

AS and A LEVEL

Teacher Guide

H180/H580

Accredited

SOCIOLOGY

Suggested studies

July 2015



AS and A LEVEL SOCIOLOGY

Suggested studies

These are suggested studies and in no way an exhaustive list. They may act as a starting point and help to clarify the range of what may be relevant for each section of the specification. In places, they may also alert you to some newer or lesser-known research which is worth considering. However, studies included on this list are in no way 'required', and there are many others which may be equally relevant and valuable.

Socialisation, culture and identity: (01)

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Section A: Introducing socialisation, culture and identity

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
1. What is culture?	<p>Culture, norms and values</p> <p>Types of culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subculture • high culture • popular culture • global culture • consumer culture <p>Cultural diversity</p> <p>Cultural hybridity</p>	<p>Mead (1935) Comparing tribal cultures</p> <p>Bourdieu (1984) Cultural capital</p> <p>McLuhan (1984) Global village</p> <p>Nayak (2003) White wannabes</p>
2. What is socialisation?	<p>Primary and secondary socialisation</p> <p>Agencies of socialisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • family • peer group • media • religion • education • workplace <p>Nature/nurture debate</p> <p>Formal agencies of social control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • police • law/legal system • courts • government • military <p>Informal agencies of social control:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • family • peer group/subcultures • media • religion • education • workplace 	<p>Parsons (1955) The role of the family in primary socialisation</p> <p>Oakley (1981) Gender role socialisation in the family</p> <p>Lees (1983, 1997) Peer pressure and teenage girls</p> <p>Bowles and Gintis (1976) Schooling and the hidden curriculum</p> <p>Mulvey (1975) The 'male gaze'</p> <p>Young (2007) The 'bulimic society'</p> <p>Modood (1997) The importance of religion to young Asians</p> <p>Waddington (1999) 'Canteen culture'</p>



Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
3. What is identity?	<p>The concept of identity</p> <p>Aspects of identity and the associated cultural characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ethnicity • nationality • gender • social class • sexuality • age • disability <p>Hybrid identities</p>	<p>Ghumann (1999) Asian identity and family</p> <p>Gilroy (1993) The 'Black Atlantic' identity</p> <p>Francis & Archer (2005) British Chinese families</p> <p>Back (1996) Neighbourhood nationalism</p> <p>Hewitt (2005) White British identity</p> <p>Anderson (1983) 'Nation' as an 'imagined community'</p> <p>Kumar (2003) English identity</p> <p>Oakley (1981) Gender role socialisation in the family.</p> <p>Mac an Ghaill (1984) Macho lads</p> <p>Jackson (2006) Lads and ladettes</p> <p>Mackintosh & Moonie (2004) Invisibility and social closure in the upper class.</p> <p>Fox (2004) The English class system</p> <p>McIntosh (1996) The homosexual role</p> <p>Plummer (1996) The homosexual career</p> <p>Postman (1982) The disappearance of childhood</p> <p>Hockey & James (1993) The infantilisation of the elderly</p> <p>Shakespeare (1996) Disability and identity</p> <p>Murugami (2009) Disability and identity</p> <p>Nayak (2003) White wannabes (hybridity)</p>



Section B Option 1: Families and relationships

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
1. How diverse are modern families?	<p>The diversity of family and household types in the contemporary UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> nuclear families extended families lone parent families reconstituted families same-sex families non-family households <p>Aspects of and reasons for family and household diversity in the contemporary UK, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> trends in marriage, divorce and cohabitation demographic changes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> birth-rate family size age at marriage age of child-bearing ageing population family diversity in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> social class ethnicity sexuality <p>The ideology of the nuclear family and the theoretical debates about the role and desirability of the nuclear family in contemporary society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> functionalism New Right Marxism feminism postmodernism <p>Debates about the extent of family diversity in the contemporary UK</p>	<p>Murdock (1949) The universal nuclear family</p> <p>Beck & Beck-Gernsheim (1995) Individualization</p> <p>Spencer (2005) Lone-parent families</p> <p>Grant (2006) Step fathers</p> <p>Guasp (2010) Same-sex families</p> <p>Klinenberg (2013) Living alone</p> <p>Roseneil & Budgeon (2004) Breaking down the heteronorm</p> <p>Beaujouan and Bhrolchain (2011) Trends in cohabitation</p> <p>Hall et al (1999) Singlehood</p> <p>Heath (2004) The rise of the kippers</p> <p>Giddens (1992) Transformation of intimacy</p> <p>Langford (1999) Women & relationships</p> <p>Fletcher (1966) Linking divorce and marriage expectations</p> <p>Chambers (2012) Continued stigmatization of divorce, cohabitation and lone-parenthood</p> <p>Giddens (1992) Confluent love</p> <p>Duncombe and Marsden (1995) Triple shift</p> <p>Allan & Crowe (2001) Changing role of women</p> <p>Jones (2011) The role of grandparents</p> <p>Brannen (2003) Beanpole families</p> <p>Crompton (2005) The family and class reproduction</p> <p>Gillies (2005) Class differences in the family</p> <p>Berthoud (2001) Tradition in Asian families</p> <p>Berthoud and Beishon (1997) African Caribbean families</p> <p>Weeks et al (1999) Same sex families as 'chosen families'</p> <p>Parsons (1951) Parsons and Bales (1955) Specialisation of family functions, nuclear family</p> <p>Popenoe (1996) Biological imperatives of nuclear family</p> <p>Dennis & Erdos (2000) Problems of families without fathers</p> <p>Zaretsky (1976) Family supporting Capitalist system</p> <p>Cooper (1972) The death of the family</p> <p>Hochschild (2003) The commercialization of intimate life</p> <p>Delphy and Leonard (1992) Female exploitation in the family</p> <p>Sommerville (2000) Changing female choices</p> <p>Finch (2007) Family display</p> <p>Bauman (2003) Liquid love, weakening of family bonds</p> <p>Chester (1985) The neo-conventional family</p> <p>Gittins (1993) The ideology of the nuclear family</p>

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
2. To what extent are roles and relationships within families and households changing?	<p>Roles and relationships between partners and how they are changing, including issues of power</p> <p>Roles and relationships between parents and children and how they are changing, including issues of power</p>	<p>Parsons and Bales (1955) Division of roles in the family</p> <p>Young and Willmott (1973) The symmetrical family</p> <p>Giddens (1992) A 'transformation of intimate relationships</p> <p>Stanko (2000) Domestic violence</p> <p>Oakley (1974) Negative role of housewife</p> <p>Hakim (2010) Women and domestic labour</p> <p>Hardhill et al (1997) Decision making in the family</p> <p>Cunningham (2007) Shrinking home habitat for children</p> <p>Palmer (2006) Toxic childhood</p> <p>Bhatti (1999) Asian children</p> <p>Furedi (2001) Paranoid parenting</p> <p>Hatter et al (2002) Types of fathering</p> <p>Chambers (2013) Role of grandparents</p>

Section B Option 2: Youth subcultures

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
1. How and why are youth culture and subcultures formed?	<p>Theoretical views of the role and formation of youth culture and subcultures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functionalism • Marxism/neo-Marxism • feminism • postmodernism <p>Subcultures as related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social class • gender • ethnicity • hybridity 	<p>Parsons (1942) Youth as a transitional stage</p> <p>Eisenstadt (1956) Youth as integration and as a safety valve</p> <p>Hall & Jefferson (1976) CCCS studies on spectacular youth subcultures and youth as resistance</p> <p>McRobbie & Garber (1976) Bedroom culture & girl subcultures</p> <p>Thornton (1995) Subcultural capital</p> <p>Maffesoli (1996) Neo-tribes</p> <p>Clarke (1976) Skinheads & resistance</p> <p>Hebdige (1979) Punks and bricolage</p> <p>McRobbie (1994) 'Ragga girls'</p> <p>Reddington (2003) Female punks</p> <p>Hollands (1995) Males & females in Newcastle</p> <p>Hebdige (1976) Rastafarians</p> <p>Johal (1998) Hyperethnicity</p> <p>Cashmore (1997) Rap and hybridity</p> <p>Vale & Juno (1989) Modern primitives</p>



Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
2. Why do young people participate in deviant subcultures?	<p>Deviant subcultures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delinquent subcultures • criminal subcultures • spectacular youth subcultures • anti-school subcultures • gangs <p>Patterns and trends in youth deviance related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social class • gender • ethnicity <p>Explanations for young people participating in deviant subcultures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functionalism/New Right • Marxism/neo-Marxism • interactionism • culture and identity <p>The media and youth deviance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • deviance amplification • folk devils • moral panics 	<p>Hall & Jefferson (1976) CCCS studies on spectacular youth subcultures and youth as resistance</p> <p>St John (2003) 'Post-Rave Technotribes'</p> <p>Farrington et al (1989) The Cambridge study, class as criminality</p> <p>Muncie (1999) Moral panics about girl gangs</p> <p>Lea and Young (1993) Intra-racial crime</p> <p>Cohen (1955) Status frustration</p> <p>Millar (1958) Focal concerns</p> <p>Murray (1984) The underclass and criminality</p> <p>Lea and Young (1993) Relative deprivation, marginalization, subculture</p> <p>Cicourel (1968) Police and the negotiation of justice</p> <p>Decker & Van Winkle (1996) The 'pull' of gangs.</p> <p>Harding (2014) Gangs as a game of high stakes (street casino)</p> <p>Willis (1972) Anti-school subcultures</p> <p>McDonald & Marsh (2005) Anti-school subcultures on Teeside</p> <p>Messerschmidt (1993) 'Doing masculinity'</p> <p>Bachelor (200) Girl gangs</p> <p>Archer & Yamashita (2003) Hyperheterosexuality & anti school subcultures</p> <p>Blackman (1998) New Wave girls</p> <p>Nightingale (1993) Black males and the paradox of inclusion</p> <p>Alexander (1996) The Art of being black, and (2000) The Asian Gang</p> <p>Mac an Ghail (1998) Young, gifted and black</p> <p>Sewell (1997) Black males in school</p> <p>Strand & Winston (2008) Differing responses to education within ethnic subcultures.</p> <p>Cohen (1973) Folk devils & moral panics</p> <p>Fawbert (2008) Hoodies as a moral panic</p> <p>Brown (2012) Rave as a moral panic</p>



Section B Option 3: Media

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
1. How are different social groups represented in the media?	<p>Evidence of representations in the media and how far these are changing in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ethnicity (majority and minority ethnic groups) • gender (masculinity and femininity) • social class (middle, working, upper, under) • age (young and old) <p>Theoretical views of media representations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marxism • neo-Marxism • pluralism • feminism • postmodernism 	<p>Van Dijk (1991) Media representations of minority and majority ethnic groups</p> <p>Malik (2002) Inaccurate representations of ethnicity, tokenism</p> <p>Barker (1999) Ethnic representation in Eastenders</p> <p>Tuchman (1978) Symbolic annihilation of women</p> <p>Gill (2008) Change from passive to active representations of women in advertising.</p> <p>Gauntlett (2008) More equal gender roles in media</p> <p>Dodd and Dodd (1992) Representations of working class characters in EastEnders</p> <p>Jones (2012) Portrayal of working class 'chavs'</p> <p>Price (2014) Portrayal of underclass and 'poverty porn'</p> <p>Nairn (1988) Representations of the Royal family</p> <p>Heintz-Knowles (2002) Portrayal of children</p> <p>Wayne (2007) Portrayal of youth in the news</p> <p>Landis (2002) One-dimensional portrayal of older people</p> <p>Miliband (1969) Media as new 'opium of the people'</p> <p>Hall (1981) Stereotyping ethnicity from a neo-Marxist perspective</p> <p>Philo, Bryant & Donald (GMG) (2013) Portrayal of asylum seekers from a neo-Marxist perspective</p> <p>Whale (1980) Pluralist view of media representations</p> <p>Williams (2010) Journalism as part of democracy</p> <p>Mulvey (1975) The male gaze</p> <p>Lauzen (2014) Under-representation of women in film industry</p> <p>Whelehen (2000) Rise of laddism in media to override feminism messages of equality</p> <p>Strinati (1995) Media saturation</p> <p>Baudrillard (1994) Hyperreality</p> <p>Turkle (1995) Postmodern perspective on television (and internet) as reality</p>



Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
2. What effect do the media have on audiences?	<p>Theoretical views of media effects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • direct • indirect • active audience <p>The role of the media in deviance amplification and the creation of moral panics</p>	<p>Packard (1957) Hypodermic syringe model</p> <p>Newson (1994) Desensitising effect of children's exposure to media violence</p> <p>Bandura (1961, 1963) Bobo doll experiments</p> <p>Anderson et al (2003) Effects of violent song lyrics</p> <p>Young (2003) Narratives/ context of media violence</p> <p>Katz and Lazarsfeld (1965) Two-step flow model and opinion leaders</p> <p>Philo (1989) Differing effect of portrayal of miners' strike.</p> <p>McQuail (1987) Uses of the media</p> <p>Hall (1973) Coding/ decoding media content</p> <p>Klapper (1960) Selective filter model</p> <p>Wilkins (1967) Deviancy amplification</p> <p>Cohen (1972) Folk devils and moral panics</p> <p>Goode and Ben-Yehuda (1994) Elements of a moral panic</p> <p>Hall (1978) Ideological function of moral panics</p> <p>McRobbie (1994) Changing influence of moral panics</p>



Section A: Research methods and researching social inequalities

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
<p>1. What is the relationship between theory and methods?</p>	<p>Positivism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • patterns • trends • objectivity • value freedom • quantitative data <p>Interpretivism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meanings and experiences • verstehen and empathy • rapport • subjectivity • researcher imposition • reflexivity • qualitative data <p>Key research concepts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • validity • reliability • representativeness • generalisability 	<p>Studies are not required for the research methods section although research methods could be explored in the context of some of the studies on patterns of inequality in Section B.</p>



Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
<p>2. What are the main stages of the research process?</p>	<p>Key concepts in the research process:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • factors influencing the choice of research topic • aims/hypothesis/research questions • primary data • secondary data • operationalisation • pilot studies • data collection • respondent validation • longitudinal studies • interpretation of data • the relationship between sociology and social policy <p>Sampling process</p> <p>Sampling techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • random • systematic • stratified • snowball • volunteer • opportunity • purposive • quota <p>Access and gatekeeping</p> <p>Ethics</p>	<p>Studies are not required for the research methods section although research methods could be explored in the context of some of the studies on patterns of inequality in Section B.</p>
<p>3. Which methods are used in sociological research?</p>	<p>Research methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • questionnaires • structured interviews • statistical data (official and non-official) • content analysis • observations (participant, non-participant, covert, overt) • unstructured interviews • semi structured interviews • ethnography <p>Quantitative and qualitative data</p> <p>Mixed methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • triangulation • methodological pluralism 	<p>Studies are not required for the research methods section although research methods could be explored in the context of some of the studies on patterns of inequality in Section B.</p>

Section B: Understanding social inequalities

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
1. What are the main patterns and trends in social inequality and difference?	<p>Social inequality and difference in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social class • gender • ethnicity • age 	<p>Note: Studies demonstrating evidence of inequalities can be used from across the specification.</p> <p>In addition to studies, appropriate evidence includes statistical patterns and trends, concepts and examples.</p> <p>Social Class:</p> <p>Rowlingson and Mullineux (2013) Birmingham Report on income and wealth Atkinson (2013) Inherited wealth Roberts (2001) Social mobility, middle class employment security Gallie (2000) Working class/ manual occupations disproportionately affected by changes to economic structure, deskilling Wakeman (2015) Food banks and nutritional deficiencies</p> <p>Gender:</p> <p>McDowell (1992) Women concentrated in work with part-time/ short term contracts. Li and Devine (2011) Women and social mobility Payne and Pantazis (1997) Gender and poverty Mac an Ghaill (1994) Crisis of masculinity Warin et al (1999) Pressure on males to be breadwinners and superdads</p> <p>Ethnicity:</p> <p>Jenkins (1986) Racism in recruitment practices Heath & Cheung (2006) The ethnic penalty Bhopal et al (1995) Bangladeshi women homeworkers Marsh & Merry (2003) Ethnicity and poverty Aldridge (2001) Ethnicity and social mobility Rex and Tomlinson (1979) An ethnic underclass Pilkington (2003) Challenging the idea of an ethnic underclass</p> <p>Age:</p> <p>Milne (1999) Grey Power – Differences in life chances and experiences of the elderly Moore and Conn (1985) Observation study on treatment of elderly Hockey and James (1993) Infantilisation of the elderly Ray, Sharp and Adams (2006) Ageism in the UK, e.g. in the workplace Bytheway et al. (2007) Discrimination and rejection of elderly</p>



Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
2. How can patterns and trends in social inequality and difference be explained?	<p>The main sociological explanations of social inequality and difference:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functionalism • Marxism • Weberian • feminism • New Right 	<p>Social Class: Davis and Moore (1945) The functions of class inequalities Saunders (1990) Equality of opportunity, a New Right view Murray (1984) The underclass, a New Right view Westergaard & Resler (1976) A Marxist view on the continuing importance of class inequality Parkin (1979) Weberian class analysis, social closure and usurpation Pakulski and Waters (1996) A postmodernist view on social class inequality</p> <p>Gender: Sharpe (1994) Changing gender expectations Ansley (1977) Women soaking up male frustration Benston (1972) Unpaid domestic work Millett(1970) Sexual politics Johnson (1995) Patriarchal terrorism Delphy & Leonard (1992) The family as an oppressive institution Walby (1990, 1997) Triple systems, intersectionality Hakim (2006) Rational choice. Preference theory Rastogi (2002) Human capital Schlafly (2002) New Right view Barron & Norris (1976) Dual labour market theory</p> <p>Ethnicity: Patterson (1965) Immigrant-host model Murray and Herrnstein (1994) The Bell Curve Castles and Kosack (1973) Divide and rule Miles (1989) Racialised class fractions Rex and Tomlinson (1979) Ethnic underclass Parkin (1968) Negatively privileged status groups</p> <p>Age: Parsons (1977) Youth as a transitional stage Statham (2011) Role of grandparents Cummings and Henry (1961) Social disengagement theory Phillipson (1982) The elderly as a reserve army of labour Arber and Ginn (1991) Age, gender and status Turner (1989) Age and status in society Victor (1994) Negative labelling of the elderly Lackzo and Phillipson (1991) Intersection of class and age Blaikie (1999) Postmodernism and positive ageing</p>

Section A: Globalisation and the digital social world

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
1. What is the relationship between globalisation and digital forms of communication?	<p>Definitions of globalisation</p> <p>Developments in digital forms of communication in a global society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • digital revolution • global village • networked global society • media convergence • social media • virtual communities • digital social networks <p>Applying sociological theories to digital forms of communication:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marxism • feminism • postmodernism 	<p>Giddens (1990) Defining globalisation</p> <p>Carter (2005) Cybercity – a virtual community</p> <p>Boellstorff (2008) Second Life</p> <p>Castells (2000) A Marxist view on the power of the network</p> <p>Boyle (2005) Digitalisation and media convergence</p> <p>Cornford and Robins (1999) Concentration of power in media, new media not so 'new', surveillance and control</p> <p>Haraway (1985, 1991) Cyborgs as a path to gender equality</p> <p>Cochrane (2013) Technology and the fourth wave of feminism</p> <p>Bjorklund (1998) Social media as a form of autobiography</p>
2. What is the impact of digital forms of communication in a global context?	<p>The impact of digital forms of communication on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • peoples' identity • social inequalities • relationship <p>The impact of digital forms of communication on culture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conflict and change • cultural homogenisation • cultural defence/'glocalisation' 	<p>Boyle (2007) Increasing reliance on digital communications over successive generations</p> <p>Berry (2011) Older users of the internet.</p> <p>Mertens and D'Haenens (2010) Digital class divide</p> <p>Li and Kirkup (2007) Gender differences in internet use between British and Chinese students</p> <p>Turkle (2011) Effect on social relationships: alone together</p> <p>Miller (2011) Tales from Facebook</p> <p>Shaw and Gant (2002) Positive effects of internet use</p> <p>Howard (2011) The role of digital communication in fundamentalist religious groups</p> <p>Kirkpatrick (2010) Influence of social media on social movements</p>



Section B Option 1: Crime and deviance

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
1. How are crime and deviance defined and measured?	<p>Definitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crime and deviance • social order • social control • the relativity of crime and deviance • the social construction of crime and deviance <p>Measuring crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • official crime statistics • victim surveys • self-report studies 	<p>Hough and Mayhew (1985) The British Crime Survey Jones, Maclean and Young (1986) The Islington Crime Survey Young (1988) An evaluation of victim surveys, the myth of the equal victim Farrington et al (1989, 2000a, 2001) The Cambridge Study: a longitudinal self report study Campbell (1981) Self-report study on gender and delinquency</p>
2. What are the patterns and trends in crime?	<p>The social distribution of offending and victimisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social class • gender • age • ethnicity <p>Patterns of crime in a global context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • global organised crime • green crime 	<p>BWilliams et al (2012) Statistically linking social disadvantage and crime Kinsey (1984) The Merseyside crime survey, class and victimization Young (1988) The myth of the equal victim Walklate (2006) Repeat victimization and abusive relationships Adler (1975) The increase in female criminality Gelsthorpe (2006) Differences in female criminality Messerschmidt (1993) Masculinity and criminality Winlow (2001) Working class masculinity and crime McVie (2004) The Edinburgh study: age and offending patterns Bowling and Phillips (2006) Charging and prosecution of Black suspects Phillips and Bowling (2002) Overpolicing of some neighbourhoods Holdaway (1996) The racialization of policing Hood (1992) Race and sentencing Waddington et al (2004) Stopping and searching, ethnicity and the 'available' population Nightingale (1993) The paradox of inclusion Gunter (2008) Black identity, badness and 'road culture' Gilroy (1982) The Myth of black criminality Palmer (2013) Understanding black youth crime Bowling, Parmar and Phillips (2003) Asian stereotypes and crime Franko Aas (2007) Defining organized crime and green crime Castells (2000) Organized crime and globalization Robertson's (1995) Concept of 'glocalization', conditions impact on global phenomena. Potter (2010) Indirect damage done by 'green crime' Carrabine et al (2004) Primary and secondary green crime</p>

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies	
3. How can crime and deviance be explained?	<p>Theoretical views of crime and deviance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functionalism • Marxism • neo-Marxism/radical criminology • interactionism • realism (left and right) • New Right • subcultural theories • feminism 	<p>Durkheim (1960) Anomie and upright consciences</p> <p>Erikson (1966) The function of public degradation ceremonies</p> <p>Davis (1981) Prostitution as a safety valve</p> <p>Merton (1938) Strain Theory</p> <p>Cohen (1955) Delinquent boys and status</p> <p>Cloward and Ohlin (1961) Illegitimate opportunity structures</p> <p>Winlow (2001) Badfellas: Working class criminality</p> <p>Katz (1988) The seductions of crime</p> <p>Lyng (2005) Deviance and edgework</p> <p>Presdee (2002) The revolt against the mundane</p> <p>Young (2003) Underclass criminality and social exclusion</p> <p>Becker (1966) Outsiders, labelling and master status</p> <p>Lemert (1951) Primary and secondary deviance</p> <p>Cicourel (1968) Police negotiations</p> <p>Box (1983) Marxist view of crime as ideology</p> <p>Bonger (1916) Linking crime to economic conditions</p> <p>Gordon (1973) Crime as a rational response to social conditions</p> <p>Goldstraw-White (2010) Interviewing white collar criminals</p> <p>Chambliss (1973) The Saints and the roughnecks</p> <p>Hall & Jefferson (1976) Neo-Marxist views on working class youth deviance and resistance</p> <p>Taylor, Walton & Young (1972) The New Criminology</p> <p>Hall et al (1978) 'Policing the Crisis'</p>	<p>Hirschi (1969) Social Bonds</p> <p>Murray (1984, 2005) New Right ideas: The underclass and criminality</p> <p>Murray and Herrnstein (1994) The impact of intelligence on criminal behaviour.</p> <p>Wilson (1975) Right realism</p> <p>Wilson & Kelling (1982) Right realist ideas: Broken windows</p> <p>Wilson & Herrnstein (1985) Biological criminal tendencies & the need for proper socialisation</p> <p>Matthews and Young (1992) Left Realist ideas: The square of crime</p> <p>Lea and Young (1993) Relative deprivation, marginalisation and subculture</p> <p>Young (1999) The exclusive society</p> <p>Chesney-Lind (1989) Female deviance tends to be 'sexualised'</p> <p>Heidensohn (1996) Women and social control</p> <p>Lees (1989) Control of girls through sexual reputation</p> <p>Holdaway (1996) The racialization of policing</p> <p>Hood (1992) Race and sentencing</p> <p>Waddington et al (2004) Stopping and searching, ethnicity and the 'available population</p> <p>Nightingale (1993) The paradox of inclusion</p> <p>Gunter (2008) Black identity, badness and 'road culture'</p> <p>Gilroy (1982) The Myth of black criminality</p> <p>Palmer (2013) Understanding black youth crime</p> <p>Bowling, Parmar and Phillips (2003) Asian stereotypes and crime</p>

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
4. How can crime and deviance be reduced?	<p>Social policy and crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • left wing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ social and community crime prevention and punishment ○ restorative justice ○ structural changes in society • right wing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ situational crime prevention ○ environmental crime prevention ○ retributive justice ○ punitive punishment and control 	<p>John Braithwaite (1989) Left wing policies: Crime, Shame and Reintegration Lea and Young (1993) Over and under policing, multi-agency working Shapland (2008) Assessing restorative justice Clarke (1980) Right wing policies: examples of target hardening Painter and Farrington (1999) Street lighting and crime reduction Wilson and Kelling (1982) Order maintenance Zimring (2011) Assessing zero tolerance Murray (2005) New right policies: prison works</p>

Section B Option 2: Education

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
1. What is the role of education in society?	<p>Theoretical views of the role of education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functionalism • Marxism • liberal • social democratic • New Right • feminism <p>Theoretical explanations of the relationship between education and work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functionalism • Marxism • New Right 	<p>Durkheim (1925) Education and the division of labour Parsons (1961) Particularistic and universalistic values, role allocation Davis & Moore (1945) Role allocation Althusser (1972) Ideological state Apparatus Bowles & Gintis (1976) Correspondence theory, hidden curriculum and myth of meritocracy Willis (1977) Learning to labour Rikowski (2002 and 2005) The marketization of education Halsey et al (1980) Social democratic approach Arnott et al (1999) Continuing male dominance of STEM subjects Woolf (2002) Questioning link between education and economic growth Chubb & Moe (1997) Competitions and self-management to raise standards Illich (1973) Deschooling society</p>



Key questions	Content	Suggested studies	
2. What are the patterns and trends of educational inequalities?	<p>Differential educational achievement by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social class • ethnicity • gender <p>Educational inequalities in a global context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the global 'gender apartheid' in education • the disparity in educational provision around the world 	<p>Note: The patterns and trends in educational achievement can be demonstrated through statistical data. The studies used to explain these patterns and trends often also illustrate them (see next section).</p> <p>Mayer (2000) Gender apartheid has been largely ignored Russo (2006) Gender and educational opportunities in Afghanistan Filmer (2007) Poverty and educational opportunities in poorer countries Bjornberg & L. Dahlgren (2003) Education in Sweden</p>	
3. How can differential educational achievement be explained?	<p>Explanations for differential educational achievement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • inside and outside school factors • structural, material and cultural factors • theoretical approaches • functionalism • Marxism • interactionism • social democratic • feminism • New Right 	<p>Smith and Michael Noble (1995) Low incomes can create a number of barriers to learning: Blanden and Paul Gregg (2004) Relationship between income and educational attainment Callender and Jon Jackson (2005) Debt aversion discouraging students from lower income backgrounds from applying to university. Feinstein (2003) Class differences in parental interest and support Evans (2007) Social variation in parental teaching Bernstein (1973) Speech codes Bourdieu (1971, 1974, 1984) Cultural capital, habitus Reay (1998) Middle class mothers and cultural capital Reay et al (2005) Habitus and university students Hargreaves et al (1975) Labelling & deviance in classrooms Gillborn and Youdell (2001) Social class and labelling Dunne and Gazeley (2009) Teacher expectations and social class William and Bartholomew (2004) Effects of setting in maths Mac an Ghaill (1994) Working class pupil subcultures</p>	<p>Connor et al (2004) Differences in participation and performance in HE based on ethnicity Kingdon and Cassen (2007) White, working class, male underachievement Modood (2004) Cultural capital and ethnicity Archer and Francis (2007) Chinese culture and education Strand (2008) Parental attitudes and ethnicity Dustmann et al (2008) Ethnicity and language Sewell (1997) Black male underachievement Vincent et al (2013) Class and ethnicity Gillborn and Youdell (2000, 2001) Teacher expectations and ethnicity Mirza (1992) Teacher racism towards black girls Mac an Ghaill (1992) Young, gifted and black Gillborn (1990) Perceived racism and anti-school subcultures Francis (2005) Laddish behaviour, boys dominating classroom Francis and Skelton (2005) Career focused girls, pressure to succeed Burns and Bracey (2001) Girls put more effort into homework Archer et al (2007) Girls forming subcultures with sexualised, hyperfeminine identities Jackson (2006) Lads and ladettes in schools</p>

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
4. How has the UK education system changed?	<p>The diversity of educational provision</p> <p>Government policies from 1988 onwards, including vocational and work-based training</p> <p>Ideological influences on government educational policy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Right • social democratic <p>The impact of educational policies on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • competition, diversity and choice • raising standards • equality and equality of opportunity 	<p>Note: In this section, knowledge of provision and policies is equally as important as the use of studies.</p> <p>Machin & Vignoles (2006) An assessment of educational policies since 1988</p> <p>Gewirtz et al (2006) 'Choice' in education, skilled parents</p> <p>Finn (1987) Critique of vocationalism</p> <p>Walford (2005) Contradictions in New Labour education policies</p> <p>Machin and McNally (2004) Assessment of the literacy strategy</p> <p>Ball (2008) Middle class advantage in using the system</p> <p>Francis, Hutchings and De Vries (2014) Assessment of Academies</p>

Section B Option 3: Religion, belief and faith

Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
1. How are religion, belief and faith defined and measured?	<p>Defining religion, faith and belief</p> <p>Different types of religious institutions and movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • churches and denominations • sects and cults • new religious movements • new age movements • religious fundamentalism <p>Measuring religion, faith and belief:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • religious belief • religiosity • belief without belonging • vicarious religion 	<p>Troeltsh (1931) Churches and sects</p> <p>Becker (1950) Denominations</p> <p>Holden (2002) Fundamentalism</p> <p>Wallis (1983) New Religious Movements</p> <p>Robbins (1988) Cultist behaviour</p> <p>Heelas et al (2004) New age beliefs: a holistic milieu</p> <p>Brierley (2005) Church attendance</p> <p>Davie (1994) Believing without belonging, vicarious religion</p> <p>Day (2007) Desiring to belong, with no belief</p> <p>Voas (2005) Church attendance figures</p> <p>Bruce & Voas (2010) A critique of vicarious religion</p>



Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
2. What is the role of religion, belief and faith?	<p>Theoretical views of the role of religion, belief and faith for the individual and for society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functionalism • Marxism • neo-Marxism • Weberianism • feminism • phenomenology • postmodernism <p>Theoretical views of the relationship between religion and social change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • functionalism • Marxism • neo-Marxism • Weberianism 	<p>Durkheim (1912) Functions of religion, totemism, the sacred and the profane Malinowski (1954) Religion as a social stabilizer in times of anxiety Parsons (1965) Rites of passage Bellah (1970) Civil religion Marx (1844) Religion as the opium of the people Maduro (1982) Religion as a source of social revolution Leach (1988) Upper class dominance of the Church of England Gramsci (1971) Relative autonomy of religious institutions Weber (1905) The protestant ethic – religion and social change, charismatic leaders Bauman (1992) A crisis of meaning Lyon (2000) Religion and consumption</p>
3. What are the patterns and trends of religion, belief and faith?	<p>Patterns and trends in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • social class • gender • ethnicity • age <p>Religion, belief and faith in a global context:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • change in the significance of religion in societies • differences in the significance of religion between societies 	<p>Watson (1994) The meaning of veiling El Sadaawi (1980) Patriarchy and religion Aune et al (2008) Declining female church attendance Miller & Hoffman (1995) Gender differences in religiosity Cohen and Kennedy (2000) Women and fundamentalism Bird (1999) Pentacostalism, world-affirming movements Voas & Crockett (2005) Religion and age Choudhury (2007) British Muslim identity Akhtar (2005) Solidarity for young Muslims Bruce (2002) Middle class attraction to New Age cults, relative deprivation and sects Berger (1997) Religious revival in parts of the world Warner (1993) Religion in the USA Stark (1999) Growth of religion in parts of the world Almond, Appleby & Sivan (2003) Strong religion, the rise of fundamentalisms around the world Casanova (2003) Religion and globalization</p>



Key questions	Content	Suggested studies
4. Is secularisation occurring?	<p>Debates on secularisation in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> religious belief religious practice power and influence of religion in society <p>Theoretical views on secularisation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pro-secularisation theorists anti-secularisation theorists, including postmodern views <p>Religion and social policy</p>	<p>Wilson (1966, 82) Secularisation, spiritual shoppers</p> <p>Hamilton (2001) Illusion of previous 'age of faith', secularisation of churches</p> <p>Glock and Stark (1969) Secularisation and definitions of religiosity</p> <p>Stark & Bainbridge (1985) The secularisation cycle</p> <p>Bruce (1995, 2002) Social differentiation – declining role of religion, growth of sects</p> <p>Davie (1994, 2003, 2015) Believing without belonging, vicarious religion, persistent paradox of religion</p> <p>Heelas et al (2004) New age beliefs: a holistic milieu, spiritualization</p> <p>Heelas & Woodhead (2005) Spiritual not religious</p> <p>Greeley (1972) Growth of NRMs</p>





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