

MOJZA

O-LEVEL & IGCSE

SOCIOLOGY

**DEFINITIONS & RESEARCHERS'
CONTRIBUTIONS**

2251 & 0495



BY TEAM MOJZA

CONTENTS

Unit 1: Theory and Methods -----Pg 02

Unit 2: Culture, Identity and Socialisation -----Pg 05

Unit 3: Social Inequality -----Pg 09

Unit 4: Family-----Pg 13

Unit 5 : Education -----Pg 16

Unit 6 : Crime, Deviance and Social Control-----Pg 19

Unit 7: Media -----Pg 23

Unit 1: Theory and Methods

KEY-TERMS

Structuralism:

This theory promotes that people have no free will but play defined roles in large scale structures such as law, family, media etc

- 1) **Macro approach:** emphasis on large scale social interactions.
- 2) **Micro Approach:** emphasis on small scale social interactions.
- 3) **Correlation:** when two variables are related but no causation is proven.
- 4) **Causation:** when two variables are perfectly linked in a time sequence.
- 5) **Interpretivism:** this approach focuses on the individual's perspective, lays attention to small scale occurrences and collects qualitative data.
- 6) **Identity:** how we perceive ourselves, how others perceive us and what we are.
- 7) **Perspectives:** viewing society from different points of view.
- 8) **Consensus:** agreement on a set of shared values.
- 9) **Conflict:** disagreement on values and interests.
- 10) **Positivism:** a scientific approach to study society.
- 11) **Quantitative data:** data generated in numerical form.
- 12) **Bias:** prejudice that affects the result of a research or how it is carried out and the values of researchers may hinder the research
- 13) **Objectivity:** when there is no bias and the values of researchers does not affect the research
- 14) **Hypothesis:** a theory that the research is designed to test.
- 15) **Pilot Study:** a small scale research done before the main research.
- 16) **Survey Population:** the people on which the research results will apply.
- 17) **Sampling frame:** list of members of the population from which the sample is chosen.
- 18) **Generalisability:** when findings about a sample can be applied to a larger group of people.
- 19) **Random Sampling:** when all members of the survey population have an equal chance of being chosen.
- 20) **Stratified Sampling:** when the sampling frame is narrowed down e.g according to gender, age.
- 21) **Quota Sampling:** when members should have certain characteristics in order to carry out the research e.g they should be 11th graders who live in Karachi
- 22) **Snowball Sampling:** when one respondent connects the researchers to other respondents.
- 23) **Sampling methods:** the different ways samples are taken.
- 24) **Ethical issues:** issues that arise because moral wrong is done e.g participants are harmed.

- 25) **Questionnaires:** a standard list of questions used in social surveys.
- 26) **Social Surveys:** collecting information from a sample involving a questionnaire.
- 27) **Closed/Pre-coded questions:** questions with limited answers that can be recorded.
- 28) **Open questions:** the respondent can give answers freely in their own words.
- 29) **Respondent:** someone who provides data to researchers through surveys and interviews.
- 30) **Qualitative data:** data generated in textual form and in detail.
- 31) **Self-completion questionnaires:** questionnaires completed by the respondent without the researcher's presence.
- 32) **Postal questionnaires:** questionnaire sent and received by post.
- 33) **Response rate:** the proportion of responses received from a sample.
- 34) **Structured interview:** an interview where the same questions are asked from every candidate to produce quantitative data.
- 35) **Téléphone questionnaires:** when questions are asked over the phone by the researcher.
- 36) **Reliability:** when the same responses are collected even after repeating the research.
- 37) **Validity:** when the results accurately reflect reality.
- 38) **Unstructured interview:** interviews without pre-planned questions, aims to dig deeper into emotions to produce qualitative data.
- 39) **Semi-structured interview:** an interview with few planned questions but allowing the researcher to probe deeper.
- 40) **Focus group:** a group gathered to be interviewed together on a topic which is the focus
- 41) **Group interview:** when a group is interviewed together.
- 42) **Interviewer bias:** when the expectations or opinions of the interviewer affects the judgement of the interviewee.
- 43) **Interviewer effect:** the effect the interviewer has on the respondents responses e.g may hold certain opinions in order to not offend the researcher.
- 44) **Subjectivity:** when the interviewer's ideas influence the responses, lack of objectivity
- 45) **Laboratory experiments:** experiments done in an artificial setting that excludes outside forces as far as possible.
- 46) **Hawthorne or observer effect:** unintentional influence the researcher's presence has on the behaviour of those being studied.
- 47) **Field experiments:** experiments that take place in a natural setting and not laboratories
- 48) **Case study:** in-depth study of one group or setting.
- 49) **Longitudinal Survey:** a research done over a span of many years with long intervals.
- 50) **Overt participant observant:** when those being researched know they are under study and who the researcher is.
- 51) **Covert participant observation:** those being researched don't know they are being researched and think that the researcher is part of their group.
- 52) **Non-participant observation:** when a researcher studies a group but does not take part in it.
- 53) **Content analysis:** a research method used to identify patterns in recorded communication.
- 54) **Triangulation:** using two or more research methods in the same research.
- 55) **Representativeness:** the extent to which the findings of one group can be applied to other groups.
- 56) **Primary data:** data generated by the researcher themselves.

- 57) **Secondary data:** information collected by someone else earlier that is now being used for another similar experiment.
- 58) **Official statistics:** statistics produced by the government departments.
- 59) **Non-official statistics:** statistics published by public and private organisations.
- 60) **Trend:** when something changes over time in a particular direction.
- 61) **Comparative study:** studying two or more separate groups and analysing similarities and differences.
- 62) **Historical documents:** documents from the past that serve as a data source for sociologists.

NOTES

STRUCTURALISM / POSITIVISM:

- Emile Durkheim did a study on suicide and discovered that the rates differed across countries due to the role of different structures in each society
- Auguste Comte uplifted this theory through his ideas and research methods

INTERPRETIVISM:

- Paul Willis researched into the 'lad culture' which focused on school boys being rowdy and immature.
- Max Weber introduced the 'verstehen' theory where researchers put themselves in the shoes of the society members they are studying. This is to allow them to understand the society better and find justifications on why they act a certain way.

FUNCTIONALISM:

- Talcott Parsons emphasised the role of institutions and said that the only way to understand human behaviour is socialisation.
- George Murdock did important work to ensure the continued existence of societies. He said that the nuclear family is universal.
- David Moore introduced the argument of meritocracy that equal opportunities are available for all but it is up to efforts that leads to better lifestyle.

MARXISM:

- Karl Marx, the father of communism proposed two classes: the bourgeoisie and proletariat saying that the latter is oppressed by the bourgeoisie.
- Louis Altruser introduced the Ideological State Apparatus where agents of socialisation spread elite culture.

FEMINISM:

- Andrea Dworkin proposes that violence, rape and pornography are ways that have secured their dominance over women.
- Ann Oakley believes that gender differences are cultural and studied the sexist nature of sociology

- Shulamith Firestone that women's ability to reproduce should be eliminated by technology to free them of the patriarchal nuclear family.

ETHICAL ISSUES:

- Stanley Milgram's shock experiment which harmed those participating
- Robert Rosenthal and Lenore Jacobson's research in 1964 to see if teacher's expectations affects the pupil's work in which students and teachers were lied too.

Culture, Identity and Socialisation

KEY TERMS

- 1) **Culture:** the ideas, customs and social behaviour of a society.
- 2) **Beliefs:** ideas people hold to be true.
- 3) **Values:** standards shared by people of the same culture to determine whether certain behaviour is right or wrong.
- 4) **Norms:** expectations of a society on how their members should act in certain situations.
- 5) **Social Interaction:** when two or more people come into social contact.
- 6) **Customs:** norms that are widely agreed upon and followed over time.
- 7) **Laws:** a system of rules enforced by governments or formal authorities.
- 8) **Status:** social ranking in a society.
- 9) **Role:** behaviour expected of a member of a society according to their status.
- 10) **Social Institutions:** areas of society that have their own norms and values e.g family.
- 11) **Social identity:** how one sees themselves based on their membership in social groups
- 12) **Gender:** roles associated with the two sexes, male and female
- 13) **Stereotype:** characteristics attributed to different groups, often wrongly.
- 14) **Social Control:** ways in which norms and values are enforced upon people to make them conform to them
- 15) **Rewards:** a positive sanction to encourage acceptable social behaviour
- 16) **Sanctions:** ways to reward or punish social behaviour, usually used in a negative sense to punish unacceptable behaviour
- 17) **Subculture:** a culture within the larger culture with slightly different norms and values
- 18) **Youth subculture:** a sub-culture made up of young adults who are usually different in style, musical preference etc
- 19) **Value Consensus:** agreement in a society on a set of rules/values
- 20) **Social conformity:** meeting social expectations and adjusting behaviour according to norms and values
- 21) **Informal social control:** control enforced upon a person to conform by those without a formal role e.g peers
- 22) **Peer Group:** group of people with the same status
- 23) **Ostracism:** excluding someone from a group

- 24) **Formal social control:** social control enforced by someone who has a position to implement laws e.g teachers
- 25) **Agencies of socialisation:** institutions where people socialise e.g family, school.
- 26) **Primary Socialisation:** when a child learns the values and norms through parents and family
- 27) **Hidden Curriculum:** what children learn in schools apart from the academics e.g importance of following rules
- 28) **Peer pressure:** when a peer group influences its members to act a certain way they may be resistant too
- 29) **Coercion:** to persuade someone to do something by using threats
- 30) **Social order:** the ways in which a society manages to stay secure and in tact
- 31) **Childhood:** time before adulthood when full adult rights are not granted
- 32) **Adulthood:** when an individual is considered as a full member of their society
- 33) **Masculinity:** behaviour expected of males that is acceptable in society
- 34) **Ethnic minority:** ethnic group that has lesser members and are relatively different compared to the majority
- 35) **Globalisation:** the process by which different cultures increasingly become aware, interact and influence one another
- 36) **Global culture:** the theory that globalisation will result in one single culture shared globally
- 37) **Diversity:** having a range of people from different cultural and ethnic backgrounds
- 38) **Lifestyle:** the typical way an individual lives
- 39) **Cultural relativism:** looking at cultures on their own terms rather than a western view point
- 40) **Multicultural society:** a society where many cultures exist together
- 41) **Ethnicity:** cultural differences such as place of origin and language
- 42) **Race:** biological differences between groups
- 43) **Social construction:** idea that situations are made by societies rather than exist naturally and independently
- 44) **Age groups:** a group in which all members are the same age with similar roles and status
- 45) **Elderly:** belonging to a group where the members are in higher years e.g above 60
- 46) **Child-centred:** a society where children are highly regarded and time is devoted to their upbringing
- 47) **Secondary socialisation:** socialisation done at a later age, mostly regarding specific roles and statuses
- 48) **Imitation:** children learning from the conduct of others
- 49) **Role modelling:** behaving as an example for others to learn from
- 50) **Sex:** male or female based on the reproductive functions
- 51) **Manipulation:** process of how parents and people of society encourage and discourage certain behaviour
- 52) **Canalisation:** pursuing children towards activities from the very beginning according to what is considered appropriate for them e.g according to their gender
- 53) **Social class:** form of social stratification where individuals are classified at different levels in the social hierarchy. The common classes are upper, middle and lower
- 54) **Inadequate socialisation:** incomplete or ineffective socialisation
- 55) **Feral children:** children who are considered 'wild' and have not been properly socialised or socialised at all

- 56) **Nature:** influence of biological or inherited factors on human nature
- 57) **Nurture:** influence of the society and culture on human nature
- 58) **Role conflict:** when clashing demands are made on an individual in the fulfilment of two or more social roles
- 59) **Adolescence:** time between childhood and adulthood when the individual is growing up
- 60) **Femininity:** the behaviour expected of females because of their gender

NOTES

NORMS AND VALUES:

- Norbert Elias explained that there are more limitations on the behaviour of individuals compared to the middle ages.

IDENTITY:

- Stuart Hall has put forward the argument that people in the current 21st century suffer from more identity crisis than people in the centuries before.

SOCIAL CONTROL:

- Emile Durkheim's functionalist point of view makes him say that societies need a set of shared values to keep them intact and functioning to prevent anomie.
- Louis Althusser who is a marxist, brought about the idea of ideological state apparatus. These are institutions that teach people that it is right to conform to the elite ideology e.g schools, media and religion.
- Ann Oakley's feminist view says that canalisation, manipulation and verbal appellation are ways to make people conform to gender norms.

SUBCULTURE:

- Phil Cohen suggests that working class youth subcultures are an exaggeration of the working class's identity e.g skinheads
- Angela McRobbie says that bedroom subculture where girls assemble in their homes rather than the streets is a strategy of rebelling against sexual subordination.

CHILDHOOD:

- Philippe Aries says that in the mediaeval time childhood did not exist the way it does now as children too were treated as adults.
- Neil Postman argues that technology has led to more child centred products therefore it lasts longer and is a more defined phase in modern industrial society. There are much more clear norms and values in today's age indicating a change, however some say that childhood may be disappearing.

GENDER ROLES:

- Barrie Thorne, a feminist wanted to raise her children gender neutral but schools and peer group influences made it almost impossible

NATURE DEBATE:

- George Peter Murdock studied 224 societies and discovered that biological differences of the two sexes result in the social role assigned. Due to child bearing women are given emotive roles whilst men's physical strength makes them better equipped for security.
- Talcott Parson;s extended this theory and said that women are naturally expressive which is biological.
- UCLA scientists discovered in 2009 that intelligence is inheritable and genetically determined.

NURTURE DEBATE:

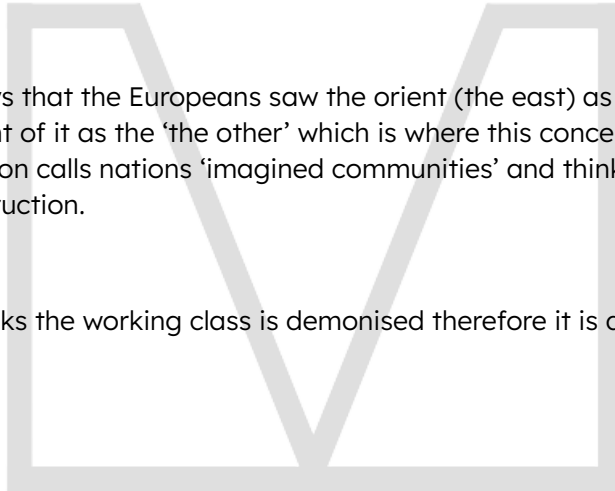
- Ann Oakley went against the findings of Murdock and said that biological characteristics do not define gender roles. She gave the example of the mbuti pygmies where there is no sexual division and both are involved in fishing etc.
- Albert Bandura claimed that children tend to be aggressive because they see someone else being aggressive.
- Maragret Mead found out that gender roles are defined by culture and that men and women have different temperaments after studying traditional societies.

ETHNICITY:

- Edward Said says that the Europeans saw the orient (the east) as exotic and mysterious therefore thought of it as the 'the other' which is where this concept started.
- Benedict Anderson calls nations 'imagined communities' and thinks that nationalism too is a social construction.

SOCIAL CLASS:

- Owen Jones thinks the working class is demonised therefore it is difficult to view it as a positive identity.



SOCIAL- STRATIFICATION

KEY-TERMS

- 1) **Social stratification:** a structure where groups are ranked according to their status and level of privilege.
- 2) **Social class:** a population with a similar social and economic position
- 3) **Age:** the length of an existence extending from the beginning to any given time
- 4) **Status:** a position that someone has in society
- 5) **Power:** the capacity to affect how individuals behave
- 6) **Industrial societies:** characterised by the widespread use of technology and heavy machinery to facilitate mass production and the support of a large population with a high capacity for division of labour.
- 7) **Minority group:** a group of powerless individuals who may be based on characteristics like age, handicap, or religion
- 8) **Slavery:** a stratification system in which one group is treated as the legal property of another, group
- 9) **Caste:** a closed hierarchy that is customarily seen in India
- 10) **Closed society:** a society in which mobility between different levels of stratification is not possible
- 11) **Ascribed status:** a status that is granted to individuals by their society or group, over which they have little or no control such as a prince.
- 12) **Traditional societies:** societies that are still predominantly agricultural and have not yet become industrial/ have not become advanced yet
- 13) **Discrimination:** when a person or group is disadvantaged due to their traits, such as when they are rejected for a job
- 14) **Ageism:** bias or discrimination based on a person's age
- 15) **Achieved status:** a status which is acquired by someone's own hard work such as a doctor.
- 16) **Life chances :** the opportunities that one has to improve their lives/lifestyle
- 17) **Human rights:** a wider category than civil rights, including political rights
- 18) **Civil rights:** rights that protect the freedom of individuals
- 19) **Working class:** manual or blue - collar workers
- 20) **Fatalism:** s belief that one cannot control what happens to them/ predestined
- 21) **Deferred gratification:** being able to set long-term goals, planning for the future
- 22) **Immediate gratification:** preferring immediate gratification over postponing a bigger benefit in the future
- 23) **Middle class:** Above the working class and below the upper class are professionals and other non-manual workers.
- 24) **Professional worker:** a person who works in a field of speciality that requires advanced education or training.
- 25) **Minority ethnic group:** any group of persons which constitutes less than half of the population in the entire territory of a State whose members share common characteristics of culture, religion or language, or a combination of any of these.
- 26) **Social inequality:** the disparity in wealth or income between groups within a stratification system
- 27) **Wealth:** money, savings, and property that can be bought and sold to generate income
- 28) **Distribution of wealth:** the way in which wealth is distributed
- 29) **Income:** the sum of earnings from work and other source
- 30) **Welfare state:** the means by which governments work to alleviate social inequalities and support for the least fortunate.

- 31) **Meritocracy:** a society where people are successful to the extent that their abilities and talents warrant
- 32) **Redistribution of wealth:** Marxists and others have campaigned for this idea to increase equality by distributing some of the money of the wealthy to those who are less fortunate
- 33) **Dependency culture:** a system of values that prevents people from taking care of themselves and makes them dependent on government programmes, for example
- 34) **Underclass:** a group below the working class that is cut off from the rest of society because of their low status
- 35) **Marxism:** a theoretical viewpoint that views class conflict as the most significant aspect of society
- 36) **Equal opportunities:** when everyone, despite distinctions like age, gender, or class, is offered the same opportunities (for example, when applying for a job).
- 37) **Disability:** includes a broad range of impairments to the body's ability to perform activities.
- 38) **Relative poverty:** being poor in relation to others in the same society
- 39) **Absolute poverty:** lacking basic necessities of life such as food, shelter, clothes
- 40) **Poverty line:** the income threshold at which someone are considered to be in poverty
- 41) **Cycle of poverty:** the younger generation cannot escape the poverty of their parents because poverty tends to be inherited
- 42) **Poverty traps:** when those who are destitute are unable to overcome their poverty because of the lack of opportunities
- 43) **Culture of poverty:** when those who are impoverished hold a set of ideals that keep them there.
- 44) **Social exclusion:** Social goods are not available to those who cannot participate in society in the same way as most individuals.
- 45) **Capitalism:** the majority of nations today's economic systems are built on private ownership of the productive means
- 46) **Bourgeoisie:** the idea of upper class ruling in Marxist class theory
- 47) **Reserve army of labour:** those who work when the economy is booming or when they are needed but are unemployed when they are not
- 48) **Lifestyle:** the way of life of an individual, group or culture.
- 49) **Privileged groups:** groupings experiencing advantages in terms of material wealth or prestige
- 50) **Racism:** An individual or group is subject to prejudice or discrimination due to their ethnicity or perceived race.
- 51) **Prejudice:** an unexamined opinion that a group of people are inferior or different compared to the rest
- 52) **Institutional racism:** even when individuals might not mean to be racist, the way an organisation operates
- 53) **Elite:** A stratification system predicated on keeping racial groups apart existed in South Africa until 1994, with a favoured group at the top.
- 54) **Unskilled worker:** workers who need no or minimal training to perform their work
- 55) **Skilled worker:** workers who need skills acquired through training to perform their work such as computer engineers
- 56) **Scapegoating:** When individuals or groups are blamed and sometimes punished for something which is not their fault
- 57) **Domestic labour:** the work that has to be done within the home, such as housework; understanding how domestic labour is divided is important for understanding gender inequality in families
- 58) **Feminism:** political movement and sociological perspective advocating equality of the sexes
- 59) **Patriarchy:** the dominance of men over women and children in society
- 60) **Vertical segregation:** occupying several rungs in a hierarchy

- 61) **Horizontal segregation:** variations in the representation of certain groups (such the sexes) in various jobs
- 62) **Gendered division of labour:**the way that society expect males to handle some tasks such cleaning and cooking) while expecting women to handle others
- 63) **Glass ceiling:** Women seem to encounter an unseen barrier that prevents them from reaching the greatest levels of employment, which is
- 64) **Proletarianisation:** The idea that the lower middle class is transitioning into the working class
- 65) **Market situation:**the comparative economic standing of a group of workers
- 66) **Occupational structure:** the hierarchy of occupations in a society.
- 67) **Professions:** professions that call for specialised higher education
- 68) **White-collar worker:**a non-wage earner who belongs to the middle class
- 69) **Blue-collar worker:** a manual worker, member of the working class
- 70) **Upper class:** the social strata at the top who are sufficiently wealthy to not need to work
- 71) **New working class:** lower middle-class workers' alleged creation of a new class by fusing with the conventional working class
- 72) **Embourgeoisement:** the theory that the higher levels of the working class are becoming middle class
- 73) **Mobility:** the transfer of persons or groups between classes (downfall/success)
- 74) **Intergenerational social mobility:** shift between social classes from one generation to the next, causing a child to eventually belong to a different class than her parents.
- 75) **Intragenerational social mobility:**a person's transition from one class to another within a generation after being born into that class
- 76) **Open society:** a society where mobility is facilitated. one lesson to the next

NOTES

-Inequalities regarding Wealth in Different Countries:

- According to Kate Pickett and Richard Wilkinson, many characteristics of society are determined not by how affluent a country is, but by how equal or unequal it is.

-Government Measures to Reduce Inequality:

- In the United Kingdom, the Equality Act of 2010 consolidated previous laws aimed at banning discrimination based on sex, gender, age, disability, religion, and other protected characteristics.

- Poverty:

- Peter Townsend found that what people considered as necessities changed over time.

-Globalisation of Wealthy People..

- Based on interviews, Leslie Sklair has proposed the existence of a relatively recent transnational capitalist class composed of politicians, consumerist elites, and other global bourgeoisie.

-Minority ethnic groups as an Underclass:

- According to Charles Murray (New Right), African-American culture is associated with high levels of criminality, violence, and drug use as a result of births outside of marriage, single parenthood, and inadequate socialisation of boys. He believes they are less clever than other Americans.

-Gender Discrimination in the Workplace:

- Ann Oakley summarises the effects of industrialisation as children becoming economically dependent on women and men who were separated.
- Michelle K. Ryan, as well as 5. Alexander Haslam studied women who broke past the glass ceiling and discovered that their experiences differed from those of males.
- The Equal Pay Act 1970 specified that women were entitled to the broadly similar work same pay as men if they were doing the same or
- The Sex Discrimination Act 1975 barred discrimination. grounds of sex in employment, education and the provision of goods and services

-Men:

- Sylvia Walby argues that since sociology in the past has been about men, this leads to women being seen as a deviant minority while men gender neutral.
- Barbara Ehrenreich states that in the USA some men began rejecting. conventional masculine gender roles even before women began to reject feminine roles in the 1970s.

-Social class:

- According to Kingsley Davis and Wilbert E. Moore (Functionalist), social class is unavoidable in any sophisticated contemporary society because, as a result of a shared value system, individuals can be ranked and a stratification system emerges.
- According to Erik Olin Wright (Marxist), the bourgeoisie still controls all three aspects of economic resources while the working class controls none.
- Max Weber (Weberian) acknowledged and believed in more classes than Marx. The economic marketplace determines social class.
- Michelle Stanworth (Feminist) points out that in many societies there. are many households in which the woman's income is essential to maintaining living standards, which increases the social class position.

-Upper Class :

- Peter Saunders argues that it is too small to count as a class but most Sociologists feel this small deserves special attention because of power.

-Proletarianisation Debate:

- According to Braverman, as the difference between working-class and lower middle-class jobs has decreased, the latter has become proletarianized.

-Underclass:

- Charles Murray (New Right) depicts a developing underclass marked by an increase in illegitimacy, crime, anti-social behaviour, drug addiction, and unwillingness to work.

THE FAMILY

KEY-TERMS

- 1) **Household unit:** the group of people living together in the same residence and sharing living space
- 2) **Nuclear family:** made up of an adult man and an adult woman who are married, or in a relationship, and living together with dependent children
- 3) **Extended family:** a nuclear family living with other relatives such as grandparents or great-grandparents or aunts, uncles and cousins
- 4) **Kinship:** when the ties between people are related by descent (having a common ancestor) by marriage and by adoption
- 5) **One-parent or single-parent family:** one parent and their dependent children living together
- 6) **Divorce:** the formal, legal ending of a marriage
- 7) **Reconstituted family:** after the death of a partner or a divorce a new family that is created by someone remarrying.
- 8) **Step-parent:** after remarriage a step-parent shares with their new partner parental responsibility for children from previous marriages
- 9) **Step-child:** a child who lives with one biological parent and one step-parent
- 10) **Civil partnership:** a relationship between two people usually of the same sex that has been formally registered giving them similar rights to married couples
- 11) **Family diversity:** the increase in the number of different types of families
- 12) **Matrifocal family:** one in which the mother heads the family and the father has a less important role in the family and in bringing up children
- 13) **Matriarchy:** when the mother is the head of the household, with authority over the men and children in the household
- 14) **Arranged marriage:** marriage partners are chosen by older family members rather than people choosing their own marriage partner
- 15) **Primary socialisation:** the process by which infants and young children absorb the basic norms and values of their culture.
- 16) **Cereal packet family:** the stereotypical nuclear family of mother, father, and children with traditional gender roles that is often shown in advertisements
- 17) **Family functions:** the functions the family has, that is, what role it plays and for whom, according to functionalist theory
- 18) **Feminism:** a theoretical perspective that is mainly interested in issues of gender inequality and on the position of women in the family and in society
- 19) **Patriarchy:** a term used by feminists to describe societies and organisations (including the family) in which men are dominant and women are subordinate
- 20) **Commune:** a group of people who choose to live together and share at least some of their property
- 21) **One-person household:** when only one person lives in a residence
- 22) **Traditional societies:** non-modern societies, contrasted with modern industrial societies
- 23) **Monogamy:** being married to one person at a time

- 24) **Serial monogamy:** when someone has more than one marriage partner during their life, but only one at any given time
- 25) **Polygamy:** being married to more than one person at the same time; for example, a man with several wives or a woman with several husbands
- 26) **Polygyny:** when a man has more than one wife at the same time
- 27) **Polyandry:** when a woman has more than one husband at the same time
- 28) **Divorce rate:** the number of divorces per year per 1000 people
- 29) **Cohabitation:** two people who are not married to each other living together in an intimate relationship
- 30) **Marriage:** the formal joining of a man and a woman in a relationship with rights and responsibilities; some countries now allow same sex marriage, that is, of two men or two women
- 31) **Marital breakdown:** when a marriage has broken down so the couple are no longer living as husband and wife ;some breakdowns lead to divorce
- 32) **Empty shell marriage:** a married couple continue to live together but without love or affection
- 33) **Secularisation:** the process by which religion has become less important in the daily lives of many people in modern industrial societies
- 34) **Family roles:** the parts played by different members of the family
- 35) **Conjugal roles:** the roles taken by the husband and wife within the family resulting from the domestic division of labour
- 36) **Joint conjugal roles:** the husband and wife carry out many tasks and activities together, so that there is no clear separation of rolls; the opposite of segregated roles
- 37) **Traditional conjugal roles:** the segregated roles assumed to be normal in the traditional nuclear family
- 38) **Symmetrical family:** a family in which the conjugal roles have become more equal
- 39) **Dual worker families:** families in which both the man and woman do paid work
- 40) **Gender equality:** when men and women have equal roles, status and rights
- 41) **Child-centredness:** when the child's needs and wishes are the most important considerations
- 42) **Empty-nest families:** parents living at home together after their adult children have moved out
- 43) **Boomerang family:** a family in which the adult children have left home but then return
- 44) **Segregated conjugal roles:** the husband and wife have clearly different roles within the family and different interests and activities the opposite of joint roles
- 45) **Domestic division of labour:** the way in which tasks in the home such as cooking, cleaning, childcare, and repairs) are divided between the man and woman
- 46) **Dual burden:** women who do paid work as well as look after the home and family are said to have a dual burden. the term triple burden or trip shift is also sometimes used adding to work and the home the expressive role of looking after the emotional needs of family members
- 47) **Dark side of the family:** the negative aspects of family life such as arguments, abuse, neglect, and violence
- 48) **Dysfunctional family:** a family that fails to carry out the functions expected of it; for example, where the children are neglected
- 49) **Domestic violence:** violence within the family, usually but not always by males against females; refers not only to physical violence but also to patterns of controlling behaviour that may include emotional manipulation

- 50) **Modern industrial societies:** created by industrialisation; societies that today have industrial economies and high urban populations
- 51) **Industrialisation:** the process in history in which societies changed from being mainly rural and based on agriculture to being urban and with more people working in industries
- 52) **Urbanisation:** the growth of cities, so that a higher proportion of the population live in cities
- 53) **Demographic trends:** patterns in the changes of demographic measures such as the birth rate and death rate
- 54) **Birth rate:** the number of live births per 1000 people in the population in one year
- 55) **Fertility rate:** the number of live births per 1000 women of child-bearing age in the population
- 56) **Beanpole family:** a family with only one child or very few children; combined with rising life expectancy this leads to family trees that look very tall and thin with few people in each generation, rather than bushy, with lots of siblings, aunts, uncles and cousins
- 57) **Death rate:** the number of deaths per 1000 people in the population in one year, also called the mortality rate

NOTES

Functionalism:

- George Murdock argued that the nuclear family of a mother, father and dependent children was the basic family unit worldwide
- Talcott Parsons claims the two essential functions of the family is primary socialisation and stabilisation of adult personalities

Marxism:

- Friedrich Engels states that the monogamous nuclear family only emerged with capitalism so that the bourgeois can pass on their wealth to their children rather than having it shared out amongst the masses:
- Louis Althusser presents the Ideological State Apparatus and socialises people to think in a way that justifies inequality and encourages them to accept the capitalist system as fair, natural and unchangeable

Feminism:

- Ann Oakley believes children are socialised into sex roles through parents by methods of social control in the family
- Germaine Green argues that marriage reinforces patriarchal relations from the outset

Roles:

- Willmott and Young found that symmetrical families were more common among working class families than middle-class families

Dark side of the Family:

- Edmund leach suggested that the nuclear family in modern industrial societies was, in fact, dysfunctional and that families cannot reach the ideal cereal packet family
- Russell and Rebecca Dobash researched domestic violence in Scotland : and showed that it was widespread, so that it could not be explained as just behaviour of a few disturbed individuals

Families over time:

- Willmott and Young found that extended family bonds weakened once working class areas were redeveloped and families moved out to the suburbs.

EDUCATION

- 1) **Formal education:** takes place in classrooms, where there is a syllabus and set content to be taught and learnt
- 2) **Informal education:** takes place outside classrooms at home or work or through daily interactions
- 3) **Hidden curriculum:** attitudes and behaviour that are taught through the way the school is run and how teachers act, rather than through the taught content of a lesson.
- 4) **Socialisation:** the process of learning culture
- 5) **Secondary socialisation:** socialisation after the period of primary socialisation, that is, after the basic norms and values have been learnt; learning more specific norms and values
- 6) **Social expectations:** the ways in which people are expected to behave in a particular social situation
- 7) **Social control:** any way in which people are persuaded or forced to behave in particular ways
- 8) **Sanctions:** any way in which children are reprimanded or receive something negative for something they have done
- 9) **Rewards:** any way in which children are praised or receive something positive for something they have done
- 10) **Functions of education:** the ways in which education contributes to the society
- 11) **Social mobility:** the movement of individuals or groups up or down the social hierarchy
- 12) **Equality of opportunity:** when everyone has the same chance of succeeding
- 13) **Meritocracy:** a system in which individuals reach the social positions they deserve , based on their educational achievement, talent, and skills
- 14) **Post-compulsory education:** education after the school-leaving age, where individuals choose to stay in education when they would have left
- 15) **State schools:** schools that are run, directly or indirectly by the government.
- 16) **Private school:** a school that is not run or controlled by the government
- 17) **Faith schools:** schools controlled by a religious organisation
- 18) **Selective education:** pupils are selected (and others excluded), usually on the basis of their academic ability

- 19) **Comprehensive system:** non-selective secondary schools accepting all the children of that age in an area
- 20) **Life chances:** the opportunities that individuals have to improve their lives
- 21) **Cultural capital:** the knowledge, language, attitudes and values that give those who have them an advantage in the educational system
- 22) **Educational inequality:** (based on class, gender and ethnicity) when different groups are treated differently or have different levels of educational achievement
- 23) **Positive discrimination:** giving disadvantaged groups better treatment than others in an attempt to make up for their disadvantage
- 24) **Social factors:** things that affect lifestyle and life chances, such as wealth, religion, and occupation
- 25) **Discrimination:** when one group is treated unfairly
- 26) **Ethnocentrism:** seeing other cultures from the point of view of your own, so that the other culture is devalued
- 27) **Intelligence:** how clever someone is; a very difficult idea to measure
- 28) **Social stratification:** the different levels into which societies are divided, such as upper class, middle class and working class, based on differences in wealth, power and status
- 29) **Educational achievement:** how well individuals do in the school system, usually measured by exam results
- 30) **Labelling:** defining a person or group in a particular way so that certain behaviour is expected from them
- 31) **Streaming:** when children are taught in classes of similar ability for all subjects
- 32) **Material deprivation:** problems in the standard of living in the home background of some children that prevent them from achieving in a education
- 33) **Home factors:** factors in the home background of children that affect how they do in school
- 34) **Cultural deprivation:** aspects of the values and attitudes from the home and family background of some children that prevent them from achieving in education
- 35) **Immediate gratification:** having short-term aims and wanting rewards straight away
- 36) **Deferred gratification:** having long-term aims and being willing to postpone rewards
- 37) **Restricted code:** a form of language used with close friends and families, where there are shared meanings; compared to the elaborated code it is informal.
- 38) **Elaborated code:** a form of language used in careful explanation and detail, and in formal contexts such as in examinations
- 39) **School factors:** factors at school that affect children. educational achievement
- 40) **Self-fulfilling prophecy:** when people act in the way they have been expected to, making the expectation come true
- 41) **Setting:** when children are taught in classes of similar ability for a particular subject
- 42) **Single-sex schools:** schools that take either only boys or only girls
- 43) **Anti-school subculture:** the norms and values. of a group of pupils that reject the school's values
- 44) **Culture of masculinity:** norms and values that involve supposedly masculine characteristics, for example preferring sports to reading
- 45) **Social conformity:** fitting in with social expectations for behaviour
- 46) **IQ tests:** intelligence quotient tests involve answering questions that are used to work out a score which supposedly indicates how intelligent the person is
- 47) **Official curriculum:** the subjects and lessons and their content

48) **Vocationalism:** vocational education prepares people for work or trains them for particular jobs or careers

-Functionalism:

- Kingsley. Davis and Wilbert E. Moore examined the role allocation and found that the education system shifts, sorts, and grades individuals in terms of their talents and abilities.
- Talloft Parsons argued that the schooling system is fair and society is increasingly based on achievement rather than ascription.
- Emile Durkheim believed that with social cohesion, norms and values are instilled through education. system

-Marxism:

- Sam Bowles and Herb Gintis presented the correspondence theory that claims that the norms and values pupils learn in school correspond to the norms and values which will make it easy for future capitalist employers to exploit them at work.
- Louis Althusser with his Ideological State Apparatus states that education is used as a tool to spread elite culture by making children submissive
- Antonio Gramsci describes the culture of the elite being projected and promoted through the education system

-Feminism:

- Glenys Lobban argued about the Ladybird (Peter and Jane) series and how textbooks reflect bias.
- Sue Sharpe studied working class girls in London, showing that girls' priorities tended to be marriage and family life rather than jobs and careers
- Michelle Stanworth found that teachers bias that girls will be housewives and boys will be breadwinners so treatment in both subjects choice is different
- Dale Spender found that girls were "invisible" to teachers and boys often got away with poking fun at girls' contributions and girls were also graded more strictly
- Alison Kelly believes school curriculum reflects male concerns and individuals which leads to science and technical subjects appearing to be "boy" subjects.

-Labelling by Teachers:

- Ray C. Rist suggested that the process of labelling is heavily influenced by social class
- Robert Rosenthal and Lenore Jacobson researched in Beachside school where teachers were not told about the research, one class was offright students and the other of underachievers but teachers were told the opposite. In the end, underachievers did better.

-Influence of social class, ethnicity, and gender:

- Paul Willis researched about a comprehensive lad culture which includes lack of attention in class, talking through chit and bunking
- Pierre Bourdieu developed the concept of cultural capital where middle and upper class students have an advantage financially, in tastes, values and behaviour
- Basil Bernstein argues that middle class children can easily switch between elaborated and restricted code while working class students experience a code clash
- Tony Sewell states that black children's educational performance is undermined by poor parenting, anti-school peer group pressure and an inability to take responsibility for their own anti-school behaviour
- Valerie Hey found that working class girls formed cliques and used their attractiveness to manipulate boys and male teachers while also resisting school through other methods like truancy
- James W.B. Douglas outlines certain factors that affect the achievement of working class pupils like parental attitudes and resources, and care of babies

-I.Q. Tests:

- Howard Gardner suggested that the traditional notion of intelligence is far too limited based on I'Q. testing, and rather there are different intelligences to account for a broader range of human potential in children and adults.

CRIME, DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL

KEY- TERMS

- 1) **Crime:** actions that violate formally enacted laws.
- 2) **Deviance:** behaviour that breaks (or violates) the norms of a group or values.
- 3) **Rewards:** Positive sanctions are rewards one receives for doing something.
- 4) **Dominant values:** beliefs that form a basis for action and are held by most people or by those with the power to force their values on others.
- 5) **Informal social control:** ways that people influence others to follow norms, such as making fun of them.
- 6) **Sanctions:** reactions that are used to encourage or discourage someone else's behaviours in accordance with social norms and values
- 7) **Formal social control:** every kind of rule that the state imposes or puts into effect.
- 8) **Agencies of social control:** those who are employed to prevent people from acting defiantly or committing crime
- 9) **Policing:** the ways in which the police carry out their work such as investigating crimes and arresting offenders.
- 10) **Penal system:** the formal organisation of punishments for crime in a society such as courts
- 11) **Prison:** a place for physically confining offenders, depriving them of their freedom
- 12) **Conformity:** the act of altering one's ideas, attitudes, behaviours, or perceptions to more closely resemble those of groups to which one belongs, wishes to belong, or whose favour one seeks.
- 13) **Surveillance:** monitoring individuals and groups by governments. others, collecting information with the intention of preventing crime.

- 14) **Official crime statistics:** official figures of the number of crimes and offenders
- 15) **Dark figure:** the unknown number of crimes not included in official statistics
- 16) **Self-report studies:** research that enquires about criminal offences or other egregious behaviour
- 17) **White-collar crime:** middle-class individuals committing non-violent crimes including fraud, embezzlement, bribery, and identity theft in order to enrich themselves
- 18) **Victim surveys:** requesting information from a sample of persons regarding reported and unreported crimes perpetrated against them.
- 19) **Corporate crime:** crime committed by corporations or organisations, Usually in pursuit of profit for the corporation rather than the benefit of individuals
- 20) **Moral panic:** Exaggerated social responses to deviation generate calls for action to combat it.
- 21) **Juvenile delinquency:** deviant acts committed by young people that would be treated as crimes if they were older.
- 22) **Socialisation:** the method by which people get familiar with the standards and principles of a social organisation
- 23) **Relative deprivation:** the feeling of having less than others with whom a comparison can legitimately be made.
- 24) **Crime rates:** statistical measures of crime:
- 25) **Targeting:** when a particular group of people is the target of the police because they believe they are more likely than other groups to engage in criminal activity.
- 26) **Crime prevention:** attempts by governments to reduce crime, enforce laws and maintain criminal justice
- 27) **Cyber crime:** crime involving use of new computers technologies such as computers
- 28) **Internet crime:** crime involving use of the internet
- 29) **Community sentencing:** punishments that involve non-custodial sentences, such as carrying out work for the community.
- 30) **Deterrent:** the crime prevention effects of the threat of punishment
- 32) **Exile:** The culprit will be forced to leave their community and home as punishment.
- 32) **Ostracism:** punishment involving alienating people from the community
- 33) **Judicial system:** the system of courts that apply and interpret laws
- 34) **Rehabilitation:** when criminals are sentenced to employment or education in order to make them realise that their actions were wrong and prepare them to live lawfully again.
- 35) **Sociological explanation:** attempts to explain problems like crime using social (rather than, say, psychological or biological) insights
- 36) **Peer group:** a group that individuals, identify with because they share characteristics such as age or status
- 37) **Status frustration:** when individuals fail to advance socially. due to their standing in society, authorised objectives.
- 38) **Anomie:** when the social bonds and shared value system between a society and individuals are broken, so people do not respect these social values and feel they are outside society.
- 39) **Urban crime:** crime in cities or associated with the lifestyle people have in cities
- 40) **Material deprivation:** the inability to afford some items considered by most people to be desirable or even necessary to lead an adequate life.
- 41) **Labelling:** the ways in which acts and people are defined as deviant by the social reaction to their behaviour
- 42) **Master status:** a rank that is paramount to all others. the manner in which people perceive themselves, present themselves, and are perceived by others

- 43) **Deviant career:** According to labelling theory, this phrase refers to the decisions people make that cause them to behave in a deviant way and cause them to pursue a deviant professional route.
- 44) **Deviancy amplification:** when responses to deviations lead to additional deviations
- 45) **Masculinity:** the attitudes and behaviour associated with being man.
- 46) **Law enforcement agencies:** Governmental organisations with the authority to enforce local laws, such as police departments or the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the USA
- 47) **Inadequate socialisation:** Socialisation that falls short of properly ingraining social norms and values increases the likelihood that someone may act inappropriately.
- 48) **Stereotyping:** the idea that all members of a group have the same traits, as in popular culture portrayals of groups or personal beliefs.
- 49) **Stigma:** a term that transforms a person's favourable self-perception into an unfavourable one.
- 50) **Subculture:** a collection of individuals with diverse norms and values. a culture that has been adequately recognised as a distinct entity
- 51) **Youth culture:** young people's lifestyles between infancy and adulthood
- 52) **Youth subculture:** a separate subculture of young people, such as the Goths

NOTES

-Social Control:

- Stanley Cohen highlights numerous ways in which the nature of social control has altered, such as the involvement of the state, the segregation of deviants, and a shift in the sort of sanctions.

-Functionalism:

- Emile Durkheim was concerned about the impact of industrialization and urbanisation on the collective conscience, which could lead to chaos (anomie).
- Robert K. Merton studied the American Dream and came to the conclusion that people adopt various patterns of aberrant behaviour.
- Albert Cohen proposed the concept of status frustration to explain why some people become involved in crime and delinquency.

-New Right:

- Charles Murray sees the failings of modern families in the context of failing communities which leads to deviance in society.

-Marxism:

- In the words of David Gordon, capitalist cultures are "dog eat dog societies" in which each individual is pushed to prioritise their own interests over the interests of others.
- Lauren Snider argues that capitalist states are reluctant to laws which regulate large capitalist concerns.

-Interactionism:

- According to Howard Becker, a deviant is someone who has been a deviant. aberrant behaviour is defined as behaviour that people label as aberrant.

-Feminism:

- According to Edwin Sutherland, girls are raised more strictly, but boys are encouraged to take risks and hence have greater opportunities to commit crimes.

-Subcultures, Media, and Police:

- Jock Young discovered that the media distorted hippy stereotypes. Drug users, but the police response led to increased misbehaviour.



THE MEDIA

Key- Terms

- 1) **Media content:** the content of one of the media, such as programmes
- 2) **Mass communication:** communication between a television network's single central point and a widely dispersed media audience
- 3) **New media:** new media technologies, which are typically interactive and digital. more interaction and access to on-demand content
- 4) **Traditional media:** print and other antiquated forms of media with little or no interaction, including radio and film.
- 5) **Advertising:** influencing the public through the media to make a purchase or take an action.
- 6) **Narrowcasting:** broadcasting radio or television to a specialised audience
- 7) **Broadcasting:** sending radio or television messages to a specific set of people in big number
- 8) **Lifestyle:** the normative behaviour of a society
- 9) **Private funding:** Private individuals or businesses pay the media's expenses.
- 10) **Public funding:** The government or some public body compensates the media for its costs.
- 11) **Public service broadcasting:** radio and television funded by the public
- 12) **Bias:** being one-sided in the selection of which events and stories. are reported and how
- 13) **Social control:** the ways in which society regulates individual and group behaviour
- 14) **Propaganda:** using media to persuade others to accept a certain viewpoint
- 15) **Censorship:** control over what is published in the media
- 16) **Pluralist perspective:** a strategy for the media that prioritises competition and choice
- 17) **Socialisation:** the process of learning the norms and values of a culture
- 18) **Norm-setting:** the process by which norms are established
- 19) **Dominant values:** the main beliefs in a society, held by most people and/or spread by the media
- 20) **Marxist:** an approach to the media that emphasises how the media help the ruling class to retain their position and control over society
- 21) **Indoctrination:** delivering information or ideas in a way that will be accepted without question.
- 22) **Labelling:** Assigning a term to a person or group and the ways that a related set of presumptions are applied to a person or group
- 23) **Distortion:** the changing of accurate reporting into a inaccurate report
- 24) **Democracy:** a political system in which all eligible citizens have a say in the decisions affecting them.
- 25) **Post modern:** changes in the media and society have produced a new type of culture and society that we call post modern
- 26) **Postmodernist:** someone who accepts the postmodern view of the media and society
- 27) **Agenda setting:** the ability of the media to make some topics important
- 28) **Media representation:** the ways in which ethnic/gender/age/class/disability groups are portrayed in the media.
- 29) **Invisibility:** when a group is not present in the media
- 30) **Stereotyping:** presenting individuals and groups in an inaccurate and
- 31) **Traditional stereotyping:** Alongside more current depictions, there are long-standing and persistent stereotypes that serve as examples for those who try.
- 32) **Role models:** a person looked to by others as an example to be imitated.
- 33) **Moral panic:** Exaggerated social responses to deviation generate calls for action to combat it. a moral crisis
- 34) **Folk devils:** a person or thing held to be a bad influence on society.
- 35) **Hypodermic syringe model:** strong, immediate effects of the media on behaviour
- 36) **Imitation:** observing and copying someone else's behaviour.
- 37) **Opinion polls:** results of survey research showing the opinions of the population

- 38) **Social media:** Mobile and web-based media that promote greater interpersonal interaction
- 39) **Digital divide:** inequalities between groups in their access to media and information technology.
- 40) **Gate-keeping:** the ability of individuals to control access; for example, an editor controls what stories make the news/ control access to something, for example, via a city gate.
- 41) **News values:** the ideas that people working in news industries have news story about what makes a good new story
- 42) **Citizen journalism:** ways in which the public can gather and distribute information
- 43) **News worthiness:** whether or not a topic is interesting enough for people to want or need to know.
- 44) **Audience selection:** the part audiences play in how they read and are affected by the media.
- 45) **Cultural effects approach:** concentrates on how viewers interact with media rather than how it affects them
- 46) **The press:** newspaper and magazine publishing industry.
- 47) **Uses and gratification model:** instead of focusing on how media impacts people, it focuses on how viewers engage with it.
- 48) **Scapegoats:** a person who is blamed for the wrongdoings, mistakes, or faults of others, especially for reasons of expediency.
- 49) **Exaggeration:** represents things as greater than they really are (making a mountain out of a molehill)
- 50) **Sensationalism:** a form of prejudice whereby news is ostensibly reported to excite or appeal to viewers or readers.
- 51) **Interactivity:** a dynamic sequence of social actions between individuals (or groups) who modify their actions and reactions due to actions by their interaction partner.
- 52) **Globalisation:** growing integration and interdependence of countries and people around the world.
- 53) **Media culture:** the idea that the development of new media means that we all increasingly live in a world dominated by the media.
- 54) **Diversification:** when media corporations extend their activities into different areas
- 55) **Convergence:** Media technologies are becoming more capable of carrying out comparable functions.

NOTES

-Pluralism:

- John Whale said most important person is followership → Paul Lazarsfeld and Elihu Katz claim that media followership aren't susceptible and can not be fluently manipulated
- Piers Morgan published controversial prints of British colours capturing Fragi dogfaces in the Mirror' which caused a huge worried and latterly proved to be phoney . he was fired from position of editor

- Marxism:

- Karl Marx points out that in every period of time the means of product falsehoods are in the hands of the nobility, the media being one of them Ralph Miliband described the media as an agency of conservative indoctrination.
- Herbert Marcuse believes media creates a narcotic state where followership fails to challenge the nobility; media has come an effective system to promote capital goods glamorous
- Antonio Gramsci with the Hegemonic model states that ideological leadership is achieved through concurrence rather than cohesion; this concurrence is achieved by presenting the nobility's culture in an inviting manner that it gets incorporated in popular culture. Louis

Althusser's Ideological State Apparatus suggests that mass media is an important source of life through which they pass on and apply their testament onto the population.

-Feminism:

- Raewyn Connell argued about women in media being insulated and marginalised in every department
- Ann Oakley along with other radical sexists claims that media always represents women in limited places and concentrates on pornography teenage magazine Jackie's whose central communication was to show how girls lives should be acquainted
- Angela McRobbie delved on to capture and suppose about boys and no real volition to this thing. Naomi Wolf claims that women are oppressed by the pressure, to fit into a myth or false ideal of beauty

-Postmodernism:

- Jean Baudrillard said elite control and power of media is no longer important as media provides an unlimited quantum of information to the public who incorporate media communication in their own way.

-Representation of Ethnicity:

- Stuart Hall set up that substantially black people are portrayed as Having alien societies, low-paid jobs, law combers, cheaters, and are frequently represented in the environment of violence and crime
- Michael O'Shaughnessy delved on double opposition between Whites and non-Whites; the latter's representation frequently being obnoxious

-Representation of Age:

- Talcott Parsons demonstrated that moral fear of youthful people and technology have been a patient point in media representation. Paul Willis notes how representation of old people is frequently cruel. hackneyed in T.V. drama with fictional portrays showing them grumpy, lonely, stubborn, and miserable

-Representation of Gender:

- Laura Mulvey wrote about the malware made from a manly perspective Aspect which means the ways flicks
- Claude Levi-Strauss emphasised on double resistances where men and women are frequently represented.

-Representation of impaired:

- Cumberbatch and Negrine studied impaired and set up they generally are. hackneyed as an object or violence and burden to society

-Representation of Homosexuals:

- Craig suggests that when homosexual characters are portrayed in the media, they're frequently hackneyed as having particularly entertaining negative cerebral and social characteristics.

-Representation of Social class:

- Otto Newman argues that when news associations concentrate on the working class, it's generally to label them as a also demonising working- class youth subcultures

-Hypodermic Hype Model:

- Newson and Belson regarded it as a drip effect which means humans will purposely accept anything that mass media shows Albert Bandura's trial with the Bobudolls easily states that people will reply directly to what they see followership selection
- David Morley canvassed groups of people of analogous backgrounds and set up they read the same programme in different ways

-Uses and delectation Model:

- Denis McQuail believes mortal beings are choice makers and stresses upon the active part of media cult to have the power to decide media content

-Cultural goods:

- The Glasgow Media Group exploration suggests that although cult do not. Simply absorb dispatches, the media does impact what they believe

-Media Content:

- Steve Chibnall states that news is precious when it's immediate, about an important person, the more dramatic the event, the more likely it's to be news.
- Inequalities regarding Wealth in Different Countries
- Kate Pickett and Richard Wilkinson argue that numerous aspects of society are decided not by how fat a country is but how equal or unstable it is

-Government Measures to Reduce Inequality:

- The Equality Act 2010 in the UK brought together before laws aimed at precluding demarcation grounded on coitus, gender, age, disability, religion and other protected characteristics.

-Poverty:

- Peter Townsend set up that what people considered as musts changes over time. Globalisation of Wealthy People.
- Leslie Sklair has suggested, based on interviews, that there's a Fairly new international commercial class that consists of politicians, consumerist elites,etc. that are sort of global bourgeoisie.

-Minority ethnic groups as an Underclass:

- Charles Murray(New Right) associates African- American culture with high situations of crime, violence and medicine- taking due to births outside of marriage, single parenting, and the shy socialisation of boys. He considers them less intelligent than other Americans.
- Gender demarcation in Employment
- Ann Oakley sums up the goods of industrialisation as children getting economically dependent from the diurnal domestic routine on women and men who were separated
- MichelleK. Ryan and 5. Alexander Haslam delved into women who managed to break through the glass ceiling and set up that their guests were different from those of men.
- The Equal Pay Act 1970 specified that women were entitled to the astronomically analogous work same pay as men if they were doing the same or
- The coitus Demarcation Act 1975 barred demarcation. grounds of coitus in employment, education and the provision of goods and services

-Men:

- Sylvia Walby argues that since sociology in history has been about men, this leads to women being seen as a counterculturist nonage while men are gender neutral.
- Barbara Ehrenreich states that in the USA some men began rejecting. conventional mannish gender places indeed before women began to reject women like places in the 1970s.

-Social class:

- Kingsley Davis and WilbertE. Moore(Functionalist) argues that social class is ineluctable in any complex ultramodern society because of a common value system, individualities can be ranked and a position system emerges.
- Erik Olin Wright(Marxist) sees an introductory division still exists where the bourgeoisie control all three confines of control of profitable coffers and the working class control none.
- Max Weber(Weberian) recognised further classes than Marx and believed. social class is grounded on the profitable business.
- Michelle Stanworth(Feminist) points out that in numerous societies there. are numerous homes in which the woman's income is essential to maintaining living norms, which increases the social class position.

-Upper Class :

- Although Peter Saunders claims that it is too small to be considered a class, most sociologists believe that it merits special study due to its power.

-Proletarianisation Debate:

- Braverman claims that since the gap between working- class jobs and lower middle- class jobs has narrowed, the ultimate has been proletarianised. Underclass
- Charles Murray(New Right) presents an arising underclass where there's a growth in bar sinister, crime rate,antisocial gests , medicine dependence , and reluctance to take jobs

A Note from Mojza

These notes for Sociology(2251/0495) have been prepared by Team Mojza, covering the content for O-Level/ IGCSE Sociology 2022-24 syllabus. The content of these notes has been prepared with utmost care. We apologise for any issues overlooked; factual, grammatical or otherwise. We hope that you benefit from these and find them useful towards achieving your goals for your Cambridge examinations.

If you find any issues within these notes or have any feedback, please contact us at support@mojza.org.

Author:

Abdul Mateen
Laiba Baksh
Maryam Attique
Haider Rehman

Proofreaders

Abdul Mateen
Laiba Baksh

Designers:

Fasiha Raza

© 2024 Mojza. All rights reserved.

The content of these notes may not be republished or redistributed without permission from Mojza. All diagrams have been designed by Team Mojza except where cited.