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QUESTION: DO A REVIEW OF CHAPTER 8 OF HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY

BY TEMIDAYO D. OLADIPO AND NOAH BALOGUN, HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY.

Positivism which is the positive response to science happened as a result of a change in social cultural milieu of the time and this explains why belief in science or application of science to any issue is called positivism from then on.

Renaissance and enlightenment period which is the socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew is marked a period in which people started a revolution of return to their Greek heritage of using reason in matters of public concern and not the dictate of religion as it was in the age prior to this time.

Moreover, the intellectual community was at that time seen as a big treat to human happiness and survival, and so they divided to use infiltrating literature with the benefits of using reason to arrive at justified conclusion just as Sorates, Plato and Aristotle used to do. Romanticism gave risk to humanism and naturalism and works of art and literature produced at this time were also regarded as classic.

The effect to things grew out of philosophical approach to issues, but science was restricted to study of natural phenomena.

Positivism rejects theoretical speculations that are based on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge.

There are a lot of problems with the conception of ideal knowledge seeking enterprise, first of these problem is observation upon which the basic justification of proviticism came is laden with error. These include the facts that;

* Observations are concept laden
* Observations are theory laden
* Observations are interest laden
* Observations are hypothesis laden
* Observations are value laden with culture-specific ontologies.

Social sciences which is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behaivour ,interaction and manifestations either as an individual in a society or as a group collectively, social sciences seek to employ the method of science in social phenomena investigation taking the human person as object of study of study. The objectives of such endeavor include;

* Being able to predict human behavior based on pattern of interaction.
* Understanding humans in both historical and cultural development.
* Influencing human behaivour if possible grooming towards socially desirable conduct.
* Advancing beyond philosophy Armchair.

One of the essential features of science and scientific explanation is to provide a casual or correlational connection between an event and its causes.

**THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN PERSON AS OBJECT OF STUDY IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES**

Another problem with the project of social sciences is that the methodology of science becomes in applicable due to the fact that the object of study in social sciences is a man, a rational being (of different choices), with freewill, desires and emotions and other specific features according to **MAX WEBER.**

Take for instance the law of demand and supply in economics which predicts that human as a rational being will buy less when the price is high and buy more when the price become lower reduces. It is on this base of assumption of rational behavior that the law of demand and supply was formulated. Although it has been observed even by economics themselves that these laws do not hold all the time since man does not behave rationally all the time, in recent years capitalist has been able to manipulate consumer behaviour to the point it is doubtful if the laws hold longer.

However, the law of demand and supply did not seem to work here as consumers have no choice. However the philosophy of social sciences arouses out the curiosity that the central focus and the propelling motive of social sciences may be impossible or unachievable due to methodological mismatch. Discipline, intellectual, moral and political was associated in the minds of the men of the Renaissance with the scientific philosophy and ecclestical government.