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**Chapter 8: PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (AND APPLIED SCIENCES)**

In eighteenth and nineteenth century Europe, characteristic researchers and science was effective to the point that expressions of researchers and their assessment was enormously sort after, even in inconsequential fields. This was fundamentally cause by the socio-social condition of the time.

This was the renaissance time frame or edification period, a period after the dull ages. The Dark ages were a period in Europe when religion (Christianity) was supreme power. The Pope was the head of strict, social, political or scholarly directs, his words was conclusive. A period tormented with unfounded indictments of black magic, ailments and wars.

In any case, at that point came the renaissance, a period of thinking, when individuals looked to writing and theory to come to a supported end result similarly as Socrates, Pluto and Aristotle did. This time of writing got known as the traditional time of sentimentalism, which offered ascend to humanism and naturalism.

Two significant occasions that occurred during this time, were; the reducing authority of the Church, and the expanding authority of science. Betrand Russell holds that "liberation from the authority of the Church prompted development of independence, even to the point of insurgency. Order, scholarly, moral, and political, was related in the psyches of the men of the Renaissance with educational way of thinking and religious government".

Philosophical ways to deal with issues incredibly affected logical methodologies, yet science was as yet confined to concentrate just common wonder. A French savant, August Comte had an alternate feeling to this, he accepted that society carries on in an ordinary example much like material things and this conduct can be contemplated and fairly precise expectations made. In this way, sociology and human science was reared. August Comte till date is viewed as the dad of human science.

What is Social Science? Despite the fact that clarifying it isn't basic, we can comprehend from this part sociology is essentially an investigation devoted to human practices and their communications in a general public. This is spread over various orders.

We are directed to comprehend that numerous previous rationalists and researchers have been related with this control; it was August Comte who got the title of "Father of Social science".

This part features a couple of destinations of the control, which rotates around human conduct, connections, cultural life and conviction framework. "In any case, the way of thinking of sociology stirred out of the interest that the focal concentration and the impelling intention of sociology might be unimaginable or unachievable because of methodological crisscross".

**The Problems of Reasons and Causes**

Right now the section we take a gander at circumstances and logical results, why occasion An is the reason for occasion B (impact). We see a slug structure by Ernest Negel, of the elucidation of causality by David Hume, which in outline expresses that for anything to be the reason for another there must be a relationship; subsequently the reason should consistently prompt an impact.

We additionally have a view at Francis Offor's affirmation; "by utilizing the logical technique in social examination, the sociologies try to clarify the reason for activity including human specialists".

A decent contention is likewise produced, is reason a reason or a thought process? Is the explanation a definitive easygoing force? Should reason be named a drive or expectation and not cause? Researchers are still in difference over this.

**The Problem of Human Person as Object of Study in Social Sciences**

We take a gander at the issue that is man. Oladipo and Balogun guides us to an issue called attention to by Max Weber, where strategy of science gets inapplicable because of the way that man, who is the object of study is impacted by his condition, ever evolving, along these lines, his activities and responses change. This undermines the idea of consistency of conduct with which characteristic science is known to derive their standards and laws. We are directed to comprehend that ever-changing human instinct achieve a problem in law and rules or science, making issues in setting a case for sociology. Issues with reasons, circumstances and logical results, issue with logical laws, even issue in sociologies.

Albeit an inconsistency, every one of these issues connotes the significance of sociology, and how fundamental the investigation of man is to us.