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QUESTION:GIVE A SUMMRAY OF CHAPTER 8

**CHAPTER** **8**

**In this chapter we will understand what social science is, and how it is applied in our daily lives which is (applied science).**

**It was recorded in natural science in the eighteenth and nineteenth century was enormous on the social and intellectual life of the people in Europe that they started trusting the words of scientist and even sought for their opinion on matters unrelated science such as law and forensic evidence.**

**The positive response to science happened as a result of a change in the socio- cultural milieu of the time and this explains why belief in science or application of science to any issue is called positivism**

**The socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew is called the renaissance and the enlightenment period. this is known as renaissance period because it marked a period when people started a revolution of return to their greek heritage of using reasons in matter of public concern and not the dictate of religion as it was in the prior age .**

**The aeon prior to the renaissance period was called dark age( ie)i the time religious belief reigned supreme.**

**The words of the pope was the final authority on any matter , either political, social or intellectual.**

The intellectual community at the time saw this as a big threat to human happiness and survival and they started infiltrating literature with the benefit of using reason to arrive at justified conclusion .

Such as,plato, and Aristotle .discipline, intellectual ,moral , and political was associated in the minds of the men of renaissance with the scholastic philosophy and ecclesiastical government.

The effect of that manoeuvring was overwhelming .scientific approach to things grew out of philosophical appoach to issues , but science was restricted to study natural phenomena it was only the material that was believed to behave in a regular and predictable until a French social philosopher called August comte he was of the opinion that society behaves in a regular pattern .

Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior , interaction and manifestations , either as an individual in a society or collectively .

Discipline in the social science include sociology psychology economics ,political science,(etc).August comte that is regarded as the father of social science.

Social science seek to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object of study.

Understanding humans in both historical and cultural development context ad factors responsible for change .

Influencing human behavior grooming it towards a socially desirable conduct and channeling collective effort towards development . understanding this problem with social sciences for anything to be the causeof another.

The principle of cause and effect states for every event in the universe there is a set of condition. If the condition arefufilled then the event invariably occur .

According to max weber , methodology of science becomes in applicable to the facts that object of study in social science is man , rational being with free will desires and emotions .

For instance , the law of demand and supply in economics which predicts that human as rational being will buy less when the price is low.it is on basic assumption of rational behavior the law of demand and supply ; the higher the demand , higher the price ,but the higher the supply the lower the price.

Reason and cause can be substituted for one another without any loss of meaning when causation from purely mechanistic angle.

The motion of cause as explicated before does not allow for such multiplicity of causal factor for a single effect .the reason for something can be many but the cause of something cannot be, what extent can we take reasons as cause.

Robin Collingwood who argues to the extreme that reasons are not only causes but they are the ultimate causal power to inanimate things and objects in the physical word may be too naïve

Philosophy of social science came from curiosity that the central focus and the propelling motive of social science may be impossible or unachievable due to methodological mismatch .