

EDUQAS GCSE Sociology**3 TOPICS – 100 marks across the paper****Topic 5 – Stratification****Topic 6 – Crime and deviance****Topic 7 – Applied research methods****PAPER 2 Confidence Grid****5 Social differentiation and stratification****RAG****Tick****5.1 Sociological theories of stratification**

- conflict versus consensus debate on stratification

- consensus view of Functionalism

- Functionalist theory of stratification

- o Davis and Moore's theory on the role of stratification in terms of effective role allocation and performances linked to the promise of rewards

- o meritocracy

- conflict view of Marxism

- Marxist theory of social stratification

- o socio-economic classifications and two class system

- o power of bourgeoisie to exploit the proletariat and to maintain their position

- o false class consciousness

- conflict view of Weber

- Weberian theory of stratification

- o socio-economic classifications

- o theory of class, status and party

- conflict view of Feminism

- o Feminist views on patriarchy and stratification

5.2 Different forms and sources of power and authority

- formal and informal sources of power

- agencies of social control

- Weberian theory of authority:

- o traditional

- o charismatic and

- o rational-legal

5.3 Equality/inequality in relation to class, gender, ethnicity, age, disability and sexuality

- evidence and examples should be used to demonstrate equality/inequality in contemporary UK drawn from the following areas:

- o education

- o crime

- o income and wealth

- o health

- o family

- o work

- o media

5.4 Factors which may influence access to life chances and power

- factors which may influence class, gender, ethnicity, age, disability and sexuality o social construction of identity/roles, status

- o prejudice, discrimination o stereotyping, labelling

o scapegoating		
o media representation		
o legislation		
o moral panics		
o sub-cultures		
• with specific reference to social class		
o private schooling		
o old boys' network		
5.4 Factors which may influence access to life chances and power (CONTINUED)	RAG	Tick
o affluent worker, including the work of Devine		
• with specific reference to gender		
o sexism		
o glass ceiling		
o patriarchy, including the work of Walby		
o crisis of masculinity		
• with specific reference to ethnicity		
o racism, institutional racism		
• with specific reference to age		
o ageism		
• with specific reference to disability		
o medical and social models of disability		
• with specific reference to sexuality		
o homophobia		
• religion and belief		
5.5 Poverty as a social issue		
• absolute and relative poverty, including the work of Townsend on relative deprivation		
• material deprivation		
• groups prone to poverty		
• culture of poverty, including the work of Murray on the underclass		
• cycle of deprivation		
• social exclusion and inclusion		
• impact of globalisation		

6 Crime and deviance	RAG	Tick
6.1 Social construction of concepts of crime and deviance		
• what is crime?		
• what is deviance?		
• historical and cultural variations		
• social construction of crime and deviance		
6.2 Social control		
• informal and formal social control and unwritten rules		
• agencies of informal social control		
o family		
o peer group		
o education		
o religion		
o media		

• sanctions		
• formal social control		
o role of the police and courts		
6.3 Patterns of criminal and deviant behaviour		
• patterns of criminal behaviour by:		
o social class		
o ethnicity		
o age		
o gender		
6.4 Sociological theories and explanations of deviance and criminal behaviour (structural, subcultural, interactionist and feminist)		
• conflict versus consensus debate		
• consensus view of Functionalism		
o functions of crime		
o anomie, including the work of Merton and strain theory		
• Subcultural theory		
o Albert Cohen and delinquent sub-cultures		
• conflict view of Marxism		
o Chambliss and differential enforcement of the law		
o white collar and corporate crime		
6.4 Sociological theories and explanations of deviance and criminal behaviour (structural, subcultural, interactionist and feminist) (CONTINUED)	RAG	Tick
• Interactionism		
o notion of the typical offender		
o labelling		
o self-fulfilling prophecy, including the work of Becker and the deviant career		
o moral panics		
• conflict view of Feminism		
o social control, including the work of Heidensohn on female conformity in a male dominated society		
owomen and poverty including the work of Carlen		
o chivalry thesis		
• ethnicity and crime		
o racism		
o institutional racism		
o scapegoating		
6.5 Sources of data on crime		
• patterns and trends of criminal behaviour		
• official statistics		
• victim and self-report studies		
• usefulness of sources of data on crime		
o dark figure of crime		
o unreported and unrecorded crime		
o police bias and labelling		
o moral panics		
o invisible crime		

7 Applied methods of sociological enquiry	RAG	Tick
7.1 The process of research design		
• choosing a research area		
• establishing an aim and/or hypothesis		
• choosing a method		
• use of pilot study		
• selection of sampling techniques		
• analysis of data		
• usefulness of mixed methods approach		
7.2 Interpreting data		
• how to interpret graphs, diagrams, charts and tables in order to discern patterns and trends		