

Disciplines of Social Sciences: Being a collection of subjects, social sciences represent a large umbrella under which many disciplines are grouped. A modern statistical method involves the design and analysis of experiments and surveys the quantification of biological, social and scientific phenomenon and the application of statistical principles to understand more about the world around us. Public Administration:

– It is a "field of inquiry with a diverse scope", of which the "fundamental goal...is to advance management and policies so that government can function (Rabin, Jack 1989)". Some of the various definitions which have been offered for the term are: "the management of public programs" (Robert, B. 2009) (4); the translation of politics into the reality that citizens see every day; and "the study of government decision making, the analysis of the policies themselves, the various inputs that have produced them, and the inputs necessary to produce alternative policies (Jerome, B. 1998)". Alfred Marshall has defined economics as "The Study of mankind in the ordinary business of life". Adam Smith defines it as the science of wealth. There are many fields of applied economics along with special subfields of economics theory and economic history. The main area is money, banking and business, public finance, international economics, labour and industrial relations, land and agricultural economics, business organisation, public utilities and transportation. Economics is a Social Science that seeks to analyse and describe the production distribution and consumption of wealth. History: – "History is the study of the human past, scholars who write about history are called historians. law Anthropology Public Administration Economics History Geography Statistics Political sciences Psychology Sociology Economics: It is the social science that deals with the ways in which men and societies seek to satisfy their material needs and desires. It is a field of research which uses a narrative to examine and analyse the sequence of events and it sometimes attempts to investigate objectively the patterns of cause and effect that determine events. Historians debate the nature of history and its usefulness (Evans, Richard J. 2001). Semi- social sciences o Ethics o Education Sciences with Social Implications o Biology o Medicine o Geography o Linguistics o Art..." Political scientists see themselves engaged in revealing the relationships underlying political events and conditions. And from these revelations they attempt to construct general principles about the way the world of politics works" (Lane 1996). Purely Social Sciences o Political sciences o History o Economics o Anthropology o Sociology o Penology o Human resources.... It uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop and refine a body of knowledge about human social activity. (Giddens 2007) Statistics: – Statistics as a discipline is the development and application of methods, to collect, analyse and interpret data. Political science intersects with other fields: including public policy, national politics, international relations, comparative politics and political theory. In the following, a list of some of these disciplines. Political Science: It is a social science concerned with the theory and practice of politics and the description and analysis of political systems and political behaviour. Sociology: – Sociology is the study of society. It is sometimes confused with social science, a term with which it is sometimes considered synonymous.