

1	a. A feature of an action theory is that it finds the persons own truth for their behavior, looking through a micro perspective. Action theories try to find out if it habitual, goal orientated or emotional reasons for the persons action he/she will try to find there Verstehen.
b)	Feminist theories look at how females are put across in situations or how they behave in society. Action theories look at people close up to find why they are doing something. Another difference is Action is in a micro perspective where feminist are in a macro perspective.

2.	The research method could be a postal questionnaire. This is good because it produces quantitative data. It will get out to a large amount of people who are in work and you can get both male and female perspectives. The data is also not likely to be less different than the truth because the person wasn't being pressured or put on the spot to answer ^{answer} the question. It is also relatively cheap and ^{alot of} cost ^{involve} ment ^{ment} .
	A downside is that everybody may not complete it and send it back and the data received may have a biased view.
	Everyone who gets the postal questionnaire might not even be in work so they don't have a true perspective on the matter which will affect the sample data.

3.	Humans develop a sense of identity through socialisation. This is when you learn how to act in society. Primary socialisation occurs in your early years and is made in the surrounding ^{immediate} family. For example you learn how to speak or learn your manners. Secondary socialisation occurs when you have your peer groups and friends. This is when you learn things from them. For example music type you listen to: you get a sense of identity when you become interested in a certain thing like science, so you would hang around with people who like ^{science} science too that type so you become part of that group or sub culture of "geeks" and that is how you are seen by the wider society.
----	---

although your interests may change so your identity also changes. The process of socialisation never stops so neither does your identity. It keeps on changing.

4. The significance of power and status in Cohen's study of folk devils and moral panics showed that power was extremely important and status was valued. If you were in a certain sub-culture you had status with in that group. If it was a large sub-culture you would have power in the wider society.

"Mod's & Rockers" is an example of this... They had a ~~status~~ ^{label} in society which was folk devils because of the drug and

	violence they made in Society, This caused
	a moral panic because the media influenced this
	by constant amplification which scared the wider
	Society which gave the media and rockers status
	in Society.
5	Marxist also would say that the
	Superstructure is key. The economy is the
	base ^{base} of every society. we need to drive
	capitalism. The Surplus Value is where
	the working class work and earn their ^{there}
	wage in the profits of a business but
	they keep on working this is so the
	upper class Squeeze every last penny
	out of them. It's all about the profits.
	Zero hour contracts also boost Social -
	economic inequality because it only benefits

	the upper class, It's when they need
	them they get them to work not a
	Schuduald rote. This is bad because pay is
	not always guaranteed and is very patchy.
	All this is driving economic inequality.
	The working class are getting exploited.
	Durkheim would look at this and say
	that we need inequality, It's a functional
	prerequisite prerequisite. We need to accept that
	people will earn more than others. We need
	a high division of labour. Education is
	a way of providing socio-economic inequality
	because some people get better ^{grades} jobs than
	others which then all jobs are filled.
	Durkheim would agree that socio-economic
	inequality is a functional prerequisite and marxist
	theorists would agree it's about who ^{owns} earn
	the means of production.