

Candidate 4 evidence

Word count: 1207

A Choosing and describing a topic that is of interest to sociologists – maximum of 2 marks available.

Rich and poor education social class

I chose this because poor and rich education has affected in the Coronavirus pandemic to pupils who have had lack of education

Hypothesis - social class continues to go through out education.

The issue for this assignment is that social class continues to go through out education. This is important issue because it has an impact on kids in education of their work and where about they live as it looks at the class inequality. The interest to sociologists because it looks into education process of how the kids at school are getting educated for the grades they need later on. For example rich kids gets good grades whereas poor grads and less likely to go to university.

B Describing basic differences between sociological and common-sense explanations of human social behaviour – maximum of 6 marks available.

One common sense explanation is hard headed

People who have High income were affected by the pandemic as little as 1% but as poor income families they were affected by it 10 times worse.

Example... The Guardian said "when schools are closed there are inequalities that become more entrenched, and those from the most disadvantage backgrounds lose out most."

Commonsense: people who are poor think that they put no hard work in, as people who are wealthy do better as they are not "poor" and have better working than poor people.

High income people are not lazy as poor people are.

Sociological says that "While just 1% of pupils in the wealthiest areas were estimated to have lost in the six months" "in the poorest areas more than 10 times as many were affected as badly" as their saying that poor areas were affected than High areas.

Commonsense - non - sociological.

Last year in 2020 SQA judged people because of where they lived.

This means doing exams as they got low graded for it.

Sociological explains that people with low income get judged more because of where they live as High income people are not cared because they are in a good place and have better money..

The Scottish Sun SQA judged peoples areas in 2020

C Using investigation skills to find appropriate sources of information – maximum of 2 marks available.

Study 1

<https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/public-and-social-sector/our-insights/covid-19-and-learning-loss-disparities-grow-and-students-need-help>

Source 2:

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2020/sep/01/disadvantaged-and-bame-pupils-lost-more-learning-study-finds>

The image is a screenshot of a mobile news article from Sky News. At the top, there is a navigation bar with categories: News, Opinion, Sport, Culture, Lifestyle, and More. Below this, the article title is "Gap between rich and poor pupils in England 'grows by 46% in a year'". A sub-headline reads "Disadvantaged and BAME pupils lost more learning in lockdown and need urgent support, research says". The author is identified as Inzamam Rashid, News correspondent. The article is dated Wednesday 26 August 2020. A large photograph shows a person's hands holding a smartphone. Below the photo, a caption states: "For the most persistently disadvantaged students the gap has actually widened". The mobile interface includes a status bar at the top showing the time 09:48 and battery level 55%. The browser address bar shows "google.com/amp/s/new" and the page title "news.sky.com". The Sky News logo and "Home > UK" are visible at the bottom of the article content.

09:48 55%

google.com/amp/s/new

news.sky.com


sky news Home > UK

Education gap between rich and poor stops closing and is likely to grow again

The findings come before the effect of the coronavirus pandemic and lockdown are taken into account.

By Inzamam Rashid, News correspondent @Inzyrashid

Wednesday 26 August 2020 04:42, UK



For the most persistently disadvantaged students the gap has actually widened

D Organising and interpreting information in sociology – maximum of 10 marks available.

Source 1 shows the education gap is still widening from the Coronavirus pandemic as teenagers are not getting enough education through out lockdown as its not effective on their learning than in school learning as people who are in wealthy areas they lost 1% of effective learning while poorer areas were 10 times more. Poor pupils in poor areas are not getting enough education and are more likely not get into university's with good qualifications whereas people with wealthy areas are more likely to do good than poor areas family.

Pupils were far behind on work that boys were worse than girls with catching up on work as schools were cancelled due to lockdown with the Coronavirus pandemic during 2020. For further information this finding talks about that they were issues while working at home as people were getting distracted and not doing most of the work.

Pupils needed more Additional support as pupils were fallen behind because of work and as also deprived areas they were required intensive support this finding talks about since the UK being in lockdown pupils have also fallen behind in work for school as its harder to do work at home as people who need support find it a struggle to do work on their own.

Source 2 - Finding: the coronavirus pandemic started has been a high rise of depression and anxiety due to work being done from home as it has taken heavily on black and Hispanic communities. This finding talks about mental health have hitted people during lockdown as they find it hard working from home as people can have problems related to issues such as divorce and domestic abuse.

Finding: didn't want lockdown to happen often they were losing education in school as they wanted pupils in school learning than at home as it was distracting. The NHS didn't have a vaccine as more learning was lost. The findings talks about schools scared bringing pupils back without vaccine because they don't want another lockdown as people didn't want to work from home.

Finding: people with different races are behind on school work, the school helps pupils to be on track. This finding talks about different races of pupils that are behind in education as whites are 3 months behind whereas black, brown, Hispanic etc... 1 to 5 months behind in education, school say they will provide materials for those behind.

E Communicating sociologically informed views – maximum of 10 marks available.

Study 1:

Teenagers won't do as well in school because they are from poorer areas. However, in some other studies they see that some people who are from poorer areas still succeed. Other sources show that people still succeed even in poor areas therefore. Poor kids try to succeed in getting grades for university's but don't accept as they think they won't do well in them as they are considered poor. Lockdown was a struggle as people got help through online than one-to-one as poorer pupils needed additional support for example teams call meetings for online studying in order to achieve school. Marxism argues mobility almost impossible, class is ascribed this means that there saying people won't get into university's because their "poor" as to wealthy people in wealthy areas will get in because their not poor.

Many others agreed as working from home was hard. This finding links to Weberian theory as the point links to social mobility social, open system, class is achieved not ascribed this means people who don't find hard will improve their class work to get the grade they want during lockdown.

The source is saying as many other people find it also hard as it led to many other distractions for example people might have family problems. Functionalism argues attainment is linked to effort (meritocracy) so poorer pupil attainment is due to lower effort.

Study 2:

Many other people who are wealthy and not wealthy have had these issues during lockdown as they find it hard it to cope at home these are mostly aimed at black and Hispanic people because they are more vulnerable. Weberian theory verstehen to understand the meaning of behaviour this means ability to understand others behaviour by putting self into their situation.

People will do good in school for the grades given in mid term year. Weberian protestant work ethic as they want to do well in school while having this whole. Coronavirus lockdown as they want to do good in school and get the grades they want.

As school is caring about different races and color of people as they think they are struggling with work but really they will help their students to get back on track especially in the Coronavirus pandemic lockdowns. This links to Marxism he point says hidden curriculum forces bourgeoisie values onto people this means they will do hard work for example they will encourage school children to do school work and work hard on it.

Source 1 was reliable because the people they work which are from different sectors and country's they work for, for example health sector and different they worked for are in Abu Dhabi, America and London to gather information of what's going on in the country's of the pandemic.

Source 2 is reliable as their information is equality as it about many people and not aimed at a specific group. It is also showing this is a current issue.

Conclusions :

Overall I support the sociological explanation of the topic not the commonsense explanation. These findings suggests that the reason for social class continues to go through out education is sociological because it looks into the education system of poor and rich kids and how it affects education to them.

The Scottish Government should provide many resources such as ipads, call meetings such as teams and have private services for whose struggling during the pandemic.

Source 1:

<https://news.sky.com/story/education-gap-between-rich-and-poor-stops-closing-and-is-likely-to-grow-again-12056761>

Source 2:

<https://www.theguardian.com/education/2020/sep/01/disadvantaged-and-bame-pupils-lost-more-learning-study-finds>

Extra sources used =

<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/education/higher/from-poor-postcode-to-lecture-hall-why-more-students-from-deprived-areas-are-reaching-university-1802532.html>