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Natural science can be traced back to the eighteenth century and nineteenth century respectively. An impact on to science happened as a result of change in socio-cultural milieu of the time and this explains why belief in science or application of science to any issue is called positivism, it then grew to be called a renaissance and enlightenment period. A period that existed before the renaissance period was called the dark ages period because it was the time were religious belief reigned supreme and the words of the pope were final on any issue.

Romanticism gave rise to humanism and naturalism and literary works were produced at this period. Bertrand Russell puts this more when he said that “the period of history which is commonly called “modern” has an outlook that distinct it from medieval period. Russell holds that emancipation from the authority of the church led to the growth of individualism and anarchy. Discipline, intellectual, moral, and political were associated in the minds of men.

Scientific approach to things grew out of philosophical approach to issues, but science is a study of natural phenomena because it had a predictable way. A French philosopher opposed it and thought otherwise August Comte. He is of the opinion that a society behaves in a regular pattern this led to the beginning of social science. He is regarded as the father of sociology and social science till date. There are a lot of problems with the conception of ideal knowledge seeking enterprise first of these problem is observation; observations are concept-laden, observations are hypothesis-laden, observations are theory-laden, observations are value –laden, observations are interest-laden etc.

WHAT IS SOCIAL SCIENCE?

Social science is an area of study dedicated to explain human behaviour, interaction and manifestations, either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group; including the institutions, norms and mores such interactions created. Philosophy of social science arouse out of the curiosity that the central focus and the propelling motive of social science may be impossible or unachievable due to methodological mismatch. However, a man as a conscious and rational being may not behave in the same pattern.

THE PROBLEM OF REASON AND CAUSES.

A feature of social science and scientific explanation is to provide a causal or correlational connection between events and causes. The principle of cause and effect exposition of the notion of causation in a bullet form which is endearing to our analysis here. The cause of another, the cause and effect must; have an invariable or constant relations in the sense that whenever the alleged cause occurs, the effect must also occur; be temporally related such that the cause precedes the effect in time just as the effect must follow continuously from the cause etc. instances are made on cause and reason.

Some scholars say that or insist that reason can be treated as cause. Such scholar includes; Robin Collingwood who argues to the extreme that reasons are not only causes but they are the ultimate power that lies in human and that ascribing causal power to intimate things and objects in the physical world that might be naïve for us. J.S. Mill, T.M. Newcomb and Auguste Comte have argued on whether it is not better to leave reason as motive, drive or intent and not cause.

THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN PERSON AS AN OBJECT OF STUDY IN STUDY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Another problem with the project of social science according to Max weber, methodology of science becomes inapplicable because the object of study in social science is Man or human beings. Man is described as a rational being because of the decisions they take they have emotions, desires, and sentiments that play in their actions and desires. Natural science is known to deduce laws and principles. For instance, in economics there is the law of demand and supply. The law of demand states that increase in price leads to increase in quantity demanded and supply states that a decrease in price leads to decrease in quantity demanded it is also called market force.

It has been observed generally an even economics that these laws do not hold all the time since man does not behave rationally all the time. Even capitalist have been able to manipulate consumer behaviour to the point that it is doubtful if it can hold any longer. For examples some android phones or Iphones applications have to be bought if you want to make use of the phone. The user might be forced to update it forcing the user to spend money on data.