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COURSE TITLE: HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

COURSE CODE: GST 118

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING

MATRIC NUMBER: 19/SMS02/020

ASSIGNMENT

PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE (AND APPLIED SCIENCE)

As a result of the huge recorded in the social and intellectual lives of the people of the then Europe as a result of natural sciences the people started trusting the scientist. Thus people go to them on issues of law and forensic evidence. This positive response brought the believe on science or application of science to any issue of life was called positivism from that time on.

This period of positivism is known renaissance or enlightenment period. It was a time when people returned to the old Greek heritage of using the power of reasoning on issues of public concern.

The period before this time is known as the dark age where the pope had the final authority. when the church had the right to burn people if found guilty of witchcraft or sorcery. Also diseased are seen as a result of immorality. The church waged war against the heathen.

The intellectual community saw this as being in human and so started enlightening people of the benefits of using reasoning to arrive at a conclusion just like it is done in music and art by some Greek scholars to give on Greek world view. this period is known as classical period.

Bertrand Russel said that this period is different from the medieval period in many ways. But the two most important difference is the diminishing authority of science leading to the medieval period in many ways. But the two most important difference is the diminishing authority of the church and the increasing authority of science leading to growth of individualism up to the point of anarchy. Scientist approach grew overwhelming over philosophical approach to issues. But science is restricted by the fact that materials are believed to have a regular and predictable ways.

Augustus comte has the believe that society behave like materials with have near accurate prediction. He is known as the father of sociology and in general positivism does not accept any preposition that can not be verified with experience though it has its own error like the fact that observation has errors in terms of concept, hypothesis, theory, value and culture specific analogies. Positivism gave birth to social science which is the study of human behaviour either as an individual or as a group.

Social science uses human person as a case study in the investigation of social phenomena. The main objectives of social science is to understand, predict, and influence human behaviour and also to discover and manipulate laws governing human behaviour and make advance in the study of philosophy. The philosophy of social science out of the fact human beings do not have the same behavioural patterns as natural objects examples; stones

Problems in social sciences

- 1.) The problems of reasons and causes: This arose because in natural science for anything to be the cause of another the cause and effect must have an invariable or constant relation ,be spatially

Be temporally related and have asymmetrical relationship Patrick offer has the opinion that reason is not caused but motive or intent however some other scientist see reason as motive, drive or intent not cause others to see reasons as not only cause but the main casual power which lies in human beings

- 2.) The problem of human person as the object of study in social sciences. Max weber believe that methodology of science cannot be applied to social science because man is a rational being with some other factors that can affect his reactions in different situations . this was the rational behind the law of demand and supply. Although the law does not hold all the time age . This is because capitalist has changed the consumer behaviour of humans and then to buy things they do not need example ; is the purchase of android phones when the person may not make use of all the facilites