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In the 18th and 19th century, natural science was so enormous on the social and intellectual life of the people of Europe. They started believing and trusting the word of the scientist and even sought their opinions on matters unrelated to science such as law and forensic evidence. The positive response to science happened as a result of a change in the socio-cultural milieu of the time and explain why belief in science or the application of science to any issues is called **positivism.**

The socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grow is called the enlighten and renaissance period. It was marked as a period when people started a revolution to return to their Greek heritage of using reasons in matters of public concern and not the dictate of religion as it is was in the age of prior to this time, that is why it is called the renaissance.

Churches led to the growth of individualism, even at the point of anarchy. Discipline intellectual morals and political science where associated in the mind of the men of the renaissance with the scholastic philosophy and Ecclesiastical government. A French social philosopher called **“August comte”** thought otherwise. He thought that the society behaves in a similar and regular pattern much like material things and this behavior can be studied and some accurate prediction made. The beginning of social sciences, especially in sociology and conte is regarded till date as the father of sociology and social sciences in general till date

**What is social science?**

Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior, interaction and manifestation either as an individual in a society or collectively As a group including the institution, norm and more such interaction created the discipline in social science include : sociology, psychology, economics, political science, archacology and anthropology. The history of discipline goes back to the early philosophers who wanted to study how the society works such as Saint Augustine and the 14th century historian ibn khaldon down to Karl Marx, Thomas Hubble, John Locke, Emily Durkheim and a host of other social thinkers but still August Comte was still regarded as the father of social sciences. However, the philosophy of social sciences arouses out of the curiosity that the central focus that is propelling motive if social sciences may be impossible or unachievable due to methodological match. In other words, there exist an incongruity in using method of scientific enquiry to study human and it’s society. This incongruity stem explains how human beings don’t behave with the natural science but behaves with the pattern of the society. The social science seek to employ the method of science in investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object of study .

**Problems and causes affecting social sciences**

One of the essential features of sciences and scientific explanations is to provide a casual or why the event is been caused which is the problem. But first what does the principle of cause and it’s effect mean. In every science experiments there most be a mistake in it and there that mistake may cause or may not cause an effect. Ernest negal presented Hume’s exposition of the notion of causation in a bullet form which is endearing to our analysis here. For anything to be the cause of another, the cause it effect must:

1. Have a invariable and constant reactions
2. Be spatially contiguous
3. Be temporally related such that the cause precedes the effect in time just as the effect must follow continually from the cause; and
4. Have an asymmetrical relation in that the occurrence of the alleged cause must be the actual event, bring about the effect .

Therefore, problems are likely in caused in every human day to day social life. When science is applied into a human society it may or may not cause any effect in the society. This is why social is also beneficial in every human being life.