NAME;NWANDO ANGELA KWENTOH

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COURSE;HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE

COLLEGE;LAW

DEPT;LAW

 ASSIGNMENT.

 The success recorded in natural science in the eighteenth century and the nineteenth century was so enormous on the social and intellectual life of the then people of Europe that they started trusting the words of scientist and even sought their opinion on matters unrelated to science such as law and forensic evidence. The socio cultural milieu in which positivism grew is called the renaissance and the enlightenment period. The aeon prior to the renaissance period was called the dark ages because it was the time religious belief reigned supreme.

 Diseases were said to be direct consequences of sin and idolatry, so the church waged several wars to examine the heathens. The community saw this as a big threat to human happiness and survival. So they started infiltrating literature with the benefits of using reason to arrive at justified conclusion just as Socrates,Plato and Aristole used to do. This became known as the classical period of romanticism . Romanticism gave rise to humanism and naturalism, and works of art and literature produced at this time were also regarded as classic. The effect of that manoeuvring was overwhelming until a French social philosopher August Comte thought otherwise. Positivism rejects theoretical speculations that are not based on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge.

 FACTS ON OBSERVATION;

1;Observation are laden with culture specific ontologies.

3;Observation are theory laden.

4;Observation are interest laden.

 Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behaviour, interaction and manifestations, either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group including norms and mores such interactions created.

THE OBJECTIVES OF SOCIAL SCIENCE;

1;Understanding humans in both historical and cultural development.

2;Discovering and manipulating the laws governing most of human behaviour.

 PROBLEMS OF REASONS AND CAUSES.

1;Have an invariable or constant relation in the sense that whenever the alleged cause occurs the effect must also occur.

2;Be temporarily related such that the cause precedes the effect in time just as the effect must follow continuously from the cause.

 THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN PERSON AS OBJECT OF STUDY IN SOCIAL SCIENCES.

 Another problem with the project of social sciences is that, according to Max Weber, methodology of sciences becomes in applicable 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.