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ASSIGNMENT TITTLE: REVIEW CHAPTER 8: IN NOT MORE THAN 2 PAGES REVIEW OF CHAPTER 8 OF TEMIDAYO D. AND OLADIPO NOAH O. BALOGUN, HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE: A BRIEF SURVEY. IBADAN: HOPE PUBLICATIONS PAGES 86 – 95.

CHAPTER 8:

Some centuries ago the progress in the field of natural science was prominent in Europe, as they had their hopes in the words of scientist and also told them matters that had no dealing with science likes of law and forensic evidence. The believe in science is called positivism, due to the socio- cultural milieu. At the time of socio- cultural milieu, positivism became the renaissance period because it pointed the birth of when people went back to their Greek linage of dealing with issues with the use of reasoning and not the dictate of religion. The aeon prior was popularity known as dark ages because the Pope yielded the final power in all dealings with human beings? Literate communities saw this as bad so they started using literature like the philosophers of the old to provide awareness as the saw the happenings to erupt peace of mind and happiness, this was known as the classical period of romanticism which gave birth to humanism and naturalism, works produced at this time was known as classic. Betrand Russell called it the modern different outlook that differs from the period called Medieval in devise ways, his states two importance the diminishing authority of the church as the increasing authority of science, Russell holds that the growth brought individualism, some norms were in the mind of men followed by scholastic philosophy and ecclesiastical government.

Scientific look to things out grow the philosophical restrictions; August Comet a French social philosopher had his knowledge that society acts in regular pattern much like material things which could be learnt and in a way accurate predicts. It marked the birth of social science most especially sociology, Comet is regarded as its Father. Empirical science that provides methodology, positivism. They first is the problem of observation which created the bases of positivism which formed a laden of error, that include observations are concept- laden, interest- laden, hypothesis- laden, and laden with culture- specific ontologies.

Meaning of Social Science: It is a field of study that gives the explanation of human behavior, interactions, either as an individual in a society or jointly as a group and adding the institution, such interactions created some disciplines in social science includes, sociology, psychology, political science etc. the history of this discipline traces back to the early philosophers who wanted to know how the early philosophers who wanted to know how the society works likes of Thomas Hobbes, Karl Marx said social science tries to use the knowledge of science in solving problems. The Objectives are: Understanding humans in both historical and cultural growth, Being able to for see the human behavior based on the mode of interactions, belief system, social and political interaction, Influencing human behavior in contest to grooming it towards development, Influencing and laying out laws that guide human behavior, Advancing beyond the unknown aspects of philosophy. The presence of incongruity limit social science from having a focus in studying human beings and their society. To differentiate the issues of social science, we need to look for a relevant characteristics of science and its explanation. Why an event is the reason for another event, but foremost what is the relationship between the principle of cause and effect mean, David Hume , Ernest Nagol presents Hume’s exposition of the nation of cause ; the cause and effect must have a relationship in a way that the cause pops up the effects is present, should be contiguous that is the two events takes place uniformly, must have a relation that is the cause result is followed by an actual event that introduces the effect in away the effect has no relation with the situation.

Philosophers like Francis Offor explains the point in his own understanding; that the rule of cause is controlled by an effect, as he makes it clear that they walk together that an event can’t happen without conditions as they are conditions that lead to the cause and effect, he broke it down that for every event there is already a situation that lead to the cause and effect in event. He also said by involving the scientific method in social investigation, the social science seeks to explain the cause of action involving human. The word reason and cause can be inter- used for each other. If the reason for situations are numerous but the cause are the opposite that is to say few, to what level can we take reasons as causes. A good way is to resolve this by knowing that cause is motive or intent. In other words, we can say a person can’t do a thing without it having an effect, which is the cause of a man doing something has its effect. . Also an issue is if the reason are causes then the causes must be a necessity before the situation takes place and this precede the effect they caused and some scholars have found it difficult to leave reason as motive, drive, or intent and not cause. Some other scholars have placed their own conclusion as reason being cause, Likes of Robins Collingwood who says reason isn’t only cause but ultimate casual power that rest in human and that ascribing such powers non- living things in the physical world is seen to be useless and ignorant.