NAME: SALIFU DORCAS ACHETU

COLLEGE: SOCIAL & MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS & DIPLOMACY

MATRIC NUMBER: 19/sms09/070

COURSE: GST 118

ASSIGNMENT TITTLE: REVIEW CHAPTER 8: IN NOT MORE THAN 2 PAGES REVIEW OF CHAPTER 8 OF TEMIDAYO D. AND OLADIPO NOAH O. BALOGUN, HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE: A BRIEF SURVEY. IBADAN: HOPE PUBLICATIONS PAGES 86 – 95.

REVIEW:

CHAPTER 8:

In the eighteenth and nineteenth century the success in the field of natural science was so enormous in the life of Europe, as they believed the words of scientist and even trusted them in matters that had no relation with science likes of law and forensic evidence. As from then they believe in science is called positivism, due to the socio- cultural milieu. During the socio- cultural milieu, positivism grew into the renaissance period because it marked the beginning of when people started returning to their Greek heritage of dealing with public issues with the use of reasoning and not the dictate of religion. The aeon prior was popularity known as dark ages due to the fact at that time religious belief was viewed with supremacy; the Pope yielded the final power and had the final say in all matters concerning human beings at that time the church yielded supreme power as men and women could be burnt on the charges of witch crafty or Sorcery, and diseases was a consequences that people faced due to sin, the church waged different wars to exterminate the heathens. The literate communities saw this as biased as they started using literature like the philosophers of the old to create awareness as the viewed all the happenings as an antagonist to peace of mind and happiness, this was known as the classical period of romanticism which gave birth to humanism and naturalism, works produced at this time was known as classic. Betrand Russell says the period called modern has a different outlook that differs from the period called Medieval in devise ways, he states two importance the diminishing authority of the church as the increasing authority of science, Russell holds that the growth from the church brought anarchy and individualism, some good norms were in the heart of men accomplished by scholastic philosophy and ecclesiastical government. S

Scientific approach to things out grow the philosophical restriction to natural phenomena as it was only the materials that could be predicted; August Comet a French social philosopher had his own mind set that society acts in regular order much like material things which could be learnt and in a way accurate predictions. It marked the beginning of social science most especially sociology, Comet is regarded as its Father till present date. Fashioned by empirical science that provides methodology, positivism declares falser all the propositions that could not be solved or verified e.g. the metaphysical statement due to high degree of abstract. They enormous but first is the problem of observation which formed the bases of justifying positivism which formed a laden of error, that include observations are concept- laden, interest- laden, hypothesis- laden, and laden with culture- specific ontologies.

Meaning of Social Science: It is a field of study that throws more light to the explanation of human behavior, interactions and manifestation, either as an individual in a society or jointly as a group and adding the institution, norms and more of such interactions created some disciplines in social science includes, sociology, psychology, political science etc. the history of this discipline traces back to the early philosophers who wanted to know how the early philosophers who wanted to know how the society works likes of Thomas Hobbes, Karl Marx in the 14th century social science tries to use the knowledge of science in looking into and solving problems, taking the human person as a case object of study. The Objectives objectives are; Understanding humans in both historical and cultural growth, Being able to for see the human behavior based on the mode of interactions, belief system, social and political interaction, Influencing human behavior in contest to grooming it towards development, Influencing and laying out laws that guide human behavior, Advancing beyond the unknown aspects of philosophy. The philosophy of social science waxed stronger due to curiosity, the presence of incongruity deprives social science from having a central focus in studying human beings and their immediate society. To be able to distinguish the issues of social science, we need a deep insight of the relevant characteristics of science and its explanation. Why an event is the reason for another event, but foremost what is the relationship between the principle of cause and effect mean, David Hume , Ernest Nagol presents Hume’s exposition of the nation of cause to the analyses to this account for anything to resort to another even; the cause and effect must have a reoccurring relation in a way the cause pops up the effects is present, must be spatially contiguous that is the two events takes place sequentially, must have a temporal relation that is the cause result is accompanied by an actual event that introduces the effect in away the effect has no relation with the real situation.

Philosophers like Francis Offor explains the point in his own understanding; that the rule of cause is followed by an effect, as he makes it understandable that they walk hand- in- hand that an event can’t happen without some set of conditions as they are conditions that lead to the cause and effect, he broke it down that for every even “B” there is already a situation “A” that lead to the cause and effect in event “B”. He also said by putting the scientific method in social investigation, the social science seeks to explain the reason of action involving human agent’s e g. A cooks a pot of rice but didn’t share, when asked she says “I ate it because I was hungry” it is obvious everybody will resign to the fact she ate the food alone because she was hungry, her being hungry was the cause she ate the food alone. The word reason and cause can be inter- used for each other. If the reason for situations are numerous but the cause are the opposite that is to say few, to what level can we take reasons as causes. A good way is to resolve this by knowing that cause is motive or intent. In other words, we can say a person can’t do a thing without it having an effect, which is the cause of a man doing something has its effect. However, if a man changes his cause of doing something but does a thing that has a relation to the cause of what he intends doing the effects will still be the same. Another issue is if the reason are causes then the causes must be a necessity before the situation takes place and this precede the effect they caused and due to this J.S. Mill, T.M, New Comb and August Comte have found it difficult to leave reason as motive, drive, or intent and not cause. Some other scholars have placed their own conclusion as reason being cause, Likes of Robins Collingwood who says reason isn’t only cause but ultimate casual power that rest in human and that ascribing such powers non- living things in the physical world is seen as naïve. The short coming of human person as an object of study in social science is that the methodology of sciences becomes un- usable as it can’t be applied reason being that the object of study in social science is man and his other features, and it is likened to the law of demand and supply that is the higher the demand or supply the higher the price or the lower the price but in this motion the law of demand and supply is not entirely true as the costumers which is man has no choice. Lastly the question is if a scientific law doesn’t hold a high degree of truth should we constantly and continuously call it a scientific law of economics.

This chapter talks about the fact they can’t be an effect without a cause and how scientist have not been able to come to a general agreement that reason and cause are the same as they contemplate if it is motive, drive or intent.