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***PURPOSE: CHAPTER 8 REVIEW***

 ***PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE( AND APPLIED SCIENCES)***

 **The chapter 8 of this text book portrays social science and applied science.Because of the victory of social science plus applied science in the past centuries enables the Europeans then to trust the word of scientists and sought opinions from them unrelated to science such law forensic evidence. The period was called renaissance period,the period when men and women burnt to stake all because the church was found guilty of witch craft and diseases were said to be the the consequence of sin. The effect of this issue manoeuvring was overwhelming scientific approach to things developed out of philosophical approach to Issues. SCIENCE was restricted to study of natural phenomena because it was only the material that was believe to behave in both regular and predicted way,not until a French Social philosopher call August Comte thought otherwise. Was the opinion that society behaves in a regular pattern much like material things and this so called behaviour can be studies. And somewhat accurate predictions made. Till date August Comte has been regarded as the father of sociology & Social science in general.**

 ***WHAT IS SOCIAL SCIENCE?***

 **It is an area of study that is dedicated to the explanation of human behavior interaction & manifestation either as an individual in specific society or as a collective group like norms, institution, mores. Such interactions created discipline in social science include sociology, economics, archeology, anthropology, psychology, etc.**

 **\*The objectivity of social phenomena taken human body as a study include understanding human both historical and cultural development factors that are responsible for such change or development.**

 **“Being able to predict human behavior based on the pattern of interaction**

 **\*Influencing human behaviour, grooming it towards a socially desirable Conducts and channeling collective efforts towards development.**

 **\*Discovering and manipulating impossible the laws governing the human behavior.**

 **\*Advancing beyond arm-chair philosophy, the knowledge about the characteristics temperament &associated behavior of a person or group.**

 **Therefore the philosophy of social science came out of the curiosity that the central focus and the propelling motive of social science may be impossible because of methodology mismatch.**

 **THE PROBLEMS OF REASONS AND CAUSES**

**Understanding this problems better, we need to under that one essential features of science and scientific explanation is to provide causal or correctional connection between an event and it's causes. According to this account for anything to be the cause of another, the cause and effect must;**

**1)have an invariable or constant relation in the sense that whenever they alleged cause occurs, the effect must also occur.**

**2)Be spatially contagious that is the two events must occur in approximately the location.**

**3)Be temporally related, such that the causes precedes the effect I n time just as Effect must follow continuously from the cause.**

**4) have an asymmetrical relations in that occurrence of the alleged cause must be an actual event.**

 **Frances Of for explains that the principle of cause and effect states that ‘’For ever event in the universe there’s set of conditions such that if the conditions are all fulfilled then the event invariably occurs’’. He further assert that “by employing the scientific In social investigation, the social sciences seek to explain the cause of action involving human agents”**

 **A way of solving this problem of reasons and causes is to accept that “reasons are not causes but motive or intent”. Nevertheless, there are some scholars who insist that reasons can be treated as causes. Robin colling Wood, who argues to the extreme that ‘’reasons are not only causes but they are the ultimate casual power which lies in human and that as proven casual power in inanimate things and object in the physical word may be too naive to us.**

 **PROBLEM OF HUMAN PERSON AS OBJECT OF STUDY IN SOCIAL SCIENCE**

 **A problem in the project of social science is that, according Max Weber, methodology of science becomes in applicable due to the fact that the object of study in social science is Man, a rational being with free will, desires , emotions and other sentient features that come into play in his actions or reactions. All these factors undermine the notion of PREDICTABILITY OF BEHAVIOR with with which natural science is known to to deduce their law and principles. It was by these assumptions that the law of demand and supply was formulated. The higher the demand the higher price and vice versa. But the higher the supply the lower demand, It is also refer to as market forces.**

 **However, it has been discovered that the law don’t hold all the time since man does not behave rationally all the time. In fact in recent years, capitalist have been able to manipulate consumer behavior it is doubtful if this law hold any longer.**