

# Sociology

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Sociology Project Chapter one: Introduction In this chapter, the researcher will establish the topic, subtopic, and define the problem or the gap, which is to be filled by his project. This gap closing should be able to solve a social problem and benefit society in one way or the other (Schaefer 2-34). The researcher will explain the background of the project of study. The researcher will also state and explain abstract concepts derived from the objectives and research questions. This way, the researcher will be able to assess the project concept, assumptions and its justification. The researcher will also define the scope and limitations of the project. As a result of limited time remaining, the research will ensure that this project foundation is as clear and simple as possible.

#### Chapter two: Literature Review

This is where the researcher will review the literature available concerning the topic and the problem presented (Schaefer 2-34). Various subtopics will be identified derived from the project objectives. This will make sure only relevant literature, based on the project objectives, is reviewed and compared to the researcher's project. In this project, scientific method will be used in because of its high reliability, testability, and analyzable results (Schaefer 2-34). Hypotheses will be clearly formulated, and variables defined. This will be done in a way that the theoretical framework precedes conceptual framework where these variables are to be clearly laid out, formulated, and their relationship linked.

#### Chapter three: Methodology

This is the chapter of methodology and the researcher will lay down the research design that fits the project being proposed. In the research methodology, the researcher will outline the location of the project.

Moreover, the research will select a study area which will be familiar, accessible and manageable within the limited deadline. The unit of study will also have been stated and defined prior to the selection of the project area.

#### Sampling method

Sampling method and the sample to be used will also be stated in this chapter. Random sampling will be the most effective because there is not enough time for the project. In random sampling, every member of the population has a chance of being selected (Schaefer 2-34).

#### Research design

There are different research designs and the researcher will consider the objective, research questions or project goals to determine the most feasible research design to deploy. Since there is a budget of \$250,000, the data to be collected and analyzed will consider this budget. This way, questionnaires will be used to collect data on how people think or act regarding the project topic proposed.

#### Validity and reliability

Validity and reliability will enable the researcher to test the truthfulness reflected by the project whose proposal is being made (Schaefer 2-34). This will be done in a sociological way where the generated data will be analysed qualitatively and quantitatively. The project will only be reliable if this analysis yields consistent results.

#### Developing conclusion and recommendations

Based on the results obtained, a conclusion will be drawn and recommendations made for private and public policy makers. Depending on the results of the project, the researcher will also evaluate the gaps, which the project left and recommend for further research to close these gaps.

Works Cited

Schaefer, Richard T. SOCIOLOGY: A Brief Introduction. 7th ed. New York: The McGraw-Hill Companies, 2008. Print.