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**REVIEW OF CHAPTER 8: PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (AND APPLIED SCIENCES).**

This title of this chapter is called ‘PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (AND APPLIED SCIENCES)’. The chapter explains about the success recorded in natural science in the 18th and 19th century which was so enormous on the social and intellectual life of the then people of Europe that they started trusting the words and even they sought their opinion on matters unrelated to science such as law and forensic evidence. This led to a good response in science which results to a change in the socio-cultural environment of the time and also explains why belief in science or application of science to any issue is called positivism. The period at which positivism grew is called the renaissance and the enlightenment period. It is called this period because it marks when people started a revolution for them to return to their Greek heritage. The period before the renaissance period was called the dark ages because it was the time where religious power was reigning supreme that means the word of the Pope for the final authority on any matter whether political, social or intellectual. It was a time when people were burnt alive because the judge found him guilty of witchcraft or sorcery and it also said disease with the consequence for seeing and idolatry. At that time the people of the community saw this as a big threat to their happiness and survival. So they started using the ways of Socrates, Plato and Aristotle used to arrive at justified conclusions. Art and music were hidden Greek worldviews. Romanticism gave rise to humanism and naturalism. Any work of literature and arts that was produced at this time we regarded as classic. Bertrand Russell explained further and said that the period of history which was commonly called modern has a mental Outlook which differs from the medieval period in ways. The two important ways were diminishing authority dimension of authority of the church and the increasing authority of science. The result of this effect was overwhelming. And this led to the beginning of social science especially sociology and till date. Auguste Comte is a French philosopher who was regarded as the father of social science. Positivism rejects theoretical speculations that are not based on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge and this led to a lot of problems. The first problem is observation upon which the basic classification of positivism it came laden with error. These include the facts that observations are concept-laden, hypothesis-laden, theory-laden, value-laden, interest-laden and laden with cultural-specific ontologies. Now this is where the idea of social science came about.

Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behaviour, interactions and manifestations either as an individual in society or collectively as a group including the institutions, norms and mores such interactions created. Disciplines include sociology, psychology, economics, political science, archaeology and anthropology. They were also early philosophers wanted to study how the human and the society works which were Saint Augustine, Karl Marx, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and many more but however Auguste Comte was still regarded as father of social science. They employed the method of science in the investigation of social phenomenon taking the human person as an object of study. The philosophy of social science was brought up by curiosity .This means that it may be impossible to achieve the central focus and the propelling motive of social science because it studies human and its society and a human is a conscious and rational being and they do not behave in the way the object of natural sciences like a stone. There is also a problem of reasons and causes of social science. To understand this problem social science one is one needs to understand the one of the essential features of Science and scientific explanation as to why a casual or correlational connection between an event and its cause. That means to explain why event A is the cause of event B which is the effect. This means to explain the principle of cause and effect. This principle states that for every event in the universe, there is a set of conditions such that if the conditions are all fulfilled then the event invariably occurs. The way to solve this problem is to accept reasons and not courses but motive or intent. There are some other scholars who agreed that reasons can be treated as causes. One of such scholars is Robin Collingwood who argued to the extreme about this topic. According to Max Weber, there is another problem with the project of social science which is the methodology of science becoming inapplicable due to the fact that the object of study in social science is man. Man is a rational being with your desires in motion and other sentence feature would have come into play with his action and reaction. All these factors diminish the notion of the predictability of behaviour which natural sciences is known to seduce their principles and laws. For instance, the law of demand and supply in economics predicts that human as a rational being will buy less when the price is high and buy more when the price is low .this is on the basic assumption of rational behaviour of human that the law of demand and supply was but nowadays the law of demand and supply doesn't seem to work here as consumers have no choice because in recent years, capitalist have been able to manipulate consumer behaviour. But now, the real question is that should they still be called scientific laws of economics.