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In the eighteenth century and nineteenth century, the success in the field of natural science was so enormous in the life if the people of Europe because of the belief they had in the scientist, and also asked for their opinion on matters unrelated to science. The respond to science happened as a result of a change in the socio cultural milieu of time and this explains the belief in science and application of science positivism.

Positivism declines theoretical speculations that are not based on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge. Modeled on empirical sciences which provides it with a methodology “**positivism declares false, all prepositions 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 problems with his conception of ideal knowledge seeking enterprise. First of this problem is observation upon which the basic justification of positivism brought in error. These includes;

* OBSERVATIONS ARE CONCEPT LADEN
* OBSERVATIONS ARE THEORY LADEN
* OBSERVATIONS ARE HYPOTHESIS LADEN
* OBSERVATIONS ARE VALUE LADEN
* OBSERVATIONS ARE INTEREST LADEN
* OBSERVATIONS ARE LADEN WITH CULTURE SPECIFIC ONTOLOGIES

**SOCIAL SCIENCE? WHAT IS IT?**

Social Science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior, interaction etc, Disciplines in social science includes; **sociology, psychology, economics, political science** etc. The history of social science dates back to early philosophers such as St. Augustine and the 14th century historian.

Social Science, seeks to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as an object of study. Some objectives of social science include;

1. Influencing human behavior, grooming it towards a socially desirable conduct and channeling collective efforts towards development.

2. Discovering and manipulating if possible, the laws governing most human behavior.

3. Advancing beyond armchair philosophy, the knowledge about the characteristic temperament and associated behavior of a person or group or that exhibited by those engaged in an activity.

The philosophy of social science arose out of the curiosity that the central focus and motive of social science may be impossible due to methodological mismatch.