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The success that was recorded in the natural science from the eighteenth and the nineteenth century made so much impact on the social and intellectual life if the then Europeans. They started seeking the opinions of the scientists and alo believing their words in matters that’s not related to science such as law and forensic evidence. This milieu in which positivity grew can be called the renaissance and the enlightenment period. It was a period where the people of Greece returned to their culture of using reasoning and not always following the dictate of the religion. The era before was called the dark ages because it was the time religion prevailed over any other thing. It was a time people died because if witchcraft and sorcery. They also believed that deadly diseases was the wages of sins and then the church then cast out the sick because they think they are sinners and they are not pure.

This led to convention of intellectual people who sees this action as damage to humanity and it also led to the era of romanticism. Bertrand Russell said “the period of history which is modern has a mental outlook which is completely different from the medivial period. Of these the most important are the diminishing authority of the law and the increasing authority of science. Furthermore, Russell said that the emancipation front the authority of church led to the growth of individualism,even to the point of anarchy. Discipline,intellectual,moral and political,was associated in the minds of the men of the Renaissance with the scholastic philosophy and ecclesiastical government. Scientific approach then was only limited to the natural phenomenon because that was the only material available. Not until a French philosopher August Comte thought otherwise. He was of the opinion that society behaves in a regular pattern much like material things and this behaviour can be studied and somewhat accurate predictions made. This led to the development of Social Science ,especially sociology and Comte is being regarded till date as the father of sociology and social sciences in general.

Positivism rejects theoretical speculations that are not based on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge. Modelled on empirical sciences which provides it with a methodology,positivism declares false,all such as metaphysical statements due to a high degree of abstract nature. This includes a lot of problems that will be listed below..

Firstly,observation upon which which the basic of justification of positivism came is full of error. The facts are as follows: observation are concept laden,observation are hypothesis laden,observation are theory laden,observation are value laden,observation are interest laden,observation are laden with culture-specific anthologies.

Let us dive into the Social Science... What is social science. Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of 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 . Disciplines in the social sciences include;sociology,psychology,economics,political science,archaeology and anthropology. The history of the discipline can be traced back to philosophers who wanted to learn more about how the society works. This philosophers are as follows St Augustine and the 14th century historian Ibn Khaldun;down to Karl Marx,Thomas Hobbes,John Locke,Emile Durkhem and a host of other social thinkers. However,it was Auguste Comte that is regarded as the father of social science. Social science seek to employ the ways and methods of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object of study.

Its objectives are as follows: understanding human in both historical and cultural contexts,the ability to detect or predict human behaviour based on the way of interaction,belief system,social norms and other factors influencing human behaviour especially the economic and political factors,influencing human behaviour,discovering and manipulating the laws governing the human behaviour advancing beyond the old form of philosophy and the problems associated with the behaviour of a person or group.

The following are the problem of Reasons and Causes: To understand the problem with social sciences better we need to understand that one of the essential features of science and scientifical explanation is to provide a causal or correctional connection between an event and its cause...

What does the principle of effect and cause mean?. Althiygh explanation of causality goes back to David Hume,Earnest Nagel presents Hume’s exposition of the notion of the causation in a bullet form which is endearing to our analysis here. According to this account for anything to be the cause of another,the cause and effect must;

1. Have a constant relation in the sense that whenever the alleged cause occurs,the effect must also occur;
2. The presence of coincidence must be there,that means the two events must happen at the same location or related to each other

Be temporally related such that the cause precedes the effect in time just as the effect must continuously from the cause.Have an asymmetrical relation in that the occurrence of the alleged cause must be an actual event, which brings about the effect,such that the effect must not be part of original conditions that are necessary and sufficient for its own occurrence.

Francis Offor explains this point in the following words:

The principle of cause and effect states that fir every event in the universe,there is a set of conditions such that if the conditions are all fulfilled,then the event invariably occurs. Put differently,the principles states that for every event “B"in the universe,there is always a cause “A”such that ‘B' can always be explained by ‘A'. This is the principle that underlies the method of explanation in science.

Employing the scientific method in social investigation,the social sciences seek to explain the cause of action of action involving human agents.

Another problem with the project of social science is that,according to Max Weber,methodology of science becomes inapllicable due to the fact that the object of study on social sciences is man,a rational being with free will,desire,emotions and other sentiment features that come to play in his action or reaction. Alm these factors undermine the notion of predictability of behaviour with which natural science is known to deduce their principles and laws.