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Chapter eight talks about the philosophy of social sciences and applied sciences. The success recorded in natural science in the eighteen and nineteen century was so huge on the social and intellectual life of the people of Europe that they started trusting the words of scientist and even sought their opinion on matters unrelated to science such as law and forensic evidence.This positive response to science happened as a result of a change in the socio-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.The socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew is called the renaissance period because it marked a period when 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.At this time the pope had something which could be referred to as absolute power because he was the head politically and religiously. Bertrand Russell puts this more succinctly when he said that the period of history which is commonly called modern has a mental outlook which differs from that of the medieval period in many ways.

Science was restricted to the study of natural phenomena because it was only the material that was believed to behave in a regular pattern and predictable way.A French social philosopher called august Comte thought otherwise. He was of the opinion that society behaves in a regular pattern much like material things and this behaviour can be studied and somewhat accurate predictions can be made. August Comte is regarded as the father of sociology and social sciences in general.Positivism rejects theoretical speculations that are not based on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge.There are a lot of problems with this conception of ideal knowledge seeking enterprise.first of these problems is observation upon which the basic justification of positivism came is laden with error. These include the fact that;

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

This chapter also talks about social science; social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behaviour ,interaction and manifestations,either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group.There are disciplines in social sciences which include psychology, sociology,political science e.t.c.

Social science seeks to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object of study.

Objectives in studying humans includes;

* Understanding human in both historical and cultural development.
* Being able to predict humans in all aspect using using their patterns of behaviour e.t.c.

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

 Hume`s exposition of the notion of causation in a bullet from which is endearing to our analysis here.According to this account for anything to be the cause of another, the cause and effect must;

* Be temporarily related such that the cause precedes the effect in time just as the effect must follow continuously from the cause e.t.c.

 Francis Offor explains that for every event in the universe,there is a set of conditions such that if the conditions are all fulfilled,then the event invariably occurs.

 Another problem with the project of social science is that according to Max Weber methodology of science becomes inapplicable due to the fact that the object of study in social science is man,a rational being with freewill,desires. All these factors undermine the notion of predictability of behaviour with which natural science is known to deduce their principle and laws.

 Demand and supply they are market forces which influence people when marketing.when the prize is low people tend to buy more than when the prize is high people tend to buy less but using android phones as an example some applications could force the users to update it. The law of demand and supply does not seem to work here as consumers have no choice.

 Now ,if a supposed scientific law is neither absolute nor hold quiet often,should we continue to call it scientific laws of economics.