

# Editorial Board Member

**Dr. Bruce M. Wilson**

Professor

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## Biography

- Bruce M. Wilson earned his PhD in Political Science from Washington University and started his career as an Research Officer at University of Strathclyde, Scotland and worked as an Adjunct, Visiting, Assistant and Associate Professor at University of Central Florida and presently he is working as an Professor at University of Florida. His research on Latin American politics (political economy and judicial politics) has appeared in numerous peer-reviewed journals including Comparative Political Studies, the Journal of Latin American Studies, Comparative Politics, Electoral Studies, and the International Journal of Constitutional Law. For six years he was the editor of The Latin Americanist, an international, multi-disciplinary, peer-reviewed Latin American studies journal.

- Dr. Wilson is an Affiliated Researcher at one of Scandinavia's leading research center on issues of development, the Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI) Bergen, Norway.

## Research Interests

- Politics of Central America, the Caribbean, and Latin American countries, comparative judicial reform, political economy, and political parties and interest group

## **Publications**

- BM Wilson (1998) *Costa Rica: Politics, economics, and democracy*. Lynne Rienner Publishers.

## Political economy

- Political economy was the original term used for studying production and trade, and their relations with law, custom, and government, as well as with the distribution of national income and wealth. Political economy originated in moral philosophy. It was developed in the 18th century as the study of the economies of states, or polities, hence the term political economy.

- In the late 19th century, the term economics came to replace political economy, coinciding with the publication of an influential textbook by Alfred Marshall in 1890. Earlier, William Stanley Jevons, a proponent of mathematical methods applied to the subject, advocated economics for brevity and with the hope of the term becoming "the recognised name of a science."
- Today, political economy, where it is not used as a synonym for economics, may refer to very different things, including Marxian analysis, applied public-choice approaches emanating from the Chicago school and the Virginia school, or simply the advice given by economists to the government or public on general economic policy or on specific proposals.[3] A rapidly growing mainstream literature from the 1970s has expanded beyond the model of economic policy in which planners maximize utility of a representative individual toward examining how political forces affect the choice of economic policies, especially as to distributional conflicts and political institutions. It is available as an area of study in certain colleges and universities.

# Politics

- Politics is the practice and theory of influencing other people on a global, civic or individual level. More narrowly, it refers to achieving and exercising positions of governance — organized control over a human community, particularly a state. Furthermore, politics is the study or practice of the distribution of power and resources within a given community (a hierarchically organized population) as well as the interrelationship(s) between communities. A variety of methods are employed in politics, which include promoting one's own political views among people, negotiation with other political subjects, making laws, and exercising force, including warfare against adversaries. Politics is exercised on a wide range of social levels, from clans and tribes of traditional societies, through modern local governments, companies and institutions up to sovereign states, to the international level.



- A political system is a framework which defines acceptable political methods within a given society. History of political thought can be traced back to early antiquity, with seminal works such as Plato's Republic, Aristotle's Politics and the works of Confucius.

*Thank You..!*