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**A REVIEW ON 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 people in Europe, The positive response to science happened as a result of change in the socio-cultural milieu. This explains why belief in science is called positivism from then on. The socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew is called the renaissance and the enlightenment period.**

**The renaissance period marked when people started a revolution of return to their Greek heritage of using reason in matter of public concern. This period was called the dark ages because it was the time religious belief reigned supreme. In arts and music were Greek hidden world views this was known as the classical period of romanticism. Romanticism gave rise to humanism and naturalism. Bertrand Russell says that the period of history called “modern” differs from that of the medieval period in many ways of these two are the most important: the diminishing authority of the church and the increasing authority of science but the 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 with some accurate predictions. This is the beginning of social sciences especially sociology and Comte is being regarded as the father of sociology and social sciences till date. Positivism rejects theoretical speculations that are based on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge. There are a lot of conceptions of ideal knowledge enterprise on of these problem is observation.**

**Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior, interaction and manifestation either as an individual or in a society. Social science seek to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as subject of study. However, the philosophy of social science arouse out of curiosity but a man as a conscious and rational being may not behave in the same pattern.**

**THE PROBLEM OF REASONS AND CAUSES**

**To understand the problem with social sciences we need to understand one of the essential future is to provide a causal or correlation connection between an event and its cause. Although explication of causality goes back to David Hume, Ernest Nagel presents Hume’s exposition of the notion of causation. According to this account the cause and effect must**

1. **Have an invariable or constant relation**
2. **Be spatially contiguous**
3. **Be temporally related**
4. **Have an asymmetrical relation.**

**Francis offor says The Principle of cause and effect states that for every event in the universe, there is a set of conditions. He goes further to explain the cause of action involving human agents. Although there are some scholars who insist that reasons can be treated as causes.**

**THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN PERSON AS OBJECT OF STUDY IN SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**According to Max Weber, methodology of science becomes inapplicable due to the fact that the object of study in social science is a man a rational being with free will and desires and other sentiment features that come into play in his actions. All these factors undermine the notion of predictability of behavior with which natural science is known to deduce their principles and laws. It is on the basic assumption of rational behavior that the law of demand and supply was formulated. In recent years, Capitalist have been able to manipulate consumer behavior to the point it is doubtful if these laws holds any longer. Now if a supposed scientific law is neither absolute nor hold quite often, should we continue to call it scientific laws of economics?**