**NAME: UJOULOKWE CHIZURUMOKE NGOZI**

**COURSE: PHILOSOPHY**

**DEPARTMENT: LAW**

**MARIC NO: 19/LAW01/259**

IN MORE THAN TWO PAGES, DO A REVIEW OF CHAPTER 8 OF TEMIDAYO D. OLADIPO AND NOAH O.

PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES [AND APPLIED SCIENCES]

**In summary of** ,the positive response to science happened as a result of a change in the socio-cultural milieu of the time and this explain why believe in science or application of science to any issues called positivism from then on. Positivism grew through renaissance and the enlightenment period . it is called a renaissance period because it marked a period when people started a revolution of return to there greek heritage of using reason in matter of public concern and not the dedicate of religion as it was in the age prior to this time . there was a time when men and women were burned at take because the church has found them guilty of witch craft or sorcery . however the intellectual community at the time the saw this as a big threat to human happiness and survival so the started using literature with the benefit of getting reason to arrive at justified conclusion just as Socrates , plato and Aristotle used to do this became known as the classical period romanticism . romanticism gave rise to humanism and naturalism and work of art and literature produced at this time were also regarded as classic. Even Russell hold that ‘’emancipation from the authority of the church led to the growth of individualism even to the point of anarchy . discipline , intellectual , moral , and political , was associated in minds of the men of the renaissance with the scholastic philosophy and ecclesiastical governments ‘’.the problem of reasons are:

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

Social science can be defined as an area dedicated to explain the human behaviour, interaction and manifestations either as an individual in society or collectively as a group. Disciplines in social sciences includes: sociology, psychology, economics, political science, archaeology and anthropology. the objective of social sciences include

1. Understanding human in both historical and cultural development
2. Being able to predict human behaviour based on the pattern of interaction , relieve , social norms and other factor
3. Influencing human behaviour
4. Discovering and manipulating if possible, the law govern most human behaviour
5. Advancing beyond philosophy

There problem and reasons of social sciences with the causes:

To understand this problems with social sciences , we need to understand that one of the essential features of science and specific explanation its to provide a casual or correlational connection between an invent and its curse. That is to explain why invent A is the cause of invent B which is the invent but first , what does the principal of curse and effect mean although eselication of causality goes back to the david hume, enernest nagel , present hums exposition of the notion of causation in a bullet form which is endearing to our analyses here. One way to solve this problems to accept reasons not causes but motive or intent . a good example of this is the case of the man who went to supermarket to buy canned beef ,we can say the reason why he went to supermarket is to get can beef . if we go with the substitution thesis, we can say the cause of his going to supermarket is to buy canned beef. In other words, which is to buy canned beef is the cause and the going to the supermarket is the effect.

The problem of human persons as a object of study in social sciences.

According to max weber, methodology of science becomes implacable due to the fact that the object of study in social sciences is man, a rational being with freewill, desires, emotions and other sentient features that comes into play in his action or reaction. It basic assumption of rational behaviour that the law of demand and supply was formulated: The higher the demand, higher the price, but higher the supply the lower the price. This is referred to as market forces.