

A Note on Future Political Sciences

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Commentary Article

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ABSTRACT

The period of science or the age of astropolitics could equally apply in the present period of global development. No one believes that, among the arts and sciences, political science will be immune to the changes that the world is undergoing. Political science is concerned with the political process itself, and it is inconceivable to imagine that government and law will exist outside of history's rapid pace. We will discuss the future of political science from the perspectives of scope, method, and impact in this inquiry, which is aimed primarily at people who are seriously interested in the study of government.

INTRODUCTION

Any problem solving approach to human affairs poses five intellectual tasks, which we designate by five terms familiar to political scientists goal, trend, condition, and projection and alternative. The first question relating to goal raises the traditional problem of clarifying the legitimate aims of a body politic. After goals are provisionally clarified, the historical question arises. In the broadest context, the principal issue is whether the trend of events in America or throughout the world community had been toward or away from the realization of preferred events. The research topic goes beyond simple assessments of history to inquire about the elements that influence one another and define history. When trend and factor information is available, it is possible to forecast the trajectory of future

events based on the assumption that we do not control no over the future. Finally, what policy options offer the ability to attain all desired results.

Political scientists are concerned with the issue reference frame. Members of the profession, for example, are likely to focus on one or more of the intellectual tasks at hand. A few reminders are usually enough. We count treatises that have been written to elucidate the purposes proper to political participation among the most enduring contributors to the study of politics. The majority of this type of writing generally falls into two categories: aim specification and justification. The inspiration letter in the type of Plato's republic is the most effective method to defining a positive vision. Many types of arguments are used in treatises that strive to justify more than just articulate desirable outcomes. Perhaps the most effective instrument is a language that is tailored to the receptivity of a waiting audience. Many famous works of justification dispense with rhetoric empirical detail, or historical analysis and trust the razor and the weight of authoritative citations, as was Marx's method in the capital, which sets forth a theory of power in the languages and framework of economic history many famous works of justification dispense with rhetoric empirical detail, or historical analysis and trust the razor and the weight of authoritative citations Religious scholars and jurists aspire to continue this form of speech.

A large number of political writing is devoted to history rather than any other aspect of the subject. It would be a mistake, however, to believe that history is written for the sake of history. Even the most mundane explanation of changes in government structure is generally motivated by the desire to generate a body of data that will someday aid in the fulfillment of all political scientists' mission to explain the rise and collapse of democratic structures. The immediate technique however is historical bound to the collection and criticism of sources and to the establishing of sequence of events in time and place. Systematisers deal directly with the problem of explanation by putting forward propositions that are confirmed, or open to confirmation by empirical data. One irony of history is that writers have sometimes been identified with a single factor, a set of factors or a single generalization that does scant justice to the scope and subtlety of their approach.