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**PHILOSOPHY SOCIAL SCIENCE AND APPLIED SCIENCE**

Natural science was recorded in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth century to be very successful on how it affected people’s lives. This was especially seen in Europe where science was becoming worthy of trust and reliance. This reaction to science was as a result of the rapid change in the socio-cultural milieu of time. From that moment, scientific issues were regarded as positivism. This was built on the grounds of Renaissance and Enlightenment period. The renaissance period comprised of people using the act of reasoning in public matters rather than religious dictate like the prior age. The age before the renaissance period had been known as the dark age where religious beliefs reigned without opposition. Every political, social or intellectual matter was judged by the pope’s final verdict.

However the intellectual and learned community had been against the is and strongly opposed the concept. This was what prompted their choice to infiltrate literature to their own advantage and enlighten the people on the importance of using reason in the judgment of certain matters of importance. This is when romanticism came into place and gave rise to humanism and naturalism literature works which were regarded as classics. This method by infiltration worked and scientific approach to things grew out of philosophical approach to issues. But science was restricted to study of natural phenomena because it was the only material seen to behave in a regular and predictable manner. A contrary view was posed by a man named August Comte which was of the opinion that society behaves in a regular pattern too and this was the starting point of social science. Firstly, we can see observation upon which the basic justification of positivism came is laden with errors

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**

This is basically regarded as the study dedicated to the critical analysis and study of human behavior, manifestation and interaction individually or collectively. Under social sciences, we have disciplines such as political science, sociology, economics, psychology, etc. Philosophers who have made critical impact on these discipline are Karl Max, Thomas Hobbes, Emile Durkheim, etc. Social Science seeks to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as an object of study. The objective of social science includes; understanding human, being able to predict human behavior, influencing human behavior, discovering and manipulating laws governing human behavior, etc.

**PROBLEM OF REASON AND CAUSES**

We have to understand this problem with social sciences better and to do this, we must be able to understand that one of features of science and scientific explanation is to provide casual and correlational connection between an event and its cause. That is to explain why an event A is the cause of an event B which is the effect. Firstly we are supposed to understand the principle of cause and effect must have which simply means that the cause and effect must have a variable or a constant relation in the sense that whenever an alleged cause occurs, the effect must also occur. A philosopher, Francis Offor goes on to ascertain that by employing the scientific method in social investigation, the social sciences seek to explain the cause of action involving human agents. For example; Mrs B slaps someone and her friends inquire why her did so, Mrs B says it is out of anger. Almost everyone agree that this the reason why she slapped her friend. In other words, anger is the reason or cause rather for slapping her friend.

**THE PROBLEM OF HUMAN PERSONS AS OBJECTS OF STUDY IN SOCIAL SCIENCE**

This is another issue bothering social science according to Max Webber, methodologies of science are becoming inapplicable due to the fact that the object of study as seen her is a man a rational wellbeing with free will, emotions, desires etc. These features are the problem because they undermine the predictability of man. For example we have the law of demand and supply in economics which was built on the basis of assumption of rational behavior which can faulter at anytime because as observed by economists, in some cases man can go against this principle and this principle hardly exists anymore. In conclusion, man is an irrational being and does not often behave the way we predict him to.