***NAME: ENWELUZO IKECHUKWU COSMAS***

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**PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES:**

The enormous success of the natural sciences in the 18th and 19th century was quite enormous that the people of Europe always sought the opinions of scientist even on matters unrelated to science like law, forensic evidence, etc. this happened because of the change in the socio-cultural milieu of time and as such the belief in the application of science to any issue was termed positivism. This period was called the ressainance and enlightenment period, and it had this term because of how people started a revolution to return of return to their Greek heritage of using reason in matters of public concern and not the dictation of religion. The aeon prior to the ressainance period was called the dark ages because it was the time religious beliefs reigned supreme where punishments were ruled out by the church and were the pope’s decision was final. The intellectual community saw this as a big threat to human happiness and morality. So they started infiltrating literature with the benefits of using reason to arrive at justified conclusion

There was also the classical period of romanticism which gave rise to humanism and naturalism, works of art and literature produced at this time were called classic. The effect of the maneuvering was overwhelming because the scientific approach to things grew out of philosophical approaches and also science was restricted to study of natural phenomena. But august conte a French philosopher thought otherwise, he believed society behaved otherwise and this behavior can be studied and somewhat accurate predictions made. This was the beginning of social sciences especially sociology and this is why he august conte is referred to as the founding father of sociology. Positivism rejects theoretical speculations that aren’t based on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge. Positivism declares false, all proportions that can’t be solved or verified by experience, such as metaphysical statements. There are a lot of problems with this conception of ideal knowledge:

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

***What’s social science?*** This is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group, including the institutions and vales such interactions create. Disciplines in the socials sciences include;

* Sociology
* Psychology
* Economics
* Political science
* ETC

Social sciences seek to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human persons as objects of study. The objectives of such endeavors include: to understand human beings, being able to predict human behavior, influencing human behavior and actions, discovering and manipulating the laws governing human behavior, advancing beyond arm chair philosophy. However, the philosophy of social science arouse out of the curiosity that the central focus and the propelling motive of social sciences may be impossible or unachievable due to methodological mismatch.

***THE PROBLEMS OF REASON AND CAUSES:*** One of the essential features of science and scientific explanation is the provision of casual or correlational connection between an event and its causes, according to this; 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 there must be an effect.
* Be spatially contiguous, that’s two events must occur in approximately the same location or at least be related by a chain of events that are linked
* Be temporarily related such that the cause predicts the effect.
* Have a relation in that the occurrence of the alleged cause must be an actual event, which brings about the effect.

***THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN PERSONS AS OBJECT OF STUDY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES:***

Another problem with the project of social sciences is that, according to max weber, methodology of science becomes inapplicable due to the fact that the subject of the study is man, this factor undermines the notion due to the unpredictability of behavior with which natural sciences is known to deduce their principles and laws.