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***PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND APPLIED SCIENCE***

 Positivism is the application of science in any issue. The socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew is called the renaissance or enlightenment period. The 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 that time is called the renaissance period. This time was called the dark ages because it was the time religious beliefs reigned supreme. The words of the pope were the final authority on any matter, be it political, social or intellectual. It was the time when humans were burn as stake because they were found guilty by the church of ritual and sorcery. Diseases were said to be consequences of sin and idolatry, so the church wages several wars to examine the heathens. Gradually, the authority of the pope began to diminish and science began to grow.

 The effects of this manoeuvring was overwhelming. Science grew out of philosophy but is restricted to only the study of natural things because it was the only material thing believed to behave in regular and predictable way. August comte, a French philosopher, thought otherwise that the society behaved in the beginning of social science and till date he is referred to as the father of sociology and in general social sciences. Positivism disregards speculations that are not based on experience as a means of gaining knowledge.

Problems regarding this technique includes:

* 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.

 Irrespective of these pitfalls of positivism, let us examine social science is birthed.

***SOCIAL SCIENCE***

Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behaviour, interaction and manifestations, either as an individual or a society or as a group or institution. Disciplines in the social science includes political science, economics, sociology, psychology etc. social science seeks to use humans as an object of study employing the scientific methods in carrying out the experiments. The objectives of such includes:

* Understanding humans in both cultural and historical development context and factors.
* Being able to predict human behaviour based on pattern of interaction, belief system social norms and other factors influencing human activities.
* Influencing human behaviours.
* Discovering and manipulating the laws governing human conducts.
* Advancing beyond armchair philosophy.

THE PROBLEMS OF REASONS AND CAUSES.

The causes are one of the essential features of scientific methods employed in the investigation of social phenomenon

* Have an invariable or constant relation in the sense that whatever cause occurs the effect must also occur
* The two events must occur in approximately the same location or related by a chain of events that are spatially linked
* The cause must precede the effect in time just as the effect must follow continuously from the cause
* The alleged cause must be the actual event, which brings about the effects, such that the effect must not be part of the original conditions

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

Man is a rational being with freedom, desires emotions and other sentiment features so his behaviour cannot be predicted. this factors undermines the motion of predictability from which natural science deduces its principles and laws.