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CHAPTER 8 OF THE TEXT BOOK.

The success recorded in the 18 and 19 century was so enormous on the social and intellectual life of the then people of Europe. They started trusting the words of the scientist and started doing their own possible research and sought their own opinions.

The socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew is called the renaissance and the enlightenment period. It is called the renaissance period because it marked a period when people started a revolution of return to their greek heritage.

Positivism rejects theoretical speculations that are not based on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge. First of these problems is observation upon which the basic justification of positivism came is laden with error. These include the facts that:

1: observations are concept-laden;

2: observations are hypothesis-laden;

3: observations are theory-laden;

4: observations are value-laden;

5: observations are interest-laden;

6: observations are laden with culture-specific ontologies.

However, irrespective of the shortcomings of positivism let us explicate on the idea of social science.

WHAT IS SOCIAL SCIENCE?

Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior, interaction and manifestations either with individuals, groups, society.

Social sciences seek employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking human person as a subject of study.

1: understanding humans in both historical and cultural development context and factors responsible for such development or change.

2:being able to predict human behavior based on the pattern of interaction, belief system, social norm and other factors affecting human activities.

THE PROBLEMS OF REASONS AND CAUSES.

1: Have an invariable or constant relation in the sense that whenever the alleged cause occurs, the effect must also occur.

2: be temporally related such that the cause precedes the effect must follow continuously from the cause.

**MY ASSIGNMENT**