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In the eighteenth and nineteenth century there was success recorded in natural science from this period people of Europe started trusting the words of scientists and even also sought their opinions on matters. Science is also called positivism as a result of the positive response to science from change in the society cultural milieu of time. The socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew is called the renaissance and enlightenment period. It is referred to as renaissance period because it marked a period when people started a revolution of return to their Greek heritage, the aeon prior, to the renaissance period was called the dark ages because it was the time religious belief reigned supreme. The words of the Pope was the final authority on any matter either politically, socially and intellectually. The arts and music were the hidden Greek world views too, this became known as the classical period of romanticism which gave rise to humanism and naturalism and works of arts and literature.

Scientific approach to things grew out of philosophical approach to issues, but science was restricted to study of natural phenomena because it was only the material that was believed to behave in a regular and predictable way. A French philosopher called August Comte thought otherwise that the society behaves in a regular pattern, much like material things and these behaviours can be studied.

Positivism rejects theoretical speculations, positivism declares false propositions that could not be solved.

What is social science? Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behaviour, interaction and manifestation either as an individual in the society or as a collector in the group. Disciplines included in the social science includes sociology, psychology, anthropology, economics, political science and archaeology. Social science seeks to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object of study.

To understand the problem of reasons and causes with social sciences we need to understand that one of the essential features of science and scientific explanation is to provide a causal or correlational connection between an event and its cause. For anything to be the cause of another, the cause and effect must have an invariable relation, be spatially contiguous, the two events must occur in approximately the same location, be temporarily related such that the cause precedes the effect in time and have an asymmetrical relation in that the occurrence of the alleged caustic must be actual events which brings about the effects.

By employing the scientific method in social investigations, by Francis offer the social sciences seeks to explain the cause of action involving human agents. Reasons are not causes but motive or intent when this is understood will be able to solve a problem, some scholars like J.S. Mill, T.M. Newcomb and Auguste Comte have argued on whether it is not better to leave reason as motive, drive or intent and not cause. Another problem with the project of social science becomes inexplicable due to the fact the object of study in social science is man, desires, emotions and other sentiments features that came into play according to Max Weber. All these factors undermine the notion of predictability of behaviour with which natural science is known to deduce their principles of and laws.