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Due to the amount if success documented in natural science in the 18th century and the 19th century a lot of people sought scientist opinion on a lot of issues like law and forensic science. Positivism really spread at that time during the renaissance and enlighten period. During those dark times the pope’s word was the final authority on any matter intellectual committee didn’t like this and they started infiltrating literature hoping to arrive at a justifiable conclusion like Socrates, Plato etc. It was also an era for romanticism.it gave rise to humanism and naturalism and art then was classic. Beland Russel stated that the modern era is very different from the medieval era. This is divided in two areas the diminishing authority of the church and the increasing authority of science these changes led to the growth of individuals even to a point of anarchy. The French social philosopher changed how we thought science could be studied. He thought that society behaves in a regular pattern and their behavior can be studied and predicted. This is the beginning of social sciences. positivism rejects theoretical speculations that are not based on facts of experiencing as a means of obtaining knowledge. They are a lot with this idea and the first one is observation upon which the bases of justification come with error.

Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior, interaction and manifestation, ethics as an individual in a society or a group. Sociology, economics, political science are the different disciplines in social science. Thomas Hobbes, John Locke are examples of philosophers who studied how the brain worked. August comte is regarded as the father.

Some objectives of social science include

* Being able to predict human behavior
* Influencing human behavior
* Understanding human in every aspect of life

It is also important to use method if scientific enquiry to study human and his society. Now in order to identify the problem we need to understand that one of the essential features of science and scientific explanation is to provide a casual connection between an event and its cause.in order for anything to be the cause of another the cause and effects must;

* When the alleged cause occurs, the effect must also occur
* The two events must occur in the same place
* They must be temporarily related

Francis offor says that by applying the scientific method in social investigation the social sciences seek to explain the cause of action involving human agents when applied to human activities, the problem becomes deeper.one way to solve the problem is to accept that reasons are not causes but motive or intent. Some scholars like J.S Mill, I.M Newcom it is not better to leave reason as motive, drive or intent and not cause.

However, some other scholars have said that reason can be treated as cause like Robin Collingwood. Another problem with social science is that according to Max Weber, methodology of science becomes inapplicable since the object of study in science is man