**NAME: HARRY ABRAHAM JIM**

**DEPT: LAW**

**MATRIC NUMBER: 19/LAW01/107**

**COURSE CODE: GST 118**

**COURSE TITLE: PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY OF SCIENCE**

ASSIGNMENT: In not more than 2 pages, do a review of Chapter 8 of Temidayo D. Oladipo and Noah O. Philosophy of Social science

The success of the natural science in the 18th and 19th century was enormous on the social and intellectual life, the people of England tested the words of scientist and sought their opinion on matters unrelated to science. Positivism was formulated due to the response of science or application of science to any issues. Positive response to science happened as a result of a change in the socio-milieu of the time. Positivism reject theoretical speculations that are not based on facts of experiencing as a means of obtaining knowledge.

Positivism grews during the renaissance and enlightenment period . the renaissance period also known as romanticism and humanism and the works of literature produced at this point.

**PROBLEMS OF POSITIVISM**

1. Observations are concept-laden.
2. Observations are theory-laden.
3. Observations are value-laden.
4. Observations are interest-laden.
5. Observations are hypothesis-laden.
6. Observation are laid with culture-specific ontologies.

The modern age according to Betrand Russell started when there was an increasing authority in science and decreasing authority of the church. At this point scientific approach to issues grew out of the philosophical approach to issues, and science was restricted to the study of natural phenomena, not until 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 behavior can be studied and somewhat accurate predictions made.

What is social science: social science dedicated to explanation of human behavior, interactions, manifestation either as an individual, group, including institutions norms and more such as interactions are created.

**DISCIPLINES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INCLUDES**:

1. Sociology,
2. Political science,
3. Archaeology,
4. Economics,
5. Anthropology,
6. Psychology.

**OBJECTIVES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE INCLUDE**

1. Understanding humans in both historical and cultural development context and factors responsible for change
2. Ability to predict human behavior based on interaction, belief system and social norms.
3. Influencing human behavior, grooming it towards a socially desirable conduct and development.
4. Discovering and manipulation the laws governing human behaviors.
5. Getting knowledge about various human temperament.

**PROBLEMS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE**

1. Problem of reason and cause:

In understanding this problem we need to take note of the essential features of science is h=that scientific explanation is to provide a casual or correlational connection between the event and the cause.

Frank offor explained the principle of cause and effect stating 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. After explanations given by Frank Offor it was said that reasons are not causes of event by motive or intentions

Nevertheless of Frank Offor propositions most scholars insist that reasons can be treated as causes. One of such scholars is Robin Collingwood who argues to the extreme that reasons are not only causes but they are the ultimate casual power which lies in human and that ascribing casual power to inanimate things and objects in the physical world may be too naïve of us.

1. Problem of Human person as Object of study in social sciences

According to weber, methodology of science becomes inapplicable due to the fact that the object of study is man, a rational being with freewill, desires, emotions and other sentient features that comes into play in his actions or reaction. All these factors undermined the notion of predictability of behavior with which natural science is known to deduce their principles and laws.