ANALYSIS

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Discovery

Determination of Interdisciplinary Relationship among Political Science, Social sciences and Public Administration: Perspective of Theory and Practice

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The main purpose of the study is to explore the relationship among Political Science, Social sciences and Public Administration in terms of theory and practice. It also explains about a long debate among scholars of political science, social sciences and public administration about the boundary of disciplines. This study is qualitative in nature and based on secondary sources like journal article, books, disciplinary magazines and related websites. It has also used renowned databases like web of science, science direct, Springer link and Scopus databases. This study finds out that there is concrete relationship among three disciplines in terms of theory and practice. Among them social sciences are a major discipline which covers major areas of political science and public administration. In case of research activities, there is no such demarcation among three disciplines though public administration uses some theories and models from social sciences and political science. It also argues that public administration incorporates various knowledge, model and theories of other disciplines as an interdisciplinary science but it still faces identity challenges and practical life affairs. This article will contribute the solution of existing long-term debates about the interdisciplinary matters.

INTRODUCTION

Public administration is suffering from identity crisis from its initiation. It actually borrows many theories from various disciplines. According to Pollitt, public administration suffers from multiple personality disorder since it comes from multiple discipline and attempt to contribute to multiple destinations (Pollitt, 2010). It is still affiliated with social sciences, political science and other discipline in many ways. The article argues that public administration is an interdisciplinary science which consists of a body of knowledge developed from various social science disciplines like political science, law, social sciences, psychology, economics and business management for a more comprehensive understanding. Early stage of its development, it was actually a part of politics, law and management. It is a contribution from different disciplines of social sciences.

Public administration gets its base in 1903 during foundation of American Political Science Association (ASPA). Frank J. Goodnow (1859 to 1939) was the first president and founder of ASPA and known as Father of Public Administration. Goodnow was a professor of Administrative Law at Columbia University and wrote book entitled to "Comparative Administrative Law" in 1893 and "Politics and Administration" in 1900 (Vigoda, 2002). From the initiation, Public administration is one of the pillars of political science and political science is a natural home of public administration (Wright, 2011). According to American Political Science Review (APSR) at first issue in 1906, public administration comprises six major fields like Political Theory; Comparative Legislation; Constitutional Law including Law-Making and Political Parties; Administrative Law, including Colonial, National, State, and Local administration; Historical Jurisprudence; and International Law including Diplomacy (Khodr, 2005). The early contributors of the public administration discipline were political scientist and sociologist. Not only that the first five president of ASPA was political scientist. Woodrow Wilson's renowned easy entitled to "The Study of Administration" was published in "Political Science Quarterly". There was a blurring boundary between social sciences, political science and public administration at the early stage which encourages public administration to use various theories and approaches for establishing, explaining, and interpreting the affairs of public administration (Akyildiz, 2012). So, there is a long debate and discussion among social scientist, political scientist, and public administrationist about the boundaries of each discipline. In research

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theory and practice, there is no clear-cut boundary among these disciplines. It's open to use the theories and approaches from other discipline to explain the societal complex problems. The main research question of this study is "what the interdisciplinary relationship among social sciences, political science and public administration is?" The research question leads the researcher team to explore the interdisciplinary relationship among social sciences, political science and public administration (Cepiku, 2012).

The content of this article is divided into six parts. Second part mentions the methodology. The third and fourth parts explain the relationship among political science, social sciences and public administration in terms of disciplinary definition, the main branches of discipline, research methods, perspectives, research methods and the theory and practice. The fifth part draws inspiration from two aspects of theory and practice on the basis of critique and reflection. Final part concludes the article.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

A conceptual framework is developed for explaining the interdisciplinary relationship among social sciences, political science and public administration through an extensive review of the literature. The research is descriptive in nature based on some indicators of specific discipline. The study mainly focuses on disciplinary definition, the main branches, research methods, perspectives, research methods and the theory and practice aspects.

Sources of Data

Secondary sources have been extensively used related to interdisciplinary relationship among social sciences, political science and public administration. The latest information has been included for contributing the ongoing debate about the interrelationship and boundary of these disciplines.

Search strategy

Data has been extensively searched from some renowned databases viz web of science, Google scholar, science direct, Springer link and Scopus website using important keywords like "social science, political, public administration, interdisciplinary, relationship, research, theory and practice for securing authentic information. The data collection and analysis for this study has been done from November to December 2017. Literature reviews are a significant part of the development of a field (Liu et al., 2014). It offers the opportunity to synthesize and reflect on previous research, and thus providing secure grounding for the advancement of knowledge (Yang, 2017).

Data analysis

Finally, 39 documents are selected and analyzed from different perspectives of disciplinary evolution, development, scope, boundary, research, theory and practice, interrelationship among social sciences, political science and public administration.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICAL SCIENCE AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Political science disciplines

Political Science is a study of political subjects, especially how the state or government make public decisions and allocate social values by virtue of public power of social science disciplines, which takes the political phenomena, political relations, political process and political practice in the social life of man as the object of study and aims to provide political knowledge (Jenkins & Dugan, 2013; Andersen et al., 2012). Political science is the science that studies the form of public power and the law of its operation (Liu & Li, 2013). In the narrow sense, political science is the activities, forms and relationships of the state and their laws of development are the objects of study in politics. In a broad sense, it has a certain economic basis with social public power and the relationship between the law and the study of political science (Olsen et al., 2016).

According to the above definition, we can analyze that politics is the stipulation and realization of certain rights on the basis of certain economic benefits and social public power(Nickel, 2009). Political science studies the specific social relations, that is, the political relations and the law of its development. Specifically, political science should study the activities and laws of the political subjects (individuals, groups or organizations) in the process of the allocation and operation of power, and also study the relevant political subjects which use public power to make the authority distribution of social interests and obtain the legitimacy of other political phenomena (Jenkins & Dugan, 2013).

Branch of political science

Modern politics in its different stages of development, its branch is constantly changing. In 1996, the New Political Science Handbook, compiled and published by the International Political Institute, divided the branches of politics into political system, political behavior, comparative politics, international relations, political theory, public policy, public administration, political economy, politics methodology eight basic branches. From the perspective of disciplines, the development of contemporary political science has the basic trends like firstly, interdisciplinary research, especially the integration of political science and economics, has become a basic trend in the development of political science (Khodr, 2005). Other subjects such as political science and social sciences and the natural sciences also produce hybrids such as social sciences of politics, political anthropology, political psychology, political geography (geopolitics), ecological politics, science and technology politics, analytical politics Political Science) and other branches of discipline (Trent, 2011). Secondly, political science is increasingly concerned with the study of urgent social and political issues. Its reality is continually strengthened. It reflects the mode of knowledge generation in contemporary social sciences - from discipline-centered to problem-centered transformation which leads to direct the Rise of disciplinary studies to address the problems facing the current social and political issues (B. D. Jones, 2003). Political science and social sciences, like other disciplines, its basic function is to solve social and political issues. However, political science, especially the political science in the United States, has paid too much attention to the scientificization of political research for quite a long period of time, ignoring the research on the basic problems of human social development, focusing on the study of minor and local problems, ignoring important and urgent problems the study (Trent, 2011). Too much concerned with the factual analysis and excluded the value of the study (Schedler & Eicher, 2013). Political theory and practice thus out of touch, political science cannot fulfill its function to solve political problems. In order to solve the above problems, the post-revolutionary revolution that emerged in the late 1960s and early 1970s put forward the slogan of association and action, asked political science to study the issue of value, concerned about the solution of social and political issues and correct the development direction of human society, but also triggered the development of other disciplines and schools (such as

environmental politics, science and technology politics, geopolitics, feminist politics, etc.) that pay attention to the real social and political issues in the west (Dogan, 1975).

Relationship in research perspective

The perspective of political science research is the basic way, law and guiding strategy for people to study political phenomena and political activities. Differentiation of disciplines and integration of disciplines has always been the two parallel forces in the development of modern social science (Iacob, 2013). The research perspective of political science has been greatly developed, mainly from the perspective of philosophical research, economics research perspectives, sociological perspectives, historical perspectives, jurisprudence perspectives, management perspectives, psychology perspectives, pedagogical perspectives, ecological perspectives, and anthropological perspectives (Radu, 2015). Political science research approach refers to the theoretical model and analysis framework used to analyze political phenomena and political activities. It is based on the principle and structure of a definite pattern to analyze the political phenomena and the procedures of political activities, and to incorporate all the variables of the research object into certain theoretical framework. Metaphysics is also called meta-theory because it is the general rule followed by a particular school in studying political phenomena. The most influential research methods in political science are system theory, group theory, process theory, elite theory, institutional theory and game theory (Uwizeyimana & Basheka, 2017). These research approaches are basically the product of behaviorism politics. Sixty years after the 20th century, there has been a new development in the political science research route, which has resulted in several research approaches such as public choice theory and new institutional theory. Among them, the system approach is to use the basic theory of system theory, put politics in a systematic way to examine a method. Group theory is based on the behavior of political interest groups as the analysis object by studying the nature and interaction of political interest groups to examine the political phenomenon of a research approach (Meek, 2001). Elite theory examines the analysis of political phenomena by analyzing the extremely political domination of the rulers and prominent personalities. Process theory is mainly through the movement of political phenomena and changes (i.e. the political process) to examine the analysis of political phenomena, a research approach. Institutional theory is based on the political system and government agencies as the analysis center, through research institutions and institutions of the specific political situation to examine the analysis of political phenomena a research approach (Connaughton & Randma, 2002). The new institutional theory holds that it is not the ordinary political behavior of people, but the institutional political behavior that plays a decisive role in the political life of the society (Prentice, 1984). The theory advocates proceeding from analyzing reality and explaining history. The theory of public choice combines the hypothesis of economic man with the political paradigm of "complex transactional process" to study political issues (Xiaoyun & Im, 2016). Game theory is a research approach to examine political phenomena by analyzing the rational coping behavior or decision-making behavior of political participants. In order to make political science research into an accurate and scientific track, it is necessary to adopt some procedural means and techniques in the specific research. This is the political science research method, which mainly includes the methods of economic analysis, class analysis, history methods, comparative methods, interdisciplinary methods, measurement methods and other research methods (Cepiku, 2012).

Political science research perspectives, approaches and research methods have had a profound impact on the theory and practice of public administration. As an important branch of political science, public administration can be synchronized with the formation and development of modern political science (Wu, Hou, & Ma, 2016). From a theoretical perspective, political science one provides the ideological foundation for the development of public administration. Early public administration scholars such as Wilson predicted the separation of politics and administration (dichotomy), that the design of political policies and laws, and the implementation of policies and laws, which provided the research for the future development of public administration (Tummers, 2013). Secondly, the development and improvement of later public management theories have largely inherited and developed the research perspectives, approaches and methods of political science, such as systematic theory of political science, group theory, process theory, elite theory, institutional theory, and game theory (Waldt, 2014). From a practical point of view, political science is increasingly concerned with the research of pressing social and political issues (Olsen et al., 2016). Its reality is being constantly strengthened and reflects the way of knowledge generation in contemporary social sciences from discipline-centered to problem-centered. Many theoretical ideas of political science also provide important guidance for solving the practical problems of public administration in reality.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL SCIENCES AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Social sciences disciplines

There are basically four types of perception in social sciences: one is to focus on the whole social phenomena as the research object and create the sociological tradition of positivism in social sciences. The second is to focus on individuals and their social behavior. The third is to focus on critique and create a sociological critique of tradition whose representative is Karl Marx. Fourth, "the remaining theory", "discipline theory", "survey" and so on appeared in modern times (Vigoda, 2002). Generally social science deals with the social structure and its functions, social processes, and its causes and laws, starting from the social phenomena and through social relations and social actions (Rashid, 2014). Society is a community of human beings and in essence is the sum of its relations of production. It is based on the common material production activities of people who are connected with each in a society. Social sciences, on the other hand, is a comprehensive and specific social science on the conditions and mechanisms for healthy social functioning and coordinated development (Dogan, 1975). Its function is to describe, explain, predict what the social phenomenon is, what will happen in the future. On the other hand, social sciences carry out social norms, social criticism and education on the basis of description, explanation and prediction.

Branch of social sciences

With the development of the times, social sciences as a comprehensive and specific social science has established a relatively perfect branch system. These branch disciplines include: social sciences theory and method, social psychology, developmental social sciences, rural social sciences, urban social sciences (urban social sciences) or family social sciences, sexual social sciences, medical social sciences, labor social sciences, education society social sciences, social sciences of society, industrial social sciences, social anthropology, social work, social security studies, social survey, sports social sciences, social sciences of law and so on (Waldt, 2014). The value of social sciences lies not only

in such a "instrumental" decision by science, but also in the social sciences of humanity, which determines that social sciences should devote some effort to studying issues concerning people, groups, society, culture, history and other basic issues for the social sciences of discipline construction to lay a more solid foundation of understanding (Dogan, 1975).

Social Sciences and Public Administration: Research Perspective

Social Sciences are the dual knowledge system consisting of theoretical perspectives and methodological approaches. Through the transcendence of specific social phenomena, a generalized and abstracted system of concepts, paradigms and propositions is formed to answer and explain the "how" and the "why" of social facts. Sociological knowledge is the theoretical perspective of social sciences, with its function of observation, description and analysis of empirical facts as the rules and procedures for obtaining and developing knowledge (Curry, Walle, & Gadellaa, 2014). Sociological knowledge is also a sociological methodology. Theory is the carrier of knowledge. The method is a means of constructing and developing knowledge. The process of the theory presents the characteristics of the method. The application of the method cannot be separated from the theoretical support (Ringeling, 2013). Therefore, social sciences are always the unity of theory and method. The first level is philosophical science, which is the general perspective. The second layer is a comprehensive social science, such as history, law and so on, that is a special perspective. The third level is a one-off social science, such as politics, education, psychology, management science (Pollitt, 2010). There are many controversies in the field of sociological research. There are various approaches to sociological research, but they can be generalized as follows: holism-individualism, macroscopic-microcosmic and positivistic-humanistic approaches (Uwizeyimana & Basheka, 2017). Specifically, it can be divided into three basic ways: the social fact paradigm, the social interpretation paradigm and the social behavior paradigm. The paradigm of social facts is generally the study of large-scale social structures and social systems, the use of question-finding and historical comparative law, the social sciences structured-functionalism, the theory of conflict and system belonging to this paradigm, and the Neo-Marxist social sciences (Brunn et al., 2005). The paradigm of social paraphrase is to understand actions, interactions and their consequences through subjective meanings, mainly using observation method, supplemented by a questionnaire survey. The sociological paradigms that fall into this paradigm include theory of action, symbolic interaction theory, phenomenological social sciences, ethnological methodology and other social behavior paradigm research theme is individual behavior, the general use of experimental methods, belonging to this paradigm of sociological theory of behavioral social sciences and exchange theory (Ringeling, 2013). There are three main sociological research methodologies, namely positivism methodology, anti-positivism methodology and historical materialism methodology. Positivism methodology holds that social phenomena, like natural phenomena, are governed by objective necessity. Social facts are related to social types and social environments. Sociological perspectives must be used to explain society (Meek, 2001). The anti-positivist methodology objected to absolutizing the natural sciences, highlighting the subjectivity, consciousness and creativity of social actors. They advocated the use of value relevance to require that social facts and value judgments, theories and practices should be dealt with separately (Koppell, 2010). The historical materialist methodology is characterized by economic conditions that explain social phenomena and their relationships, but at the same time they also pay attention not to neglect other social factors involved in the interaction and avoid considering the economic factor as the only determinant. The main research methods used by social sciences to collect data and analyze data are case law, investigation law, observation law, experimental law, historical law and comparative law.

Sociological perspectives, approaches and research methods have had a profound impact on the theory and practice of public administration. In terms of theoretical value, social sciences help public management to establish scientific social knowledge. By analyzing the disciplines of social sciences and anthropology, focusing on the public nature of public administration, with the goal of realizing the public interest, research methods, pay attention to the public's real life conditions, social mentality, social interaction and other aspects, from multiple perspectives to expand and improve the multi-level public management research (Niculescu & Usaci, 2013). In practical terms, social sciences help public management pay attention to social facts instead of relying solely on the research norms of data analysis, so as to help people to maintain and improve existing social structures and social systems and to reform social systems that are not conducive to social development. Public administration avoids blindness, enhances self-consciousness, and makes our social actions more reasonable and more in line with regularity (Vigoda, 2003).

INTERRELATIONSHIP AMONG POLITICAL SCIENCE, SOCIAL SCIENCES AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Public Administration is a subject developed on the basis of public administration in the late 20th century. Public administration is a management system composed of government, non-government public organizations and people, management of social public affairs activities (Nickel, 2009). It includes government-based and social-based social governance (including government governance) two stages of content, as well as the general government-managed centralization, democratization of government management, the socialization of government administration and the independence of social governance and the multi-center of social governance (UNDP, 2004). Public management also means that in order to effectively provide public goods and public services, public management ensures the fair distribution of social public interests and promotes social coordination as a whole to develop the proper use of public power and a variety of effective ways to effectively manage public affairs in accordance with the law of management activities (Fenger & Homburg, 2011).

Public administration was born from politics and was once regarded as an important branch of politics. Political science focuses on major issues in the political life of the country, such as state, class, government, political parties, democracy and so on (Connaughton & Randma, 2002). The research objects of public management are basically the same as those of political science. Moreover, when studying the administrative organization, policy formulation and implementation, and public sector management, the political process and its characteristics are important variables that public administrators cannot ignore (Wright, 2011). Therefore, in terms of the relationship between the two, political science provides a very important basis and basis for public administration to study government behavior and can be regarded as the earliest disciplines of public administration (Dunleavy & Hood, 2016). Social sciences, on the other hand, is equivalent to "catalyst" or "walker" for public administration. Social sciences take "social person" as premise of human nature hypothesis, emphasizes cultural function and social structure, explains individual self-awareness, identity and role-playing (Frederickson, 1976). Taking into account the

complexity of various behaviors of people in social activities, a good understanding of the impact of public administration on various social subjects and objects can serve as a bridge and link for expanding the ideas, approaches and methods of public administration (Jones, 2009). Social sciences believe that the individual must be aware of the interaction between the political environment, the concept of consciousness and even kinship, seek a holistic description of the relationship between things, in order to make people and things beyond the boundaries of the organization to be understood, and help to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public management (Khodr, 2005). In summary, political science, social sciences and public management context as shown:

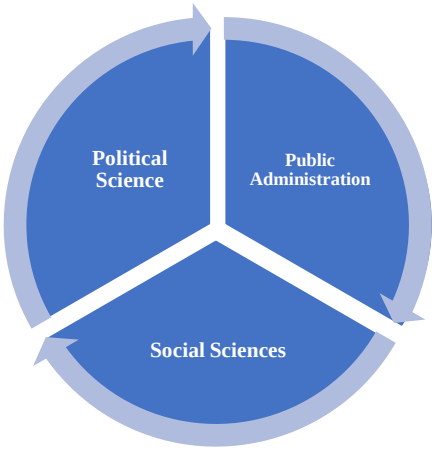

Figure 1 Interrelationship among public administration, political science and social sciences

Political science provides the meta-theory and method for the theory and practice of public management, which can guarantee the core value orientation of the development of the theory and practice of public management (Waldt, 2014). It always positions the theory and practice of the public management discipline in the direction of the public interest, to prevent the corresponding deviation of the value of public management theory and practice (Cunliffe & Jun, 2005). The method of achievement and maintain public nature, from the perspective of social sciences, theory and methods are given a good inspiration (Boyack et al., 2009). Social sciences believe that society is a closely related area, the interaction between people is not isolated, individual or collective behavior are internalized in various social interactions and networked relations, public management practices should tap those hidden behind the behavior motives, causes and laws, not seemingly traded deals that are governed solely by economic logic (Akyildiz, 2012). At present, most of the developed countries are in a crucial period of social transition with profound changes in various interests and concepts (Dogan, 1975). With the continuous promotion of various measures related to government reform, the demand for public administration research is also expanding day by day, and public administration has been hitherto unknown pay attention (Kovač & Sever, 2015). However, because public administration cannot guide the practice very effectively, it has also received more and more criticisms and doubts in recent years. This forces us to re-examine the discipline's development tradition and development direction and to carry out public management process to achieve and maintain public.

CONCLUSION

The article reveals that political science and social sciences enlighten to public management in various aspects. The public value is repeatedly demonstrated by political science and social sciences like economic value, political value, cultural value, social value, and ecological value. It reflects that the government system and practices of public administration which are laying with ensuring the political and economic importance. It requires proper attention for balancing and promoting the disciplinary values through better realization for the social development. Public administration borrows a great deal of perspectives, theories and paradigms from politics and social sciences and lacks the unique innovation of public management. Therefore, scholars from other disciplines have challenged the independence of this discipline. It requires that public managers, regardless of theory or time, should shift from traditional program implementers to value creators from passive implementation to proactive pursuit of innovation and breakthroughs for maximizing consensus on the premise of respecting local, real and indigenous knowledge, and forming a discourse system, providing a realistic path for public values.

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