

# International Political Science Association XIV World Congress - Washington

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## TOWARDS A GLOBAL POLITICAL SCIENCE

### PROGRAM

#### FIRST PART

##### **Mini-plenary sections**

- I. Political science methodology and epistemology.
  - I.1. What has rational choice brought us?
  - I.2. New methodologies and epistemologies in political science.
- II. The pluralization of political science.
- III. The synchronic and diachronic approaches.
- IV. A global political theory?
  - IV.2. The extent to which western political theory is and can be global.
- V. Communications and political science.
  - V.1. Communication and the study of politics.
- VI. Policy orientation and beyond.
  - VI.1. Contemporary advances in comparative policy-oriented research in political science.
  - VI.2. Theoretical innovation in policy-oriented social and political science.
- VII. Globalization and gender.
  - VII.1. Global and/or regional approaches to the study of women in politics.
  - VII.2. Adding women or revising the discipline?
- VIII. The institutionalization of comparative research.

##### **Sub-field sections**

- I. Political philosophy and thought.

- II. Political theory.
  - II.1. Political theory and public affairs.
  - II.2. Citizenship.
  - II.3-4. Power, class, and political change.
  - II.5. Political theory around the globe.
- III. International political economy.
  - III.1. The international economic system.
  - III.2. International economic institutions.
  - III.3. Emergent patterns in the international division of labour.
  - III.4. Prospects for a new world economy.
  - III.5. South-South economic co-operation.
  - III.6. States and markets in world economic restructuring.
- IV. International security issues.
  - IV.1. The impact of arms transfers and third world arms production.
  - IV.2. Political economy and security.
  - IV.3. South Asia.
- V. Formal models of international politics.
  - V.1. Current state of affairs in formal models of international politics.
  - V.2. Artificial intelligence models of social and international structures.
  - V.3. Policy-relevant models of international politics.
  - V.4. Global modelling and models of arms race and disarmament.
  - V.5. Game-theoretic models of international politics.
- VI. Comparative national institutions.
  - VI.1. Comparing national institutions : theoretical approaches.
  - VI.2. Legislatures.
  - VI.3. Executive leadership.
  - VI.4. Courts and public policies.
  - VI.5. Civil and military institutions.
- VII. Comparative national political processes.
  - VII.1. Political parties.
  - VII.2. Interest representation.
  - VII.3. Crisis and political instability.
  - VII.4. Typologies of contemporary political systems.
  - VII.5. Political processes in federal political systems.

- VIII. Comparative political attitudes and participation.
  - VIII.1. Group differences in political attitudes.
  - VIII.2. Political culture and political participation.
  - VIII.3. Political socialization for citizenship.
  - VIII.4. Political socialization.
  - VIII.5. Political representation in France.
  - VIII.6. Political participation and reforms of government.
  - VIII.7. Political attitudes and political involvement.
  - VIII.8. Manipulation of public opinion.
  - VIII.9. Comparative ideological structures.
- IX. Comparative sub-national studies.
  - IX.1. The concept of local government : theoretical perspectives.
  - IX.2. Selection process of local leaders.
  - IX.3. Problem perception and value priorities of local leaders.
  - IX.4. Variations in the role of local government.
  - IX.5. Local autonomy and central steering. Recent experiences in developed and developing societies.
- X. Comparative public administration and policy.
  - X.1. Methodological aspects of comparative analysis of public administration and policy.
  - X.2. Public administration in different political systems : separation of powers, democratic institutions, etc.
  - X.3. The individual and public administration : social relations, behavior, professionalism.
  - X.4. The information revolution and public administration.
  - X.5. Public administration and global problems.

## SECOND PART

### Research committees

- I. Conceptual and terminological analysis (COCTA).
  - I.1. Epistemological and theoretical foundations of conceptual analysis.
  - I.3. Growth, state and periphery.
- II. Political elites.
  - II.1. Charismatic leadership and political idolatry.
  - II.2. Party activists as mid elites.
  - II.3. Theories of elites and political change.
- III. European unification.

- V. Comparative studies on local government and politics.
  - V.1. Towards a « re-municipalization » of the welfare state ?
  - V.2. The changing function of local government in third world countries.
- VI. Political sociology.
  - VI.1. American exceptionalism.
  - VI.2. Welfare state or prosperity state ? A European/American contrast.
- VII. Quantitative and mathematical approaches to politics.
- VIII. Legislative specialists.
  - VIII.1. Comparative structures and processes of parliaments.
  - VIII.2. The comparative study of parliamentarians.
- IX. Comparative judicial studies.
  - IX.1. Judging in Europe : cross-national and international perspectives.
  - IX.2. Judiciaries and dispute resolution in the third world.
- XI. Science and politics.
  - XI.1. Science, its ethics and the political field.
  - XI.2. Ethical problems and science policies.
- XII. Biology and politics.
  - XII.1. Politics and AIDS : toward a national policy.
  - XII.2. Physical and biochemical factors in political activity.
  - XII.3. Sexual differences in global politics.
- XIII. Development and political systems.
- XIV. Politics and ethnicity.
- XV. Political geography.
- XVI. Socio-political pluralism.
  - XVI.1. Theories of pluralism ?
  - XVI.2. Pluralism as a paradigm of social science ?
  - XVI.3. Pluralism, corporatism, what ?
- XVII. The emerging international economic order.
- XVIII.3. States and markets in world economic restructuring.
- XVIII. Asian political studies.
- IXX. Sex roles and politics.
  - IXX.1. Women and the politics of religion.
  - IXX.2. A global concept of patriarchy ?

- XX. Political finance and political corruption.
  - XX.1. Political finance.
  - XX.2. Political corruption or transnational transfers of funds.
- XXI. Political education.
  - XXI.1. Perspectives of globalization and internationalization of political education and political socialization.
  - XXI.2. Comparative political education research : aspects of cross cultural studies.
  - XXI.3. Political education research as a topic of global political science.
- XXII. Global communications.
  - XXII.1. The geopolitics of the world information economy.
  - XXII.2. Images and international communication : using the news.
- XXIII. Political support and alienation.
- XXIV. Armed forces and society.
  - XXIV.1. Civil-military relations : a re-examination of theories and models.
  - XXIV.2. Case studies of civil-military relations.
- XXV. Marxist political thought.
- XXVI. Human rights.
  - XXVI.1. Human rights in a north-south framework.
  - XXVI.2. Human rights in an east-west framework.
  - XXVI.3. Human rights and political science as a global discipline.
- XXVII. Structure and organization of government.
  - XXVII.1. Contrasting state tradition.
- XXVIII. Comparative federation and federalism.
  - XXVIII.1. Comparative federalism and the delivery of public policies.
  - XXVIII.2. Communication policies in federal political systems.
  - XXVIII.3. Federal-type solutions in non-federal states.
- XXIX. Psycho-politics.
  - XXIX.1. World leaders. Psychopolitical analyses.
  - XXIX.2. Continuities in psychopolitics : using the work of Lasswell and Leites.

STUDY GROUPS

- VI. Technology and development.
- XI. Comparative sociology and political science.
  - XI.1. The impact of the political context on the development of political science in different societies.
- XII. Repression and representation : convergent trends between Latin America and Europe.
- XIII. Comparative public opinion.
  - XIII.1. Attitudes to America, Americans and American foreign policy abroad : the empirical evidence.
  - XIII.2. Comparative public opinion and the transition to democracy.
- XIV. Public policy analysis.
- XV. Analytical political philosophy.
- XVI. Rethinking in political development.
  - XVI.1. Explorations in development theory.
- XVII. Political power.
  - XVII.1. Power analysis.
- XVIII. Theories of the state.
  - XVIII.1. Democratic theory and democratic realities today.
- XIX. Comparative health policy.
  - XIX.1. From rhetoric to reality : medical care policies under conservative governments.
  - XIX.2. Political science and health policy : the state of the art.
- XXII. Politics and business.
- XXIII. Constitution making as a political process.
- XXIV. Comparative representation and electoral systems.
  - XXIV.1. Elections, electoral processes and electoral institutions in the world's democracies.
  - XXIV.2. Toward a global political science : what are elections for ?
- XXV. Religion and politics.
- XXVI. Policies, institutions, performance and evaluation.

- XXVII. Public bureaucracies in developing societies.
  - XXVII.1. Bureaucracy, politics and policy development in the developing societies.
  - XXVII.2. Bureaucracy in a situation of accelerating socio-political change in the developing societies.
- XXVIII. Executive structures and roles in contemporary government.
  - XXVIII.1. Causes for and consequences of executive dominance : a world focus.
- XXIX. Military rule and democratization in the third world.

### THIRD PART

#### Special sessions

- I. Geopolitics and civilizations.
- II. Public policy discourses.
- III. Classification and typologies of contemporary political systems.
- IV. Institution-building in China : political reform in a socialist state.
- V. Participatory democracy and self-management.
- VI. Social scientists, politics and public policy.
- VII. The implications of postmaterialism as a theory of modernization.
- VIII. Women, politics and development : framework for cross-cultural analysis.
- IX. The movements of the sixties revisited.
- X. Women's careers and women's policies : a cross-cultural research experiment.
- XI. The development of political science.
- XII. Political risk analysis.
- XIII. Divergences and convergences in global/world modeling.
- XIV. 1. State policies and unintended consequences.
- XV. Political science and the ancient world.
- XVI. Progress at the borders of social sciences.
- XVII. Intellectuals and the state.
- XVIII. Nuclear deterrence theory : a national perspective.

- XIX. Elections, electoral process and electoral institutions in the world's democracies.
- XX. Political scandals in comparative perspective.
- XXII. The political economy of global network.
- XXIII. The patron state : government and the arts in a comparative perspective.
- XXIV. The significance of social movements for social change and the future of the world.
- XXV. Evolution of political science in the Arabic world.
- XXVI. Political reforms in european socialist countries.
- XXVII. The society for Greek political thought.
- XXVIII. New issue parties and new conflict dimensions in party systems : an international comparison.
- XXIX. Global policy studies.
- XXX. How the social sciences have viewed African problems.
- XXXI. From national to global models of public policy : the American experience in comparative perspective.
- XXXII. Micro sources of macro global change.
- XXXIII. Ethnic violence, causes and consequences.
- XXXIV. Global norms and rigorous methods in peace research : applications to specific problems.
- XXXV. Transnational capitalism, socialism and development in the late twentieth century.
- XXXVI. Lay adjudication.
- XXXVII. Comparative ethnicity.
- XXXVIII. Global factors of democratization.
- XXXIX. Recruitment and training of governmental administrative élites in England, France and Greece.
- XL. Pre-post-apartheid politics in South Africa : getting there from here.
- XLI. Language planning and politics.

