Candidate 4 evidence

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	section 2 - culture and identity 7. folk devils and moral panic study: one finding from folk devils and moral panic is that Cohen conducted unstructured interviews with mods and rockers. this means that Cohen had interviews with the mods and rockers after the event happened to find out their version of what happened at the event and gather evidence. another finding from folk devils and moral panic is that the media painted an exaggerated picture of events. this means that the media made the mods and rockers sound more aggressive than they actually were. one strength of this study on folk devils and moral panic is that the media reports were compared with Cohen's interviews to gather a more accurate picture of events. this makes the study more reliable as the findings from one study was compared to an other to get the most valid results. one weakness of this study on folk devils and moral panic is that Cohen only interviews with men. this makes the study is less valid as there was many women at the event when it happened and therefore could have interviewed with women to gather as much information as possible. another weakness of this study on folk devils and moral panic is that Cohen only interviewed men. this means that his findings were not as accurate as there were many women who attended the event. another weakness of this study on folk devils and moral panic is that Cohen interviewed with mods and rockers long after the event took place. this means that his findings may not be accurate as the interviewees may have forgotten or miss remembered what happened symbolic interactionalism one finding from symbolic interactionalism to analyse the relationship between culture and sub-cultures linked to folk devils and moral panic is that moods and rockers were given violent labels. this means that the police, cafe owners and media labeled mods and rockers aggressive created more separation between culture and subculture as they were rejected from the culture so therefore created their own subculture. another finding from symbolic interactionalism to analyse the relationship between culture and sub-cultures linked to folk devils and moral panic is that the more the mods and rockers are labeled they start to believe their label and it becomes a self fulfilling prophecy. this is because the more the are labeled the more they are going to believe their negative labels. another finding from symbolic interactionalism to analyse the relationship between culture and sub-cultures linked to folk devils and moral panic is that those in he subculture started to 'act down' to their negative label and start to act according to it. one strength of symbolic interactionalism to analyse the relationship between culture and sub-cultures linked to folk devils and moral panic is that some mods and rockers rejected the negative labels and left the sub-culture. this means that as the negative comments and connotations associated with mods and rockers grew the more people who left as they did not want to be associated with the subcultures. one weakness of symbolic interactionalism to analyse the relationship between culture and sub-cultures linked to folk devils and moral panic is that some mods and rockers internalized the negative labels and become more violent. this added to the negative coments on the subculture which created a bigger divide.	

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one criticism of symbolic interactionism to analyse the relationship between culture and sub-cultures linked to folk devils and moral panic is from functionalism. this means that functionalists believe the media, cafe owners and police have the power and status to control the mods and rockers.

Marxism

one finding from Marxism to analyse the relationship between culture and sub-cultures linked to folk devils and moral panic is that bourgeoisie cafe owners, police and media have influenced the general publics opinion on the sub-culture and turned people against it.

one finding from Marxism to analyse the relationship between culture and sub-cultures linked to folk devils and moral panic is that bourgeoisie media control what is published and what people get to see about the subcultures which influences and controls peoples opinions on the subculture and in this case give the sub-culture negative comments to influence peoples thoughts on them.

one criticism of Marxism to analyse the relationship between culture and sub-cultures linked to folk devils and moral panic is from feminism. this means that feminists believe that institutions such as media are patriarchal and are controlled and influenced by men. this is a weakness because the study and Marxism do not mention how men control the media and not just the rich bourgeoisie.

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	section 3 - social issues	
	8.	
	one finding from Goldthorpe study on social mobility is that high rates of absolute mobility. this means that the amount of people achieving a higher social class is increasing and are more able to earn a higher about.	
	another finding from Goldthorpe study on social mobility is social mobility is more possible of both you and your father are in class 1. this means that the ability to move from one social class to another is more likely to be achieved if both you and your father are in the highest class.	
	another finding from Goldthorpe study on social mobility is that long range mobility than 1949 glass study	
	one weakness of this study is that it was completed in different countires across the UK except it didn't include Scotland. this means that the study can not class it as a UK study as the research was only carried out in England, Wales and Ireland.	
	9.	
	one strength of Blanden and Machin study on social mobility is that it was conducted in 8 different countries. this is a strength as it makes the study more reliable and more able to generalized as it has data from several different areas.	
	one weakness of Blanden and Machin study is that it only looked at male social mobility. this is a weakness as it does not show female income only male even if the women is the main earner in the family. this makes the study not as valid as it does not accurately represent the 'income ladder'.	

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	another strength of Blanden and Machin's study is that it looked at income status rather than occupational status to get a better idea of what peoples social class and their earnings. this is a strength as it shows a more accurate picture of peoples social class.	
	10. Marxism and labeling linked to Rosenthal and Jacobson study on educational attainment.	
	labeling	
	one finding from labeling linked to educational attainment is that teacher labeled students low attaining. this means that the pupils had worse behavior and performed worse in the second test.	
	Another finding from labeling linked to educational attainment is that teacher labeled students high attaining. this means that the pupils who were given positive connotations performed better in the second test and had good behavior and listened in class.	
	another finding from labeling linked to educational attainment is that pupils internalized their labels and and 'acted up' or 'acted down'. this means that after the first test where the teacher started to label students their behavior and attitude in class changed their which changing their overall grade.	
	one strength of this study linked to educational attainment is that negatively labeled pupils performed worse on the second test. this means that the teachers labeling theory is mostly accurate as the children performed according to their label.	
	one weakness of this study linked to educational attainment is that it doesn't mention the pupils who did well even if they were from a poor area. this means that people from poor backgrounds can stull o well if they try hard and ut in the effort.	

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Marxism

one finding from Marxism linked to educational attainment is that it is a capitalist economy. this means that schools conform to the capitalist values set by the bourgeoisie. this means that institutions such as school are controlled by the bourgeoisie.

another finding from Marxism linked to educational attainment is that there is a hidden curriculum. this means that there is rules in schools that are set out with the school curriculum. for example school uniform, where students who attend the school cant chose what they wear as the uniform is set by the school.

another finding from Marxism linked to educational attainment is that the bourgeoisie controls institutions. this means that the rich influence and control schools.

another finding from Marxism linked to educational attainment is that social class is fixed and ascribed. this means that it is hard to change social class which will be impacted by education learned in school.

one strength of Marxism linked to educational attainment is that there is a hidden curriculum. tis is a strength as school teachers individuals more than just what it is their curiculum which is for the benefit of all. for example the school sets a time to be at school by, this means that the pupils need to follow it as it is school rules.

one weakness of Marxism linked to educational attainment is that education benefits the bourgeoisie and disadvantages the proletariat. this is a weakness as schools are not meant for the benefit of some as they are meant to help everyone and not section individuals.

one criticism of this study linked to educational attainment is from feminism. this means that feminists argue that institutions like school are patriarchal. this means that they believe that institutions such as school are controlled and influenced by men and that rather than the bourgeoisie in control it is men.