Lec. Three: Analysis of sociology
Under-supervision

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Analysis of sociology :

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 هويةor belongingness الانتماء, having all the necessary social arrangements الانظمةor insinuations القوانينto 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 زراعيand industrial صناعي society.

2. **Advanced classification**: primary society, slavery عبوديةsociety, feudal اقطاعيهsociety.

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

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.

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 توقعاتof him or her. Intra-role conflict may also be called role strain. التوتروالضغط

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 شرعيmeans.

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. **Expertالخبير :** 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 ديمقراطيةlife: e.g. toleranceالتسامح, moderation العدالة, compromiseالتسوية, and respect الاحترامfor opposing points of view في حال .الاعتراض

Human Rights:

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

2. **Political rights**: right to vote التصويتand to join political parties, right to political representation. الممثلية

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