

NAME; EDEWUSI OLUWANIFEMI MERCY

DEPARTMENT; INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY

LEVEL; 100L

MATRIC NO; 19/SMS09/022

COURSE; GST 118 HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

QUESTION; REVIEW CHAPTER 8 PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Philosophy deals with criticizing ideas. It has interest in evaluating a broad range of ideas . That is why it is regarded as the mother of all disciplines. Philosophy also concerns itself with science. Science is the intellectual and practical activity encompassing the systematic study of the structure and behavior of the physical and natural world through observation and experiment. there are different types of science which are biological science , physical science , social science , etc. . Science determines so much of our world today. This is because science plays an important role in the survival and development of our world.

The philosophy of social science is consequently a metatheoretical endeavor, a theory about theories of social life . to achieve their end , philosophers of social science investigate both the practice of the social sciences and the nature of the entities that the social sciences study namely human beings themselves . the philosophy of social science can be broadly descriptive (unearthing the fundamental conceptual tools in social science and relating them to the tools employed in other human endeavours) , prescriptive or combination of the two.

Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior interaction and manifestations , either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group ; including the institutions , norms , and mores such interactions created . social science is a discipline or branch of science that deals with human behavior in its social and cultural aspects . social science is , in its broadest sense , the study

around us . disciplines in social science include ; sociology , psychology , economics , political science etc .

The philosophy of social science can be described broadly as having two aims . first , it seeks to produce a rational reconstruction of social science . this entails describing the philosophical assumptions that underpin the practice of social inquiry , just as the philosophy of natural science seeks to lay bare the methodological and ontological assumptions that guide scientific investigations of natural phenomena . second , the philosophy of social science seeks to critique the social sciences with the aim of enhancing their ability to explain the social world or otherwise improve our understanding of it . thus , philosophy of social science is both descriptive and prescriptive .

Social science seek to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object of study . there are some objective of social science which are to provide the knowledge of natural and social environment . it makes mankind know how man can fulfill their needs . it develops imagination , critical thinking , reasoning power in students etc .

The importance of the philosophy of social science derives from two things : first , the urgency and complexity of the challenges posed by the poorly understood social processes that surround us in twenty first society and the second , the unsettled status of our understanding of the logic of social science knowledge and explanation .

One of the problems of social science is that humans don't respond well to change which means that the cause and effect of change must have an invariable or constant relation in the sense that whatever the alleged cause occurs , the effect must also occur . it must be spatially contiguous . it must be temporally related such that the cause precedes the effect in time just as the effect must follow continuously from the cause and have an asymmetrical relation in that the occurrence of the alleged cause must 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 own occurrence.