Lecture - 1

Study of society

Sociology

Latin word

Socio — logy → logos → study of (meaning)

socious (greek word)

society (meaning)

→ Historical Roots:

Europe → start of 19th century (1838)

August Comte (French Philosopher) devised the term sociology

"You can study human society by applying laws of physics"

→ ~~Combination~~ Defaults in following as there are no social solutions to social problems.

- Philosophy
- Civics / Political Sciences
- History

- Events which led to the development of sociology
  1. Industrial Revolution (1700's)
  2. French Revolution (1789)
     ↳ King Louis XIV

BOOK
→ Sociology by John J. Macionis (Latest Edition)

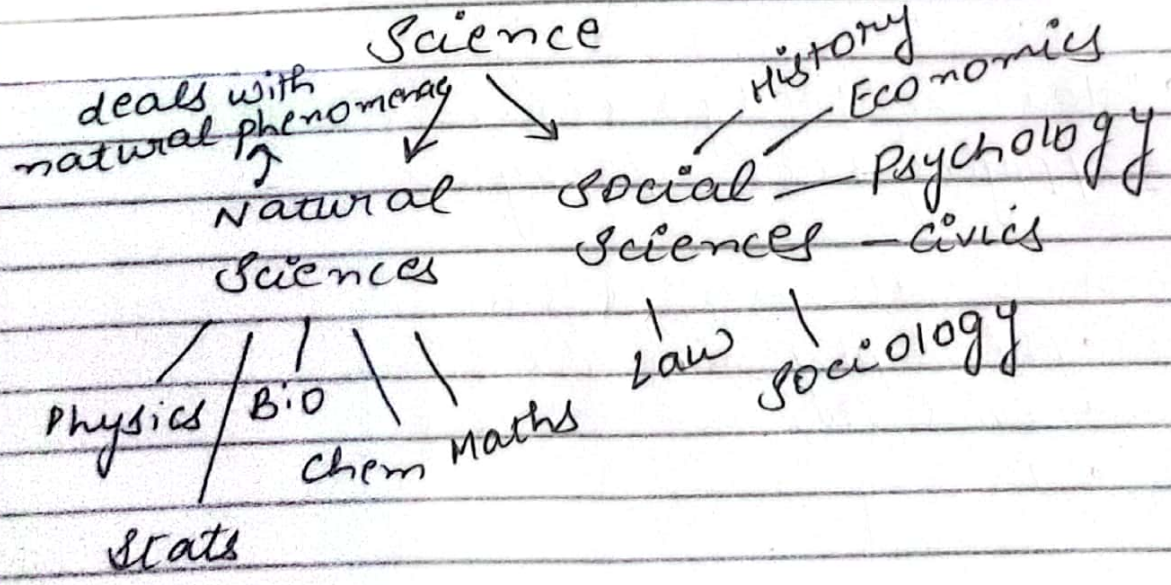
Definitions:

(Sociology)

- Scientific study of human society and it's different aspects is sociology
- Study of social institutions is known as sociology
- Study of social action is called sociology

(Science)

→ Way of producing knowledge through observation & experimentation



→ ~~Major Areas:~~
- ~~Introduction/Histo~~

→ Major Areas:

- intro / historical roots
- individual & society
- sociological imagination
- culture & it's elements
- sociological prespectives
- sociological research
- social organization
- status & role
- political sociology
- social control
- Crime & Deviance
- Feminism / Gender issues

- society & the individual

Lecture - 2

CH: 01

→ Social Perspective → individual / society
→ Global Perspective :
↳ countries, cultures etc.

•) all cultures, countries & societies are inter-linked throughout the world.

Global awareness is a logical extension of sociological perspective.

→ Importance of Global Perspective:
- where we lives shapes the lives we lead
- Societies are highly interlinked
- social problems we face can be far more serious else where.
-

→ Science and using scientific methods helps in studying sociology.

→ 4 Types of "Truth"
- belief / faith
- recognized experts
- simple agreement among ordinary people
- Science (information we can verify with our sense).

Respect your elders is a blind faith

→ Hypothesis → a statement that can be true / false

common sense vs science

common sense	science
derived from every day experience, observation etc	derived from data, analysis, experiments, observations etc

Lecture No. 5

Sociological Perspectives

→ Perspective:
way of looking at something

→ Sociological Perspective:
way of looking at society in a particular way.

→ Need to understand sociologic pers:
- to examine and understand any social phenomenae or behaviour
- You can study society in 3 ways / 3 major sociological perspective

- Macro Level (whole society)
  - Structural Functionalism / Functional Approach
  - Social conflict Approach
- Micro Level (Individuals)
  - Symbolic interactionism approach.

1.) Structural functional approach:

↓ Structure ↓ Function

- Society is made up of different structures/parts and each structure/part have it's own specific function
- Structures/parts are also known as social institutions
  - → Family
  - → Education
  - → Religion
  - → Politics
  - → Economy

if any of the above social institution is missing in any society then it is not long lasting

Functions:

-) Family → Young generation
-) Religion → Beliefs
-) Education → Skills & Knowledge
-) Politics → Governance / Law & Order
-) Economy → Economic Affairs

There is stability and order, organization in the society.

•) Proponents (people who use this approach to understant society)
→ August Comte
→ Emile Durkheim
→ Herbert Spencer

2) Social Conflict Approach:
There is a conflict going on b/w ~~eductatinoal~~ structure/parts or within them.

→ Society is made up of different parts which are competing with each other over scarce resources, thereby generating conflict, chaos causing a change in society.

•) It's proponents:
→ Karl Marx
→ Max Weber
→ C.W. Mills

Types/Categories:
→ Gender Conflict Approach (i)
→ Race Conflict approach (ii)

i) There is inequality due to gender
ii) There is inequality in the city based on your race, ~~language, color~~ and ethnicity

3) Symbolic interactionism approach:

↓ ↓

Symbol interaction

Deals with:-

- Day-to Day & Face-to-Face interaction among individuals & groups in a society.

→ Symbols also carry significance during interaction

→ use of verbal & non-verbal communication.

→ Interaction: 2 or more people influence each other's mental and physical conditions.

→ It's Proponents:

- G.H Mead
- George Homans
- Peter Blan.

CamScanner

Lecture NO. 6

Social Research (CH: 02)

→ Intro:

are the tools, techniques, methods used to undertake research on a given topic/issue at hand by using scientific methods of observation, experimentation in order to collect, interpret, analyze and summarize that information or data collected.

→ Types:

Inquiry

Quantitative	Qualitative
mostly society	discussion b/w grp of 5-10 people
Research method that focus on collection of facts & figures. Data that can be calculated e.g case study, interviews, surveys	Research method that focuses on opinions, emotions & subjectivity of the individuals. e.g focus group discussion, ethnographic study.

→ Steps / Process of Social Research

1) Picking a topic / area / issue

2) conducting a literature review
3) gathering data from primary and secondary sources
4) Interpreting that data
5) Findings/Results of study
6) giving recommendations/concluding the study (on five note)
7) communicating the study with stakeholders/seniors/professors/intellectuals

Data collect → Primary → First hand data collection
→ Secondary → Already available.

→ Mixed Method Research:
Combination of Quantitative & Qualitative

Lecture No. 7

Social Research

→ Structured observation of social behaviour is also known as social research.

Social Research categories

- **Application** (applying any knowledge)
  - **Pure** (conduct for the 1st time)
  - **Applied** (apply already existing knowledge)
- **Objective**
  - exploratory
  - explainatory → why?
  - descriptive → in-depth study
  - correlational → relation b/w 2/more variables
- **Inquiry**
  - Quantitative → Facts & Figures
  - Qualitative → Subjectivity

→ Hypothesis: statement that can be true/false

Social Research Process:

- Defining the topic/issue → social
- Literature Review
- Formulation of Hypothesis
- Research Design
- Data Collection (using tools of research)
- Data Analysis
- Conclusion + Communication

(Null Hypothesis) H_0 ⇒ Overpopulation leads to unemployement

(Alternate Hypothesis) H_1 ⇒ Overpopulation doesn't lead to unemployement.

Data Collection
- Survey
- Questionnaire
- Observe
- FGD's
- Explored.

•) SPSS → Statistical Package for Social Sciences

↓

Software for data analysis when using continuous quantitative data.

•) ENVIVO (Pakistan prefer manual method)

↓

Software for data analysis of qualitative data

→ TOOLS:

- Interviews → Structured (Process)
  → Semi-Structured (Partial Process)
  → Un-Structured
    → No (Process/Sequence)

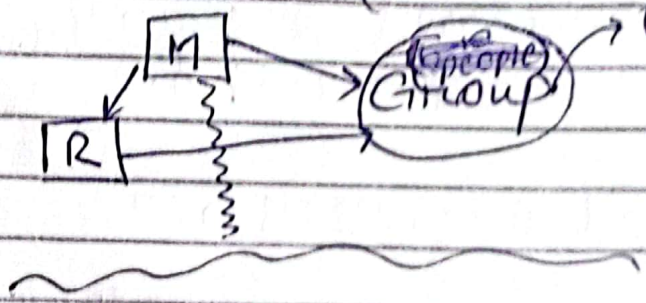
- Observation
  - Participant → Study [P]
  - Non-Participant → [P] → Study

- Experiments
  - ethical considerations
    - no harm
    - confidentiality
    - no interior motive

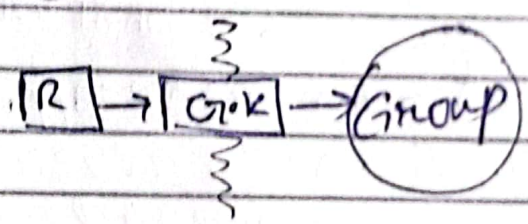
- Surveys → large no. of population
  - going into field → Questionnaires
  - web → Quick interviews
  - → To the point grp discussions.

→ Rarely used for Quantitative

- Focused Group Discussions (FGD's) →
  - (6 - 10 people)
  - (similar characteristics)
  - (opinions)
  - (moderator) (M)
  - (Gate keeper) (GK)
  - ~~(Quantitative)~~
  - (Qualitative)



R → Researcher



R → Researcher

→ FGD's are always conducted in Qualitative Research

Lecture NO.8

→ Open ended questions are mostly asked in Qualitative research.

→ Likert scale : Columns like strongly agree, agree, neutral etc.

→ Validity : Relevant
→ Reliability : Re-usable
] → imp for the effectiveness of research.

→ Unstructured Interviews → Free for all
↗ Shaamil Kuna

→ Qualitative Research → Inductive Approach
→ Quantitative Research → Deductive Approach

→ For Qualitative : (Pilot Study → Main Study)
•) Data collect/Analysis → Literature Review / Hypothesis
Specific to General

→ For Quantitative :
General to Specific
•) Set Topic → Literature Review → Hypothesis → Data Collect → Analyze

Ex1: cause → Effect

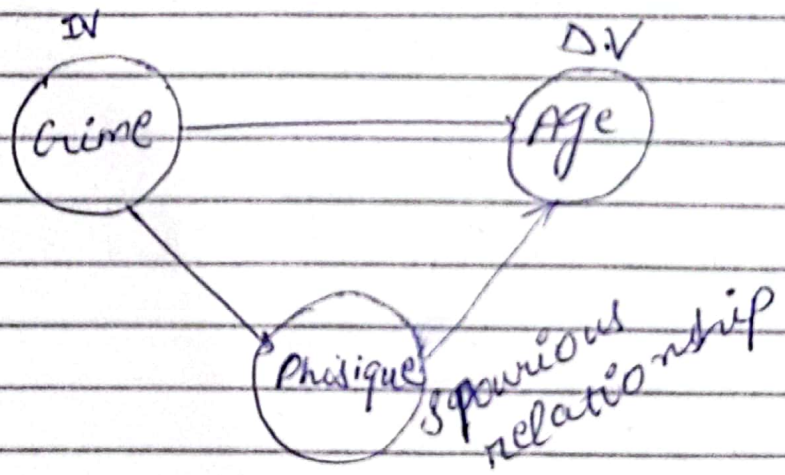
Independent — Dependent

Crime (correlation) Injustice

Variable — Variable

•) Researches can also be a moderator and can make any other individual a moderator.

Ex2:



•) Saturation / Breaking Point → not receiving new responses to your questions