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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

National science throughout the year has been successful in the preceding century which resulted to the trust which were given to scientists by the Europeans. This happened as a socio-cultural milieu, and explains why an application of science to any issue is called positivism.

The period to which socio-cultural milieu was instigated is referred to as Renaissance and enlightenment periods. The aeon prior to the Renaissance period was the dark ages, because at this period religion belief reigned, while it is called Renaissance period because in this period people reason in matters of public concern. In the process literature was also used, which became known as classical period of romanticism, romanticism also gave rise to humanism and naturalism. Bertrand Russell explains that the period of history which is commonly called ‘modern' has mental Outlook which differs in many ways, but the diminishing authority of the church, and increasing authority of science. Russell also holds that emancipation from the authority of the church led to the growth of individualism to the point of anarchy, and discipline , intellectual, moral and political was associated in the minds of the men of Renaissance with the scholastic philosophy and ecclesiastical government. ”unlike other discipline science was restricted to the study of phenomenon because it was believed to behave in a regular and predictable way. A French social philosopher Auguste Comte who is regarded as the father of social science came up with an opinion that society also behave in a regular pattern much like material things, and accurate predictions can also be made concerning society. There are various problems in the conception of ideal knowledge seeking enterprise, first of these problems are the observations upon which the basic justification came in laden with error, these include the facts the observation are: concept – laden, hypothesis – laden, theory – laden, value – laden, interest – laden, observation are laden with culture – specific ontologies.

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; including the institution, norms and mores such interaction such interactions created. There are various disciplines in social sciences namely sociology, psychology, economics, political science, archaeology and anthropology. Some of the objectives of social sciences are:

* Understanding humans historical and cultural development and reason for such development
* Being able to predict human behavior through various organized processes like belief system, pattern of interaction.
* Discovering and possibly manipulating laws governing most human behavior.
* Influencing human behavior towards a socially desirable conduct and channeling collective efforts for towards development.
* Advancing beyond armchair philosophy.

THE PROBLEM OF REASONS AND CAUSES

To understand this problem better we need that one of the essential features of the scientific explanations is the provision of a casual and correlation connection between an event and it’s cause.

In accordance to certain accounts for anything to be the cause of another, the cause and effect must:

* Have an invariable or constant relation.
* Be spatially contiguous
* Be temporary related, in other words the cause precedes the effect.
* Have an asymmetrical relation.

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

According to mass weber, the methodology of science becomes inapplicable due to the fact that the object of study in social science is man, a rational being with freewill, emotions and other sentient features that come into play in his action or reaction.