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Philosophy of social sciences (art applied sciences)

The socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew is called the Renaissance Period because it marked a period when people started a revolution of Return to their Greek heritage of using reasons, in matters of public concern And not the distate of religion as it was in the age prior to this time. It was called The dark ages because was the time religious beliefs reigned supreme. The word Of the pope was the final authority on any matter be it political, social or intellectual.

Furthermore, Russell hold that acipation from the authority of the church led to the growth of individualism, even to the point of anarchy, disciplines, intellectual moral and political, was associated in the minds of the men of the Renaissance with the Scholastic philosophy and ecclesiastical government the efforts of that overwhelming scientific approach to things grew out of philosophical approach of issues but science was restricted to study of natural phenomena because it was only the material that was believe to behave in a regular and predictable way.

Positivism reject theoretical speculation that are non based on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge. There are a lot of problem with the concept of the ideal knowledge seeking enterprise.

First of these problem is observation upon which the base justification of positivism came in Larsen with error.

These include the facts that

1. Observation are concept laden

2. Observations are hypothesis laden
3. Observations are theory laden
4. Observations are value laden
5. Observations are interest laden
6. Observations are laden with culture

What is social science?

Social is an area of study dedicated to the exploration of human behaviour, norms and

more such interactions. Created social sciences seek to employ the methods of science investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object of

Study.

- Understanding human in both historical and cultural development
- Being able to predict human behaviour
- Influencing human behaviour
- Discovery and manipulation if possible

The problems, reasons and cause

1. Have an invariable or constant relation in the sense that when the alleged cause occurs
2. Be spatially contiguous that is the two events must occur.

Like Fransje Offor explains this point in the following words:

“the principle of cause and effect states that

For every event in the universe there is a set

Of conditions.”

Now is a supposed scientific law is neither absolute nor

hold quite often.

