

# Candidate Marks Report

*Series : 6 2018*

This candidate's script has been assessed using On-Screen Marking. The marks are therefore not shown on the script itself, but are summarised in the table below.

---

Centre No :	Assessment Code :	H580
Candidate No :	Component Code :	02
Candidate Name :		

---

Total Marks :

In the table below 'Total Mark' records the mark scored by this candidate.  
'Max Mark' records the Maximum Mark available for the question.

Question Part

6	<p>functionalism is an example of a consensus theory in that it sees society as based on a shared set of norms and values. They argue that social order is maintained by individuals subscribing to these norms and values. functionalists suggest that ethnic inequalities are the result of a temporary issue that it is resolved once the immigrant group assimilates into the host culture and norms and values change accordingly.</p>
	<p>In his host-immigrant model, Patterson described Britain as a stable, homogeneous and orderly society with a high degree of consensus and norms and values. He argued that this equilibrium was disrupted in the 1950s by a rise in immigration which led to an increasing number of people subscribing to different norms and values. Patterson believed that this led to a clash of cultures between the host and immigrants, with violence being one of the outcomes. Patterson believed that the host culture reacted in the manner they did because they were unsure how to deal around the newcomers, rather than because they were racist. Patterson therefore proposed 3 stages which occur before the immigrant group assimilates into the host culture: firstly, accommodation which involves minimal adaptation to the mainstream culture; secondly, intergradation which refers to immigrants</p>



Question Part

and hosts socialising with one another outside of the workplace. Third, assimilation is when immigrants become "totally British" and are accepted by the rest of society. Therefore, functionalists explain ethnic inequality through the failure of immigrants to assimilate into the host culture.

Having said this, functionalism can be criticised by far being too simplistic. They say that all immigrants should assimilate into the host-culture which is naive. They fail to consider that Britain is a multicultural society, and Postmodernists would argue that this diversity should be celebrated. Moreover, Marxists say they fail to consider the significance of capitalism as it divides workers by their race, so they are easy to control. Therefore, functionalism is not free from criticisms.

Furthermore, Marxists also attempt to explain ethnic inequality. They say that immigration serves the capitalist class for labour, and is used to divide workers so that they are easier to control. Marxists associate ethnic minorities with the working class as they say they experience the same exploitation as the proletarians at the hands of the bourgeoisie. Cox argued that capitalist societies require ethnic inequality, and are therefore inherently



Question Part

racist. Cox argues that capitalist racism serves capitalism because it encourages breaking some groups as "less than human" which in turn justifies paying them lower wages. Cox adds that ethnic minorities historically served as slave labour which was essential for the development of the capitalist system, thus suggesting that they were exploited by the capitalist system. Also, Castells and Koback argued that the treatment of ethnic minorities ultimately derived from the need of having a reserve army of labour. They say that surplus labour power is seen as important as it means wages paid can be low due to the little bargaining power workers have. In addition, they argued that capitalist economies are inherently unstable, so a reserve army of labour is useful during an economic boom as workers can be hired and quickly laid off during a slump as workers can be fired easily. This would suggest that ethnic inequality exists due to the unequal nature of capitalism.

Hawking said that Cox's views can be criticised for being too simplistic. It is difficult to prove that racism is a capitalist ideology, as although it may benefit capitalism in the long term, there is little evidence to suggest it functions as an ideological apparatus.



Question Part

Also, Marxist theory can be labelled as reductionist as it attempts to explain all inequalities on economic factors, ignoring other important issues such as cultural differences. Thus, Marxist theory fails to look at 'the bigger picture'.

Moreover, Weberian sociologists also attempt to explain ~~inequality~~ ethnic inequality. They say that it can be affected by non-economic factors too, such as status and power. Weber argued that that status and power is in the hands of the majority ethnic group, hence why they find it difficult to compete equally in terms of housing and jobs. Barron and Norris' dual labor market theory demonstrates how racial prejudice and discrimination can be seen by distribution of ethnic minorities in the labor market. They suggest that white men are likely to be found in the primary sector, characterised by high pay, status and good promotion prospects. In contrast, ethnic minority men can be found in the secondary sector, which have low pay, status and little promotion prospects. Barron and Norris argued that this occurred because some employers subscribe to racist beliefs about the unsuitability of ethnic minority workers, hence why they have a low status. Also, Rex and Tomlinson stated that minority disadvantage experienced by some ethnic minorities in the Handsworth area was so great



Question Part

that it actually led to their being excluded from the white working class group. They say that this led to the emergence of a black underclass, consisting of those who felt marginalised, alienated and frustrated. Therefore, Weberian theory states that unequal status and power is responsible for ethnic inequality.

However, an issue with Brown and Norris' ideas is that they are too simplistic. They fail to acknowledge that some ethnic minorities are situated in the primary sector, for example the richest man in Britain comes from an ethnic minority background. Also, feminists would say that it doesn't consider that some the situations of ethnic minority women is far worse than that of ethnic minority men. This is because they experience a glass ceiling as well as being situated in the secondary sector. Therefore, this questions some of the generalisations Weberian theory makes.

Fourth, New Right thinkers also try to explain ethnic inequality. Murray argued that the USA has a growing underclass culture which poses a threat to the rest of society. ~~Arguing~~ He argues that government social policies were encouraging an increasing number of people to become dependent on benefits. He points to the



Question Part

faced them in the 1960s, welfare reform resulted in an increase of never-married black single mothers and black youths who lost interest in finding work. Also, Sewell found that a high proportion of Afro-Caribbean boys were raised in a lone-parent family in the UK. This is believed to result in many youths not having a male role model in their lives and the discipline provided by a father figure, hence why they were likely to join gangs which emphasise aggression and violence. Thus, this would suggest that ethnic minorities are to blame for their situation.

However, Marxists would accuse this view of blaming the victims of an unfair society. Marxists would stress that it is society's job to ensure that everyone is looked after, but capitalism results in ethnic minorities being exploited. Therefore, New Right thinkers are not sympathetic enough.

To conclude, functionalists believe that ethnic inequality is related to differences in ~~their~~ norms and values. This is questioned by conflict theorists and the New Right who offer different interpretations. Overall, functionalism enhances our understanding as to why immigrants are treated unfairly.



Question Part

5	<p>One way social class can affect life chances is education. Bourdieu argues that working class <del>are</del> <sup>have</sup> less cultural, economic and social capital compared to upper and middle class counterparts and so are more likely to be materially deprived. For example, working class parents may be less able to afford to send their children in exclusive and expensive private schools. The effects of this can be seen by the fact that working class children achieve less than middle class children at every stage of education. Therefore, lower educational success of the working class may mean less of a chance of securing a well paid job.</p> <p>Hirsch supports this by arguing that <del>the</del> middle and upper class children benefit from greater support for their formal learning in the home. Hirsch states that such class groups are likely to have high resource provision, so have a greater pool of resources to aid their learning. This suggests that middle and upper classes are in a better position to achieve degree and a well paid job.</p> <p>A second area of social life where this is apparent is 'the workplace'. Barron and Norris argue that there is a dual labour market present. They say that the upper and middle</p>
---	--





Question Part

classes are heavily concentrated in the primary labour market, characterised by high pay, status and good promotion prospects.

In contrast, the working class are situated in the secondary sector, with low pay, status and little promotion prospects. Therefore, this would suggest that higher social mobility of the middle and upper classes puts them in a better position to achieve secure and well paid jobs.

Saich argues that ability does not wipe out a class advantage. By this, he means that one's social class has a large influence on the pay. He pointed to the fact that high ability working class boys were still found in manual labour jobs. In contrast, despite only 7% of the UK's population being privately educated, over 50% of the cabinet and over 30% of MPs are school privately. Thus, this would suggest that the network the upper class have gives them more of a chance to earn well paying jobs.

Crime and deviance is a broad area of social life which can affect life chances.

Sutherland argues that much research into crime focus on robbery and burglary, and in doing so to working class offenders. Marxists would explain this through the ruling class having



Question Part

the power to socially construct crime. ~~and~~  
 Therefore, as middle and upper class criminals  
 are less likely to get caught, their chances  
 of finding employment are less affected compared  
 to the working class.

Moreover, Miller argues that upper and middle  
 class culture holds fewer values that are  
 likely to ~~lead~~ <sup>lead</sup> them to crime. For example,  
 they feel less of a need to loot or act tough  
 or be physically stronger than others. This  
 means that upper and middle class people  
 are less likely to be pushed into criminal  
 situations. Thus, upper and middle class more  
 likely to be determined to find a secure and  
 well-paying job.

1 The data on source A shows that women  
 have a fewer % of people in managerial and  
 senior positions compared to men. For example,  
 there are 32.8% of women and 67.2%  
 of men, which is more than half.

Also, the data shows that women's highest  
 representation is in advertising and  
 managers and directors (66.7%) and lowest  
 is in purchasing managers and directors (26.5%).



Question Part

2	<p>One reason why a representative sample may be used is that it makes it easier to generalise. Different social groups may have different experiences which would need to be accounted for by stratifying these different groups. For example, by the study in source B also stratifying ethnic minorities, they were able to tell whether age discrimination applies everywhere. Thus, this enhanced our knowledge of ageism.</p>
	<p>Second, a representative sample is useful as it</p>
3	<p>One <del>adv</del> official statistics is a type of secondary data that is collected by the government.</p> <p>One advantage of official statistics is that for studying gender inequalities is that they produce quantitative data. This means it is scientific and data can be converted into graphs, tables and charts for interpretation. For example, the data in source A shows there is more than double men (67.2%) compared to women (22.8%) in managerial and senior positions.</p>



Question Part

A disadvantage of official statistics is that they are socially constructed. Marxists would say that it is based on judgements made by powerful groups, who choose to research the topic. For example, Source A refers to the percent of women and men in managerial and lower positions but fails to consider that women represent retail sector more than men. Thus, this would question the validity.

4 a) Structured interviews refer to the ~~refer~~ interviewer reading out pre-set questions which have fixed categories and writing down the answers given by respondents.

One advantage of using structured interviews to study aging is that it produces quantitative data. positivists admire this because they say it allows for the data obtained to be converted into tables, graphs and charts and also for correlations and ~~two~~ patterns to be established. For example data from Source B found that "29% said that they had been treated differently unfairly because of their age". This is useful as it allows for generalisations to be made.

However, an issue of structured interviews is that it suffers from the imposition problem. By asking



\* 2 7 9 6 2 0 6 4 7 5 \*

Unit code H 5 8 0 / 0 2

Write here how many booklets you have used in total 2

# 4 PAGE CONTINUATION BOOKLET

Write the information required clearly in the boxes above using capital letters.

Question Part

4	all	<p>choosing to categories, the two may have already mapped out the experiences of their sample of 1843 people. This may mean that the categories may reflect what TVS thinks are important, rather than what the respondent think - for example, source B stated that younger people are given characteristics "characteristics to describe" asked to "rate how they perceived older and younger younger people in terms of certain characteristics". This of categories may not reflect the sample group of aged 16 and over, thus raising questions over its validity.</p> <p>Another strength of structured interviews is that they produce large samples. As they do a consist of closed questions, conversations between</p>
---	-----	---

This document consists of 4 pages

OCR4



Question Part

the interviewers and interviewees are relatively short, thus allowing for larger samples to be gathered. For example, research conducted in source B had a sample of "1843 people". Thus, large samples are ideal as they increase the representativeness.

Another issue with using structured interviews to study ageing is that they lack detail. Interviewees would recommend unstructured interviews as they allow for qualitative data to be generated, thus providing an insight into each participant's unique experience of age ~~requ~~ discrimination. For example, source B says "nearly half of people don't like having elderly people in the workplace" but fails to explain each individual's reasons for these beliefs. Thus, quantitative produced lacks depth.

Another advantage of structured interviews is they allow have higher response rates than questionnaires. As they are conducted face-to-face, the interviewer can pressure answers out of the respondent or return on a different day if they are unavailable. This helps by allowing for a large sample, for example 1843 people according to source B. This a higher response rate increases the representativeness of the data records.



Question Part

A third disadvantage of structured interviews is that they are artificial. Interviewees would argue that merely 6 experiences over a few categories isn't a true reflection of everyday life. For example, research in source B used categories such as "intelligently friendly, capable". This would question the validity of such research into cognition if they may lack validity.

A fourth advantage of structured interviews for studying cognition is that it is ~~cheap~~ relatively cheap. Unlike unstructured interviews, the interviewee does not special training in interpersonal skills. This is beneficial for research that is on a tight budget. For example, source B suggests the research was on "those aged 16 and over all over the world (Grand Britain)" which would ~~be~~ This suggests that structured interviews may be the more financially suitable method for conducting research on ~~over~~ 18+ people.

~~Another~~ ~~disadvantage~~

Another advantage of structured interviews is that the social context can be observed. The ~~researcher~~ research is free-to-free so facial expressions, body language, ~~tone~~ tone of voice and ~~other~~ other cues can be recorded. This works to understanding.



