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HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL AND APPILIED SCIENCE

The topic on chapter 8 of the textbook talks about the philosophy of social and applied science as seen above. The success that was recorded in the nature science on the 8th and 19th was so advantageous on the social science and intellectual of the European society that words of the European scientists and even asked for their advice for matters that were unrelated to science. This period was known as the RENAISSANCE PERIOD, during this period churches were found guilty of witchcraft and disease were said to be the consequences of sin ,which lead to burning of men and women, the result of this was overwhelming, scientific approach then grew out of philosophical approach to the issues, but science was still restricted to the natural sciences because it was the only material that was believed to behave in an orderly manner, but that was until the different opinion that came from August Comte(a French philosopher)that he believed that the society behaved in a regular pattern much as material things and that our behaviour can be studied and somewhat precautions can be made

A science which studies are directed towards explanations of the human behaviours ,interactions and manifestations, either as a single individual or a collective group of individuals, norms and morals such interactions is created is known as a SOCIAL SCIENCE. Disciplines in the social science include

1)sociology 2)archaeology 3)anthropology 4)psychology

Note :the objectivity of social phenomena taking human body as a study include:

1) Understanding human in both historical and cultural development factors for such changes or development

2) Discovering and manipulating ,the laws governing the human behaviours (if possible)

3)Being able to predict the human behaviours based on their interactions pattern

4)Influcing the human behaviours, by grooming it towards a social desirable conduct and channelling collective efforts to enhance development

However, the philosophy of the social science came out of curiosity that the main focus and the propelling motive of the social science maybe impossible due to methodological mismatch.

The problem of causes and reasons

In other for us to understand the problem we need to understand one of the essential characteristics of science and scientific explanation is to provide casual and correctional between an event and its causes. According to another, for anything to be the cause of something the cause and event must be seen below:

Be temporarily related such that the cause proceeds the effect in time just as the effect must follow continuously from the cause

Must have an invariable or constant relation .I.e whenever the alleged occurs ,the effect must also occur.

Must have an asymmetrical relations in the occurrence of the alleged cause must have an actual event

Must be spatially contagious I.e. that means the two events must occur at the approximate location.

The principle of cause and effect as explained by Francis Offor states that " for every event in the universe, there is a set of conditions" ,such that if all the conditions are fulfilled then the event invariably occurs. He further explains that by "employing the scientific method in the social investigations ,the social science seeks to explain the cause of action involving human agents".

On way of solving the problem of reason and cause, is to accept the knowledge that reasons are not cause by motive and intent. Nevertheless there are still some scholars who believe that reasons can equally be the same as cause. One of the scholars, Robin Collingwood who argued to the extreme that reasons are not only causes but are the ultimate casual power which lies in humans and the ascribing casual power to inanimate things and objects in the physical world may be too naive to us.

The problem of human person as an object of study in social science

One of the many issues among the social science is that methodology becomes inapplicable because of the object of study is man,a rationalfreewill,desires,emotions and other feelings or features that may come into play in his actions or reactions( according to Max Weber. All of factors undermine of the predictability of behaviour with which assumptions that the demand and supply laws were formulated ,the higher the demand, the lower the price and vice versa(market forces).It has however been discovered that the laws do not hold all the time because man does not behave rationally all the time. In fact ,throughout the years ,capitalist have been able to influence and manipulate the consumers behaviours to the point that it is possible to believe that the laws no longer exist. For example, individuals using iPhone or any android of any type will force you to update your software ,which will involve the use of your mobile data, which is bought with money, and in such situations you don't have a choice but to do so, which in turn the laws of demand and supply does not apply as the customers do not have a choice to make, just as said above about the existence of the laws.