
Development Of The Social Sciences In The United States And Canada The Role Of Philanthropy Contemporary Studies In Social And Policy Issues In Educatio

A History and Theory of the Social Sciences
Social Science Knowledge and Economic Development
Social Science: Problems of change and development
The History and Philosophy of Social Science
Social Science in America
Man and the Social Sciences (Routledge Revivals)
Principles of Social Science
History And Development Of Social Sciences
Development of the Social Sciences; Social Scientist at Work I
History as a Social Science
Fundamental Development of the Social Sciences
The Impact of the Social Sciences
Age of System
Determinants and Controls of Scientific Development
The Social Sciences in Modern Japan
Man and the Social Sciences
Social Science for What?
History and the Social Sciences in the Twentieth Century
The Development of the Social Sciences in China Before 1949

Development: Challenges for development
The History of the Social Sciences Since 1945
Discourses on Society
Social Science as Imperialism
The History and Development of the Social Sciences as School Subjects
Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences
The Social Sciences and Development
The Development of the Social Sciences in the Public High Schools of Michigan
International Development and the Social Sciences
The Development of the Social Sciences
Social sciences and development
The Contribution of Social Sciences to Sustainable Development at Universities
Social Science Research
Social Science in Context
Laboratory Experiments in the Social Sciences
Social Science and Historical Perspectives
Development and the Social Science Method
Scientific Discovery in the Social Sciences
Development
The Evolution of the Social Sciences
The Social in Question: New Bearings in History and the Social Sciences

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LANE HALLIE

A History and Theory of the Social Sciences Taylor & Francis US

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Social Science Knowledge and Economic Development
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Divided into two parts, this book examines the train of social theory from the 19th century, through to the 'organization of modernity', in relation to ideas of social planning, and as

contributors to the 'rationalistic revolution' of the 'golden age' of capitalism in the 1950s and 60s. Part two examines key concepts in the social sciences. It begins with some of the broadest concepts used by social scientists: choice, decision, action and institution and moves on to examine the 'collectivist alternative': the concepts of society, culture and polity, which are often dismissed as untenable by postmodernists today. This is a major contribution to contemporary social theory and provides a host of essential insights into the task of social science today.

Social Science: Problems of change and development Univ of California Press

This book is designed to introduce doctoral and graduate students to the process of conducting scientific research in the social sciences, business, education, public health, and related disciplines. It is a one-stop, comprehensive, and compact source for foundational concepts in behavioral research, and can serve as a stand-alone text or as a supplement to research readings in any doctoral seminar or research methods class. This book is currently used as a research text at universities on six continents and will shortly be available in nine different languages.

The History and Philosophy of Social Science SAGE

"This superb collection assembles a number of stimulating and theoretically current contributions by outstanding scholars."—Angelique Haugerud, author of *The Culture of Politics in Modern Kenya*

Social Science in America American Mathematical Soc.

This accessible book introduces the story of 'social science', with coverage of history, politics, economics, sociology, psychology, anthropology, and geography. Key questions include: How and

why did the social sciences originate and differentiate? How are they related to older traditions that have defined Western civilization? What is the unique perspective or 'way of knowing' of each social science? What are the challenges—and alternatives—to the social sciences as they stand in the twenty-first century? Eller explains the origin, evolution, methods, and the main figures, literature, concepts, and theories in each discipline. The chapters also feature a range of contemporary examples, with consideration given to how the disciplines address present-day issues.

Man and the Social Sciences (Routledge Revivals) JHU Press

"This compact volume covers the main developments in the social sciences since the Second World War. Chapters on economics, human geography, political science, psychology, social anthropology, and sociology will interest anyone wanting short, accessible histories of those disciplines, all written by experts in the relevant field; they will also make it easy for readers to make comparisons between disciplines. A final chapter proposes a blueprint for a history of the social sciences as a whole. Whereas most of the existing literature considers the social sciences in isolation from one other, this volume shows that they have much in common; for example, they have responded to common problems using overlapping methods, and cross-disciplinary activities have been widespread. The focus throughout the book is on societal pressures on knowledge production rather than just theoretical lineages. This book is noteworthy because it: Is the first book that puts together histories of the main social sciences since World War II, each written by a discipline specialist; Enables the readers to realize

that what they see as specific to their own discipline is in fact common to several; Contains a chapter that proposes a blueprint for a history of the social sciences as a whole"--

Principles of Social Science University of Michigan Press

This volume offers selected papers exploring issues arising from scientific discovery in the social sciences. It features a range of disciplines including behavioural sciences, computer science, finance, and statistics with an emphasis on philosophy. The first of the three parts examines methods of social scientific discovery. Chapters investigate the nature of causal analysis, philosophical issues around scale development in behavioural science research, imagination in social scientific practice, and relationships between paradigms of inquiry and scientific fraud. The next part considers the practice of social science discovery. Chapters discuss the lack of genuine scientific discovery in finance where hypotheses concern the cheapness of securities, the logic of scientific discovery in macroeconomics, and the nature of that what discovery with the Solidarity movement as a case study. The final part covers formalising theories in social science. Chapters analyse the abstract model theory of institutions as a way of representing the structure of scientific theories, the semi-automatic generation of cognitive science theories, and computational process models in the social sciences. The volume offers a unique perspective on scientific discovery in the social sciences. It will engage scholars and students with a multidisciplinary interest in the philosophy of science and social science.

History And Development Of Social Sciences Nordic Academic Press

"A stunning achievement as the first full account of social science in a non-Western society. Barshay tells an epic story of how a handful of Japanese intellectuals used social science to make sense of the new society into which they were moving. What they did helps us understand not only Japan, but the whole modern world."—Robert Bellah, Professor of Sociology, Emeritus, University of California, Berkeley, and author of *Tokugawa Religion and Imagining Japan*

Development of the Social Sciences; Social Scientist at Work I
Elsevier

This book constitutes the outcome of an international conference held at the Otto-Mobes-Volkswirtschaftsschule, Graz-Stifting (Austria), from June 16 to 22, 1974. The conference was initiated by a project group working on determinants and controls of social science development at the Institute for Advanced Studies and Scientific Research in Vienna and organized by the editors of this volume. It was held under the auspices of the Austrian Ministry of Science and Research. The main topics of the conference were those at the forefront of the 'state of argumentation' (to borrow from one of our contributors) in philosophy and sociology of science ever since the controversy between Thomas S. Kuhn and Sir Karl R. Popper has sharpened our awareness for the methodological and substantial presuppositions involved with questions of growth and development in science. Let us give two examples of those topics. The borderline between sociology of science and philosophy of science has become more and more unclear; while the work of at least some philosophers of science comes to have an empirical flavour, sociologists of science are increasingly apt to include logical and methodological

components of the research process as their objects of examination. Papers included in this volume testify to both tendencies.

History as a Social Science Taylor & Francis

"The central premise of this book is that the demand for social science knowledge is derived from the demand for institutional change." --pref.

Fundamental Development of the Social Sciences Univ of California Press

This volume is the first of its kind to present contemporary, state-of-the-art examples of how social science theories, models, and findings can advance all aspects of campus sustainability, an area that has so far been largely neglected. The individual chapters reflect the broad diversity of research on sustainable campus development conducted within and across basic and applied social science disciplines, drawing on a range of methods and case studies from around the world. Institutions of higher education have been among the leading promoters of sustainable development. However, efforts to transition to sustainability have been largely dominated by technological "solutions" and universities and colleges are increasingly recognizing that this transition cannot be achieved without attention to the human dimension. Administrators, campus sustainability officers and other university staff, faculty members and students, as well as alumni and external constituents all help to shape which sustainability innovations and initiatives are considered and pursued, and their participation determines the ultimate success of sustainability efforts. The book's individual contributions illustrate how the social sciences can broaden visions of what may be possible, identify the advantages and disadvantages of

different instrumental and emancipator approaches, evaluate interventions' effectiveness, and offer processes for learning from mistakes and successes in ways that support continuous advances toward sustainability. Given that the majority of social science research stems from universities, the level of trust in these institutions, and their mission to develop societal leaders, higher education institutions are ideally suited for testing, assessing and modeling the social innovations needed to achieve sustainability on campuses and beyond.

The Impact of the Social Sciences Taylor & Francis

In the years after World War II, a new generation of scholars redefined the central concepts and practices of social science in America. Before the Second World War, social scientists struggled to define and defend their disciplines. After the war, "high modern" social scientists harnessed new resources in a quest to create a unified understanding of human behavior—and to remake the world in the image of their new model man. In *Age of System*, Hunter Heyck explains why social scientists—shaped by encounters with the ongoing "organizational revolution" and its revolutionary technologies of communication and control—embraced a new and extremely influential perspective on science and nature, one that conceived of all things in terms of system, structure, function, organization, and process. He also explores how this emerging unified theory of human behavior implied a troubling similarity between humans and machines, with freighted implications for individual liberty and self-direction. These social scientists trained a generation of decision-makers in schools of business and public administration, wrote the basic textbooks from which millions learned how the economy, society,

polity, culture, and even the mind worked, and drafted the position papers, books, and articles that helped set the terms of public discourse in a new era of mass media, think tanks, and issue networks. Drawing on close readings of key texts and a broad survey of more than 1,800 journal articles, Heyck follows the dollars—and the dreams—of a generation of scholars that believed in “the system.” He maps the broad landscape of changes in the social sciences, focusing especially intently on the ideas and practices associated with modernization theory, rational choice theory, and modeling. A highly accomplished historian, Heyck relays this complicated story with unusual clarity.

Age of System SAGE

Brings together more than one hundred articles dealing with the discipline of development in all its diversity. Key topics include the transformation of peasant economies, agribusiness, rural-urban relations, markets, industrialization, workers, trade, aid and structural adjustment. A unique set in its comprehensiveness and diversity, it also considers four key challenges for development theory and practice relating to capabilities, ethics, sustainability and regulation.

Determinants and Controls of Scientific Development

Springer Science & Business Media

Sociologist Donald Fisher studies the history and sociology of the social sciences

The Social Sciences in Modern Japan Lexington Books

Social Science in Context is one of the first ventures to explore the relationship between social science and society in historical, sociological and global perspective. What impact has the

research in these areas had on society? How are research fields established and to what ends? Social Science in Context is a compilation of articles by an international and multidisciplinary group of scholars. The authors analyse the practical making and discursive aspects of social scientific knowledge and examples are drawn from a broad range of disciplines such as sociology, psychology, economics, and gender studies. The overall aim of the book is to encourage a contextual and reflexive understanding of the complex relationship between the social sciences and society. The bonds of the past and today are made up by reciprocity and involve key elements such as gender and power, science and politics, academic boundaries and global power relations. The book should be of interest to researchers, graduate students or anyone else interested in understanding and reflecting upon the uses, roles and functions of social science in today's globalised world. Book jacket.

Man and the Social Sciences Routledge

This book, which represents probably the most comprehensive discussion of the emergence of modern social science yet produced, is of far more than merely historical interest. The contributors set out to rewrite the history of the social sciences and to show the limitations of conventional conceptions of their development. These tasks they accomplish with great success and much distinction. Yet in so doing they contribute in a direct way to our understanding of the relation between social analysis and the nature of human societies today. The brilliant and distinctive perspective of the papers in this collection is to demonstrate, with many specific examples, that social science and modern institutions have helped shape each other in mutual

interplay. Modern systems are in some part constituted through the reflexive incorporation of developing social science knowledge; on the other hand, the social sciences organise themselves in terms of a continuing reflection upon the evolution of those systems. Such a perspective, as Wagner and Wittrock in particular make clear, does not in any way either impugn the status of knowledge claims made within social science or destroy the independent reality of social institutions. The book questions the notion that the institutionalising of the social sciences can be understood as a process of their increasing autonomy from external social connections. 'Autonomy' forms a mode of legitimation and a basis of power rather than a distinctive phenomenon as such.

Social Science for What? University of Texas Press

This book charts the development of the main social sciences—religion, history, philosophy, law, sociology, anthropology, and economics—through an examination of the lives and works of each discipline's key historical figures.

History and the Social Sciences in the Twentieth Century Springer Nature

The use of case studies to build and test theories in political science and the other social sciences has increased in recent years. Many scholars have argued that the social sciences rely too heavily on quantitative research and formal models and have attempted to develop and refine rigorous methods for using case studies. This text presents a comprehensive analysis of research methods using case studies and examines the place of case studies in social science methodology. It argues that case studies, statistical methods, and formal models are

complementary rather than competitive. The book explains how to design case study research that will produce results useful to policymakers and emphasizes the importance of developing policy-relevant theories. It offers three major contributions to case study methodology: an emphasis on the importance of within-case analysis, a detailed discussion of process tracing, and development of the concept of typological theories. Case Studies and Theory Development in the Social Sciences will be particularly useful to graduate students and scholars in social science methodology and the philosophy of science, as well as to those designing new research projects, and will contribute greatly to the broader debate about scientific methods.

The Development of the Social Sciences in China Before 1949 MIT Press

One of the most significant movements in the world of learning in the twentieth century was the rise and development of the social sciences. However, few attempts have been made to see how far social scientists have travelled on the road to studying and understanding human society. First published in 1972, the lectures reprinted in this book aim to trace the development of the social sciences during the twentieth century and to show the role of the London School of Economics and Political Science in this development since it was founded in 1895. Each of the very distinguished lecturers was asked to take the larger view, to be critical where necessary, to treat his subject in the context of the world of learning. The result is a survey of exceptional interest in which the growth of the social sciences is analysed from a number of contrasting viewpoints, each of which ranges widely and often with provocative brilliance over themes that are of

general concern. The introduction by Professor W.A. Robson, which was not part of the original lecture series, is in itself a critical assessment of the field that will be read with close attention.

Development: Challenges for development Taylor & Francis
 Claude Ake's study is primarily concerned with what he terms 'the most pernicious form of imperialism' namely scientific knowledge. Ake analyses how Western social sciences, whether consciously or inadvertently, foist capitalist values and capitalist development on the Third World, and serve imperialist ends. He unravels the theory of political development/'westernisation', exposing its ideological character and condemning 'Western

development studies as worse than useless'. He then develops his analysis of the imperialist and ideological characteristics of Western social sciences to posit alternatives which may more successfully overcome permanent underdevelopment; and advocates a struggle for a new model of social sciences which is socialist-orientated, and that developing countries reject Western models. The study was first published in 1979, revised in 1982, is newly reissued, and for the first time, widely available outside Africa. Claude Ake (1939-1996) was one of Africa's most distinguished political and social scientists and democrats of the twentieth century, writing widely and polemically on what were his life-long concerns of democracy and the future of the African continent.

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