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**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.

**ANSWER:**

THE SUCCESS RECORDED IN NATURAL SCIENCE IN THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURY WAS SO ENORMOUS ON THE SOCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL LIFE OF THE THEN PEOPLE OF EUROPE THAT THEY STARTED TRUSTING THE WORDS OF SCIENTISTS AND EVEN SOUGHT THEIR OPINION ON MATTERS UNRELATED TO SCIENCE SUCH AS LAWS AND FORENSIC EVIDENCE.THIS 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 AND APPLICATION OF SCIENCE IS TO ANY ISSUE IS CALLED POSITIVISM.THE SOCIO-CULTURAL MILIEU IN WHICH POSITIVISM GREW IS CALLED THE RENAISSANCE AND THE ENLIGHTENMENT PERIOD.IT IS CALLED SO 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.

SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO THINGS GREW OUT OF PHILOSOPHY APPROACH TO ISSUES, BUT SCIENCE WAS RESTRICTED TO STUDY OF NATURAL PHENOMENA BECAUSE IT WAS ONLY THE MATERIAL THAT WAS BELIEVED TO BEHAVE IN A REGULAR AND PREDICTABLE WAY.NOT UNTIL A FRENCH SOCIAL PHILOSOPHER CALLED AUGUSTE COMTE THOUGHT OTHERWISE .HE WAS OF THE OPINION THAT SOCIETY BEHAVES IN A REGULAR PATTERN MUCH LIKE MATERIAL THINGS AND THIS BEHAVIOUR CAN BE STUDIED AND SOMEWHAT 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 IN GENERAL TILL DATE.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 THIS CONCEPTION OF IDEAL KNOWLEDGE SEEKING ENTERPRISE. FIRST OF THESE PROBLEMS IS OBSERVATION UPON WHICH THE BASIC JUSTIFICATION OF POSITIVISM CAME IS LADEN WITH ERROR.THESE ARE 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.

SOCIAL SCIENCE IS AN AREA OF STUDY DEDICATED TO THE EXPLAINATION OF HUMAN BEHAVIOUR, INTERACTION AND MANIFESTATIONS, EITHER AS AN INDIVIDUAL IN A SOCIETY OR COLLECTIVELY AS A GROUP INCLUDING THE INSTITUTIONS, NORMS AND MORE OF SUCH INTERACTIONS CREATED.DISCIPLINES IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES INCLUDE: SOCIOLOGY, PSYCHOLOGY, ECONOMICS, POLITICAL SCIENCE, ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY.SOCIAL SCIENCES SEEK TO EMPLOY THE METHOD OF SCIENCE IN THE INVESTIGATION OF SOCIAL PHENOMENA TAKING THE HUMAN PERSON AS OBJECT OF STUDY.THE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AROUSE OUT OF THE CURIOUSITY THAT THE CENTRAL FOCUS AND THE PROPELLING MOTIVE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE MAY BE IMPOSSIBLE OR UNACHIEVABLE DUE TO METHODOLOGICAL MISMATCH.IN OTHERWORDS, THERE EXIST AN INCONGRUITY IN USING METHOD OF SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRY TO STUDY HUMAN AND HIS SOCIETY.

FRANCIS OFFOR EXPLAINS THAT THE PRINCIPLES OF CAUSE AND EFFECT STATES THAT FOR EVERY EVENT IN THE UNIVERSE, THERE IS A SET OF CONDITIONS SUCH THAT IF THE CONDITIONS ARE ALL FULFILLED, THEN THE EVENT INVARIABLY OCCURS.HE GOES FURTHER TO ASSERT THAT BY EMPLOYING THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD IN SOCIAL INVESTIGATION, THE SOCIAL SCIENCES SEEK TO EXPLAIN THE CAUSE OF ACTION INVOLVING HUMAN AGENTS.THUS SOME SCHOLARS LIKE J.S. MILL, T.M. NEWCOMB AND AUGUSTE COMTE HAVE ARGUED ON WHETHER IT IS NOT BETTER TO LEAVE REASON AS MOTIVE, DRIVE OR INTENT AND NOT CAUSE.THERE ARE SOME OTHER 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 IN THE PHYSICAL WORLD MAYBE TOO NAÏVE OF US.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 ACTIONS OR REACTIONS.ALL THESE FACTORS UNDERMINE THE NOTION OF PREDICTABILITY OF BEHAVIOUR WITH WHICH NATURAL SCIENCE IS KNOWN TO DEDUCE THEIR PRINCIPLES AND LAWS.