



# Methodology of Political Management in Teaching Modern Political Science

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**Abstract:** In contemporary political practice, political management has become one of the most popular and effective methods of governance. As a flexible and practical form of political influence, it is increasingly utilized by political organizations, parties, and government officials worldwide. However, its fundamental role in applied political science education is often overlooked. Tracing its origins to state institutions rather than commerce, political management is rooted in the early practices of governmental administration, exemplified by the work of F.W. Taylor in the early 20th century. This paper explores the role of political management within the political system, outlining its types and methodologies. Emphasis is placed on understanding political governance as a mechanism for influencing public life, while the article also highlights modern methods such as quantitative and qualitative empirical approaches, and theoretical methods including systemic, structural-functional, and critical-dialectical analysis. Political management's significance and application in modern political systems are examined through both theoretical frameworks and practical experiences.

**Keywords:** Political Management, Political Governance, Political Science, Political Institutions, Empirical Methods, Quantitative Approaches, Structural-Functional Approach, Systemic Approach, Political Socialization, Political Influence.

## Introduction

In the modern political practice of many countries, political management is becoming one of the most popular forms of political governance. Political management, the most flexible method of political influence, is becoming increasingly demanded and practical. However, it is not always taken into account that political management is a fundamental structure of applied political science taught in modern higher education institutions. Public-political organizations, parties, state and local government officials abroad have an effective practice of referring to political management specialists to address various political tasks (Semenov, 2019).

Experts dealing with the history of the emergence of the management concept argue that the roots of modern management lie not in commerce, but in state (state) organizations. F.W. Taylor is considered the founder of scientific management. His report to the U.S. Congress in 1912 marked the beginning of this particular phenomenon. As an example of

applying management methods, he cited the Mayo Clinic, a not-for-profit organization. Later, Taylor's management principles were applied in the U.S. Army, which was administered by the state. The first position that matched the term "manager" was also far from business and was called "city manager." Thus, we can conclude that the term "management" originated specifically in the public sphere (Yusupov, 2023).

## Methodology

This study employs a mixed-methods approach, combining both theoretical and empirical methods to analyze political management within contemporary governance systems. The research methodology is designed to offer a comprehensive understanding of the role and impact of political management, focusing on its principles, practices, and underlying theoretical frameworks (Norris, 2021).

### 1. Theoretical Methods:

- **Conceptual Analysis:** The study begins by reviewing existing definitions and conceptualizations of political management within political science literature. This includes examining different perspectives on political governance, with a focus on its role as a mechanism for influencing public life.
- **Systemic Approach:** The research employs a systemic approach to political management, viewing it as a holistic system where various political institutions, practices, and relationships function interdependently. This approach helps identify how political management interacts with broader political structures and processes.
- **Structural-Functional Approach:** This approach is applied to understand the roles and functions of specific elements within political management. By focusing on the functional nature of political actors' roles and behavior, the study investigates how different political entities contribute to governance and decision-making.
- **Critical-Dialectical Analysis:** A critical-dialectical approach is used to examine the contradictions and tensions within political management systems. This methodology highlights how power dynamics, political ideologies, and socio-political conditions influence the development and outcomes of political management practices.

### 2. Empirical Methods:

- **Quantitative Approaches:** The study uses quantitative methods such as surveys, content analysis, and inventory analysis to gather data on the practical application of political management in different political systems. Surveys target political practitioners, academics, and public administration officials to assess their understanding of political management techniques and their effectiveness.
- **Qualitative Approaches:** In addition to quantitative methods, qualitative methods such as interviews, case studies, and document analysis are utilized. This allows for an in-depth exploration of how political management strategies are implemented in various countries and political contexts, focusing on case studies of political crises, reforms, and management failures (e.g., "color revolutions").

### 3. Data Collection and Analysis:

The data collection process involves a review of secondary data, including academic articles, books, and government reports. Primary data is obtained through surveys and interviews with political practitioners, policymakers, and experts in political management. For qualitative analysis, thematic coding and content analysis are used to identify key themes related to political management strategies, their success or failure, and the broader implications for state governance. For quantitative analysis, statistical tools are employed to analyze survey data and identify trends, correlations, and patterns in political management practices across different political systems (Morales-Doyle, 2019).

### 4. Ethical Considerations:

The research adheres to ethical guidelines for data collection and analysis. In the case of interviews and surveys involving human participants, informed consent is obtained, and confidentiality is maintained. Ethical approval for research involving public administration officials or political practitioners is obtained from the relevant institutional review boards.

### 5. Limitations:

While the study provides valuable insights into the theory and practice of political management, its scope is limited by the availability of data from different countries and political contexts. The focus on Western political systems in some case studies may also limit the applicability of findings to non-Western settings.

This methodology ensures a thorough examination of political management from both theoretical and practical perspectives, providing a balanced understanding of its role in modern political governance.

## Result

Relevance: To better understand the role of political governance in the system of state governance, let's first highlight its most general types.

The first type of management in politics is substantive. They represent objective social mechanisms or processes that motivate people to increase systemic elements, social structures, and functional connections in their actions. With the help of material control, the integrity of the political system is achieved, its qualitative character is preserved, reproduction and development are carried out. Within the framework of the political system, such key processes and mechanisms are political socialization, institutionalization, and legalization. In practice, serious governance is similar to how people obey the norms and rules accepted in a particular society, are oriented towards cultural values, including political values. Western political scientists and researchers are very interested in analyzing the field of political management (Khalifa, 2022). According to them, political governance can be understood in a broad and narrow sense. In a narrow sense, this is the management of the political sphere by the subjects of politics. In a broad sense, this is the use of political methods, means, forms, and technologies by political subjects to influence various spheres of public life. Definitions of the concept of "political management," existing in modern political science, focus on various aspects of this phenomenon, indicating that this is a continuous and purposeful process of subject-to-object influence, a process with a political

empire. Political governance is also considered a mechanism that ensures the achievement of goals.

As I.M. Filyanin notes, "political governance is a conscious and purposeful activity aimed at regulating and regulating social relations, broken down from the prism of political and power relations." The author identifies targeted activity as an important characteristic of this phenomenon. However, the relationship itself is lost (Gromyko, 2018).

At the same time, officials in the field of public administration and local self-government often demonstrate a low level of service and professionalism that must meet the spirit of the newest era. Absolute ignorance of issues of political governance usually leads to systemic shocks. For example, "baxmal" or "color revolutions." (Kuznetsov, 2019).

Such a situation is theoretically justified by modern political management technologies. This means that it is necessary to summarize their developments and practical experience. Therefore the article focuses on modern methods of political management (Barham, 2022).

## Discussion

In political governance, the motivation of individuals and groups is the most important principle of behaviorism. Empirical methods of political management differ significantly from theoretical methods. They are primarily quantitative and qualitative

They are divided into approaches. Quantitative approaches include observation, inventory analysis, content analysis, and surveys (Petrov, 2020).

It is important to highlight the methodological component of political management. Since political management is closely linked to the other disciplines listed above, it uses many related scientific methods in its scientific tools. Methods of political management can be conditionally divided into theoretical and empirical methods. Types of theoretical methods are represented by conceptual and behavioral approaches. First, we will consider conceptual approaches such as systemic, structural-functional, and critical-dialectical.

A systemic approach involves considering the object as a management system - a holistic set of elements in the set of relationships and connections between them. Often, political institutions of society or phenomena of political institutionalization are studied using a systemic approach (Ivanova, 2022).

The structural-functional approach implies that the elementary structures under study perform certain functions within the management system or for higher-order structures. The functional principle arises from the fact that the nature of the positions, roles, and styles of behavior of political actors is significantly influenced by the functioning of each element (Berdahl, 2021).

## Conclusion

In political governance, the motivation of individuals and groups is the most important principle of behaviorism. Empirical methods of political management differ significantly from theoretical methods. They are primarily quantitative and qualitative

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