

Candidate 1 evidence

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1.	<p>One difference between sociological approaches and common sense is that sociological approaches are based off evidence, whereas common sense views are not. Common sense views/approaches are can be individualistic or naturalistic. For instance, taking a naturalistic approach can lead individuals to believe that some things happen are because they are "natural". For instance, one common sense approach may be "it is only natural for two people to fall in love and get married". However, sociological approaches are based on evidence, and once evidence is collected then theories can be and can be applied. Common sense views are not based on evidence, but are opinion which could have been</p>

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the likelihood of poverty in later life. ~~the~~ This shows that sociological approaches take a wider societal approach as it looks at environmental and personal circumstances, whereas common sense views can be based off one-individuals situation.

2. One difference between conflict and consensus theories is that conflict theories ~~are~~ argue that there is conflict between two groups of society, whereas consensus theories argue that society works together as a whole. For instance, ~~Marxism is one conflict theory which shows~~ Marxism provides an example of conflict between ~~the~~ classes as a result of capitalism. The groups in society which are

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In conflict are the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. This is argued because of the bourgeoisie exploiting the proletariat. An example of a consensus theory would be functionalism, where it is argued that in society there is a general consensus about what norms, values and beliefs are acceptable and this is agreed on by all of society.

One similarity between conflict and consensus theories is that they both take a structural approach. This means that they look at wider society rather than one particular aspect, so that theories can be generalised. For instance, functionalism, Marxism and

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	feminism all look across society as a whole.
3a	The research used in the scenario above is focus group. The element of focus groups which makes it a valuable ^{reliable} method for research, this scenario in particular is that it allows for the correct audience a specific audience to the research topic. Such targeted groups can provide relevant and valid evidence to this scenario as if the selected focus group are have the correct are specific to the research e.g. age, gender, ethnicity. This type of research also allows for in depth personal opinions to be recorded, with the researcher being able to view

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firsthand the emotion and expression of the group. In addition to this, as this group is able to discuss this topic, questions can be repeated if not understood.

However, within focus groups there may be one dominant speaker which influences others' opinions or does not allow ~~for~~ enough time for other group members to say their own opinion. Furthermore, this method of research only provides evidence for the members of the focus group, so therefore it is hard to generalise results for this topic as ~~not~~ performing ~~the~~ hundreds of focus groups across a wide area would be extremely time consuming.

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3b	<p>the "The use of social media is an influential within the lives of young people". Is an example of a hypothesis.</p>
4.	<p>One feature of Weberism is that it takes an approach in which social individuals must stand in the other persons shoes to truly understand their opinions / views / circumstances. This stems from the German word of "verstehen" which means "to understand". Weberism promotes sociologists that they must truly see from someone else's perspective to understand why the way that person thinks + acts. For example, Jack Young carrying out research the of hippies and</p>

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the intake of marijuana using participant observation (cohort). This enables researchers to fully understand an individual's life.

Another feature of Weberism is the Protestant work ethic. Weber claimed that conflict between religious groups was beneficial to the economy, however this only works for one specific form of Protestantism called Calvinism.

Weber explained how this divide resulted in a better work ethic as such religions felt isolated.

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8. One social issue is crime (deviance) and poverty. It is evident that crime and poverty are inextricably linked, as areas of poverty contain some of the highest crime rates. For example, Glasgow Carlton which is ranked overall 10 in SIMD rating and 10 for crime rating. Less affluent areas in Glasgow such as Clarkston are ranked one for overall SIMD rating (Scottish index of multiple deprivation) and one for crime rate. However, poverty does not cause crime. The effects of poverty can make an individual more likely to commit crime, but poverty is not a direct cause of crime as not everyone who experiences poverty will commit crime. Two contrasting

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Theories which explain the relationship between poverty and crime is Marxism and labelling.

The Marxist theory explains the link between crime and poverty through alienation. Marxists believe that those who experience alienation may be more likely to commit crime. Alienation is when an individual becomes disconnected with society and does not share the same norms and values. Alienation is ultimately a result of social exclusion, where individuals are not able to partake in activities which are considered "normal" as they have lack of money or adequate means to do so. Marxists would therefore

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	people are arrested because police look for crime in these areas rather than high class events.	
	<p>Another theory which explains the link between crime and poverty is the labelling theory. This theory argues that no crime is deviant until labelled as deviant. And once a person commits such a crime that person is also labelled as deviant. That person loses all other positive labels such as "great artist", "good friend" and ultimately become known as their label for committing crime, also known as the 'master status' - ie "ex-con". the The labelling theory then explains the</p>	

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self fulfilling prophecy, where the individual who was labeled begins to act as their label tells them to, possibly leading them back to the crime which they were convicted for in the first place.

A study which backs this theory up is Jack Young's study of ~~hip~~ hippies and the use of marijuana. Young found that these hippies who were involved in the crime of smoking dope, began to isolate themselves and only associate with others who led this lifestyle. This is linked to the labeling theory as it could be said that these drug takers had ~~not~~ ~~not~~ adopted the master status and

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begin the self fulfilling prophecy - hence their isolation. The labelling theory explains poverty and crime as most criminals fail to successfully reintegrate into society because of this label and most often re-enter the environment in which they came from - deprivation.

6. Marxist theorists claim that what is defined as high culture is decided by the bourgeoisie. This is because Marxists argue that the bourgeoisie run the institutions which shape our society and as they exploit the proletariat.

7. Feminists would argue that gender and identity is learnt in

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a patriarchy. Feminists argue that in a patriarchal state men are in all high positions within our institutions which govern our society. Therefore, girls learn from a young age that women are subordinate to that of men as key view men in mostly all positions of power, and key view ~~the~~ women in domestic role ie housewife.

~~Feminists would also agree that~~