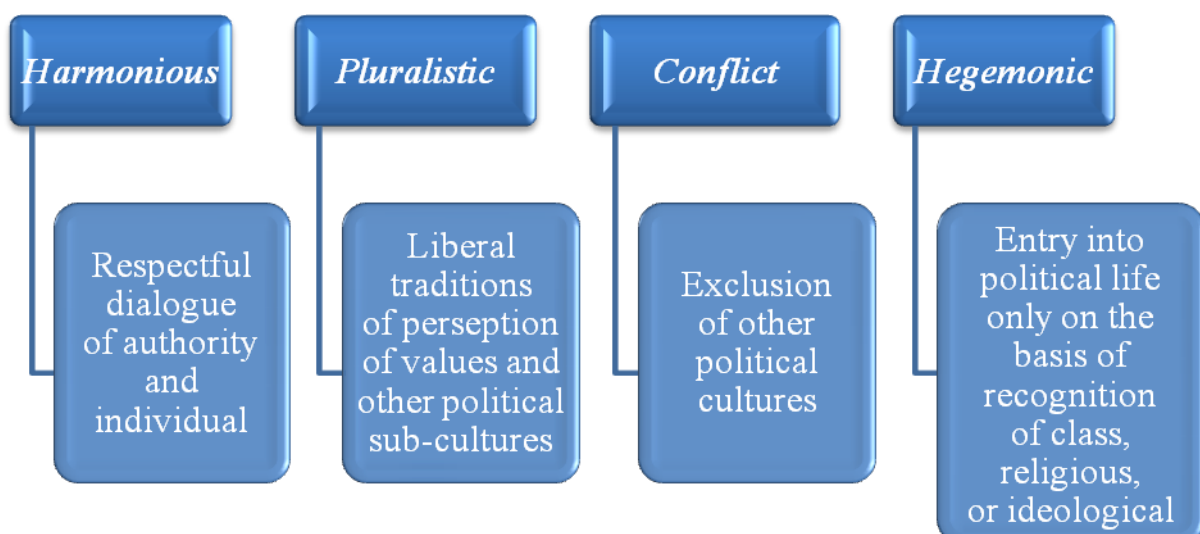
Components of political socialization



Phases of political socialization



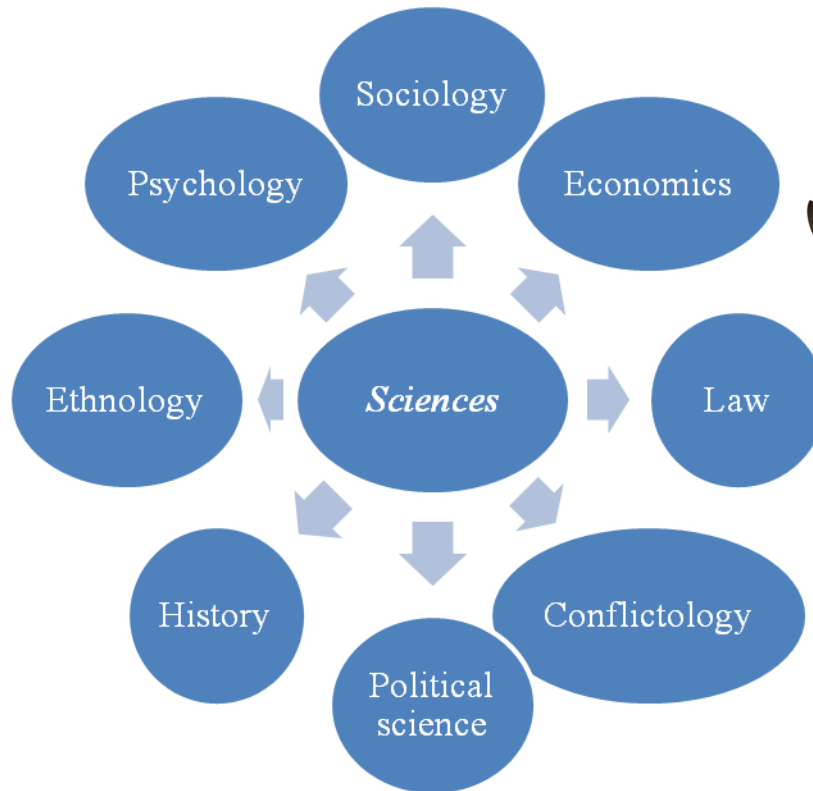
Kinds of political socialization



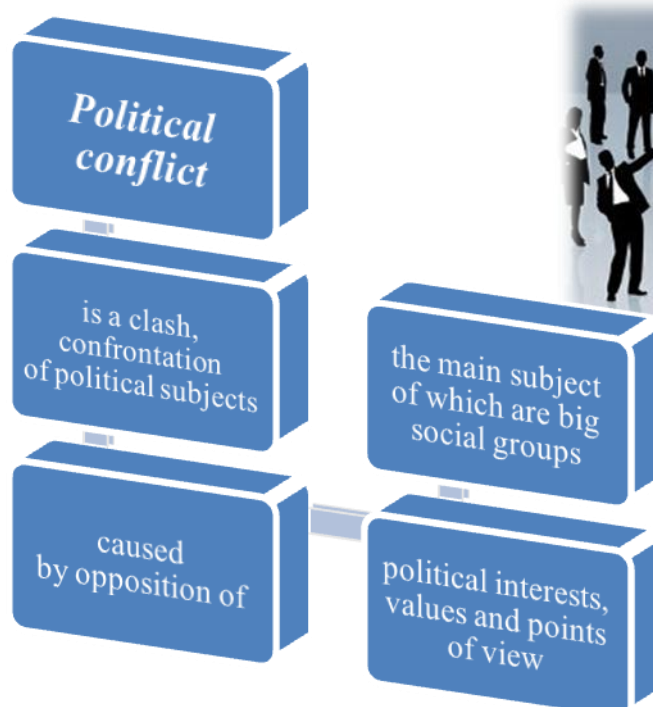
TOPIC 9 POLITICAL CONFLICTS AND CRISES

9.1. Definition of «political conflict»

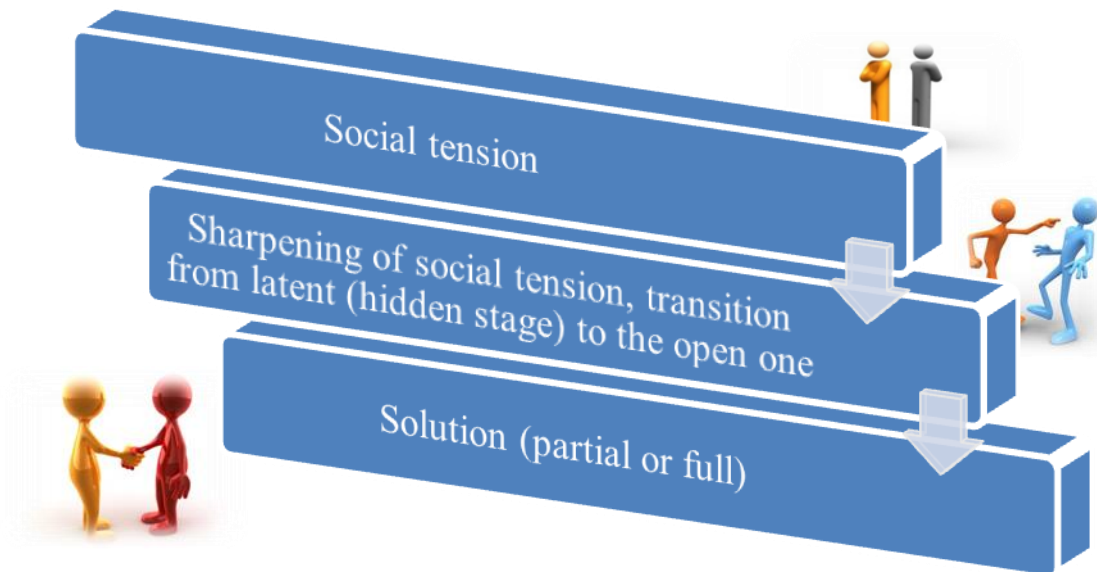
Sciences, which investigate problems of conflicts and crises



Definition of political conflict



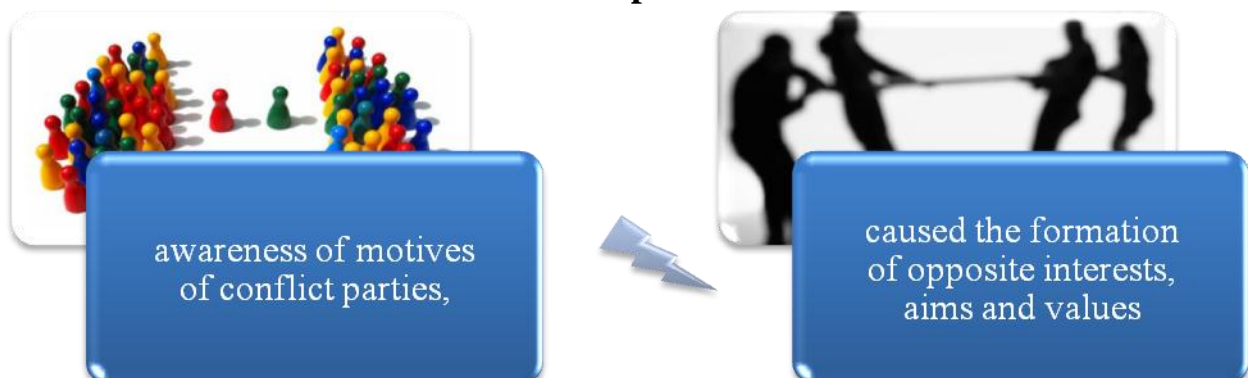
Phases of political conflict development



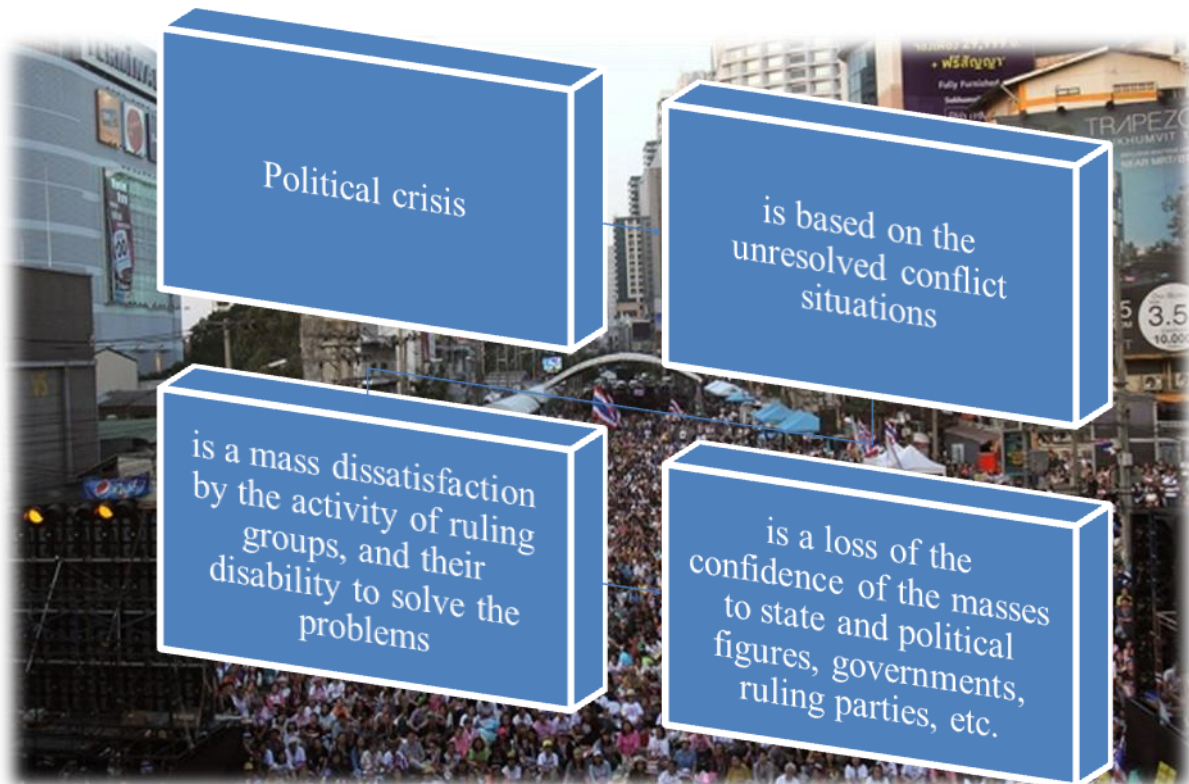
Stages of social tension



Second phase of the conflict development



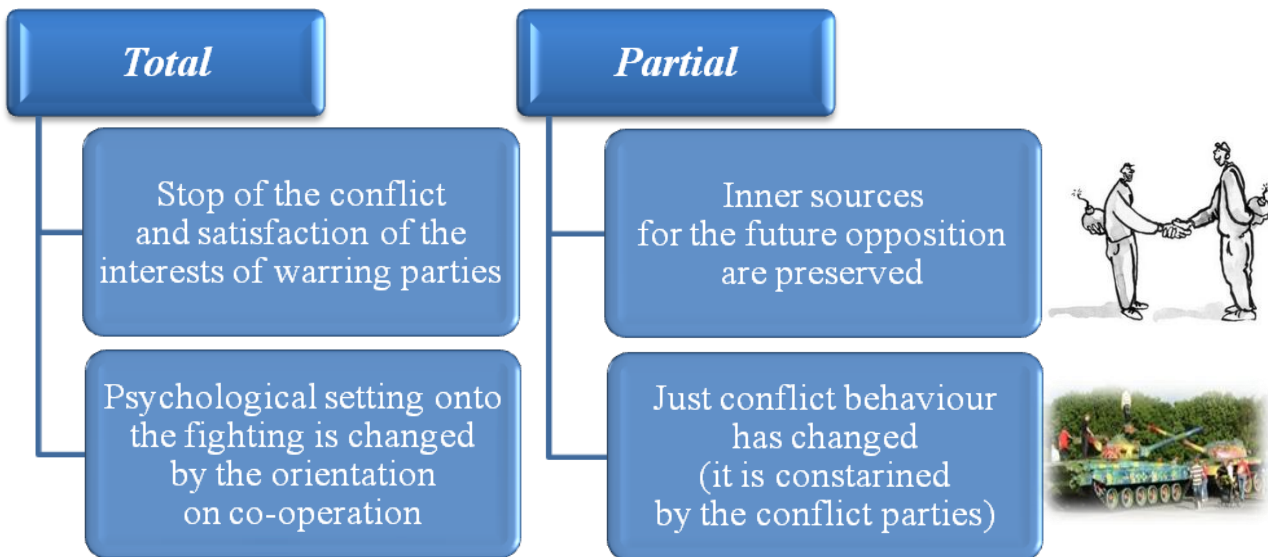
Political crisis at the second phase of the conflict development



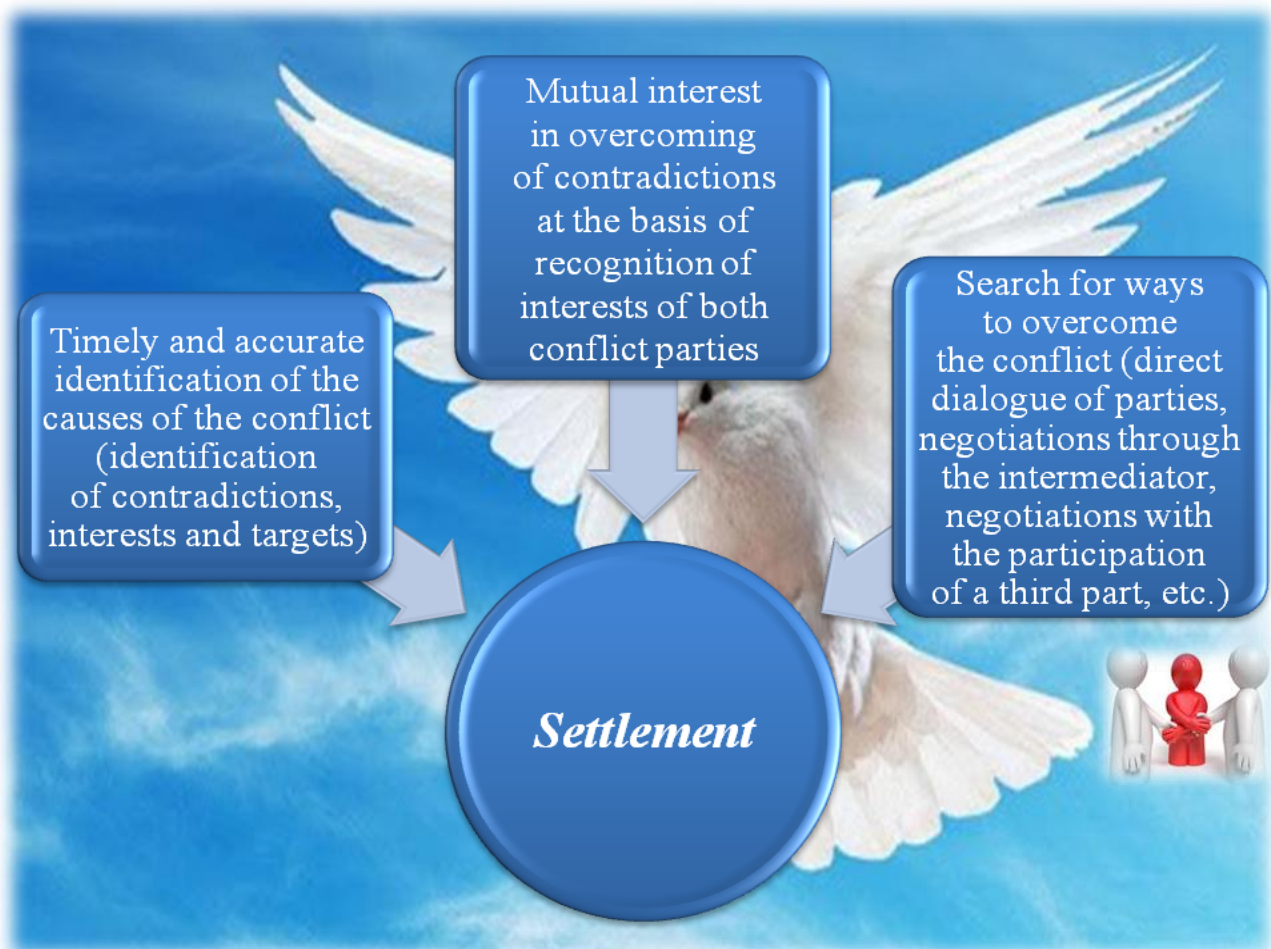
Settlement of the conflict at the third stage



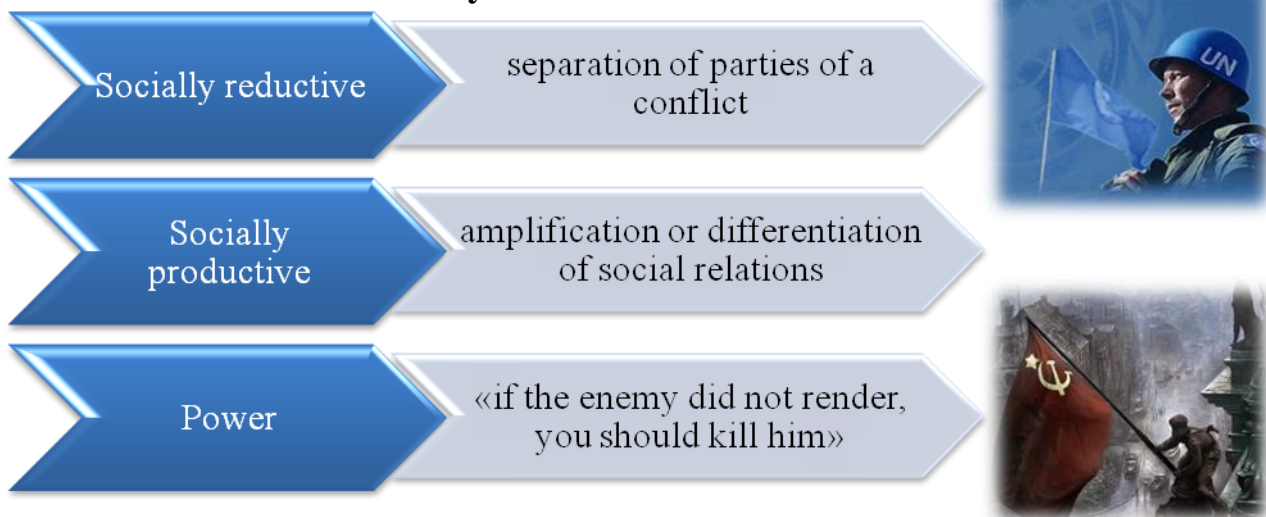
Variants of settlement



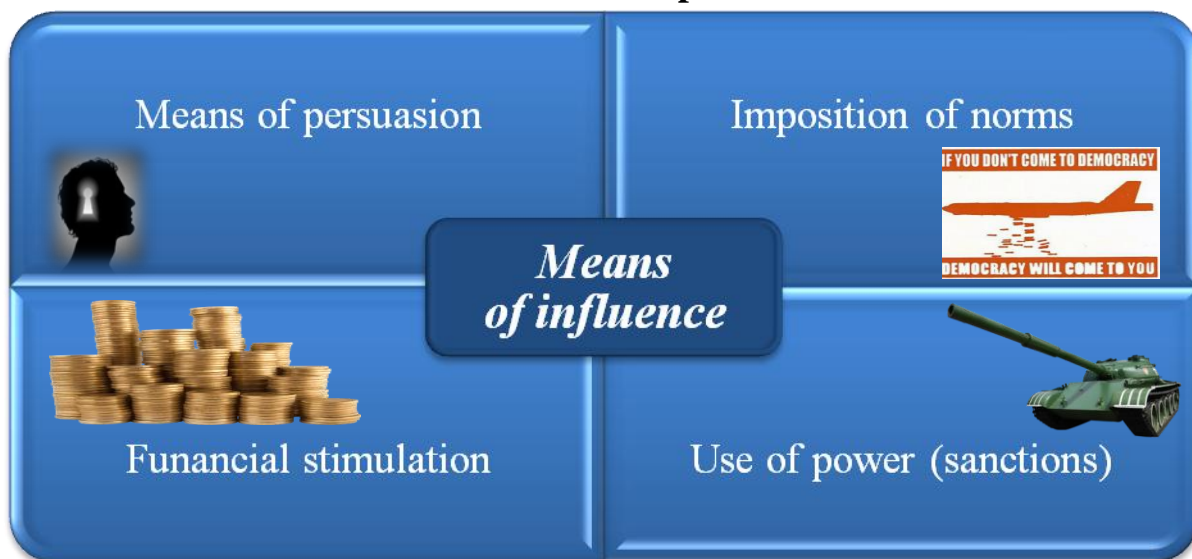
Conditions for conflict resolution



Ways of conflicts' resolution

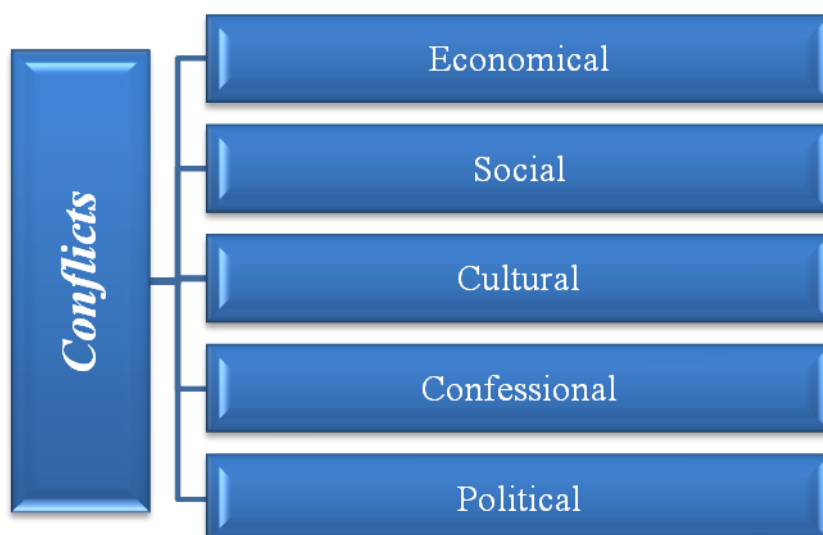


Means of influence for the parties of conflict

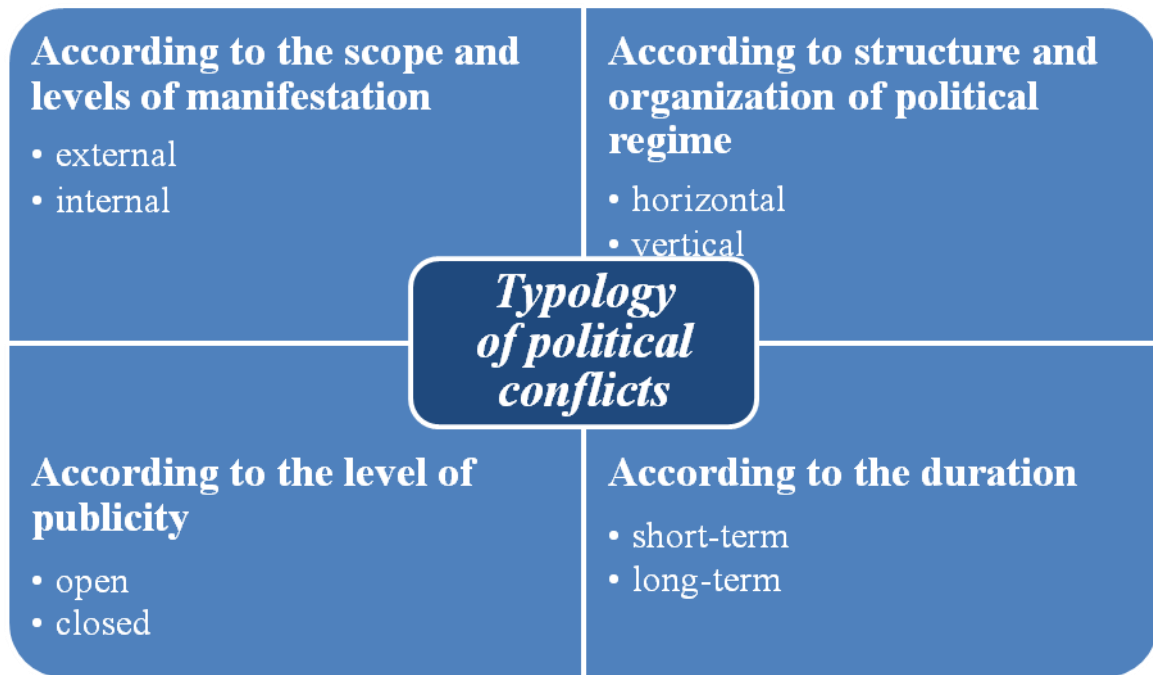


9.2. Typology of political conflicts. Ethno-political conflict

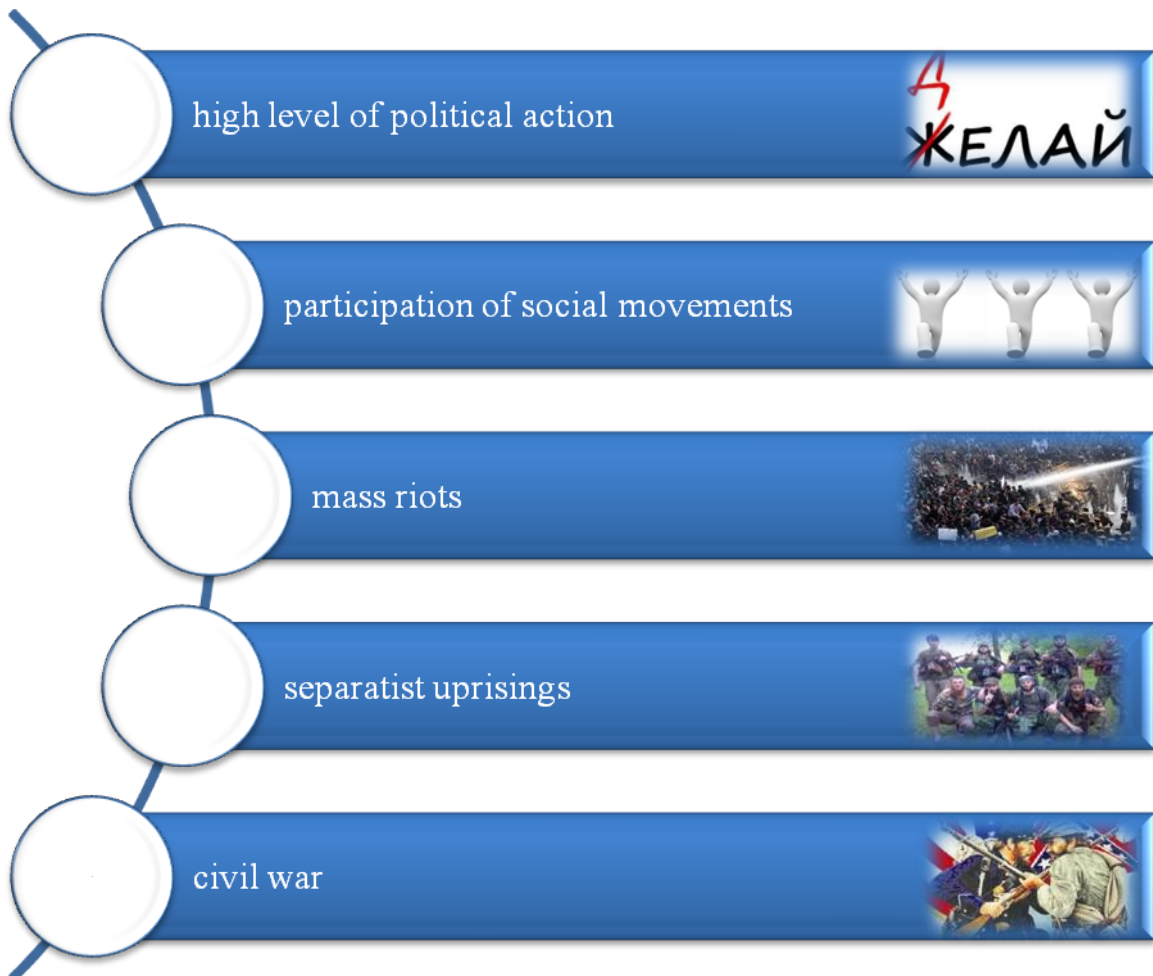
Typology of conflicts according to the cause



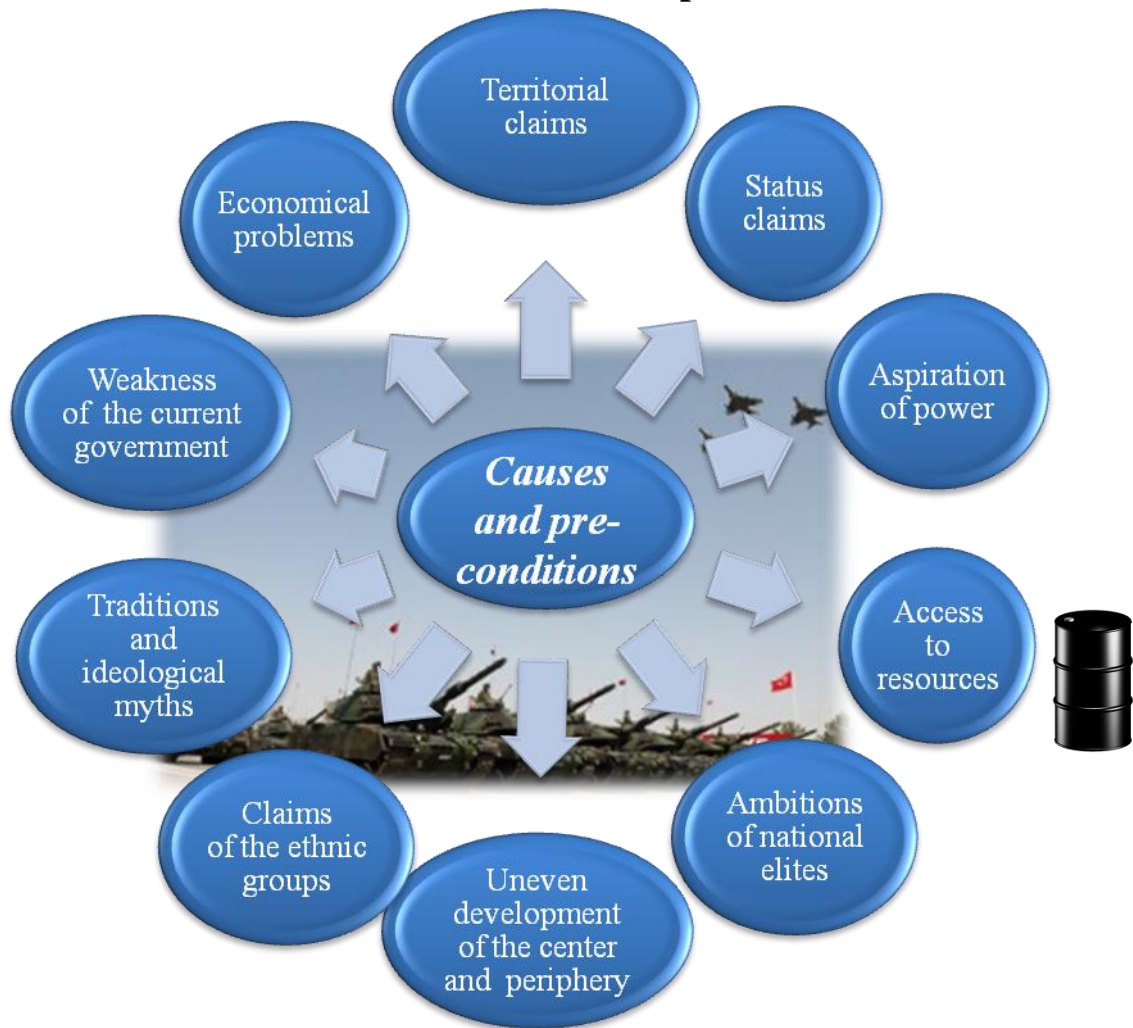
Other kinds of conflicts



Ethno-political conflict is characterized by:



Pre-conditions and causes of ethno-political conflicts

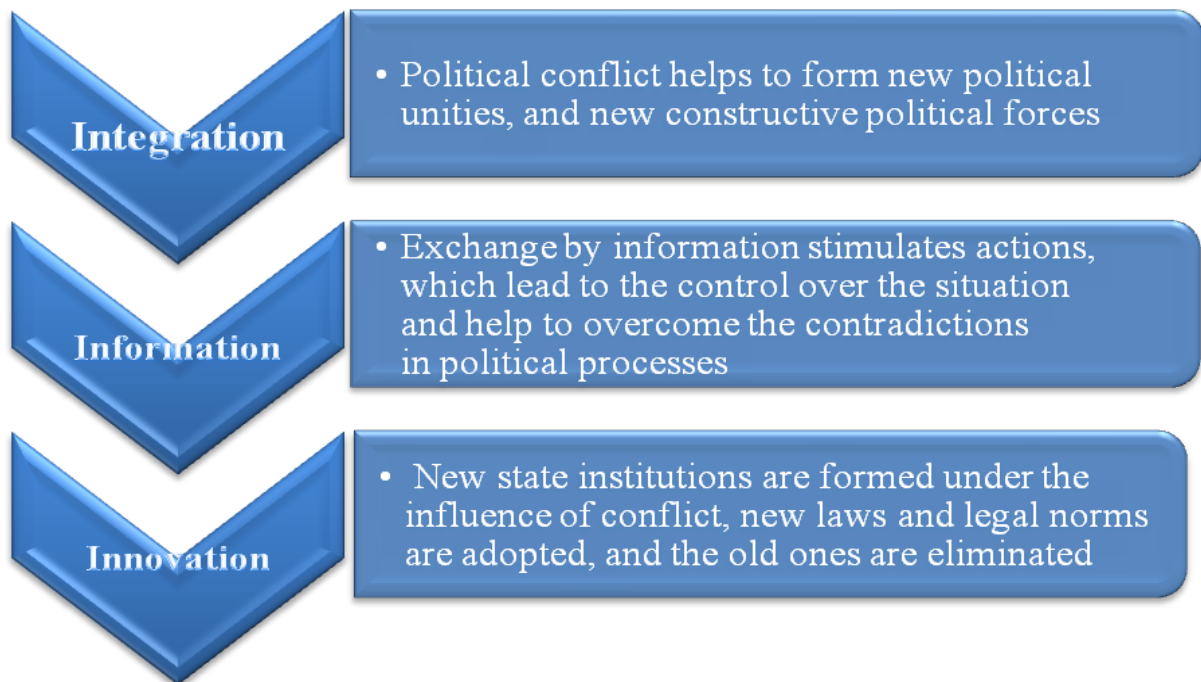


9.3. Functions of political conflicts. Means and methods of their regulation

Approaches to the nature of political conflicts

<i>Approaches to the definition of the nature of political conflicts</i>	
<p>Conflict is a disorder, trauma, anomaly of social life (E. Durkheim, T. Parsons)</p>	<p>Conflict is a norm of human relations, necessary element of social life that gives the outcome for social tension (R. Dahrendorf, L. Coser)</p>

Functions of political conflicts



Forms of regulation and settlement of conflicts



warning of open forms of conflicts, and violence prevention



creation of such conditions under which parties of the conflict agree to the "rules of the game", and according to which they would like to settle their conflict



minimizing the degree of social stimulation caused by the conflict in the neighbouring areas of public life, in order not to provoke other shocks

TOPIC 10

ELECTIONS AND ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

10.1. Essence and the aim of elections. Main principles of democratic elections

Definition of elections

Elections
are the mean of authority formation and other governing bodies at the basis of the will of society by voting

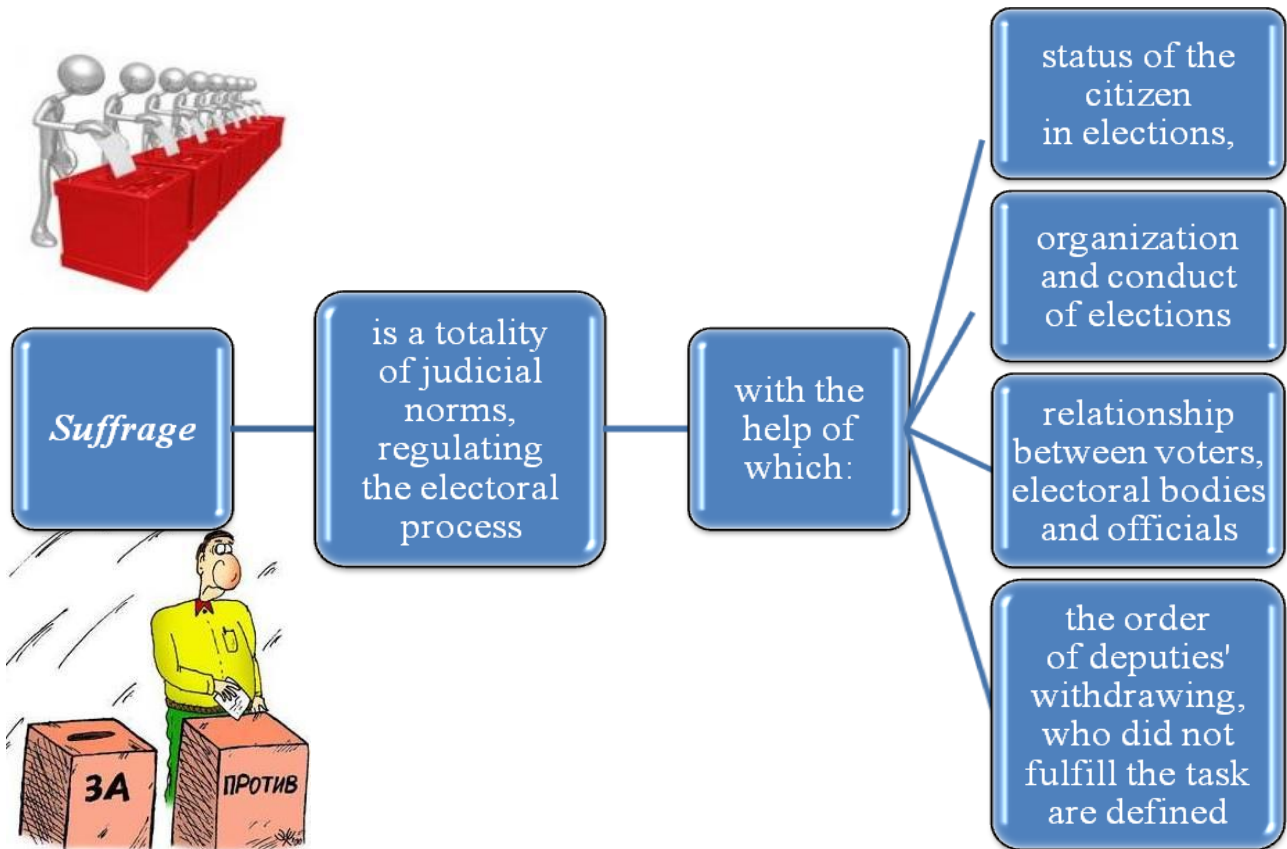
Social aim of elections



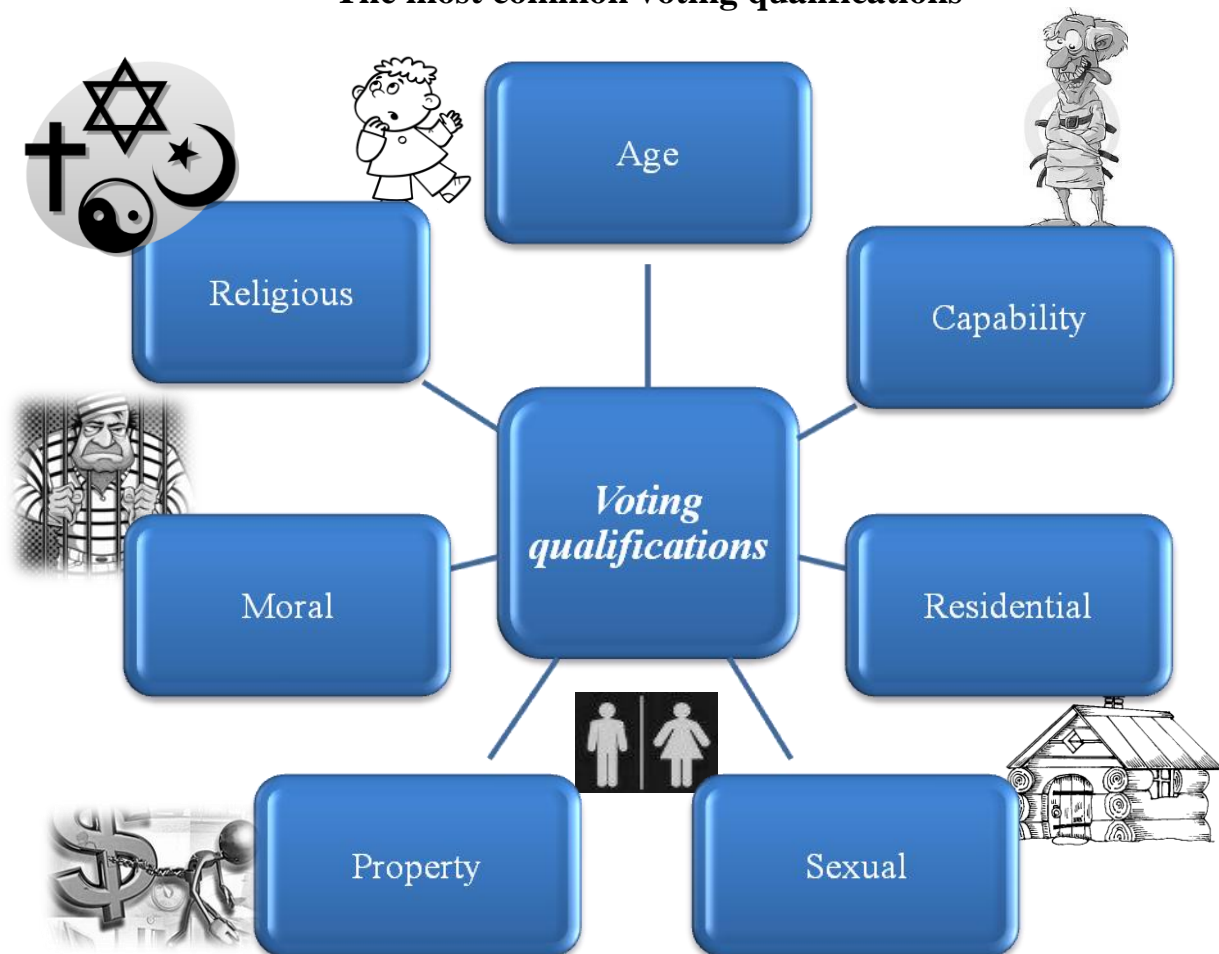
Kinds of referendums

<i>Referendum</i>	
is a direct vote in which an entire electorate is asked to either accept or reject a particular proposal	
Constitutional	Legislative
result is adoption of a new constitution, a constitutional amendment	the subject of such kind of referendum is a law, status of the state or the fate of the territory

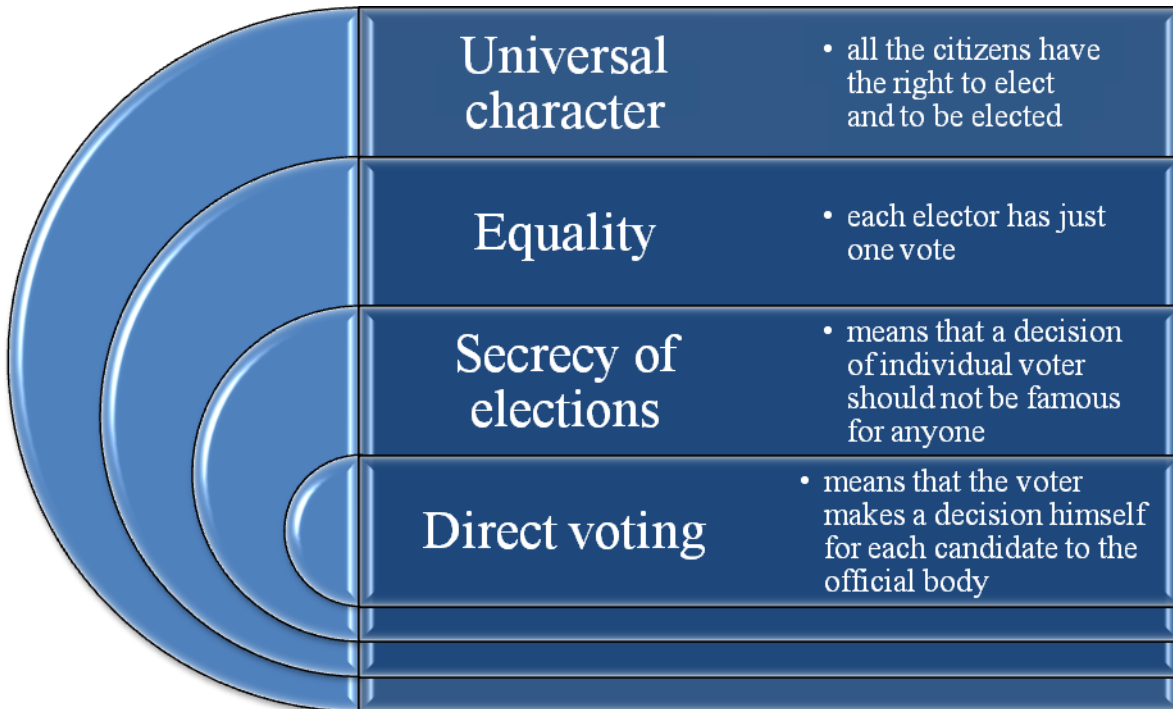
Definition of suffrage



The most common voting qualifications



Democratic principles of suffrage

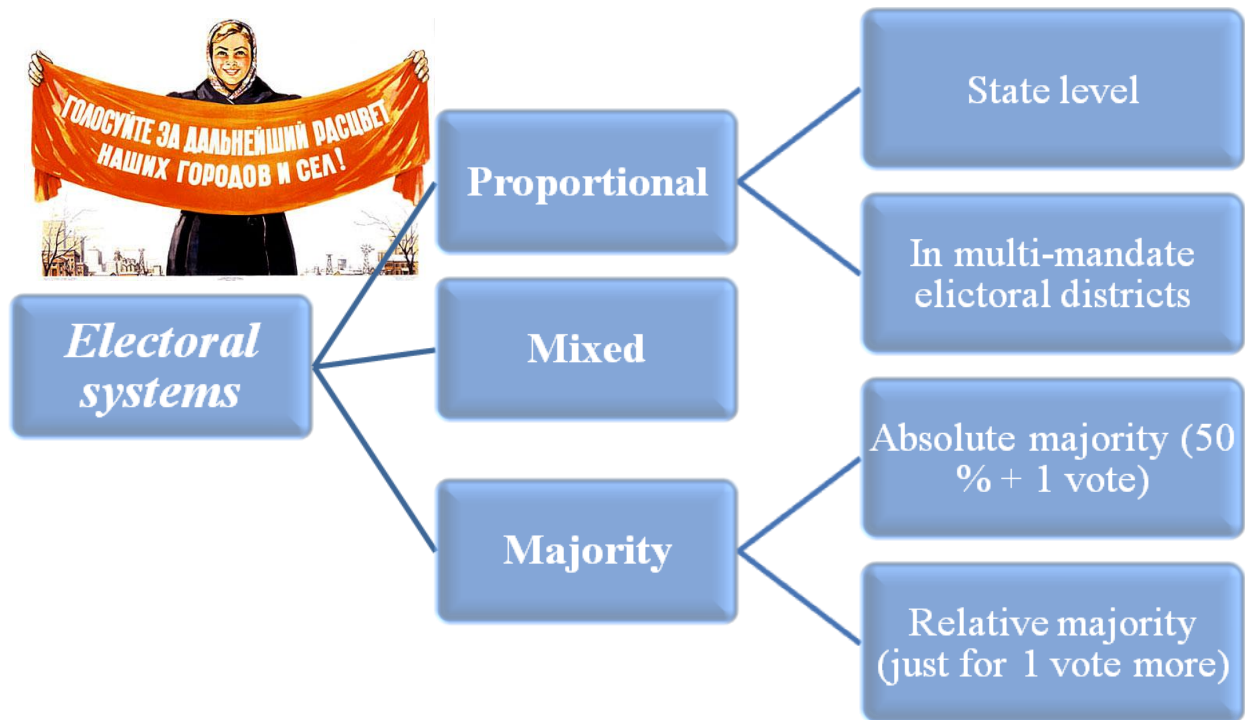


Principles of democratic elections

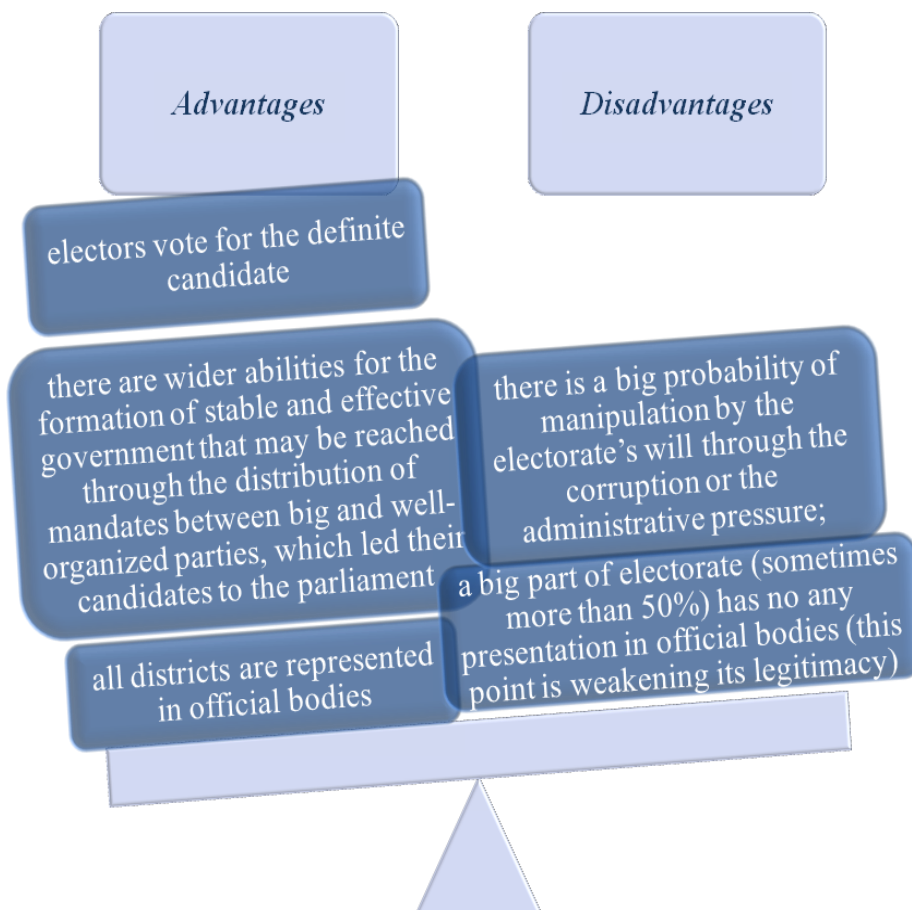


10.2. Electoral systems

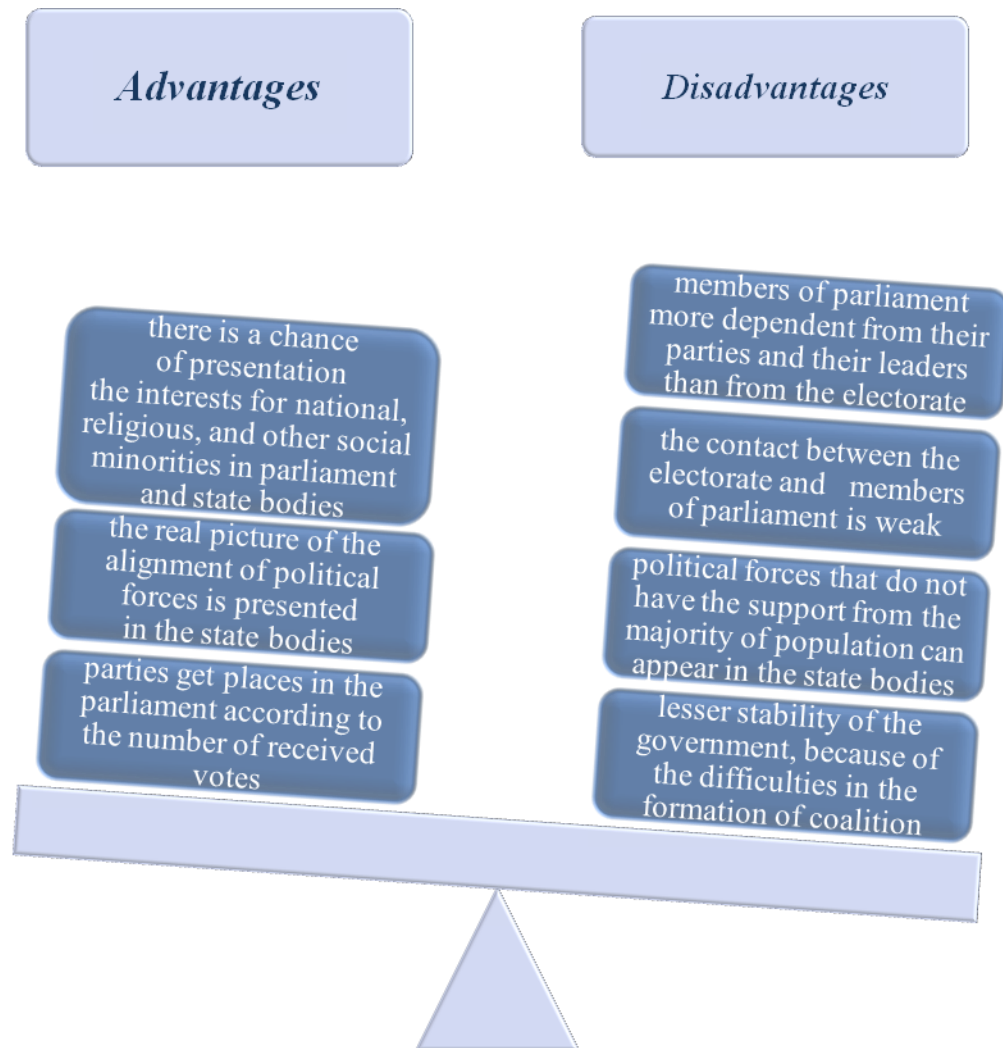
Kinds of electoral systems



Advantages and disadvantages of majority system

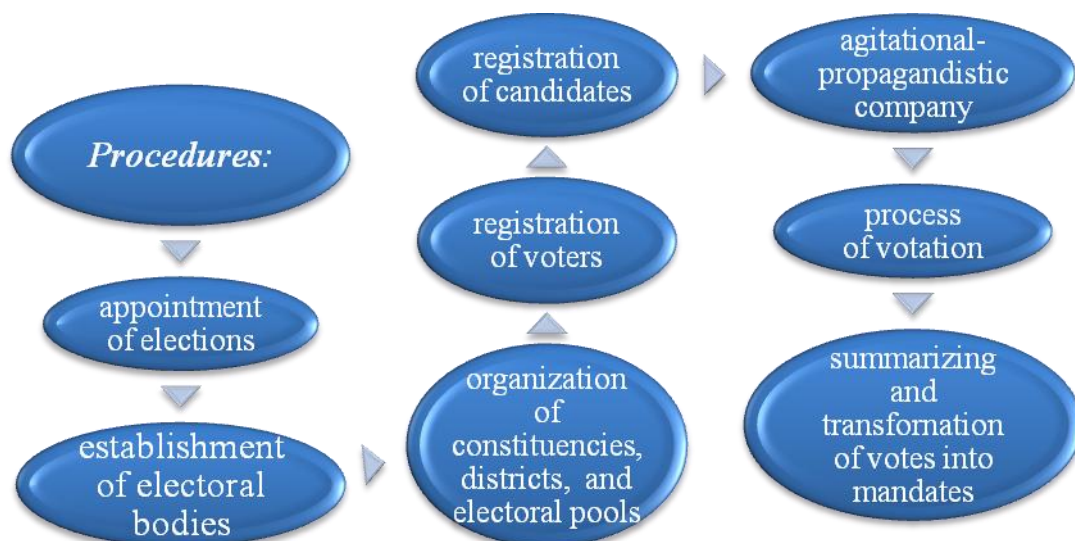


Advantages and disadvantages of proportional system



10.3. Basic procedures of the electoral process

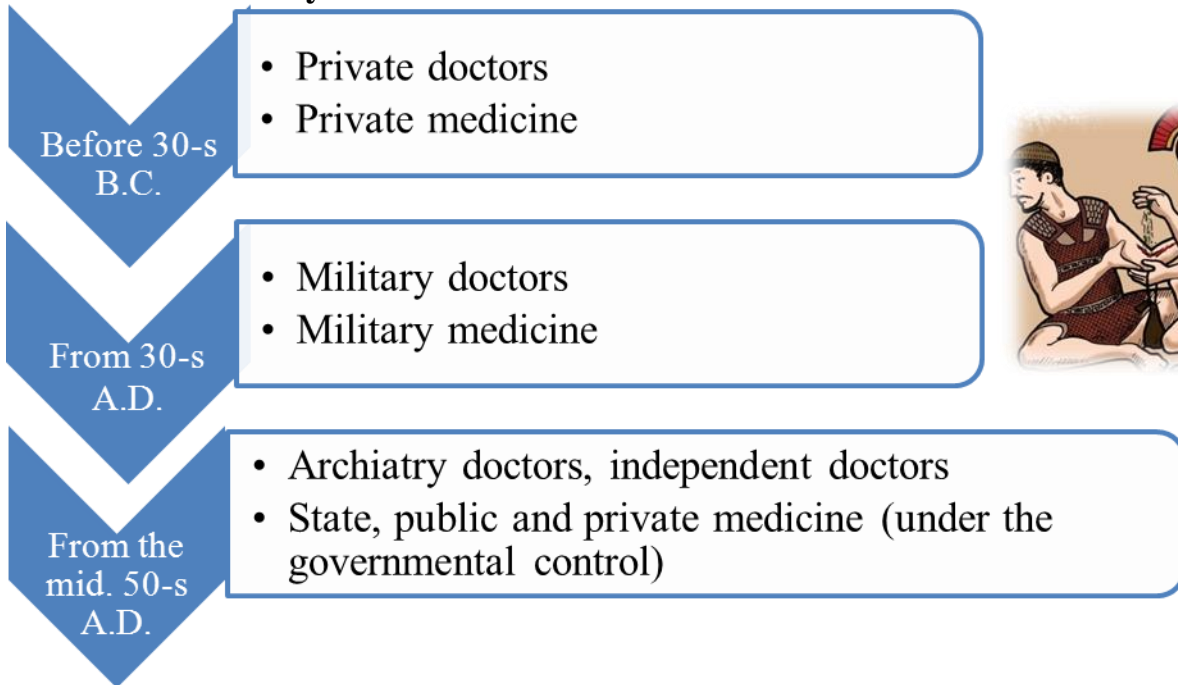
Order of procedures



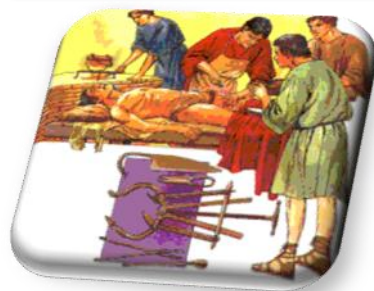
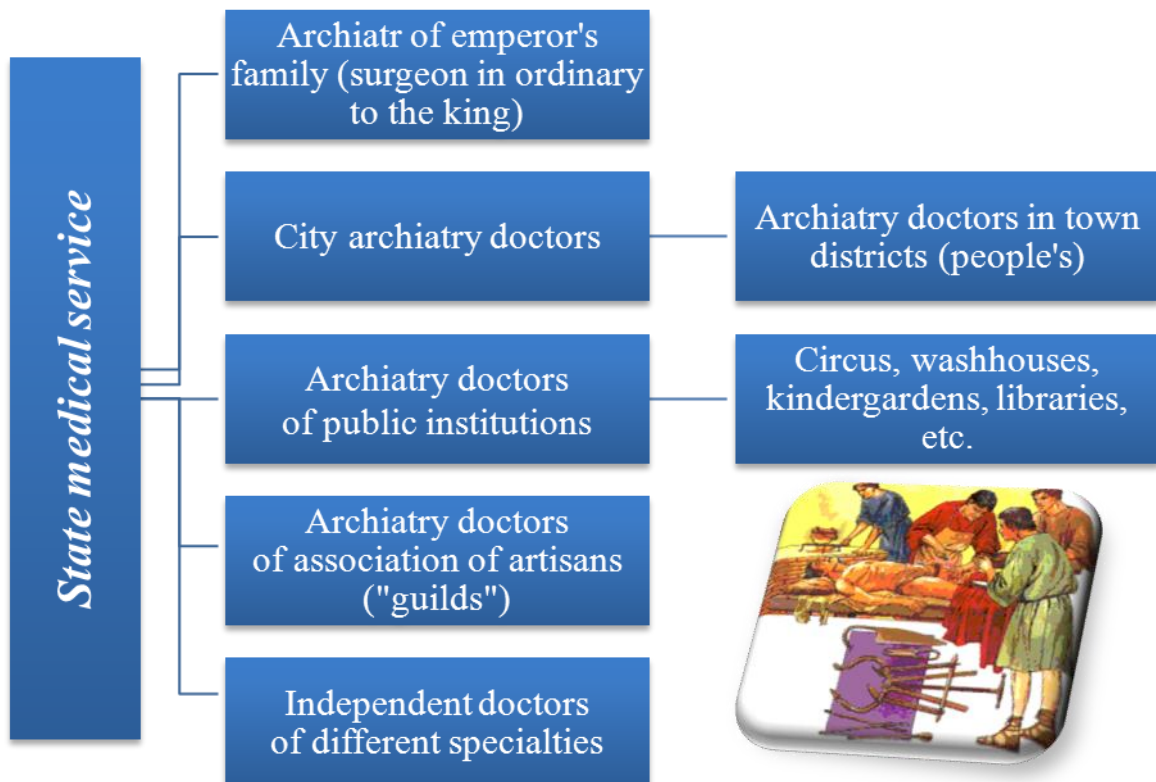
TOPIC 11
**SOCIAL POLICY OF A STATE.
 HEALTH CARE**

11.1. Making of state policy in health care and medicine

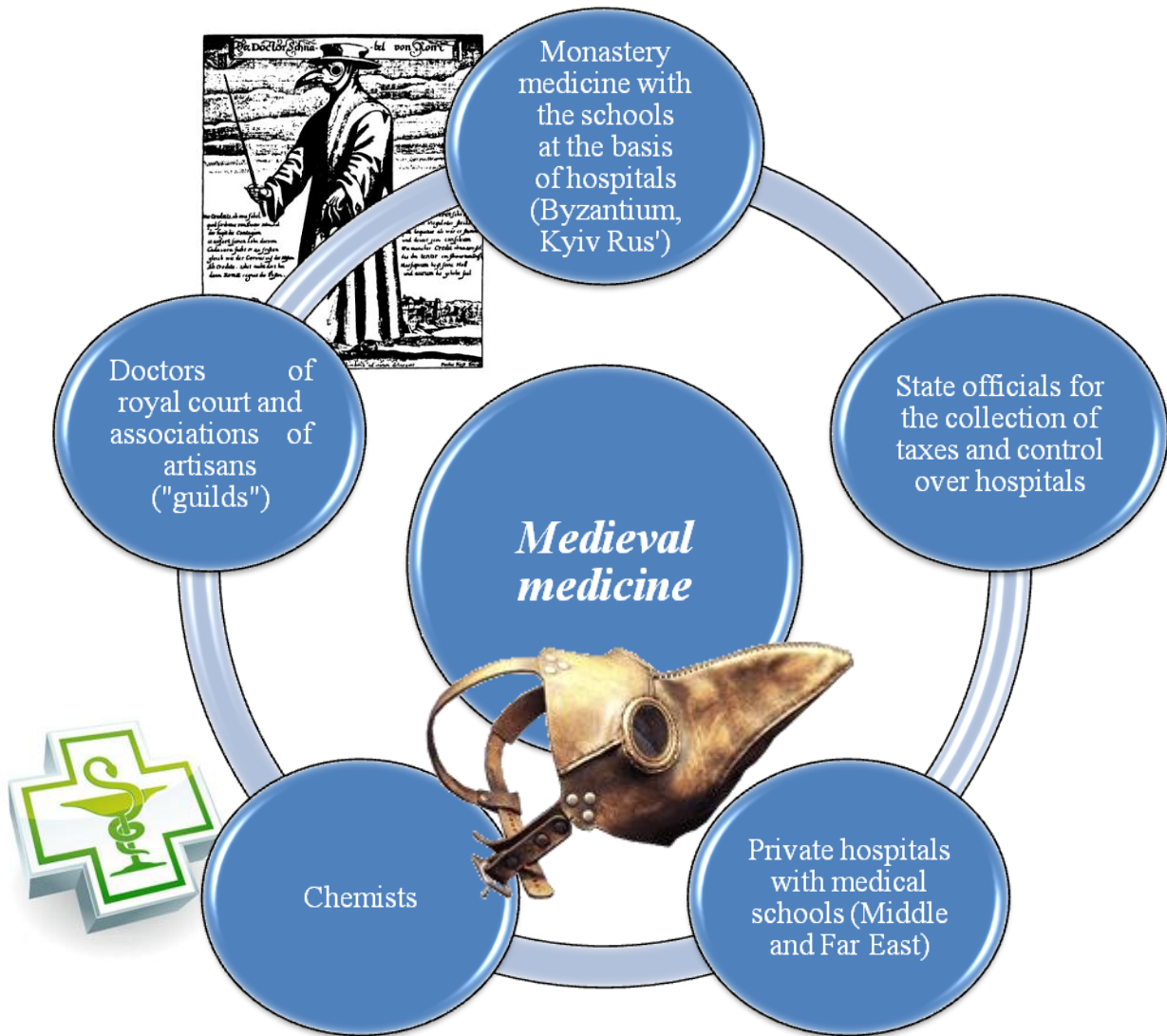
System of state medicine in the Ancient Rome



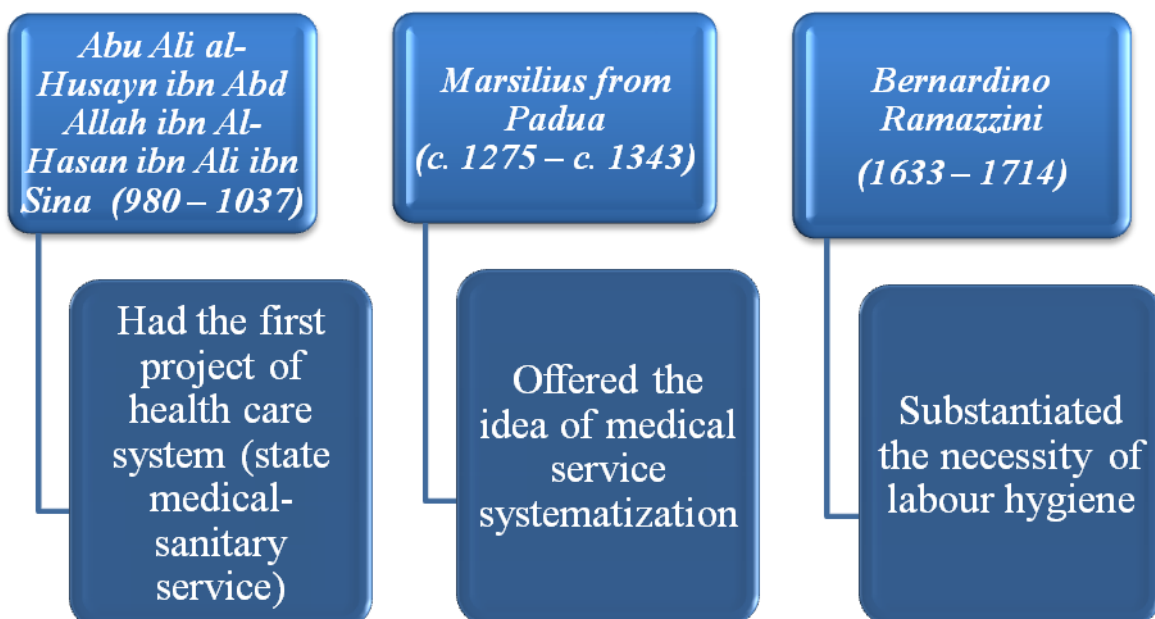
Health care system in the Ancient Rome from the mid. 50-s A.D.



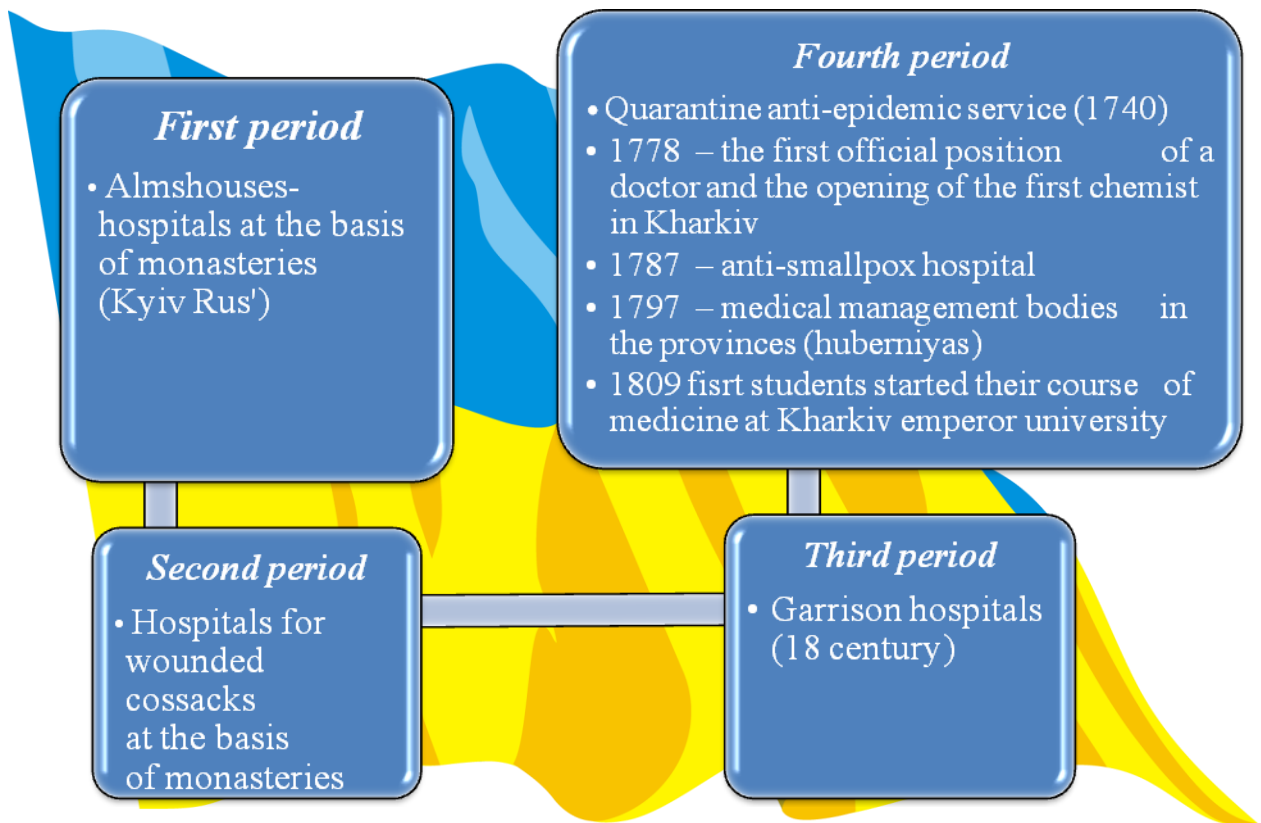
System of medical aid in the Middle Ages



Famous doctors-philosophers of the Middle Ages

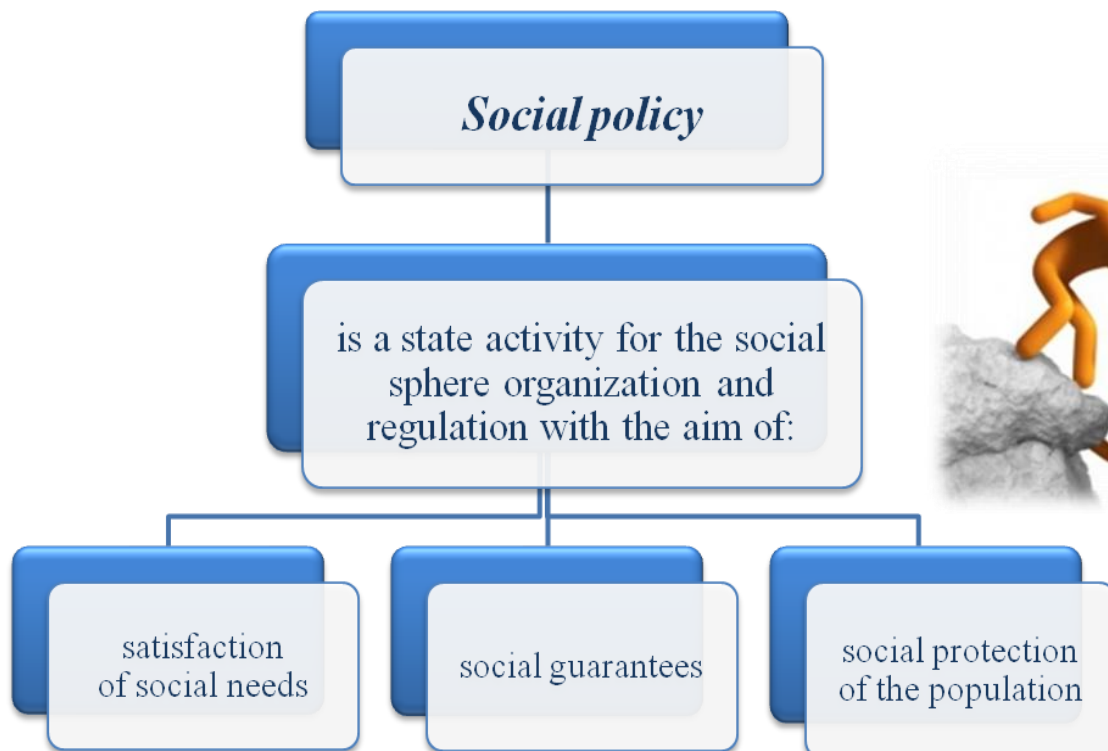


Health care in Ukraine during the feudal period

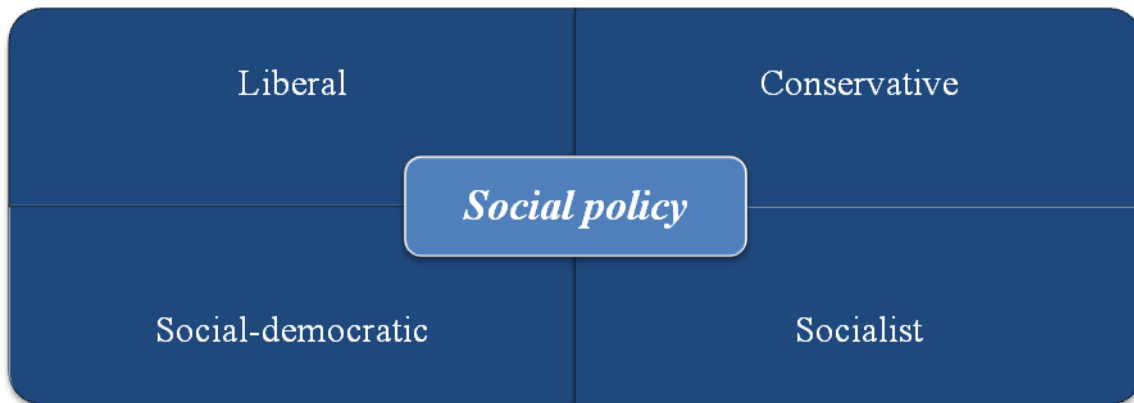


11.2. Health care in the modern world

Definition of social policy



Social policy concepts



Specific characteristic features of different models of social policy

<i>Models</i> <i>Signs</i>	<i>Liberal</i>	<i>Conservative</i>	<i>Social-democratic</i>	<i>Socialist</i>
Insurance	Voluntary medical insurance (private)	Compulsory medical insurance	Voluntary medical insurance	There is no need
Correlation of state and private medicine	Majority of private	Majority of governmental and charity funds	Majority of governmental	Governmental
Access to medical care	If the patient can pay	High	High	Full
Availability of government programmes	Just special programmes	Only with the main problems	In majority of cases	All the cases in frames of budget
Public financing	Up to 50%	Up to 75%	Up to 90%	100%
Effectiveness	With high profits	With a stable economy and employment	With a stable economy	At high rates of economic growth

11.3. Health care in Ukraine

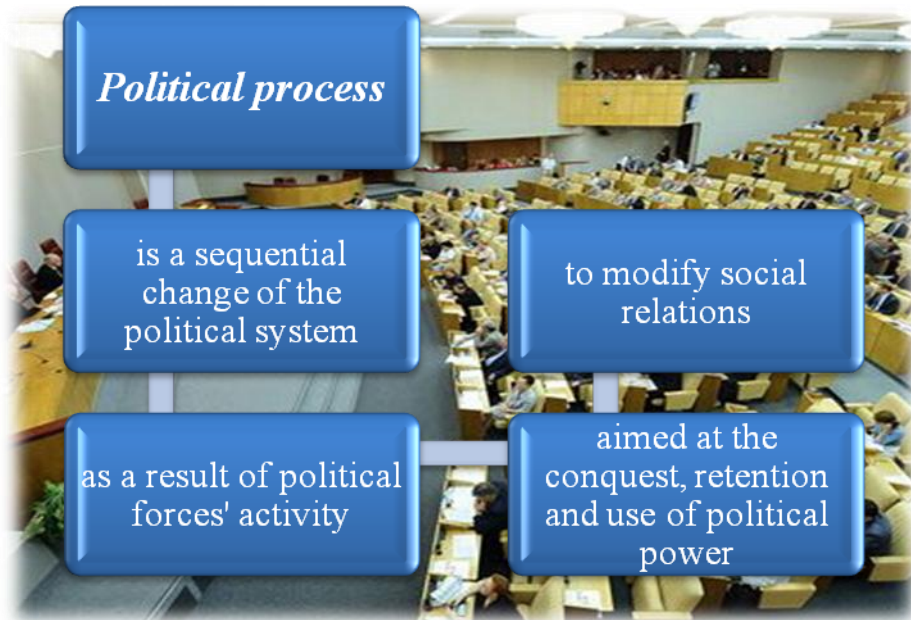
Main principles



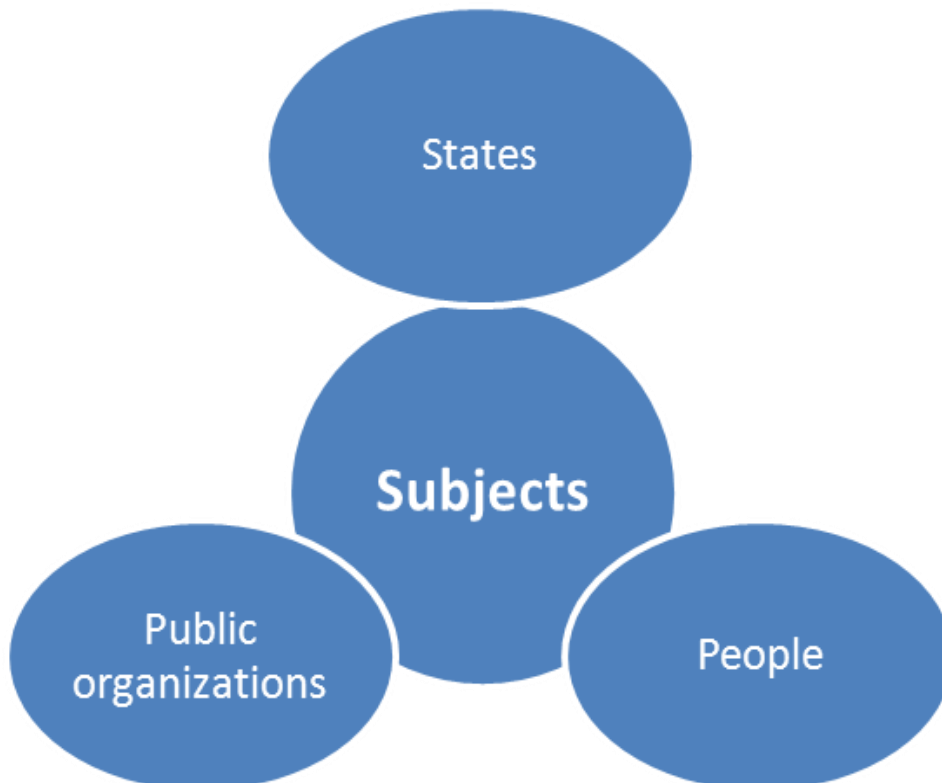
TOPIC 12
**WORLD POLITICS.
GLOBAL POLITICAL PROCESSES**

12.1. World politics and global political process

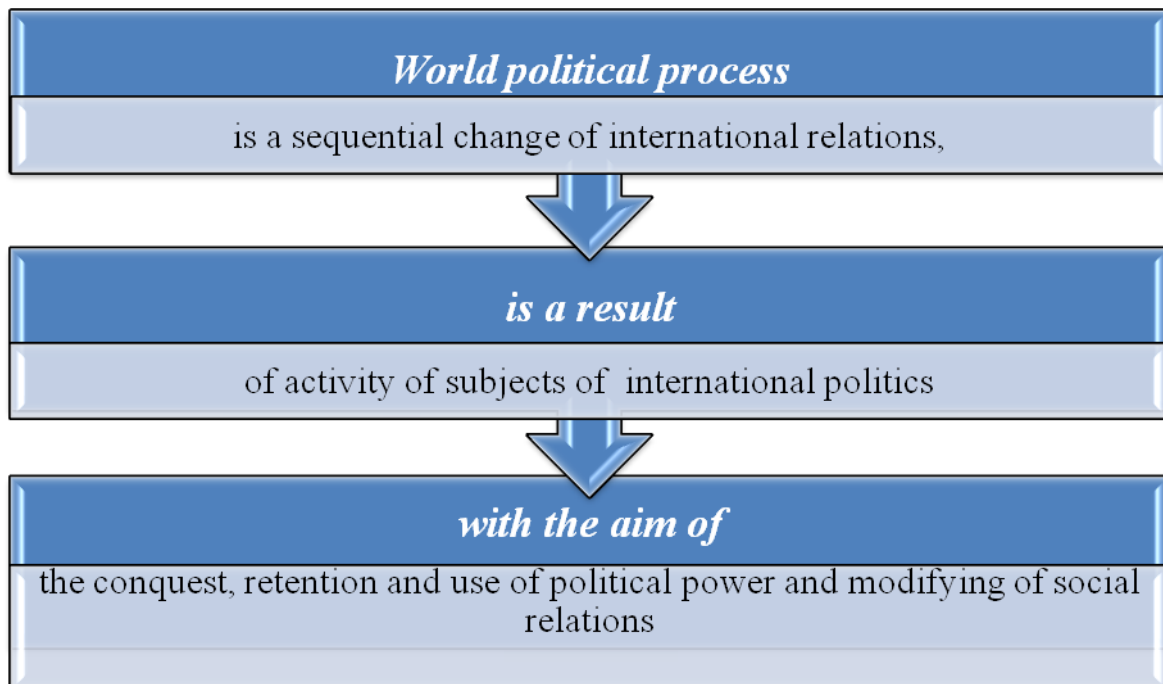
Definition of political process



Main subjects of political process



Definition of world political process



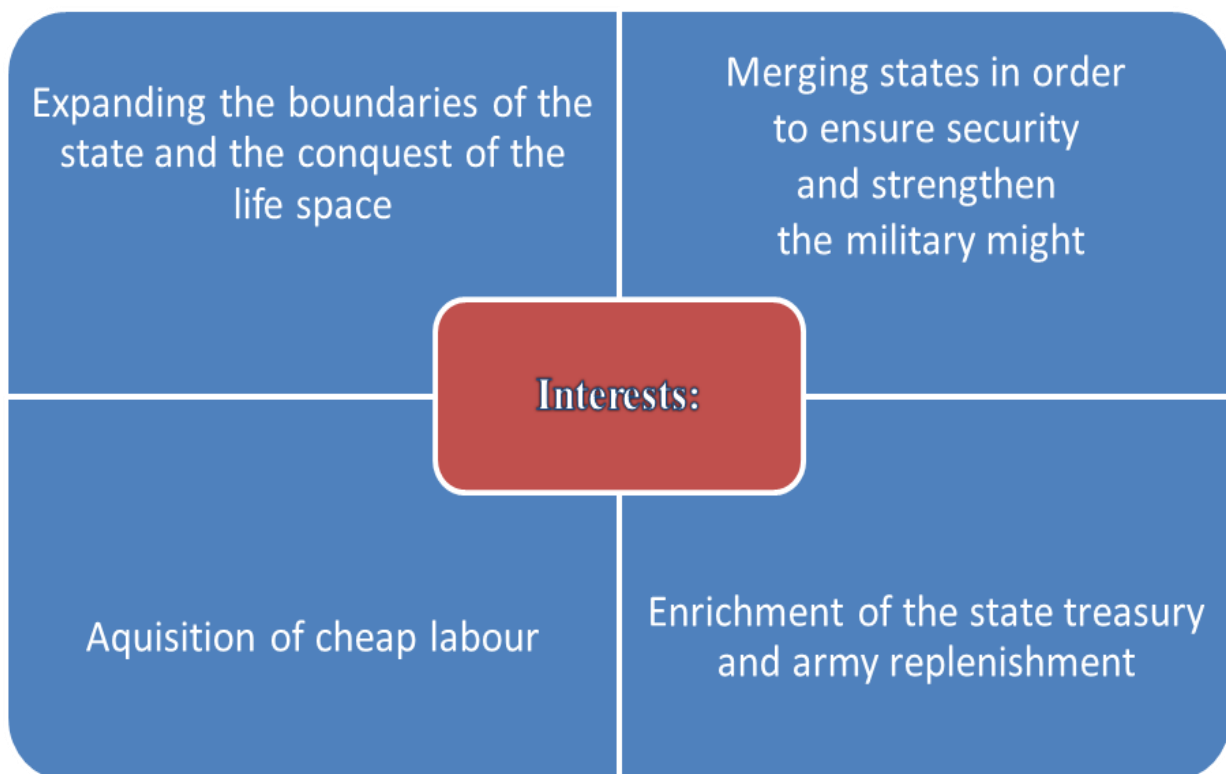
Definition of international relations



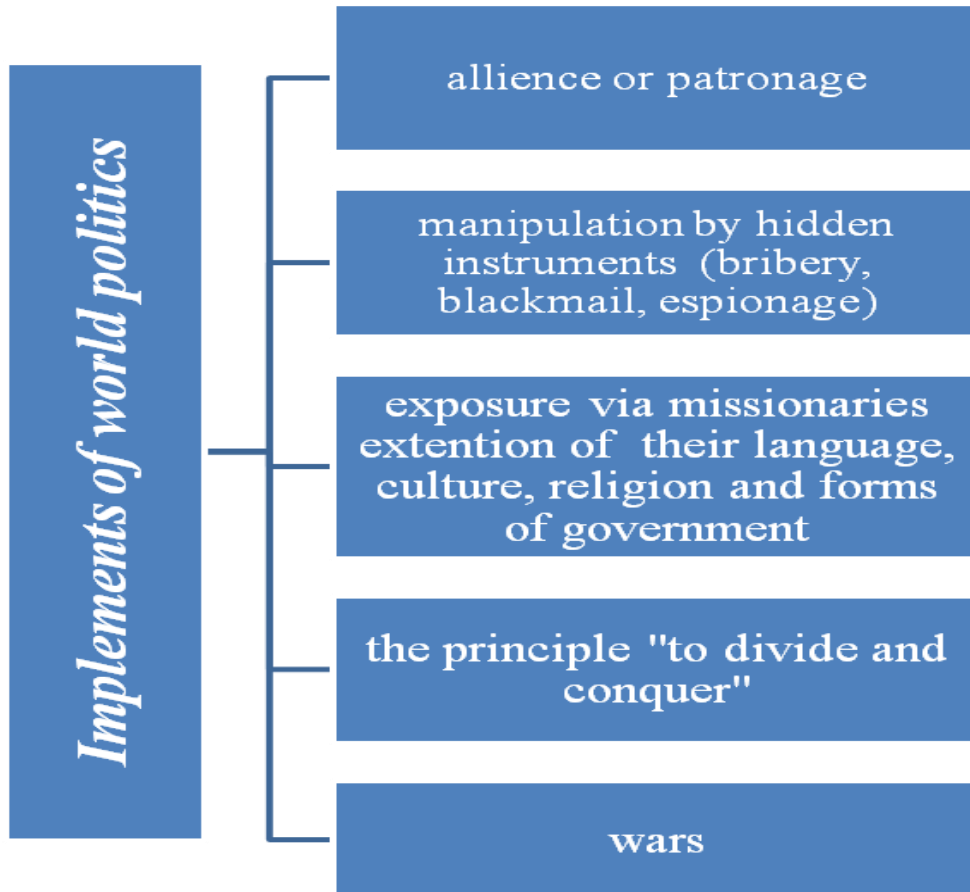
Priority of politics in international relations is defined by:



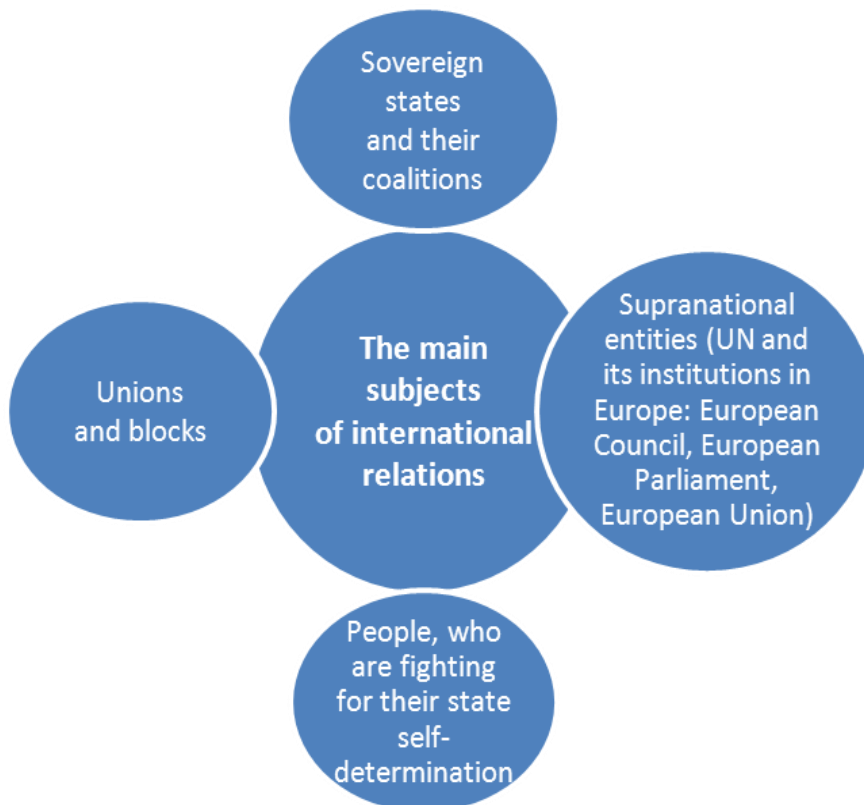
Interests of the states, which led to the emergence of international relations



Historical implements of world politics



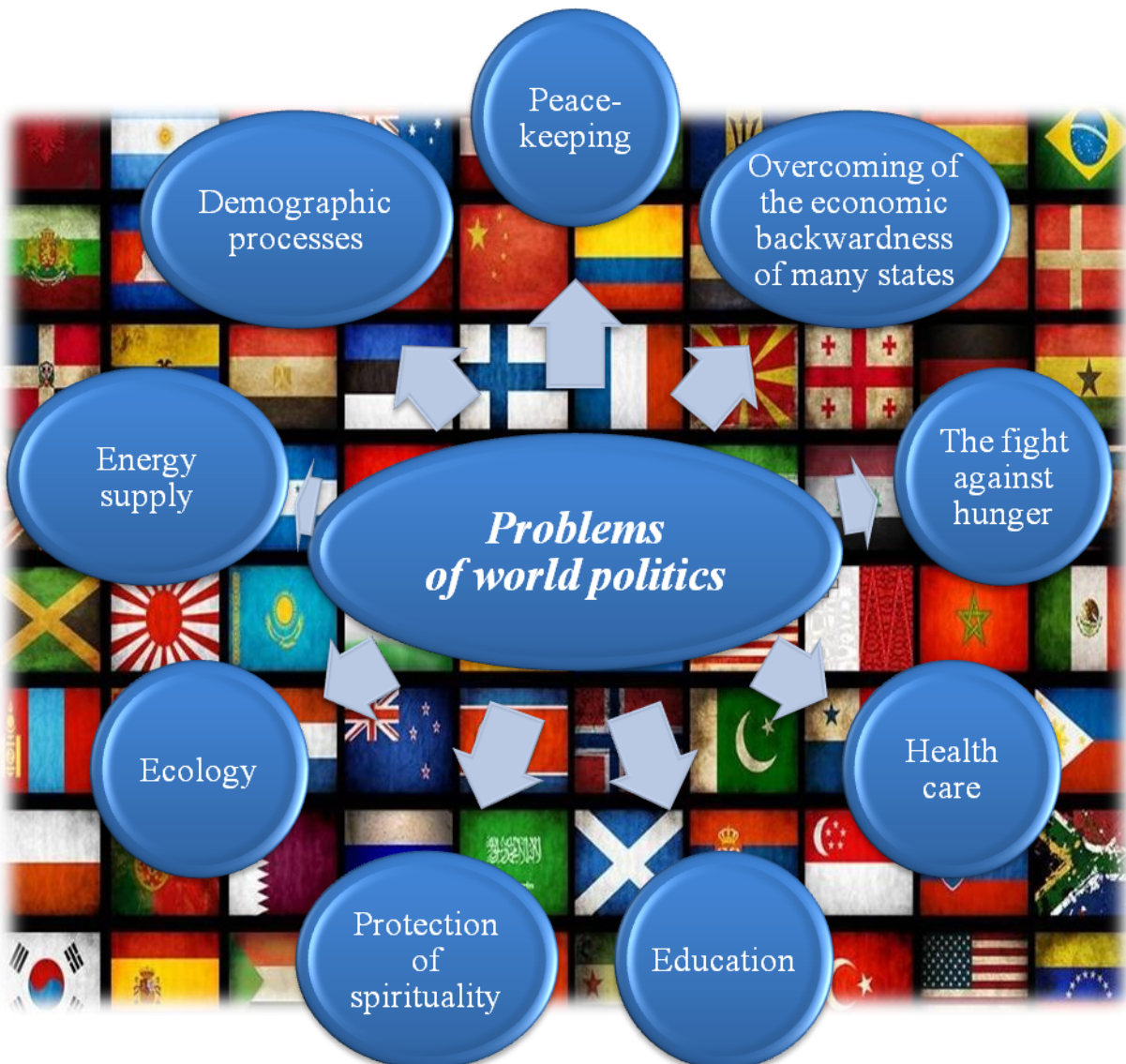
Subjects of international relations



Definition of global policy



The main problems of the present time



Definition of war like an instrument of politics

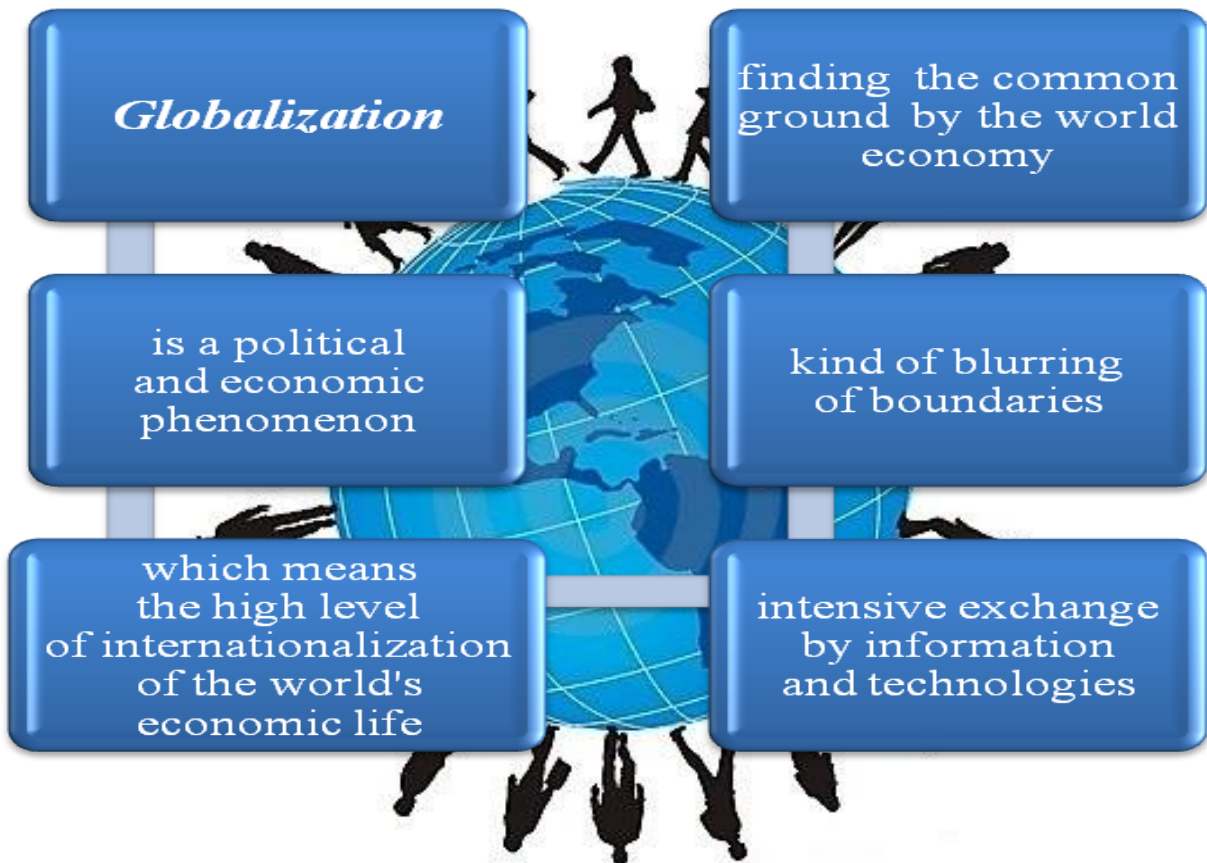


12.2 .World politics at the turn of millennium and global problems of the mankind

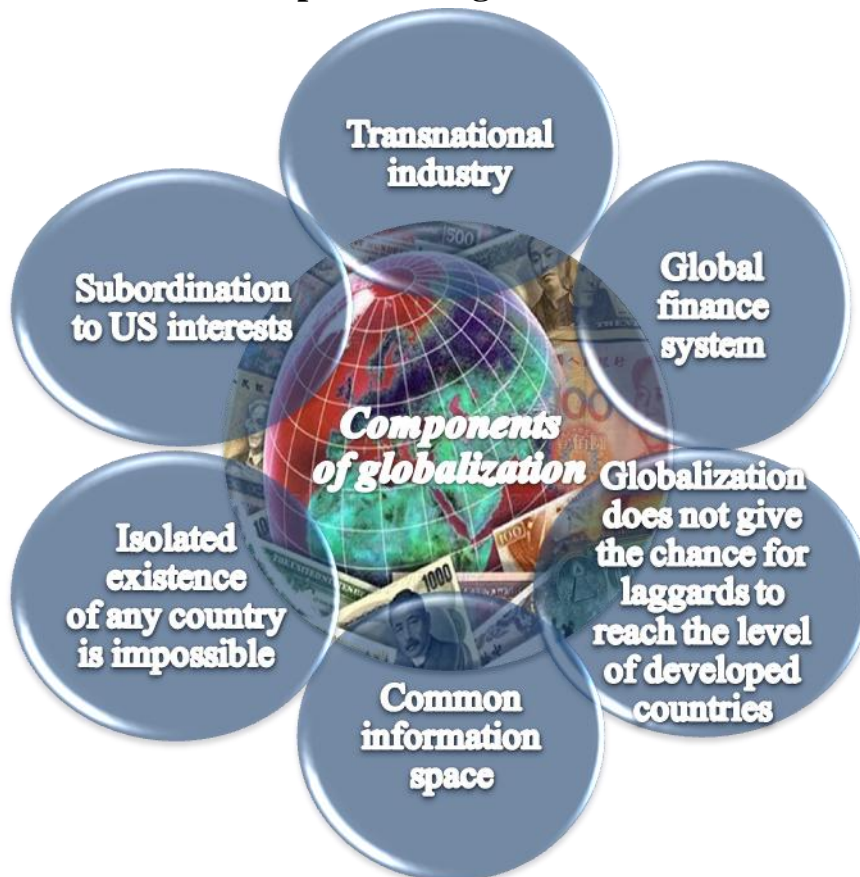
Correlation of world wars and systems of international relations



Definition of globalization



Components of globalization



The most important groups of global problems



The first group of problems is preservation of peace for the world civilization, halting the arms race, prevention of thermonuclear war, and the struggle against international terrorism



In *the second group* there are problems associated with the relationship of man and society: population growth, and ensure its food; medical care; educational opportunity, etc.



In *the third one* there are problems connected with the interaction human-being and nature: problems of energy, resources, food, protection of environment and recreation of natural resources



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2. *Miskelly M. Political Theory for Students / M. Miskelly, J. Noce. – USA : Gale group, 2002. – 430 p.*
3. *Rosen, Michael; Wolff, Jonathan Political Thought. – Oxford : University Press, 1999. – P. 10–33, 52–64, 89–117, 119–184.*
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KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

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POLITICAL SCIENCE IN TABLES AND CHARTS

ATLAS OF VISUAL AIDS



Kharkiv 2015