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QUESTION:

In not more than two pages do a review of chapter 8 of temidayo .D. oladipo and Noah .O. balogun, history and philosophy of science page86-95?

The success recorded in social science in the eighteenth and nintheteenth century was so enormous on the social and intellectual of the then people of Europe that they started trusting the world of the scientists and even sought their opinion on matters that are not related to science such as law and forensic evidence. This positive response of science is as a result of social-cultural milieu of the time and this explains why belief in science application of science to any issue is called positivism.

It is also called a period of renaissance because it marks a period where people started a revolution of return to their Greek heritage of using reasons in public matters and not the dictate of religion as it was in the age prior to this time. This became known as a period of romanticism; romanticism gave rise to humanism and naturalism and at that time work of art was been refer to as classic. Bertrand Russell put this more succulently when he said that “the period of history which is commonly called modern, has a mental outlook which differs from the medieval in many ways”, which are the diminishing authority of church, and the increasing authority of science. August comet was of the opinion that society behaves in a regular pattern much like material things and this behavior can be studied and somewhat accurate predictions.

However social science arouse out of curiosity that has the central focus, in other words it exist to use scientific enquires, however a man as a conscious and rational being may not behave in the same pattern .To understand the problems with social science better we need to understand that one of the essential features of science and scientific explanation is to provide a causal or correlation connection between an events and it cause. According to this account, for anything to be the cause of another, the cause and effect must e.g.:

1. Have an invariable or constant relation in the sense that whenever the alleged cause occurs, the effect must also occur: including the institution, norms and interactions created.Discipilens in the social sciences includes: sociology, psychology, economics, political science, archaeology and anthropology. This entire al back to the early philosophers who wanted to study work such as st Augustine and the 14th-century historian. Social science seek to employ the method of science and the objectives includes;1) understanding humans in both historical and cultural development context and factors responsible for such development or change.
2. Influencing human behavior, grooming it towards a socially desirable conduct and channeling collective effort towards change.
3. Discovering and manipulating if possible, the laws governing most of human behavior.

Positivism rejects theoretical speculations that are not based on facts or experience as a means of obtaining knowledge. There are a lot of problems with this conception of the ideal knowledge seeking enterprise, first we have the problem of observations upon which the basic justification of positivism came is laden with error these includes the fact that:

A) Observation is hypothesis-laden

B) Observation is value-laden

C) Observation is theory-laden

D) Observation is laden with culture-specific ontologies.

WHAT IS SOCIAL SCIENCE?

This is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior, interactions and manifestations, either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group.