**NAME: OLAWORE OPEMIPO OVERCOMER**

**MATRIC NUMBER: 19/LAW01/206**

**COURSE CODE: GST 118**

**COURSE TITLE: HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE**

**DEPARTMENT: LAW**

*REVIEW OF CHAPTER 8 OF TEMIDAYO D. OLADIPO AND NOAH O. BALOGUN, HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE: A BRIEF SURVEY.*

Natural science had an enormous success record in both the eighteenth century and the nineteenth century on the social life and on the intellectual life of the people of Europe to the extent of them trusting the words of the scientist over their own words. This is because there was a positive response to science and it happened as a result to change in the socio-cultural milieu of time. Renaissance is a period whereby the socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew. It is called a renaissance period because it marked a period when the people started a revolution of return to their Greek heritage. However, the intellectual community at the time saw this as a big threat to human happiness and survival, because of this, they started infiltrating literature with the benefits of using reason to arrive at justified conclusion just as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle. It became known as the classical period of romanticism. Later on, scientific approach to things grew out of philosophical approach to issues, but science was restricted to study of natural phenomenon because it was only the material that was believed to behave in a regular and predictable way. Then, a French social philosopher called August Comte thought otherwise. There are lots of problems with this conception of ideal knowledge seeking enterprise. First of these problems is observation upon the basic justification of positivism came is laden with error. It includes facts that: observations are concept-laden; observations are hypothesis-laden; observations are theory-laden; observations are value-laden; observations are interest-laden and a lot more.

Social science, is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behaviour, interaction and manifestations, either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group. There are various disciplines under social science, some of them are; sociology, psychology, political science, economics, anthropology and archaeology. Social science seek to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object of study. The objectives are to; understand humans in both historical and cultural development context and factors responsible for the change or development, being able to predict human behaviour; influencing human behavior and grooming it towards a socially desirable conduct. The philosophy of science arouse out of the curiosity that the central focus and the propelling motive of social science may be impossible or unachievable due to methodological mismatch.

To understand the problem of Reasons and Cause better, it needs to be understood that one of the essential features of science and specific explanation is to provide a casual or correlational connection between an event and its cause. According to the account of David Hume, Ernest Nagel, for anything to be the cause of another, the cause and effect must: have an invariable or constant relation in the sense that whenever the alleged cause occurs, the effect must also occur; be spatially contiguous, that is, the two events must occur in approximately the same location; 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 original conditions that are necessary and sufficient for its own occurrence. Although there are still some scholars who insist that reasons can be treated as causes. There is another problem with the social science, which is according to Max Weber, methodology of science becomes inapplicable due to the fact that the object of study in social science is man, a rational being with freewill, desires, emotions and other sentient features that come into play in his action or reaction. In recent years, capitalists have been able to manipulate consumer behaviour to the point it is doubtful if these laws hold any longer, the law of demand and supply seem not to work here as consumers have no choice.