NAME: EGEDEYE JESSICA IBI-ILATE

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 The success recorded in natural science in the eighteenth and nineteenth century was so enormous on the social and intellectual life of the people of Europe that they started trusting the words of scientists and even sought their opinion on matter unrelated to the science such as law and forensic evidence. The socio-cultural milieu in which positive grew is called the renaissance and the enlightenment period. Furthermore, it is called the renaissance period because it marked a period when people started a revolution of return to their Greek of using reason in matters of public concern and not the dictate of religion as it was in the age prior to this time. The aeon prior to the renaissance period was called the dark ages because it was the time religious belief reigned supreme, and the words of the Pope was the final authority on any matter, be it political, social or intellectual. It was a time men and women were burned at stake because the church has found them guilty of witchcraft or sorcery, diseases were said to be direct consequence of sin and idolatry, so the Church waged several wars to exterminates the heathen. This became known as the classical period of romanticisms. Romanticism gave rise to the humanism and naturalism, and 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.

 Among all this two are the most important, the diminishing authority of the Church and the increasing authority of science. In addition, Russell holds that emancipation from the authority of the Church led to the growth of individualism, even to the point of anarchy. Discipline intellectual, moral, and political, was the associated in the minds of the men of the Renaissance with the scholastic philosophy and ecclesiastical government. And also the effect of that manoeuving was overwhelming. Science 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 a French social philosopher called August Comte thought otherwise.Postivism rejects theoretical speculations that are not based on the facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge.Modelled on empirical science which provides it with a methodology, positivism declares false, all propositions that could not be solved or verified by experience such as metaphysical statements due to a high degree of abstract nature. There are a lot of problem with this conception of ideal knowledge seeking enterprise, first of this problems s observation upon which the basic justification of positivism came in laden with error, this include, observation are concept-laden, observation are hypothesis-laden, observation are theory-laden, observation are value-laden, observation are interest-laden and observation are laden with culture-specific ontologies.

 WHAT IS SOCIAL SCIENCE

 Social science can be said to be an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior, interaction and manifestation, either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group including the institutions, norms and social science include, sociology psychology, and lots more.Futhermore,the history of the discipline dates back early philosopher who wanted to study how society works such as St Augustine and the 14th –century historian Ibn Khaldun,down to Karl Max,Thomas Hobbes, John Locker, mile Durkheim and other social thinkers. Social science seek to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object of study, such as, understanding human in both historical and cultural development context and factors responsible for such development or change, discovering and manipulating grooming it towards a socially desirable conduct and channeling collective effort towards development,moreover,the philosophy of social science arouse out of the curiosity that the central focus and the propelling motive of social science maybe impossible or unachievable due to methodological mismatch. The incongruity stems from the fact that human beings do not behave in exact way objects of natural science behave, by way of explanation, a stone is not a conscious being, so it may behave in a regular and thus predictable way when pushed, that is to say a man as a conscious and rational being may not behave in the same pattern

THE PROBLEM OF REASONS AND CAUSES

 By way of explanation, to understand the problem with social science 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 its cause. This explanation pretends the word reason and cause can be substituted for one another without any loss of meaning even when we see causation from purely mechanistic angle as presented by Nagel above. If the reason for something can be many but the cause of something cannot be, then to what extent can we take reasons as causes? One way to solve this problem is to accept reasons are not causes but motive and intent.

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

 In conclusion 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 comes into play in his action or reaction. However it has been observed even by economists themselves that this law not hold all the time since man does not behave rationally all the time, in fact, in recent years, capitalists have been able to manipulate consumer behaviour to the point it is doubtful if these laws hold any longer, the law of demands and supply does not seem to work as consumers have no choice. Now if a supposed scientific law is neither absolute nor hold quite often, should we continue to call it scientific laws of economics. All this factor undermines the notion of predictability of behavior with which natural science is known to deduce their principles and law.it is a basic assumption of rational behavior that the law of demand and supply was formulated. Nonetheless there are some other scholar who insist that reasons can be treated as causes. The higher the demand, the higher the price, but the higher the supply the lower the price.