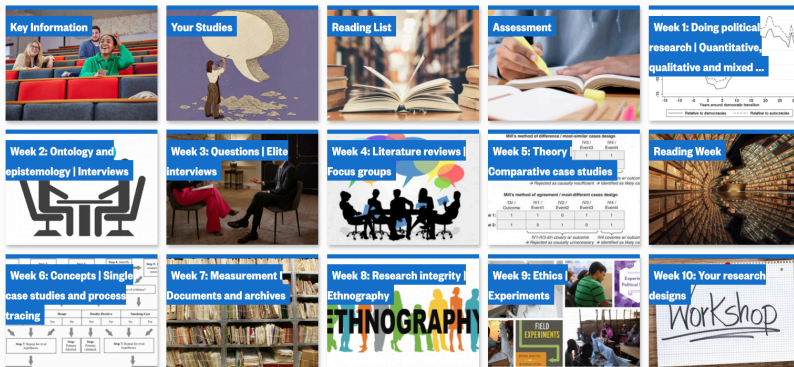


# Doing Political and Social Research

Week 5

# Quiz 1 open on Moodle and due on 5 Nov



## Quiz x 2 (5% Each)



Quiz 1 (deadline: noon on 5th November 2024)

COMPLETION ▾



Quiz 2 (deadline: noon on 17th December 2024)

COMPLETION ▾

There will be two short-answer quizzes which will be released on Moodle a week before their deadlines on **5th November 2024** and **17th December 2024** (midday for both).

Each quiz will consist of five questions. One point will be given for each successfully answered question, for a maximum of ten points between the two quizzes.

Each quiz will be made available a week before the deadline.



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# Revisiting the study of “British values”

Original Article



Political Studies  
Association

BJPIR

## Public conceptions and constructions of ‘British values’: A qualitative analysis

The British Journal of Politics and  
International Relations

2020, Vol. 22(1) 85–101

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Lee Jarvis<sup>ID</sup>, Lee Marsden  
and Eylem Atakav

### Abstract

This article draws on original focus group research to explore constructions of ‘British values’, in ‘everyday’ discourse. Two prominent, yet competing conceptions of this term are identified: political/institutional and social/cultural. Although each of these conceptions risks essentialising ‘British values’, this risk is mitigated by publics in at least three ways: (1) explicit recognition of the term’s ambiguities; (2) discussion of its political motivations and exclusionary outcomes; and, (3) identification of qualitative change in the meaning of ‘British values’ over time. As the first exploration of public understandings of this term, their differences, and these complications, the paper offers three contributions: (1) adding breadth to existing studies of everyday nationalism through focus on ‘British values’ specifically; (2) shedding light on this trope’s work in broader conversations around social and political life in the United Kingdom; and (3) facilitating reflection on the reception of, resistance to, and re-making of elite political discourse.



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# Opinion | CONFUCIUS SAYS: GO EAST, YOUNG MAN

MANY ASIANS NOW THINK THEIR LIVES AND VALUES ARE BETTER THAN THE AMERICAN WAY'



By T.R. Reid

November 19, 1995 at 12:00 a.m. EST

THE ASIAN leaders gathered in Osaka this weekend for the annual Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) summit have expressed pious regrets that Bill Clinton had to cancel his attendance at the last minute. At some level, though, they're probably delighted. The image of a U.S. president trapped in Washington by political chaos surrounding a red-ink budget can only strengthen the Asians' growing superiority complex toward the once-revered U.S.A.



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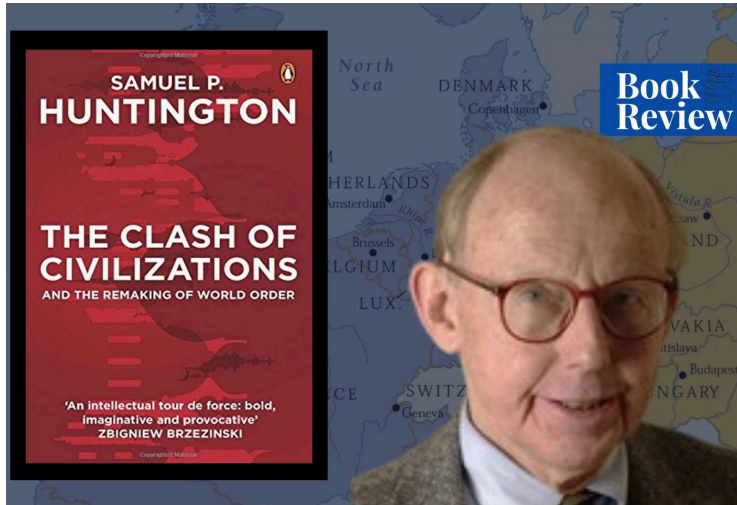
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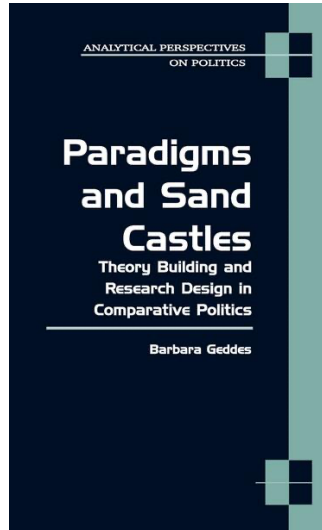
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The  
*Protestant Ethic*  
and the  
*Spirit of Capitalism*  
Max Weber









# What Theory Is and Can Be: Forms of Theorizing in Organizational Scholarship

Organization Theory  
Volume 2: 1–19  
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Joep Cornelissen<sup>1</sup>, Markus A. Höllerer<sup>2</sup> ,  
and David Seidl<sup>3</sup>

## Abstract

Theory is at the very heart of organizational scholarship and a key criterion for evaluating the quality and contribution of our research. Focusing on conceptual rather than empirical work, this editorial essay highlights the wide range of forms that theorizing might take – and how it, in consequence, materializes in different types of theory papers. Next to the propositional form of theory building, which has so far dominated reflections in the literature, we discuss the particularities of process, configurational, perspectival, and meta-theorizing, as well as various forms of critique. We demonstrate how these forms of theorizing differ in terms of their aims, style of reasoning, their contributions, and the way in which they are written up as papers. In view of the rather different roles that each of these forms of theorizing serve, we propagate, in line with the ethos of *Organization Theory*, a pluralistic stance when it comes to advancing theory in organization studies.

# Varieties of theory in social research

- ▶ Explanatory forms of theorizing (theory as explanation)
- ▶ Interpretive forms of theorizing (theory as interpretation)
- ▶ Emancipatory forms of theorizing (theory as ideology)

# Varieties of theory in social research

- ▶ **Explanatory forms of theorizing:** To identify and establish the fundamental processes and structures that 'underlie' and therefore explain a given topic
- ▶ **Interpretive forms of theorizing:** To provide a deep reading and understanding of the circumstances in which people find themselves, working through the layers of "meaning" that constitute our experience of organizations
- ▶ **Emancipatory forms of theorizing:** To inform practical actions so as to subvert such systems towards emancipation and potential reform

## ***Critical Race Theory: A Brief History***

How a complicated and expansive academic theory developed during the 1980s has become a hot-button political issue 40 years later.



Share full article



130



Thousands gathered in Washington on Aug. 28, 2020, to commemorate the historic March on Washington and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech on that date in 1963. Jason Andrew for The New York Times



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# CRT as an interpretative theory



CRT is “‘is a **way of seeing**, attending to, accounting for, tracing and analyzing **the ways** that race is produced,” she said, ‘**the ways** that racial inequality is facilitated, and **the ways** that our history has created these inequalities that now can be almost effortlessly reproduced unless we attend to the existence of these inequalities.”’

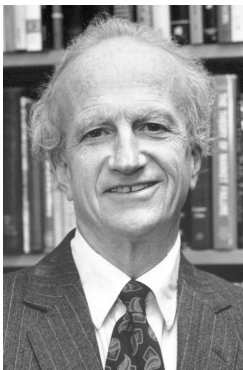
# CRT as an emancipatory theory



“ ‘The founders of CRT critiqued liberal ideologies, and that they called on research scholars to seek out and **understand the roots of why racial disparities are so persistent, and to systemically dismantle racism.**’ ”

# Explanatory theory of inter-group inequality

# Explanatory theory of inter-group inequality



- ▶ **Statistical discrimination** is based on stereotypes that occur when rational, information-seeking decision makers use aggregate group characteristics to evaluate individuals
- ▶ **Taste-based discrimination** is based on prejudice or racial and gender bias