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A REVIEW ON CHAPTER 8 OF THE BOOK HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIECNCE

The words of scientists where not trusted till about the eighteenth century after a record of success in natural science this explains why belief in science or application of science kin any issue is called positivism from then on. The socio-cultural milieu also called renaissance period/enlightenment period because it marked the rebirth of Greek heritage. The period before the renaissance period was called the dark ages when religious belief reigned supreme. The community thought this practice was not good so they using literature in order to use reason to arrive at justified conclusions just like other scholars did in art and music during the classical period of romanticism. The philosopher August Comte believed that society behaves in a regular pattern much like material things. This was the beginning of social science and he is the father of social science in general. However positivism has some short coming in which observation is the first upon which the basic justification of positivism came is laden with error

Positivism although gave bath to social science. Social science is the study of human beings and social relationships. They are Varity of disciplines in the social science. Social science seeks to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object of study. The objectives of the endeavors; Understand humans, Predicting humans behavior, Influencing human behavior, Discover the laws guiding humans behavior, Advancing beyond armchair philosophy. The philosophy of social science came to be because there exists an incongruity in using method of scientific enquiry to study human and society, as humans behave in different ways.

According to the explanation of casualty by David Hume and Ernest Nagel. For anything to be a cause of another, the cause and effect must; have an invariable, be spatially contiguous, be temporally related, and have an asymmetrical relation. Francis Offer explains these points in other words he says, “by employing the scientific method in social investigation, the social sciences seek to explain the cause of action involving human agents.” He states that one way to solve this problem is to accept are not cause but motives or intent. Some other scholars have argued on whether it is not better to leave reason as motive, drive or intent causes, while some scholars insist reasons can be treated as causes.

Another problem of the project of social science is the problem of using humans as an object of study because humans are unpredictable in nature. We can see such a problem in the law of demand and supply, so therefore if this scientific law does not hold all the time are we to still call it a scientific law?