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**DEPT: LAW.**

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**COURSE TITLE: PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE**.

**Do a review of Chapter 8 of Temidayo D. Oladipo and Noah O. Balogun, History and Philosophy of Science: A Brief Survey.**

 The effect of that manoeuvring was overwhelming, scientific approach to things grew out of philosophical 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 French social philosopher called August Comte thought otherwise. He was of the opinion that society behaves in a regular pattern much like material things and this behavior can be studied and somewhat accurate predictions made. 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 seeking enterprise. First of these problems is observation upon which the basic justification of positivism came is laden with error.

**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 created. Social science seek to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object of study.

 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.

PROBLEMS OF REASONS AND CAUSES.

To understand the problems with social science, we must understand that one of the essential features of science and scientific explanation is to provide a causal connection between an event and its causes. Although explication of causality goes back to David Hume, Ernest Nagal presents Hume’s exposition of notion of causation in a bullet form which is endearing to our analysis here. Francis Offor also explains his point by talking about the principles of cause and effect state that for every event invariably occurs.