



Sociology A level RAG Sheet.

Topic	Content	R	A	G
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the role and functions of the education system, including its relationship to the economy and to class structure 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> differential educational achievement of social groups by social class, gender and ethnicity in contemporary society 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the significance of educational policies, including policies of selection, marketisation and privatisation, and policies to achieve greater equality of opportunity or outcome, for an understanding of the structure, role, impact and experience of and access to education; the impact of globalisation on educational policy. 			
Theory and Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> quantitative and qualitative methods of research; research design 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sources of data, including questionnaires, interviews, participant and non-participant observation, experiments, documents and official statistics 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the distinction between primary and secondary data, and between quantitative and qualitative data 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the relationship between positivism, interpretivism and sociological methods; the nature of 'social facts' 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the theoretical, practical and ethical considerations influencing choice of topic, choice of method(s) and the conduct of research 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> consensus, conflict, structural and social action theories 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the concepts of modernity and post-modernity in relation to sociological theory 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the nature of science and the extent to which Sociology can be regarded as scientific 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the relationship between theory and methods 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> debates about subjectivity, objectivity and value freedom 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the relationship between Sociology and social policy. 			
Work, Poverty and Welfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the nature, existence and persistence of poverty in contemporary society 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the distribution of poverty, wealth and income between different social groups 			

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • responses and solutions to poverty by the state and by private, voluntary and informal welfare providers in contemporary society 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organisation and control of the labour process, including the division of labour, the role of technology, skill and de-skilling 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the significance of work and worklessness for people's lives and life chances, including the effects of globalisation. 			
Global Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development, underdevelopment and global inequality 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • globalisation and its influence on the cultural, political and economic relationships between societies 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the role of transnational corporations, non-governmental organisations and international agencies in local and global strategies for development 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development in relation to aid and trade, industrialisation, urbanisation, the environment, and war and conflict 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employment, education, health, demographic change and gender as aspects of development. 			
Crime and Deviance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crime, deviance, social order and social control 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the social distribution of crime and deviance by ethnicity, gender and social class, including recent patterns and trends in crime 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • globalisation and crime in contemporary society; the media and crime; green crime; human rights and state crimes 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crime control, surveillance, prevention and punishment, victims, and the role of the criminal justice system and other agencies. 			