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**PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (AND APPLIED SCIENCES)**

 In the eighteenth and nineteenth century, the social and intellectual life of the then Europeans were so enormous that they started trusting the words of scientists and they even sought their opinions on some other unrelated matters. This positive respond of science results as a change in the socio-cultural milieu of the time and also explains why the belief and application of science to any issue is called positivism from then on.

 Positivism grew in the socio-cultural milieu which is called renaissance and the enlightenment period. It is called renaissance because people started a revolution to return to their Greek heritage. The aeon prior to the renaissance period was called the dark ages because it was the time religious belief reigned. The pope’s word was the final authority on any matter.

 At that time, men and women were burnt at stake because the church found them guilty of witchcraft and sorcery and diseases were said to be the direct consequence of sin and idolatry. The intellectual community saw this as a big threat to human happiness and survival. They started infiltrating literature with the benefits of using reason to arrive at justified conclusion just as Socrates.

 Scientific approach to things grew out of philosophical approach to issues but science was restricted to the study of natural phenomena because it was restricted to study of natural phenomena because it was the only material that was believed to behave in regular and predictable way. Not until a French philosopher thought otherwise.

 Positivism rejects theoretical speculations that are not based on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge. Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behaviour, interaction and manifestations either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group including the institutions, norms and interactions created.

 Philosophy of social science arouse out of the curiosity that the central focus and motive of social science may be impossible due to methodological mismatch. There are numerous problems associated with social sciences and one of the essential features is to provide a casual or correlational connection between an event and its cause.

 Another problem is that the object of study in social science is man, a rational being with freewill, desires and so on that come into play in his action or reaction. Different laws were used to justify this point and it proved that man does not behave rationally all the time.