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Philosophy assignments

SUMMARISION OF CHAPTER 8

 Chapter 8 talks about the start of social sciences the challenges that were rendered, problems solutions made improvements as from the socio cultural through scientist and philosophy into the renaissance As a result of the success recorded in natural science. Un the 18th and 19th century on the European social and intellectual life they started trusting scientist. The social cultural milieu in which positivism grew was called the rainance and enlightenment period. The socio cultural milieu was when everything depended on Religion. The priest had final says then if you had a disease it would be as a result of punishment of sins.

 Intellectual community seeing this as a threat infiltrated literature such as Socrates Plato and Aristotle did known as romanticism period. Discipline, intellectual moral and political was associated in the minds of the men of the rainance with the scholastic philosophy and ecclesiastical government

 Scientific approaches to things grew out of philosophical appraisal to issues not until French philosopher August contended changed the idea that science should be restricted from study of natural phenomena because it was believed to be have in a regular and predicted way. This marked the beginning of social science and father of social sciences AUGUST COMTE.

 THERE ARE STILL A LOT OF PROBLEMS SEEKING ENTERPRISE because modelling on empirical sciences which providing it with methods has been declared false by positivism. First of these problems is observation upon with the basic justification of positivism came in laden with error facts are;

Observations are concept laden

Observations are hypothesis laden

Observations are theory laden

Observations are value laden

Observations are interest laden

Observations are laden with culture specific ontologies

 What is the idea of social science

It is an area of study which explains human behaviour interactions and actions either as individual or collectively in a group in the society the history of philosophy lies in philosophers st Augustine Ibn Khaldun down to Karl Marx, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, mile durkheim and a host of other social thinkers

Objectives of social science are understanding humans, predicting human behaviour influencing human behaviour advancing beyond armchair philosophy however philosophy of social science arouse our of the curiosity that the central focus and the propelling motive of social science may be impossible or unachievable due to methodological mismatch

THE PROBLEMS OF REASONS AND CAUSE

 To understand problem with social sciences better we need to understand the essential feature of science and explanations is to provide a casual or correlational connection between an event and its cause the cause and effect must have characteristics

Having invariable or constant relation

Spatially contiguous

Temporally relate

Have an symmetrical relationship

 FRANCIS OFFOR STATES THAT the principle of cause and effects states that for every event there is a set of conditions B" in the universe there is always a cause A such that B can always be explained by reference to actions of B justifying that everything happens for a reason by employing scientific methods the social sciences explain the cause of action better thus some scholars like JS MIL argued on whether is is not better to leave reason or motive ,drive or intent and not cause

 Some scholars still argue that reasons are not only causes but they are the ultimate casual power which lies in human and that ascribing casual power to inanimate things might be naive to us.

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

 According to max Weber methodological of science becomes inexplicable due to the fact that the object of study in social science is man, a rational being with freewill desires emotions and other sentient features that come into play in his actions or reaction. This talks about the predictability of human behaviour for instance law of demand and supply we all like cheap things so we buy the cheaper commodity so demand becomes higher affecting supply hhowever t has been discovered that this rule is not all too efficient cause humans can be rational like iPhone and androids now humans prefer iPhones even if it is more expensive it is purchased more because of apps as the buyers have no choice if a scientific law is neither absolute nor hold quiet we are confused on whether to call it scientific laws of economics.