

Nature of Social Research.

After facts of life + its relationship.

Impartial, unbiased + accurate

Definitions.

Observation: the

Steps in Scientific Investigation

1. Finding the inquiry: the problem: Select the field.
2. Set about accurate + comparable observation - pertinent to problem.
3. Classification of observations: similarities + differences.
Ex: married; single; widowed, etc.
Refer to subgroups.
4. Analysis of data: - generalizations.
5. Formation of Hypothesis.
Why so related. = culture ex.: marriage yes + #.
6. Verification of Observation. Hypothesis
Deductive process. = See whether works on specific case.
Difficult at times to hold matter constant.
7. Application of Principle.
8. Evaluation of Results.
(usually covered in 7 + 8th step.)

Factors to be Considered in Making Investigations.

Bias + prejudice - Tend to make indiv. react in certain way to certain symbols without knowing exactly meaning of symbols. In this way, both should circumvent the scientific process for step #2.

Ex: - indiv. born to wealth +
 { Econ. problems look at in re: to self = To
 hire or to find one to work.
 { Home: easier to find + select a job.
 Higher wage + higher cost of living.
 "Foggy to job."

Both forget the bigger + overall problems

Ex: - Coal miners.

A.F.I. - Closed Trade - Initiation fee higher.
 Try to establish monopoly control.
 C.I.O. had industry unions
 Trans. = have definite, separate units would a part of one.
 Stronger because of
 strategic works.

Definitions.

Bias = A series of conditioning experiences which make you ^{lead to} favorable react in a definite way to a symbol which has been given a place in a set of social values. Basic conditioning
 Prejudice = Case of prejudgment without knowing its real nature.
 you react to a part of the situation - usually just the symbol.
 The learned & the symbols = reference = decisions.
 Build up part not favorable to idea.
 Attempt to prejudice on basis of partial or misrep.

Key Social Surveys. (Yang)

- Race Relations Survey of 1935
- Unemployment " " Cely
- Social " " Pittsburg
- New Social " " "

Diagnosis of Social Survey.

"Survey" is an "look-over", - definite process.
 To secure a general impression
 Social Investigation is "detailed process" to find social facts.
 Social Research covers both ^{over-all} = trying to obtain knowledge of ^{general} social phenomena.

Scientific Attitude must be developed.
 Much of data is subjective.
 Can never know everything about material but can go by some general principles which help.