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 **REVIEW**

 There was a great success in science in the 18th and 19th century, and it happened as a result of a change in the socio-cultural milieu of the time which is called the renaissance and the enlightenment period because it marked a period when people started a revolution of their return to their Greek heritage of using reason in matters of public concern and not the dictate of religion as it was in the age prior to this time. The period before this renaissance period was called the dark ages because it was a time where religious belief was supreme. The word of the Pope was final authority over any matter, political, social or intellectual. However the intellectual community saw this as a big threat to human happiness and survival, therefore two major things happened: the diminishing authority of the church, and the increasing authority of science. The effect of the maneuvering was indeed overwhelming. Scientific approaches were drawn out from the philosophical approaches to issues, although science was restricted to study only natural phenomena because it was believed to be the only material to behave in a particular way, then a French social philosopher (August Comte) came along and thought otherwise. He was of the opinion that the society behaves in a regular pattern also and this behavior can be studied and with some accurate predictions made. This is the beginning of social sciences, especially sociology and Comte is being regarded as the father of sociology and social sciences till date.

 Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior, interaction and manifestations, either as an individual or collectively as a group, including in an institution, etc. disciplines in social science include: sociology, psychology, economics, political science, archeology and anthropology. Social science seek to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object if study. The objectives of such endeavor include: understanding humans, being able to predict human behavior, influencing human behavior, discovering the laws governing most human behavior, knowing the characteristic temperament and associated behavior of a person or group. In other words there exist an incongruity in using method of scientific enquiry to study human and his society. The inconsistency comes from the fact that the humans do not behave the same way objects of natural science do.

 In order to understand the problem of social sciences better, we need to know that one of the essential features of science and scientific explanation is to provide a casual connection between an action and its cause. Therefore the principle of cause and effect states that: for anything to be the cause of another it must have an invariable or constant relation in the sense that whenever the alleged cause occurs the effects must occur also, it must be spatially contiguous, that is, the two events must occur in approximately the same location or at least be related by a chain of events that are spatially linked, it must be temporarily related such that the cause precedes the effect in time just as the effect must follow continuously from the cause and lastly it must have an asymmetrical relation in that the occurrence of the alleged cause must be actual event, which brings about the effect, such that the effect must not be part of the original conditions that are necessary and sufficient for its own occurrence. Nonetheless, there are scholars who 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 may be too naïve of us to do.

 Another problem with the project of social science is that. According to max Weber, methodology of science becomes inapplicable due to the fact that the object of study in social science is man, a rational being with freewill, desires, emotions and other sentient features that come into play in his action or reaction. All these factors undermine the notion of predictability of behavior with which natural science is known to deduce their principles and laws. In conclusion, human actions cannot be predicted accurately always because humans do not act rationally all the time thereby creating exceptions for every rule governing human actions.