**NAME: ONIWAIYE GRACE OLUWASEUN**

**COLLEGE: LAW**

**COURSE CODE: GST 1118**

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

**MATRIC NO: 19/LAW01/218**

**QUESTION: IN NOT MORE THAN TWO PAGES, DO A REVIEW OF CHAPTER 8 OF HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE.**

**CHAPTER 8( PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND APPLIED SCIENCES)**

The success recorded in natural science in the eighteenth and nineteenth century was so enormous on the social and intellectual life of the then people of Europe that they started trusting the words of scientists and sorted their opinions on non-related issues from sciences. This positive response to science is called positivism which explains why belief in science or application of science to any issue is called positivism.

The socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew s called the renaissance and the enlightenment period. It is called the renaissance period because it marked a period when people started a revolution of public concern and not the dictate of religion as it was in the age prior to that time, the aeon prior to the renaissance period was called the dark ages because religion belief reigned supreme where the words of the Pope was the final authority on any matter.

However the intellectual community at the tie saw this as a big threat to human survival. So they stared infiltrating literature with the benefits of using reason to arrive t justified conclusions just as Socrates, Plato and Aristotle used to do. This became known as the classical period of romanticism which gave rise to humanism and naturalism works of art and literature produced at this time were also regarded as classic.

The effect of that maneuvering as overwhelming. Scientific approach to things grew out of philosophical approach to issues, but science was restricted to study of natural phenomenon until a French social philosopher called August Comte thought otherwise. He was of the opinion that society behaves in a regular pattern and this behavior can be studied. This is the beginning of social sciences, especially sociology and Comte is being regarded as the father of sociology and social sciences. However there are a lot of problems with positivism and this includes the fact that Observationsare:

1. concept laden,
2. hypothesis laden,
3. theory laden,
4. value laden,
5. interest laden and
6. Culture specific ontologies laden.

Moving on to Social science, social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior, interaction and manifestations, either as an individual or collectively in a group. Disciplines in the social sciences include: sociology, psychology, economics, political science, archaeology and anthropology. Social sciences seek to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as an object of study. The objectives include:

1. Understanding human in both historical and cultural development.
2. Being able to predict human behavior based on factors influencing human behavior.
3. Influencing human behavior and grooming it towards a socially desirable conduct.
4. Discovering and manipulative if possible; the laws governing most of human behavior.
5. Advancing beyond armchair philosophy, the knowledge about characteristic temperament associated behavior.

Social sciences have their problems like wise and they include:

1. It has an invariable or constant relation in the sense that whenever the alleged cause occurs, the effect must also occur
2. It is sportily continuous meaning that two events must happen at the same time which isn’t exactly possible.
3. Methodology of science becomes inapplicable due to the fact the object of study is man, a rational being with freewill, desires, emotions and other sentient features that will come into play which makes predictability of behavior hard.