

### Unit Three: Analysis of sociology

**Society:** defined as a group of people who live within some type of bounded territory محصورة ضمن منطقة واحدة and who share a common way of life. The term *society* as mentioned earlier is derived from a Latin word *socius*. The term directly means *association, togetherness, gregariousness* التجمع, or simply *group life*. The concept of society refers to a relatively large grouping or collectivity of people who share more or less common and distinct culture, occupying a certain geographical locality, with the feeling of identity هوية or belongingness الانتماء, having all the necessary social arrangements الانظمة or insinuations القوانين to sustain itself. للحفاظ عليها

#### **Elements of society:**

1. Earth specific.
2. Population.
3. Time continues like any historical relationship.
4. Minimum of self-sufficiency.

#### **Levels of analysis in sociology:**

**1. Micro-sociology:** is analyzing small scale social phenomena. Micro-sociology is interested in small scale level of the structure and functioning of human social groups; whereas macro-sociology studies the large-scale aspects of society. It focuses on social interaction. It analyzes interpersonal relationships, and on what people do and how they behave when they

interact. This level of analysis is usually employed by symbolic interactions perspective.

**2. Macro-sociology:** is analyzing large-scale social phenomena. It focuses on the broad features of society. The goal of macro-sociology is to examine the largescale social phenomena that determine how social groups are organized and positioned within the social structure.

**3. Meso-sociology:** is an analysis of social phenomena in between the micro- and macro- levels. It analyzes human social phenomena in between the micro- and macro-levels.

#### **Societies Classification:**

**1. Minor classification:** e.g. rural, urban, agricultural زراعي and industrial صناعي society.

**2. Advanced classification:** primary society, slavery عبودية society, feudal اقطاعيه society.

**3. Comparative classification:** it indicators on the basis of the numbers of people in different communities.

**Social processes:** is a set of changes and interactions that lead to the emergence of a recurring pattern of behavior that creates a dynamic movement which put the community in a state of constant مستمرة change which refers to move the community from case to case.

#### **Civil society organizations' roles:**

**1. Monitoring:** civil society organizations have a vital role in monitoring the conduct of the elections and this requires the presence of a broad

coalition of organizations which do not have relationship with parties or political candidates.

2. **Advocate:** civil society plays the role of the lawyer in raising awareness of the issues and challenges of community and to advocate for change.

3. **Service provider:** the provision of services to meet community needs such as education, health, food, safety and security, and implementation for disaster management and responding in emergencies.

### **Some of concepts that help to understand the sociology:**

1. **The concept of social action:** is any practice of behavioral to move towards achieving a particular goal within behavioral base approved by the community and by using legitimate شرعي means.

2. **Actor and the other:** is the actor of a person who conduct سلوك and the other is the one who receives this behavior that means the social interaction.

3. **Social attitude موقف:** it is the social context which shows the interaction and includes a series of interactions related to a particular subject.

4. **Expert الخبير :** bring the knowledge and unique experiences to format the policies and strategies, and find solutions.

5. **Capacity Building:** civil society organizations assist to develop of other values of democratic الديمقراطية life: e.g. tolerance التسامح, moderation العدالة, compromise التسوية, and respect الاحترام for opposing points of view في حال الاعتراض.

6. **Incubator:** developing solutions to conflicts نزاع or disputes التجادل that may require long time, therefore the civil society organizations play an important role in mediating الوساطة and helping to resolve the conflict.

**7. Representative** الممثل أو النائب: give power to the voice of underrepresented by educating people about their rights and obligations as citizens of a democracy, and encourage them to listen to election campaigns and voting in elections.

**These role conflicts divide into:**

- 1. Inter-role:** i.e. conflict between two or more roles.
- 2. Intra-role conflicts:** i.e. conflicts that occur when a person feels strains and inadequacies in accomplishing a certain role, or when there is a gap between what a person does and what a group expects of him or her. Intra-role conflict may also be called role strain. التوتر والضغط
- 3. Ideal role** المثالي: it is the role which a person is expected to perform اداء theoretically.
- 4. Actual role:** it is the role that a person accomplishes ينجز according to his or her level of understanding, capacity and personality.

**Working with Communities:**

This method of social work is called community organization. It involves the process of creating and maintaining the progressive and more effective adjustment between community resources and community welfare needs. تدريجي  
The aim is to make adjustment between the two, which is possible through the effort of professional workers on the one hand, and individuals and groups in the community on the other.

**Human Rights:**

**1. Civil rights:** rights under the law such as freedom from arbitrary arrest, right to a fair trial المحاولة, freedom of speech, freedom to join groups such as النقابات trade unions.

**2. Political rights:** right to vote التصويت and to join political parties, right to political representation. الممثلة

**3. Social rights:** rights to welfare and health such as a right to receive health care, a right to have access to clean water.