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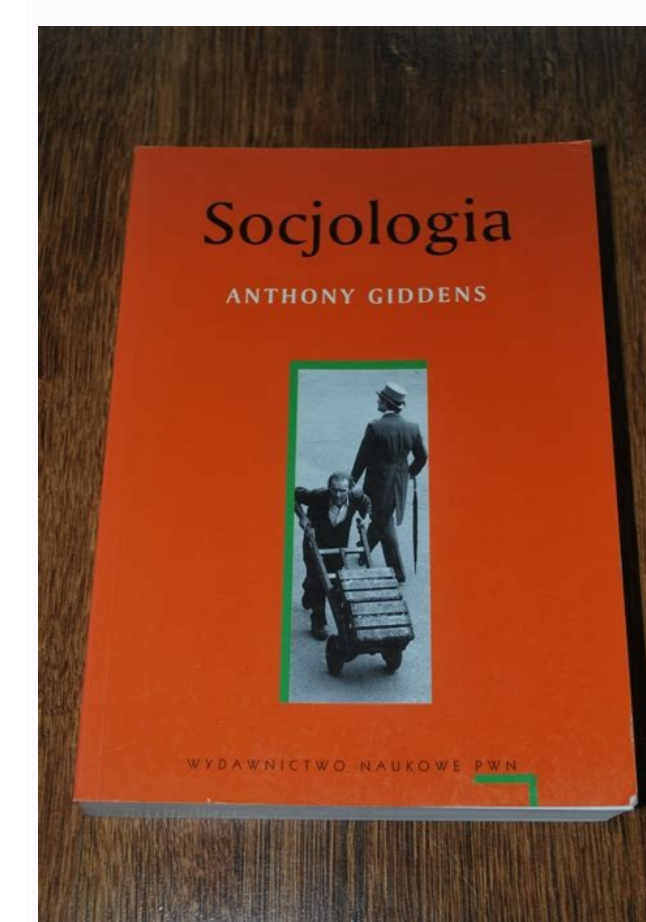
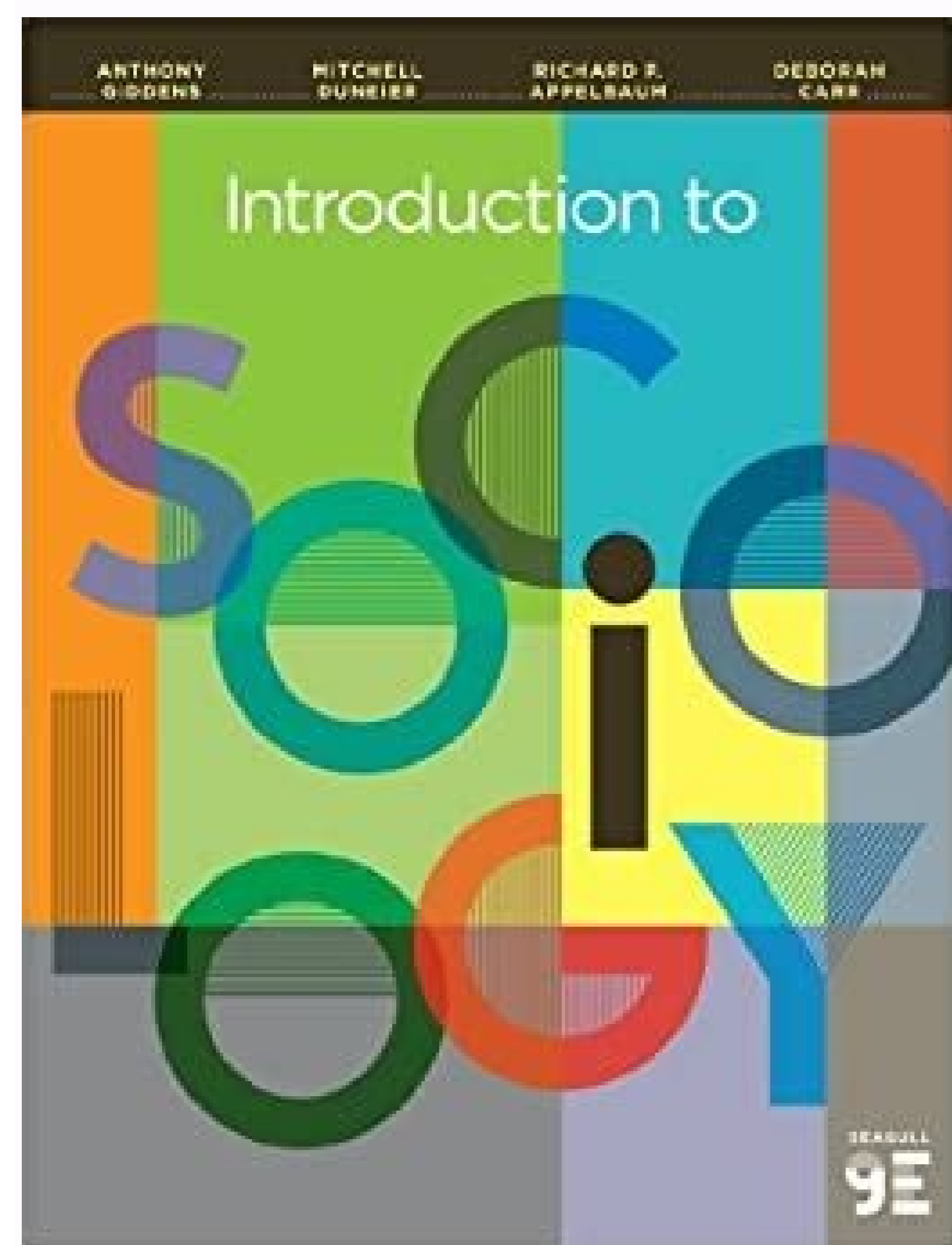
Book reviews

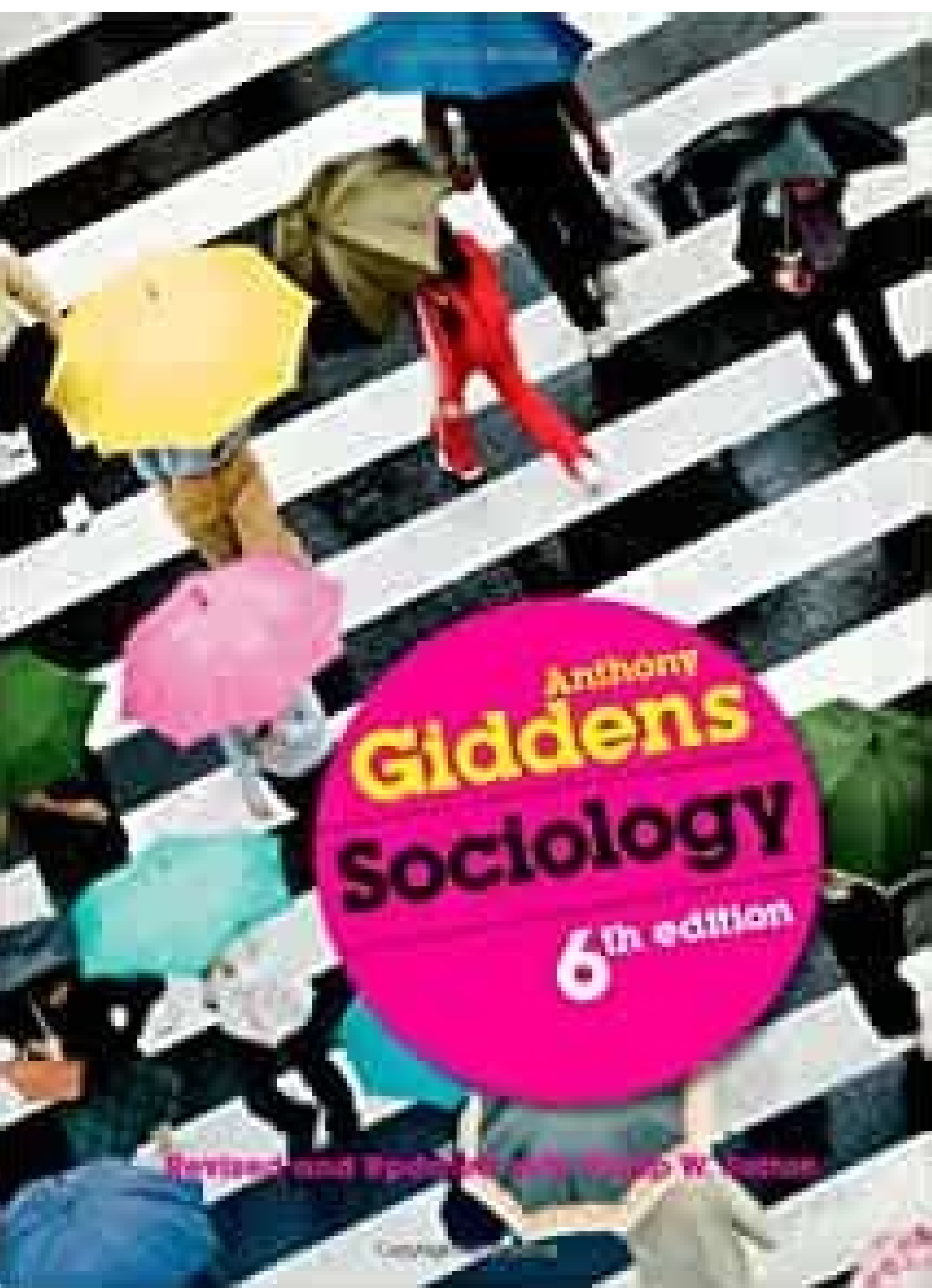
A. Giddens

The Nation-State and Violence
pp. 399, Cambridge, Polity Press
1985, £19.50 (h/b), ISBN 0 7456 0031 X

Reviewed by Bob Jessop

THIS IS the second volume of a projected trilogy concerned with a contemporary critique of historical materialism. This particular volume focusses on the development of the state and its culmination in the reflexively monitored international system of modern nation-states. Its value for readers of *Capital and Class* is likely to be found in four areas: the juxtaposition of the capitalist determinations of modern societies with two other main influences – the development of industrialism and the rise of the nation-state; the focus on the international dimension of state formation in the sense that there is a mutual relation of production between nation-states and the international system; its discussion of the dimension of internal and external violence in the state; and its analysis of the institutional bases of different social movements. But readers may also be disappointed that Giddens does not directly confront Marxist theories of the state (as opposed to the general evolutionary and class-reductionist schema of historical materialism), that he hardly touches on the connections between the capitalist economy and the modern state, that he curiously neglects the modern welfare state





An Introduction to Sociology

Anthony Giddens

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I want more? Learn more about embedding, examples and help! You are viewing a free preview Page 4 does not appear in this preview. Sociological research can have three different purposes: description, explanation, and prediction. Description is always an important part of research, but most sociologists try to explain and predict what they have observed. The three research methods most commonly used by sociologists are observational methods, surveys, and experiments. In any case, it is a measurement that provides a set of numbers that are conclusions or data obtained from the study. Sociologists and other scientists summarize data, find relationships between datasets, and determine whether experimental manipulations have affected a variable of interest. The word statistics has two meanings: A field in which mathematical methods are used to organize, generalize and interpret data. Same mathematical methods. Knowledge of statistics has many practical advantages. Even a basic understanding of statistics will enable you to better evaluate statistical claims made by reporters, weather forecasters, television advertisers, political candidates, government officials, and others who may use statistics in their information or arguments. Data is often presented as frequency distributions, which indicate the frequency of each outcome in the result set. Sociologists also use graphs to represent data. These include pie charts, frequency histograms, and line charts. Line charts are important for displaying the results of experiments because they are used to illustrate the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Descriptive statistics summarize and systematize research data. The central trend scores represent typical scores in the result set. The mode is the most common score, the median is the average score, and the mean is the arithmetic mean of the population. Variability measures reflect the degree of variance in results. The range is the difference between the highest and lowest scores. The variance is the mean of the squared deviations from the mean of the population of estimates, and the standard deviation is the square root of the variance. Many types of measurements fall under a normal or bell curve. A certain percentage of points lie below each point on the x-axis of the normal curve. Percentiles are the percentage of scores below a certain number of points. Correlation statistics measure the relationship between two or more sets of results. Correlation can be positive or negative and range from 0.00 to plus or minus 1.00. The presence of a correlation does not necessarily mean that one of the correlated variables causes changes in the other. And the existence of a correlation does not rule out such a possibility. Correlations are usually shown in scatterplots. Perhaps the most common correlation method is the Pearson product correlation. You square the correlation between the product and the Pearson moment to get the coefficient of determination, which will give you the amount of variance in one variable explained by the other variable. Borderline statistics allow social scientists to determine whether their results can be generalized from their samples to the populations they represent. Consider a simple study in which an experimental group exposed to conditions is compared to a control group not exposed. For a difference between the means of two groups to be statistically significant, the probability of the difference being due to normal random variation must be low (usually less than 5 percent). Sources: McGraw Hill, (2001). Handbook of Statistics for Sociology. We have detected that JavaScript is disabled in this browser. Please enable JavaScript or switch to a supported browser to continue using twitter.com. You can find a list of supported browsers in our help center. Help Center Want to learn more? Embedding details, examples and help! The requested URL was not found on this server. The 404 Not Found error also occurred when trying to use an ErrorDocument to process a request. Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu) server at eShi.jhu.edu Port 443 Future dates to be announced Instructor-led course schedule Additional update available Future dates to be announced This course is part of the Freshman Global Academy (GFA), which means you can earn transferable ASU credit for a bachelor's degree. Sociology deals with people. Each person is unique and unique. However, when we come together for a common goal, we try to behave in a way that will achieve the results that both parties want. Sometimes we succeed; sometimes not. Sociology studies this process. By understanding sociology and how we interact with each other, you can achieve greater personal and professional success. In this sociology course, you will learn about the social processes that groups of all sizes follow as they form, function, and evolve over time. You will also learn about the constant dynamics that people actively shape in their social environment and how it affects them. This course provides an understanding of how a society can be formed and endured when its members differ in their values, beliefs, preferences, and agenda. You will learn about group dynamics, skills for effective interaction in groups and organizations, and gain a deeper understanding of the application of sociology to everyday life and current events. Topics include: Society Culture Socialization Stratification and inequality Gender roles Major social institutions in the US, including the family, government, and education system Deviance and social control Social issues and social change Language: English Video transcript: English Basic sociological theories and concepts How sociology is applied life and current events Improve your critical thinking and writing. Become more informed and accept people who are different from you and have different beliefs, opinions and points of view. Improve your professional and personal communication skills.

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