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SUMMARY OF CHAPTER 8

Philosophy of social sciences ( and applied sciences)

Positivism in science is the belief in science or application of science to any issue. This happened as a result when natural science recorded it success in 18th and 19th century. In Europe they believed whatever the scientist said and took it to be true. Positivism grew out of renaissance and the enlighten period which is when people started a revolution of return to their Greek heritage. Dark age was when any judgement said by the pope is final in any area. other things did occur burning when found guilty, it put humans in danger, it brought unhappiness to them.

They later used Literature to reason just as Socrates, Plato and Aristotle did it became known as the classical period of romanticism which gave rise to humanism and naturalism, works of art and literature were regarded classic.

August comte is the father of Sociology and Social science. positivism rejects theoretical speculations that are not based on facts of experience.

Positivism is laden with error such as observation is which is concept- laden, hypothesis-laden, theory-laden, value-laden, interest- laden and culture-specific ontologies.

This positivism brought about social science which explains human behaviour, interaction and manifestation as an individual or group. Social science employs the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking humans as the study. Social science has disciplines under it which include; Sociology, Anthropology, Archaeology and also Economics. Social science has some major objectives which is to predict human behaviour, to understand their change in cultural development, to groom human behaviour to a desirable conduct, to manipulate the law governing humans.

Philosophy of social science arouse due to curiosity and methodological mismatch. One major concern of science is to provide a casual or correlational connection between an event and its cause. This explains what David Hume , Ernest Nagel presents on Hume’s exposition noting what cause means or its come about stating that cause and effect must occur, it must be the same location, the cause must precede the effect in time, the cause must be actual event which brings about effects .

It is broken down by Francis Offor that for every event to occur it must have originated from somewhere due to the activities of an event. Which could lead to other problems, if misunderstood, reason could be motive or intent and not cause. The cause of doing something can change if the item is not available.