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### Philosophy of Social Sciences (and applied sciences)

Auguste Comte a french social philosopher who till date is regarded as the father of sociology and social sciences in general. He was of the opinion that society behaves in a regular pattern much like material things and this behaviour can be studied and somewhat accurate predictions made.

Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior, interaction and manifestations, either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group; including the institutions, norms and more such interactions created. Social science takes human persons as objects of study. They do this for various reasons such as understanding human history and culture which can lead to developments and changes, influencing human behaviour, being able to predict human behaviour especially in relation to economy and politics, discovering and manipulating the laws governing human behaviours and advancing beyond armchair philosophy.

Problems of reasons and causes are cause and effect must have a rule that if causes occur, then effect must also occur, must be temporally related such that causes precedes effects in time, it must have an asymmetrical relation in that occurrence and such. Francis Offor said that "the principle of cause and effect states that that for every event in the universe, there is a set of conditions such that if the conditions are all fulfilled, then the event invariably occurs. Put differently, the principle states that for every event B in the universe, there is always a cause A, such that B can always be explained by reference to the activities of event A. this is the principles that underlines the method of explanation in science"

I guess what this chapter is saying in essence is that laws do not hold at all times because man does not behave rationally all the time and that is what social science is trying to explain.