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Summary on philosophy as an applied science

In the ninetieth and eighteen century the Europeans really experience a great influence on the Europeans social and intellectual life of the citizens, to an extent that they seek and sought for the application of science in whatever they do even things not related to science this was the the era of science it took over. The positive response to science happened as a result to the change in the social-cultural milieu of the time,the principle of positivism was created; which the application of science in any issues.this social-cultural milieu in which positivism grew was called the renaissance period and the enlighten period. It was called the Renascence period because this was a period when people started revolution to return to their Greek heritage of using reason in matter of public concern and not to dictate of religion as it was in the age prior to this time which was known to be the aeon period which was the dark age the period when the church was in control of Europe whatever the pope says is final in the whole of Europe. The community saw this as a big threat to them so they decided to infiltrate literature. In conjunction to the saying and works of people like; socrates,, plato, aritole this now ushered in the period of Romanticism according to russell “the time of history which is commonly called modern has a mental outlook which differs from that of the medieval era in so many ways in which there are two very important thing the declining power of the church and the rising power of science” these was now what lead t what we call individualism.

Scientific ways of doing things grew out of philosophical approach to issues, but science was restricted to the study of natural phenomena because it was only material and none living things that was believed not to behave in a normal way and also rationally but this was highly argued by the father of social philosophy august comte which stood on the fact that human society behaves the same like material that they can be highly predicted this was now the beginning of social sciences and sociology. Positivism rejects any speculations that does base on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge. However not withstanding the shortcomings and problems of positivism lets us explicate on the idea of social science it birthed.

What is social science

Social science basically is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behaviour interactions either as an individual in the society or collective as a group. Including institutions the history of the discipline dates back to the early philosophers who wanted to study how the society society works such as; karl max, ibn khaldun, thomas hobbes however august comte is regarded as the father of social science.

Social science from its inception have its aim and objective it have to which some of which are;

* Understanding humans in both historical and cultural development context and factors responsible for such development
* Influencing human behaviour grooming it towards a socially desirable conduct and channeling collective effort towards development
* Discovering and manipulating if possible the laws governing most of human behaviour
* Advancing beyond armchair philosophy the knowledge about the characteristic temperament associated behaviour of a person or group or that exhibited by those in an activity.

Now the philosophy of social science arouse out of the curiosity that the central focus and the propelling motive of social science may be impossible or unachievable due to the meteorological mismatch and contradiction. Where by human can not be compared to a material because material can be predicted while a man cannot be predicted because it is a rational being.

Now also in this chapter “the problem of reason and causes” was hammered and brought to exhaustion. To understand this problem with social sciences better we need to understand that one of the essential and important characteristics of science and its explanation is to bring to us a causal or correlative connection between an event and its cause. According to an account given in the book, and chapter for anything to be the cause of another the cause and effect must;

* Having an invariable or constant relation in the sense that whenever the alleged cause occurs the effect must also occur
* To be spatially contiguous that is two event must occur in approximately the same location or the at least be related by chain of event
* To have an asymmetrical relations in the occurrence of the alleged cause be actual event which brings about the effect such that the effect must not be part of the original conditions that are necessary and sufficient for its occurrence.

Offor in his explanation and teachings said that by employing the scientific method in social sciences seek to explain the cause of actions involving human agents, to explain this when mr A makes this statement upon seeing some of his friend who demanded to know why he punched one of them at the gym the man says “ I punched him at he face because in was angry” now everyone will agree that was the reason why he did what he did was because he was angry. This brings in reason and cause can be substitute for one another without any loss of meaning but Nagel augured that the reason an action ca be many but the cause for an action cannot be many because he bight still pouched the man in the same way if he was angry.

some people also augured that reasons are not causes but rather the are motives and intent for example a mans car was bad and it was from the brake but when he got to the mechanic he was told that it was from the radiator which was his real intention for going to the mechanic it was because his car had a brake issues so as you can see the motive or intent was to fix his brake which is the cause and going to the mechanic was the effect now that he went to the mechanic to fix his brake and they told him that the the problem is in his radiator will you say that the cause changed after the effect had taken place? Must philosophers had argued including comte argued that its better to leave reason as motive,drive, or intent and not cause some philosophers stand strongly on the believe that reason is not only causes but they are ultimate casual power which lies in human and that ascribing causal power to inanimate things and objects in the physical world maybe too naive of us. (Robin Collingwood)

Lastly in this chapter the problem of human person as object of study in the social sciences;

Now most philosophers see a problem in fact the biggest problem in social sciences which is in every experiment or whatever we need an object and that is why in the basis of human philosophy the object is Man a rational and predictable being and it has emotions other sentient characteristic. For instance now an example was given in the book, the law of demand and supply in economics where by it is said the higher the price the lower the purchase the lower the price the higher the purchase, however as we all know a lot of factors today have broken that law humans today go for the most expensive of this humans today go for the luxury of life and any other good thing of life that is actually very expensive to purchase no matter the price.