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In the 18th and 19th century, natural science had been successful as clearly recorded that led to the solidification of people's faith in science. The positivity of the response occurred as a result of the dynamics in the socio- cultural milieu of time. Positivism which is referred to the belief and application of science to any issue, took its growth in the period of renaissance and enlightenment. It is referred to the renaissance period because it ushered in the revolutionary period by which the people turned back to the Greek heritage. The Greek heritage established a lot of rules that threatened humanity and so, the intellectual community wanted to change that. This ushered in the classical period of romanticism and this gave a rise to humanism and naturalism.

Science was still restricted to the study of natural phenomenon because it was believed to be the only material thing that was believed to behave in a regular and predictable way. This was later contradicted by August Comte, a French philosopher. His opinion having a Central idea of the behavior of a society in comparison to that of a material, marked the beginning of social science and he is therefore regarded as the father of sociology and so cool science in general. However, positivism rejects theoretical speculations that are not based on the facts of experience as means if obtaining knowledge and also has it flaws which is observation.

What is social science? Social science is an area which studies the scientific nature of human society and social relationship in general.

Social science seeks to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomenon taking human person as object of study. The objectives of this endeavor can be briefly highlighted, it includes: firstly; it understands human in both historical and cultural development and their causing factors, secondly; being able to predict human behaviors based on certain factors, thirdly; positively influencing human behavior, fourth objective is; discovering and manipulating if possible, the laws governing most human behavior and lastly; advancing beyond the armchair of philosophy. However, philosophy of science has an existing incongruity in using method of scientific inquiry to study human and his society.

Social science also has problems which could be properly understood after having a proper understanding of its main feature. The essential feature is to provide a casual or correlational connection between events and its cause. For proper analysis of cause and effect, there are guidelines that must be followed. Anyways, the method of explanation in science is underlain the principle of cause and effect which states that, for every event in the universe, there is a set of conditions that if the conditions are all fulfilled, then the event invariably occurs. Ofor further explains the principle by giving an example of how Mr A punched his friend which creates an intriguing questions that relates to reasons behind a motive might be many but the cause cannot be. However, accepting that reasons are not the causes of motive is an indirect answer to the question and also a solution to the problem. Another problem is that, man does not behave rationally all the time. Even the law of demand and supply can concur to it because economist have proven that it is not applicable all the time.