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The success recorded in natural science in the eighteen and nineteeth centuries was so enormous that it affected the social and intellectual life of the then people in europe . Though it was in a positive way. This positive response to science happened as a result of change in socio-culture milieu of the time and this explains why belief in science or application of science to any issues is called positivism from then on. The socio-culture milieu in which positivism grew is called the ressiances and the enlightenment period. It was called the ressiance period because it was used to mark a period when people started a revolution of return to greek heritage of using reasons in matters of public concern and not to dictate of religion as it was in the age prior to this time.

In the age prior to the age before this time diseases where refferred to as result or consequences idolatory and sins, so the church waged war in order to exterminated the heathern. However the intellectual community saw this as a big threat to human survival and happiness so this cuased them to infiltrated literature with the benefits of using resean to arrive at a justified conclusion just as socrates, plato and aristotles.though there was some greek world views in the world of arts and music which was later known as the classical period of romanticism. Romanticism gave rise to humanism and naturalism and works of arts produced at this time also regarded as classic. Bertrand Russelput this more succintly bysaying that “the period of history which is commoly called “modern” has a mental outlook which differs from that of the medievial period in many ways” of these two are more important:diminishing church authourity and the increasing of authuority in science.futhermore Russell holds that “emacipiation from the authourity of the church led to the growth of individualism even to the point of anarchy.

The effect of switching from church authourity to science was overwhelming. Scientific approach to things grew out phylosophical approach to issues but still science was restricted the study of natural phenomena because it was the only material that was believed to behave in a predictable way. Not until a french social philosopher called august Comte thought otherwise. He was of the opinion that society behaves in a regular pattern much like materials things and this behavior can be studied and somewhat accurateprediction made. This is the beginning of social sciences especially sociology and Comte is being regarded till date as father sociology and social sciences in general. Posivism reject theorical speculations that are not based on facts of experience as means of obtaining knowlegde. Modelled on empirical sciences which provides it with a methodology,positivism declares false, all prepositions that cuold not be solved or verified by experiences such as metaphysical statement due to a high degree of abstract nature. There are a lot of problems with this conception of ideal knowlegde seeking enterprise.

Now what is social science? 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 group; including the instituitions, norms and mores such interactions created. Disciplines in the social sciences include; sociology, political science, economics, pysciology,anthropology, archeology. Although the history of the dicsiplines dates back to early philosophers who wanted to study how the society works such as St Augustine, and the 14th century historian Ibn Khaldun etc.

Social sciences seeks to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking in the human person as an object of study. These objectives includes discovering and manipulating if possible, the laws governing most of human behaviours and advancing beyond armchair philosophy, the knowlegde about the characteristics, temperament.

However the philosophy of social science has arouse out of the curiosity that the central focus and the propelling motive of social science may be impossible or unachievable due to methodological mismatched. In other words, they exist and incongruity in using method of scientific enquiry to study human society. A stone is not a conscious being, so it may behave in a regular and thus predictable way when pushed. However man is a concious and a rational being may not behave in the same pattern.

In other to understant these underlying problems with social science better we need to understand that one of the essential features and scientific explanation is to provide a casual or correllation conection between an event and its cuase for example anger can be the cuase of an event.

Another problem with the projection of social science is that according to max weber methodology of science become inapplicable due to the fact that the object is a man a rational being with free will, emotions, desire and other scientific features that come into play in his reactions and actions.

For instance this can be compared to market forces which is also called laws of demand and supply the lower the supply the higher the price the highr the supply the lower the price. We compared the market forces to this problem because these laws do not hold all the time due to mans rationality.