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A REVIEW OF CHAPTER 8 OF TEMIDAYO D. OLADIPO AND NOAH O. BALOGUN, HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE ; A BRIEF SURVEY

 The achievement recorded in Natural Science in the 18th &19th century became extent when it had a great impact on the social & intellectual life of Europeans. The positive response to science happened as a result of the change in the sociocultural milieu of the time and which explains why from then on, the application of science to issues is called positivism. The milieu in which Positivism grew is called renaissance and the enlightenment period. It’s called a renaissance period because it marks a period when people started the revolution the return of the Greek heritage using reason in matters of public concern and not the dictate of religion as it was in the age prior to this time. The words of the Pope was the final authority on any matter, in a time when men and women were burned because the church found them guilty of sorcery, diseases were said to be consequences of sins and idolatry.
 Both humanism and naturalism came about due to romanticism and works of art and literature produced at this time were also regarded as classic. Bertrand Russell puts this more succinctly when he said “the period of history which is commonly called “modern” has a mental outlook which differs from that of medieval period in many ways. Of these, two are the most important.
The effect of manoeuvring was overwhelming until a French social philosopher called “August Comte” decided otherwise, this is the beginning of Social Science, especially sociology and Comte is still regarded till date as the father of Sociology and Social science in general.
A lot of problems came up which first of these problems is observation upon which the basic justification of positivism came in Laden with error which includes the facts that; Observations are concept Laden, Observations are hypothesis Laden, Observations are Laden with culture specific ontologies and lots more facts irrespective of shortcomings of positivism, let us explicate on the idea of social science it birthed.
Social science is the explanation of human behaviour, interactions and manifestations either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group associated behaviour of a person or group that is exhibited by those engaged in activities. Social science may be impossible or unachievable due to methodological mismath. Social sciences seek to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as an object of study.

***The problem of reasons and causes***
 One of the features of science is to provide a casual or correlation connection between an event and its cause. According to the account of David Hume for anything to be the cause of another , the cause and effect must have an invariable relation, be spatially contagious,be temporally related, have an asymmetrical relation in the occurrence of the alleged cause. Francis Offor asserts that “by employing the scientific method in social investigation, the social sciences seek to explain the cause of action involving human agents.” There is also the problem of if the reason for an action can be many but the cause cannot be ,to what extent can we take reason as causes?
To solve this problem we have to accept that reasons are not the same as causes There are some scholars that insist that reasons can be treated as causes .One of such scholars is Robin collingwood
***The problem of human person as object of study in social science***s
Another issue with the project of social science is the fact that the object of study in social science is a man, man is often unpredictable due to his different feelings and emotions that also vary from person to person. The law of demand is an example of the unpredictability of man ,Economists have observed that these laws do not always hold since man does not behave rationally. If an acclaimed scientific law is not set in stone should be continue to call it a scientific law?