RC 33

GLOBAL STUDY
ON THE
DEVELOPMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
(GSPS)
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About the Dataset
IPSA RC33
Global Study on the Development of Political Science

IPSA Research Committee 33 (on the ‘Study of Political Science as a Discipline’) wants to contribute to the Global Study on the Development of the Discipline by providing an overview of publications on the state of the art of Political Science both in countries and on continents (or parts of them), whether these are journal articles, book sections, books, conference papers, academic dissertations or other relevant sources.

Publications are ordered by country\(^1\) name (in the English alphabetical order), then in alphabetical order by author name. If publications cover more than one country or continent\(^2\), they are mentioned under all country/continent names. An additional label entitled ‘The Discipline’ has also been created (covering topics related to the longitudinal analysis of Political Science expansion, independently of the country), together with labels referring to international and national political science associations (e.g. IPSA, EPCR, APSA, etc.).

There is no time limit with regard to the discipline’s development, as the discipline often is older than generally assumed while older developments may still be relevant. The ‘Global Study on the Development of Political Science Database’ (GSPS) helps to map the global development of the discipline and allows recognizing both national and regional or continental developments.

\(^1\) In the case of Russia 2 periods were considered: ‘USSR’ and ‘Russia (since 1991)’. Germany was divided into 4 periods: ‘Germany (1850-1945)’, ‘Germany (Former German Democratic Republic)’, ‘Germany (Former West Germany)’ and ‘Germany (since 1990)’.

Editors

The Editors of the Database (Bob Reinalda\(^3\) and Thierry Dias Coelho\(^4\)) will take care of updates on a regular basis. Anyone who wants to add one or more publications, or has corrections to suggest, is invited to address the Editors and propose to include certain publications and/or modifications.

Editors’ contacts:
- Bob Reinalda (Project Coordinator): b.reinalda@fm.ru.nl
- Thierry Dias Coelho (Corresponding Editor): thierry.coelho@fcsust.unl.pt

Rules applying to the selection of references

Publications should focus on the state of the art of the discipline of Political Science/Political Studies, or whatever name the discipline holds locally, with attention being paid to the development of the discipline (including crucial parts of it, such as International Relations, Methodology, National Political Systems, Political Theory, Public Administration, etc.) and its institutes (departments, international and national political science associations, institutions, political scientists and researchers), research projects and teaching of the discipline, as well as influential political scientists.

The publications should help to understand the advance of the discipline in a country, group of countries, region, continent or worldwide. The terms development and advancement of the discipline may be very wide, but if the Editors have strong doubts about the information provided in a publication, or if they as outsiders are unable to learn much about the advance of the discipline, they will not include such publications.

How to cite the Database?

If you refer to the Database, please cite as:


\(^3\) Radboud University Nijmegen, Netherlands.
\(^4\) IPRI-UNL, Nova University of Lisbon, Portugal.
Technical Details

Formats
This PDF file contains the Dataset’s \(^5\) complete listing of publications and allows users to have a complete overview of the state of the art of the discipline. The Dataset is also available in the following formats: PDF, SPSS, Excel and CSV.

Languages
The languages published are some main languages in the Latin alphabet: English, French, German, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese. Other languages in the Latin alphabet can be included, but (apart from a description in the original language) need a translation of the title into one of the main languages, preferably English.

Languages in another alphabet will be included in a transcription plus a translation of the title into one of the main languages in Latin, preferably English, as well as a reference to the original language.

Style manual
The APSA style is used for the description of publications (manual available [here](#)).

Origin of publications listed in the dataset
The collection of publications listed in the dataset version is based on a three-stage comprehensive research carried as follows:
1) Search with keywords (see below) on platforms such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, Web of Science, and b-on;
2) Continued search of papers presented at relevant academic conferences (IPSA, APSA, ECPR, EPSA, National Political Science Associations);
3) Exhaustive search in the bibliographies of the publications listed in 1) and 2).

Stages 2) and 3) are still in progress and new references will be added to the dataset in the short term. Likewise, an in-depth examination of the 1850–1950 period is still ongoing.

\(^5\) The upcoming SPSS, Excel and CSV datasets contain the data coded according to a set of pre-defined variables such as: year of publication, language, countries and regions, authorship profile, academic institutions, topics analysed in the publication, methods used, etc.
Keywords used in the first stage of the search

Keywords used for the GSPS are:

“political science in”, “comparative politics in”, “political studies in”, “international relations in”, “the discipline” and “political science”, “political science”, “international relations”, “the study of political science”, “mapping political science”, “mapping political research”, “political scientists”, “the profession” and “political science”, “political science” and “history”, “what do we know” and “political science”, “state of” and “political science”, “teaching of” and “political science”, “students” and “political science”, “universities” and “political science”, “conferences” and “political science”, “publishing in” and “political science”.

\(^6\) See above.
1. Countries
ALBANIA

ARGENTINA


ARMENIA

AUSTRALIA


AUSTRIA


AZERBAIJAN

BANGLADESH

BELARUS

BELGIUM


BRAZIL


BULGARIA


CANADA


CHILE


CHINA


Inoguchi, Takashi. 2006. “Political Science in Three Democracies, Disaffected (Japan), Third-Wave (Korea) and Fledgling (China).” Presented at the 20th IPSA World Congress of Political Science, Fukuoka.


COLOMBIA


CROATIA


CUBA

CYPRUS


CZECH REPUBLIC


DENMARK


EGYPT

ESTONIA


ETHIOPIA

FINLAND


FRANCE


Chillaud, Matthieu. 2012. “Can Political Science Stand the Test of the Eclecticism of International Relations? The Case of France.” Presented at the 22nd IPSA World Congress of Political Science, Madrid.


GEORGIA

GERMANY

Germany (1850-1950)


**Former German Democratic Republic (1950-1990)**


**Former West Germany (1950-1990)**


**Germany (since 1990)**


GREECE


HONG KONG


Ma, Shu Yun. 2014. “The Making of a Bilingual (Chinese/English) Political Science Department in Hong Kong.” Presented at the 23rd IPSA World Congress of Political Science, Montreal.
HUNGARY


ICELAND


INDIA


INDONESIA

IRELAND


ISRAEL

ITALY


**JAPAN**


Inoguchi, Takashi. 2006. “Political Science in Three Democracies, Disaffected (Japan), Third-Wave (Korea) and Fledgling (China).” Presented at the 20th IPSA World Congress of Political Science, Fukuoka.


KOREA

Inoguchi, Takashi. 2006. “Political Science in Three Democracies, Disaffected (Japan), Third-Wave (Korea) and Fledgling (China).” Presented at the 20th IPSA World Congress of Political Science, Fukuoka.


LATVIA


LEBANON


LITHUANIA


LUXEMBOURG

MACEDONIA

MALAYSIA


MEXICO


MOLDOVA


MOZAMBIQUE

NEPAL

NETHERLANDS


NEW ZEALAND


NGERIA


NORWAY


PAKISTAN

PERU

PHILIPPINES


POLAND


PORTUGAL


ROMANIA


RUSSIA

Russia (former USSR)


Russia (since 1991)


SERBIA

SINGAPORE

SLOVAKIA


SLOVENIA


SOUTH AFRICA


SPAIN


SWEDEN


SWITZERLAND


TAIWAN

TANZANIA

THAILAND

TURKEY


UKRAINE

UNITED KINGDOM


Hayward, Jack. 1987. “Cultural and Contextual Constraints upon the Development of Political Science in Britain.” Presented at the ICSDPS conference, Cortona - Italy.


UNITED STATES


James, Edmund J. 1883. “Das Studium Der Staatswissenschaften in Ameri-
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James, Herman G. 1920. “The Southwestern Political Science Association - The Me-
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Mann, Thomas E. 1974. “Report on a Survey of the Membership of the American Po-


URUGUAY


UZBEKISTAN

VENEZUELA

(FORMER) YUGOSLAVIA

ZIMBABWE

2. Continents and Regions
AFRICA


ARAB WORLD

ASIA

CENTRAL EUROPE


EASTERN EUROPE


EUROPE


GLOBAL


LATIN AMERICA


Lesgart, Cecilia. 2014. “Specialization and Fragmentation of Political Science in the Southern Cone of Latin America.” Presented at the 23rd IPSA World Congress of Political Science, Montreal.


MIDDLE EAST

NORTHERN EUROPE


WESTERN EUROPE


3. Organizations
APSA –
AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION


ECPR –
EUROPEAN CONSORTIUM FOR POLITICAL RESEARCH


IPSA –
INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION


4. The Discipline
THE DISCIPLINE


Flores-Mariscal, J.R. Joel. 2014. “Political Science and Politics: Addressing a Missing Agenda in the Discipline.” Presented at the 23rd IPSA World Congress of Political Science, Montreal.


Stein, Michael B. 2012 “Is there a Genuinly International Political Science Discipli-
ne? An Overview and Assessment of Recent Views.” In The World of Political Sci-
ce. A Critical Overview of the Development of Political Studies around the Globe: 
Budrich Publishers, 67-89.

Rinehart & Winston.

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Trent, John E. 2012. “Issues and Trends in Political Science at the Beginning of the 
21st Century: Perspectives from the World of Political Science Book Series.” In The 
World of Political Science. A Critical Overview of the Development of Political Stud-
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Overview of the Development of Political Studies around the Globe: 1990-2012, Opla-

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ciation for Political Science Students, London.

Truman, David B. 1965. “Disillusion and Regeneration: The Quest for a Discipli-
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Ulnicane, Inga, and Katsia Dryven, eds. 2006. How to Motivate and Supervise Stu-
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