NAME: ODEYEMI MARY IYANUOLUWA

MATRIC NUMBER: 19/LAW01/166

**REVIEW CHAPATER 8 OF TEMIDAYO D.OLADIPO AND NOAH O. BALOGUN, HISTORY ANAD PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE; A BRIEF SURVEY**

The positive response to science happened as a result of a change in the socio-cultural milieu of the time and this explains why belief in science or of return to their Greek heritage of using application of science to any issue is called positivism. From the socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew is called the renaissance and the enlightenment period. It is called the renaissance and the enlightenment period because it marked a period when people started a revolution of 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 .

Romanticism gave rise to humanism and naturalism, works of art and literature produced at this time were also regarded as classic. Bertrand Russell puts this more succinctly when he said that, the period of history which is commonly called modern has a mental outlook which differs from that of the medieval period in many ways. Positivism rejects theoretical speculations that are not based on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge. There are a lot of problems with the conception of ideal knowledge seeking enterprise. These include the facts that;

* Observations are concept-laden,
* observations are hypothesis-laden,
* observations are theory-laden,
* observations are value-laden,
* observations are interest-laden,
* observations 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 manifestations, either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group including the institutions, norms and mores such interactions created. Social science seeks to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object of study. The objectives of such endeavors include;

* understanding humans in both historical and a cultural development context and factors responsible for such development or change,
* being able to predict human behavior based on the pattern of interaction, belief system, social norms and other factors influencing human behavior, especially in relation to economic and political activities,
* influencing human behavior grooming it towards a socially desirable conduct and channeling collective effort towards development,
* discovering and manipulating if possible, the laws governing most of human behavior.

Advancing beyond armchair philosophy, the knowledge about the characteristic temperament and associated behavior of a person or group, or that exhibited by those engaged in an activity. However, the philosophy of social science arouse out of the curiosity that the central focus and the propelling motive of social science may be impossible or unachievable due to methodological mismatch. In other words, there exist an incongruity stem from the fact the fact that human beings do not behave in exact way objects of natural science behave.

To understand this problem with social sciences better, we need to understand that one of the essential features of science and scientific explanation is to provide a causal or correlational connection between an event and it cause. According to this account, for anything to be the cause of another, the cause and effect must;

* have an invariable or constant relation in the sense that whenever the alleged cause occurs, the effect must also occur,
* 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 liked,
* be temporally related such that the cause precedes the effect in time just as the effect must follow continuously from the cause,
* 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.

Another problem with project of social science is that according to Max Weber, methodology of science it becomes inappropriate 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.