**NAME: OLUFEMI OLUWATOBILOBA DANIELLA**

**MATRICULATION NUMBER: 19/LAW01/208**

**COLLEGE/DEPARTMENT: LAW**

**COURSE CODE: GST 118**

**COURSE TITLE: HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE**

**QUESTION:** In not more than 2 pages, do a review of Chapter 8 of Temidayo D. Oladipo and Noah O. Balogun, History and Philosophy of Science: A Brief Survey.

**INTRODUCTION:**

The success of natural science that was recorded in the 18th and 19th century was very huge. This success made the people to start trusting scientists' words.

The belief in science and its application was known as positivism due to the success of natural science and the people's trust on a scientist's words. The socio-cultural environment in which positivism grew is known as the renaissance/enlightenment period. The renaissance period was the time when people returned to their Greek heritage. There's another classical period known as romanticism. Romanticism encouraged humanism and naturalism. Positivism has some shortcomings but despite this, it also birthed the term social science.

**DEFINITION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

Social Science refers to an area of study which explains human behaviour, interaction and manifestations, either as an individual in a society or as a group. Some disciplines in social sciences are as follows: Psychology, Political Science, Anthropology, Sociology, etc. Social Sciences use the method of science to investigate social events.

***The objectives of this endeavour is as follows:***

1. To understand humans in both historical and cultural development.
2. To predict human behaviour based on interaction pattern, social norms and system of belief.
3. To influence human behaviour and groom it towards an acceptable conduct.
4. To discover and manipulate the laws governing human behaviour.
5. To have knowledge about an individual or group of people.

**PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**

There is a need to understand the principle of cause and effect which is a problem of Social Science. One of the features of science is to provide a connection between an event/situation and its cause. Some scholars like J.S. Mill have argued on whether reason can be known as motive or intention rather than cause. Some other scholars like Robin Collingwood maintain or insist that reasons can be known as causes.

Another problem of Social Science is that the method of science becomes hard to apply due to the fact that the object of study is man (a rational being with freewill and desires). The law of demand and supply was formulated because of its prediction of man buying less when the price is high and buying more when the price is low. But laws such as the law of demand and supply may not be effective all the time because man may not always behave rationally.

**CONCLUSION**

In a nutshell, this chapter talks about the birth of Social Science, what Social Science is about, the problems of Social Science (problem of reasons and causes; and the problem of a person as an object of study).