

## **Article Title: The reality of analytical studies in social research University of Chlef (Algeria) model**

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Received: 07/2024, Published: 09/2024

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### **Abstract:**

The current study aims to evaluate the reality of analytical studies in sociological research by studying a set of theses discussed at the level of the University of Chlef Algeria Department of Social Sciences, the descriptive analytical approach was used, the research sample consisted of (20) doctoral theses that were discussed between the years 2015-2023 at the level of the University of Chlef, and the researcher used an analysis card as a tool for the study. Where it seeks to answer the following question: To what extent is sociological analysis used in social research at the level of the University of Chlef in the Department of Social Sciences?, and to what extent researchers adhere to the conditions and standards of sociological analysis in analyzing research results at the level of the University of Chlef in the Department of Social Sciences? ,The study reached found that the majority of researchers prefer quantitative analysis compared to qualitative analysis in social research, sociological analysis is used in medium proportions compared to statistical analysis, where most researchers rely on statistical reading of data in analyzing and interpreting research results, and it was found that there is a great variation between researchers in adhering to the conditions and standards of sociological analysis in analyzing and interpreting the results.

**Keywords:** analysis, sociological, doctoral theses, social research.

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**Introduction:** The analysis refers to the processes of fragmentation of the whole into its simple components as opposed to the composition, which means the reconstruction of parts into total units, and this enables the researcher to separate the elements of the essential phenomenon and distinguish them from those pathological elements, and also identifies the basic elements and separates them from the sub, which enables him to know the relationships between the different parts of the phenomenon. (Badr Ibrahim, 2003, pp. 16-17).

Sociological analysis is a synthetic process of the various dimensions of the field and theoretical phenomenon, which is a process of explaining the various dimensions of

the phenomenon, its causes and repercussions, aimed at searching objectively for the hidden causes of the phenomenon that only specialists see, and the sociological analysis is purely theoretical or experimental or combines theoretical and applied, and can suffice to describe realistic cases as contained in the reality expressed by the respondents as they live in their daily lives (Qasimi, 2017, p. 09).

**Maurice Angers** confirms that the spirit of analysis is not limited to the analysis stage only, but extends to include all stages and steps of research, because we from the beginning divide the research into stages, and we also divide the hypothesis to its basic limits, and it also appears during the arrangement and preparation of data, and therefore it is about preparing to divide reality into causal relationships or mutual dependence between variables ( Maurice Angers, 2006, p. 422).

Accordingly, the sociological analysis is not satisfied with observing or proving a relationship between two variables in statistical terms, but wants to know what made the possibility of this relationship, that is, it is the endeavor that searches for the meanings and sociological connotations carried by the relationships, the quantitative results do not make sense unless combined with sociological analysis, and this analysis is not linked to conditions or methodological procedures, but it is linked to what is known with "Charles Wright Mills Charles and Wright Mills" "sociological fiction" that the researcher may enjoy, Here appears the importance of readings in sociological research, these readings are what provide the researcher with that sociological culture that allows him to realize the multiple entrances to the phenomenon he is studying, based on the rule of "Interpretation of the social with the social" Emile Durkheim confirmed by saying: "We have shown that we can not explain a social phenomenon except by another social phenomenon ... that a sense of the special character of social reality is very necessary for the sociologist, Hence, the researcher needs sociological conceptual cultural capital, which he must know how to employ it through data analysis and Citing sociological Statement about these data, thus moving from description to analysis based on sociological discourse (sabeon, 2012, pp. 267-269).

Researchers **Saoula Fairuz** and **Bukhari Hisham (2015)** confirm that the most important methodological errors that students make are as follows: (errors in identifying and formulating the problem, errors in determining the objectives, importance and reasons for choosing the topic, errors in formulating research hypotheses, errors in presenting and exploiting previous studies, errors in choosing the appropriate approach to the study, errors in selecting the sample and its procedures, errors during the editing of the research ,research writing language, research tabulation rules (Saoula et al., 2015).

**Ibn Breih, Amal (2017)** also found that the most important methodological problems for students were the lack of respect for subjective factors (related to the person of the

researcher) and objectivity (related to the nature of the research) and related to the good selection of the scientific research topic, lack of respect for the formal and objective balance of the scientific research plan, failure to respect the Principle of flexibility of the scientific research plan and the Consistency of its constituent elements, as well as the inability to complete scientific research techniques related in particular to the development of a controlled problem for research commensurate and consistent with its subject, so that each part of the topic represents Part of the answer to that problem posed In the foreground, neither increase nor decrease. (This is what I called the technique of controlling the problem and its comprehensiveness), in addition to the principle of consistency of the main headings with the sub-emanating from them. And the principle of not deviating from the subject of scientific research. And the rules of marginalization and scientific honesty. (Ibn Breih, 2017, p. 43).

In **Al-Moussawi** study (2011), he pointed out that building criteria for evaluating the methodology used in preparing research and building performance indicators for each and to achieve this goal the researcher reviewed previous studies examined scientific research references, and research arbitration guides in order to form a general background on the standards used in educational literature to evaluate research methodology, and accordingly the researcher developed a list of criteria for evaluating research methodology, within five basic areas, namely: The problem of research and its objectives, approach and previous studies, The List included (25) performance indicators through which to Judge the degree of achievement of the criteria mentioned in the research. From this standpoint, we note that there is a large gap between the correct scientific methodology and that used in research, in addition to the lack of commitment to the conditions related to the use of various scientific curricula as well as the interpretation and analysis of research results, as a rupture appears between the theoretical and applied side of the study, which necessitated the trend towards the need to review the discussed scientific theses in order to highlight the results reached and the shortcomings in the method of data analysis, The University of Chlef graduates dozens of graduate students annually who complete their theses in sociology in different disciplines, so it must be subjected to evaluation, hence the urgent need to review the master's and doctoral theses that were discussed at the level of the University of Chlef between 2015 and 2023 and evaluate their use of appropriate sociological analysis methods, based on the following questions:

- To what extent is sociological analysis used in social research at the level of the University of Chlef in the Department of Social Sciences?
- What is the extent of the researchers' commitment to the conditions and standards of sociological analysis in analyzing the results of research at the level of the University of Chlef in the Department of Social Sciences?

### **1\_ The importance and objectives of the study:**

**1\_1\_ Objectives of the study:** This study aims to evaluate the methods of sociological analysis used in the master's and doctoral theses discussed at the level of the University of Chlef for the Department of Social Sciences, and the extent to which previous studies are employed in interpreting and analyzing the data of the results obtained through the field study.

**1.2 Importance of the study:** The study deals with the evaluation of analytical methods used in the analysis of master's and doctoral thesis data, and the objectives of the current study are as follows:

**1.2.1 Theoretical importance:** by providing an explanation of the concept of sociological analysis method and its conditions, as well as clarifying common errors in the interpretation and analysis of the results of social research of an analytical nature.

**1.2.2 Applied importance:** Both master's and doctoral students, as well as supervisors, know the common errors in analyzing and interpreting the results of social research, i.e. ignoring the analytical aspect of the studied phenomenon and sufficiency with a statistical reading of the results of the research without explanation and analysis so that students can avoid falling into these errors in the future.

This research is an important addition in the methodological field, which may help avoid methodological errors for researchers, especially in light of the lack of Algerian studies that have researched this topic.

## **2- Study concepts:**

**2-1- Definition of sociological analysis:** Sociological analysis is a synthetic process of the various dimensions of the field and theoretical phenomenon, which is a process of explaining the various dimensions of the phenomenon, its causes and repercussions aimed at searching objectively for the hidden causes of the phenomenon, those that are only seen by specialists, and the sociological analysis is purely theoretical or experimental or combines theoretical and applied and can only describe realistic cases as contained in the reality expressed by the respondents as they live in their daily lives (Qasimi, 2017, p. 9).

## **3- Elements of sociological analysis:**

Emad Abdel Ghani enumerated the elements of analysis and interpretation on which sociological analysis is based as a scientific analysis, and mentioned them as follows: (Abdul Ghani, 2002, pp. 116-119).

**3-1 - Detection of apparent and latent:** because many phenomena need to be clarified, for example, man as a form that is difficult to judge as good or evil only after carrying out behavior or actions that can be measured and compared.

**3-2 - Doubt:** It is a mental process necessary for analysis, and it is carried out consciously with the aim of research, investigation and accurate tracking of the causes, and scientific doubt continues until the researcher reaches confidence in the information he reached and the results proven by scientific analysis.

**3-3- Containing the past:** that is, starting from the past from the origin of the phenomenon in interpreting its present in order to move towards the future, by monitoring its process and developments.

**3-4- Communication and communication:** through the processes of transitions from the whole to the part and vice versa in order to identify the underlying and apparent causes and causes in order to interpret them appropriately.

**3.5 Comparison:** The comparison between the tangible and the tangible and between the witness and the witness is adopted, taking into account the temporal and spatial circumstance when analyzing information and data, what is acceptable and logical in one place and in one time may not be so in another place and time, and when comparing must take into account that each type is not compared only to its type or gender, This and requires sociological analysis to control the terms and concepts specialized the random use of concepts outside the scope of specialization or outside the scope of the functional or procedural definition set by the theory of the founding of the concept negatively affects the direction of research and its value and the ability to employ it accurately, which necessarily excludes literary discourses that investigate the statement in the description of the phenomenon required, the exact scientific language is an important condition in the construction of the analysis, starting from the variables of the study citing previous knowledge and the findings of the results of the field study.

#### **4- Conditions for sociological analysis:**

–consistency in analysis so that it is intellectually coherent and logical sequence.

- Stay away from absolute judgments, because social judgments are relative and social phenomena are dynamic, the provisions that apply to the phenomenon at this time may not apply to it after a short time or in another society.

- Do not use structural phrases in the analysis in a way that loses the intended meaning.

The researcher explicitly defines his ideological position, this helps to gain the reader's confidence in the results of the study.

- Objectivity in discussing the results of the study and the researcher must separate what is specific to his person from what is related to the subject of the study.

#### **5- Types of analysis:**

**Maurice Angers** mentioned in his book "**The Salvation of Scientific Research in the Human Sciences**" the process of analysis as a movement of thought, which examines each phenomenon in order to extract the results that are indicative of the research problem, and mentioned the types of analysis in four categories as follows: (Angers, 2006, p. 423)

**5-1- Descriptive analysis:** It includes a summary of each of the components of the studied reality and the hypothesis that fits this type is the one-variable hypothesis, and therefore it is an analysis aimed at a detailed presentation of the subject.

**5-2 Explanatory analysis:** an analysis aimed at placing the elements of the subject in relation to each other.

**5-3- Understanding Analysis:** An analysis that aims to understand reality through the meanings that individuals give to their actions.

**5-4 Taxonomic analysis:** an analysis that aims to collect phenomena or elements of reality according to various scales, such as the establishment of types of behavior.

Therefore, the analysis only indicates the alternation of operations: description, classification, interpretation and understanding, and this is what corresponds to the goals of science itself, and we can rely on one type of analysis, and we can rely on more than one type, which is the most useful in scientific research usually as we look for description and interpretation. Within this entry, we can point out that every mistake made by the researcher may affect the validity of sociological analysis.

**6- Sociological analysis methods:** The analysis can be quantitative, qualitative or a combination of both

**6-1- Qualitative method: Taylor** believes that the qualitative trend is the logic of discovery and modification (Badr, Ibrahim, 2003, p. 22), where qualitative social research aims to help researchers explain and understand the reasons that prompted actors to carry out their social actions, the way they construct their lives and the meanings they give to different aspects of their lives and the social context of social work (Sotirius, Sarantakos, 2017n, p. 119).

The qualitative study does not negate the launch of objectivity, as it is based on scientific tools that ensure the measurement of variables in an accurate manner and qualitative analysis is carried out according to the different stages of research, by adopting the techniques of observation, interview, dialogue, discussion and analysis of events, situations and documents during and after information collection operations in order to understand more deeply these data and be able to reach the most honest and accurate conclusions, and the researcher may analyze the data during the collection of information and adopt the observations and analyzes he reached so

that they are his guide in reaching to the final results of the research after confirming their correctness.

**6-2- Quantitative analysis:** It is based on the statistical presentation of field data in formulas that express the variables of the study in an honest and objective manner, which gives the scientific character of the results and their importance increases if the researcher controls their analysis, reveals their dimensions and links them to hypotheses, and the importance of analysis increases if it is complemented by qualitative analysis, which contributes to reaching generalizable results (Qasimi, 2017, pp. 49-50)

### **Practical procedures for the study:**

**1- Research methodology:** The descriptive analytical approach that suits the nature of such studies was relied upon, as the content of the university theses of the Department of Social Sciences at the University of Chlef was analyzed between the years 2015-2023.

**2- Research sample:** The research sample consisted of 20 doctoral and master's theses that were discussed between the years 2015-2023 at the level of the University of Chlef, where they were viewed in the faculty library.

**3- Study Tool:** An analysis card was used for the method of analyzing and interpreting the results of field studies by analyzing a set of messages to determine the extent to which they agree with the standards, conditions and controls of sociological analysis in social research, where previous studies and many books that dealt with the topics of evaluating the methodology of scientific research and methods of scientific analysis were used, after which a set of criteria were selected according to which the analysis method was evaluated.

### **4- Analysis and interpretation of results:**

#### **4.1 Presentation of the results of the first question:**

- To what extent is sociological analysis used in social research at the level of the University of Chlef (algeria) in the Department of Social Sciences?

We will address a presentation of the most important results reached in the light of the theoretical framework, in order to answer the research questions, where the doctoral theses discussed in the Department of Social Sciences at the University of Chlef were analyzed, which are quantitative and qualitative theses, which amounted to( 20) theses as shown in the following table:

**Table No. (01): Shows the type of analysis used in the doctoral theses of the Department of Social Sciences at the University of Chlef.**

Type of analysis	Iteration	Ratio
Quantitative analysis	13	65%

<b>Qualitative analysis</b>	05	25%
<b>Quantitative qualitative analysis</b>	02	10%
<b>total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>

We note through Table No. (01) that both quantitative and qualitative analysis were used, where the highest percentage of the quantitative approach was 65%, and this explains the tendency of the majority of researchers in sociology to use quantitative analysis as it facilitates the process of collecting, classifying and reading data statistically, there is a large percentage of researchers who are satisfied with statistical reading of data without analyzing it sociologically, On the other hand, we find that 25% of researchers used quantitative analysis, while only 10% of researchers used qualitative quantitative analysis, which explains the difficulty of controlling such research and the weakness of the sociological imagination of researchers or scientific incompetence and the ability to analyze that requires knowledge of the conditions, controls and rules of sociological analysis, as well as control and consistency in the subject of research and linking the theoretical and field side of the research.

The findings indicate that there is a greater tendency to use quantitative analysis as research that collects data through the use of quantitative measurement tools that are being developed to be truthful and consistent. It is applied to a sample of individuals representing the original community, and then the processing of quantitative data with statistical methods that ultimately lead to results that can be generalized to the original community within a certain range of confidence, which is easier for the student, whether in terms of application that does not take long or in terms of available data collection tools or in terms of data processing statistically, This is because the statistical programs have saved the researcher a lot of trouble and fatigue and those statistical equations that were used by the student have become difficult to reach through multiple statistical programs such as spss, Amos and others, for these and other reasons, students accept quantitative analysis despite the presence of many violations in its use, As for qualitative analysis based on insight, understanding, and application to similar situations, it needs effort, time and depth in explaining the phenomenon under study, so we may find some reluctance to do so, either for a lack of methodological formation, as getting out of the stereotype of descriptive research for them is a kind of adventure.

#### **4.2 Answering the second hypothesis question:**

**- What is the extent of the researchers' commitment to the conditions and standards of sociological analysis in analyzing the results of research at the level of the University of Chlef in the Department of Social Sciences?**

A set of criteria that must be met when using sociological analysis based on methodological literature has been identified, and the following table illustrates this procedure:

**Table (02): Shows the extent of compliance with the conditions of sociological analysis in the interpretation and analysis of research results.**

Adherence to the conditions of sociological analysis	Exist		Does not exist	
	Iteration	Ratio	Iteration	Ratio
Intellectual coherence and logical sequence (consistency in analysis)	12	60%	08	40%
Stay away from absolute judgments	16	80%	04	20%
Use of terms in the specialty	14	70%	06	30%
Linking the theoretical side with the applied side	08	40%	12	60%
Employing previous studies in interpreting results	09	45%	11	55%
Proving the relationship between the variables of the study	20	100%	00	00%
The researcher enjoyed sociological imagination	08	40%	12	60%
Objectivity in the discussion of the results	07	35%	13	65%
Employing the theoretical approach in analysis	07	35%	13	65%

We note through Table No. (02) that there is a great variation in adherence to the standards of sociological analysis, where the results show that all researchers showed the results of their research to prove the relationship between the variables of the research by 100%, and this is confirmed by Maurice Angers (2006), where he believes that sociological analysis is not satisfied with observing or proving a relationship between two variables in statistical terms, but wants to know what made the possibility of this relationship, that is, is the endeavor that searches for meanings and semantics. the sociology carried by relationships, Quantitative results are meaningless unless combined with sociological analysis, while 16 researchers committed to staying away from absolute judgments, i.e. by 80%, which agrees with **Raymond Kivi** and **Luke Campinhood** in their book **The Researcher's Guide to the Social Sciences (1997)**, where they emphasize the importance of distancing themselves from prejudices of common knowledge and emphasizing problematic commitment and non-deviation from them until we produce new knowledge of the right kind. On the other hand, 20% did not adhere to staying away from absolute judgments, while 70% used terms in specialization, compared to 30% who did not

employ specialized scientific terms in their research, and we find 60% of researchers whose research contained intellectual coherence and logical sequence in the presentation and consistency in the analysis process, compared to 40% of those who neglected this aspect. The results of the study also showed 45% of researchers who made good use of previous studies in analyzing and interpreting the results of their research, compared to 55% who overlooked this despite its importance in the analysis on which the various conclusions are based, while 40% of those who have competence in linking the theoretical side with the applied side of the study, which is consistent with the study of **Ibn Breih (2017)**, which believes that most researchers showed a lack of respect for the formal and objective balance of the scientific research plan, And the lack of respect for the principle of flexibility of the scientific research plan and the consistency of its constituent elements, the same percentage of respondents who enjoyed the sense and sociological imagination and this is inconsistent with **Charles Wright Mills** and what **Emile Durkheim** confirmed by saying that the sense of the special character of social reality is very necessary for the sociologist, which makes it necessary to enjoy a sociological culture that would qualify him to understand social phenomena is essential.

The researcher needs the sociological conceptual cultural capital, which he must know how to employ it through data analysis and citing sociological statements about these data, to move from description to analysis based on sociological discourse, compared to 60% who lack this skill in line with the study of **Saoula Fairuz and Bukhari Hisham (2015)**, which believes that the most important methodological errors that students make are errors in identifying and formulating the problem, errors in determining the goals, importance and reasons for choosing the topic, errors in formulating hypotheses Research, errors in the presentation and exploitation of previous studies, Errors in choosing the appropriate approach to the study, errors in the selection of the sample and its procedures, errors during the editing of the research, the rules of the research tabulation, and finally we recorded only 35% of those whose study was characterized by objectivity in discussing the results and the ability to drop the content of the study within a theoretical approach in a sound scientific manner, Compared to 65%, their research lacked the objective character and interpreted the results of the research from subjective backgrounds, and this is confirmed by **Ibn Breih, Amal (2017)**, where she believes that the most important methodological problems for students were the lack of respect for subjective factors (related to the person of the researcher) and objectivity (related to the nature of the research) and related to the good selection of the topic of scientific research. They also neglected a very important aspect, which is the theoretical approach to research, which contributes significantly to building the various parts of the research from problematic, hypotheses and terminology, and thus being able to interpret and analyze the results reached based on the theories adopted in the research under study.

**Conclusion:** Social research has its peculiarities that go beyond the generation of knowledge, as the social researcher seeks to understand the problems and search for ways to control them and propose effective solutions to them, as the researcher is the direct actor in the production of this knowledge, Sociological analysis in social research is considered the unifying vessel for theoretical knowledge and critical thinking of the studied reality through the results reached through the field study, which is translated into a digital guide that gives the scientific character of social research with its specificity of excavating factual facts, investigating their causes and researching their specificities. However, there are no precise methodological rules governing the analysis process, but rather depend on the competence of the researcher and his ability to build his research subject cognitively and scientifically.

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