

# 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.

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Centre No :	Assessment Code :	H580
Candidate No :	Component Code :	03
Candidate Name :		

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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

1	<p>Developments in digital communication technology are occurring rapidly over the decades, impacting peoples lives greatly and so can therefore be described as a digital revolution. Source A refers to media convergence through mentioning "mobile phones" which is the idea that devices such as phones contain a large amount of various forms of media in the same place for example, video, phonecalls, internet ect. This is a digital revolution for various reasons one reason is because it is able to increase communication between individuals on a global scale, improving the lives of families who would otherwise have lost contact. It also allows for a personalised experience through apps which track weight, shopping, travelling ect which can help improve an individuals quality of life and therefore can be described as a digital revolution.</p> <p>Another reason it is a digital revolution is through cultural defence. source B refers to cultures "promoting their own language and culture" which gives them empowerment and control. This is because, through cultural defence they are now preventing the loss of their culture, which allows them to not be exploited for. This is done through digital communication, showing it is a digital revolution.</p>
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Question Part

2	<p>Developments in digital forms of communication have had various <sup>positive</sup> effects on non-western societies. Source A refers to media "now being accessed online" which is a clear positive impact on countries with poorer economies that cannot afford good education. During his study "Why We Post" Miller found that young individuals in Columbia were able to use their internet to access YouTube allowing them to learn how to become a hairdresser, and therefore, was the only form of education they had which shows that digital communication has a positive impact on non-westernised countries by increasing their cultural capital.</p> <p>However, source A also refers to the "process of cultural homogenisation" occurring through the spread of dominant western ideas through TV programs such as The Simpsons, the global use of Microsoft Word spreading westernised ideas of white work and the use of "English" in the internet which would point to negative impacts of globalisation which has eroded non-western culture. Although, this is refuted by source B which suggests globalisation and developments in digital forms of communication is having a positive impact on society by</p>
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Question Part

		Preventing cultural homogenisation through "cultural defence" allowing the culture of society to be maintained.
3		Feminists have argued that gender inequality is a prominent thing in society with men dominating women in patriarchal societies. While some feminists will argue that digital communication has led to greater inequality, other feminists would argue it has in fact led to greater equality between men and women.
/		The exploitation of women can be viewed as one of the worst outcomes of advances in digital communication, yet it has not been prioritised by governments. The ease of communication has made the commodification of women increasingly easier, as has the ease of human trafficking as a result of increased communications on a digital level which has seriously increased women's disadvantage. Both women and children are now being trafficked with over 1,000 cases of sexual exploitation from one country alone. The deregulation of the internet, according to marxists, increase the popularity of sites such as the dark web.



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Where buying and selling women is the norm not ~~only~~ this but the viewing of violence towards women on the media has increased individual desensitisation to violence against women and has made acts such as "revenge porn" a common occurrence. This shows that digital communication has led to an increase in gender inequality.

on the other hand, Haraway would suggest the opposite, she believes that digital forms of communication has led to the decrease of gender inequality. She refers to the Cyborg Manifesto which states that women now have the ability to reconstruct their identity online, regardless of factors such as gender, class and age which allows women to overcome the barriers of traditional, hegemonic femininity to become half machine, half woman; just like a cyborg. This would therefore point to digital communication reducing gender inequality by increasing opportunity for women by by-passing their gender. However, Haraway is heavily criticised with some feminists arguing that the idea a woman would have to change her identity to overcome the gender inequality is sexist and so



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		would impact be increasing gender inequality
		finally, digital communication is also shown to decrease gender inequality by giving muted women a voice. The feminist hashtags such as #metoo has given women the opportunity to speak up against about the sexual violence they have faced, creating a sense of solidarity between women and encouraging them to speak out against their perpetrator this reduces gender inequality as it gives women a platform to help one another. However, this could also be used against women through 'internet trolls' who make fun of the hashtag, putting women down, increasing inequality.
		Overall, it is impossible to ignore the drastic negative impact that increasing digital communication of gender inequality, however, the positives of gender inequality being reduced are also significant, and with more regulation of digital communication, the negatives would be reduced.



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4	<p>Global organised crime refers to the cross border activities of organised crime groups gravely exploiting to their advantage, increased global connectedness. It is predicted that global organised crime is an \$870 billion industry annually and makes up 10% of the world's wealth. These crimes consist of human trafficking, arms trading, green crime, fraud ect. According to Bastrow, these crime groups operate in low income, developing countries with few laws regarding crime and so are able to stay out of trouble. Castells also refers to them as <del>be</del> having changed from localised mafia bosses and cartels to a global chain of criminals who go unseen, showing why crime is now a global concern. These individuals are often hard to track down as they operate across borders and so would require global interaction to solve which is unlikely due to the laws of different countries being different and crime such as this being less important due to the spread of terrorism. Green crime also falls under global organised crime and is describe by Beck who says that smog is democratic and so therefore effects</p>
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Question Part

		everyone, despite <del>where</del> <sup>where</sup> it originated was. And so therefore is a global concern.
		<del>Official crime statistics refer to the government based statistics; collected by police.</del>
5		<p>Official crime statistics are government based statistics regarding crime committed in the UK and Wales. They consist of police recorded crime statistics (PRCS) and the victim survey, the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). There are various reasons why these crime statistics may not reflect an accurate pattern of crime amongst differently ethnic groups. There is a debate regarding ethnic minorities high presence in crime statistics; whether it is due to racism in the police or whether some <sup>ethnic</sup> groups are more criminal than others.</p> <p>PRCS are socially constructed. The police have a certain amount of discretion which allows them to decide which crimes to record and which to not record. Over the last <sup>few</sup> years, statistics show an increase in the prison population of <del>the</del> black people <del>men</del> by 83%, Asian people by 61% and white people by 48%. It is argued that</p>





Question Part

this is the result of the institutionalised racism. The Snowden Report investigated police practice and concluded that the police should take part in training courses to become more ~~part~~ racially aware and sensitive of different ethnicities. However, the McPherson report later showed this ~~is~~ had not been put in place after investigating the death of Stephen Lawrence, a young black man who had been ~~involuntarily~~ attacked and killed by five white men who had been found not guilty by the <sup>metropolitan</sup> ~~met~~ police despite substantial evidence to show they did it. This report therefore showed that they had killed the young black man.

It is also suggested that police practices have caused unfair targeting of ethnic minorities which would suggest that official crime statistics do not accurately reflect patterns of crime amongs different ethnic groups in society. The ~~conten~~ culture refers to the off duty socialisation between police which is shown to reinforce racist stereotypes through derogatory terms used to describe ethnic minorities. This accounts for the fact that black



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Individuals are 7X more likely to be stopped and searched than white individuals due to the stereotype that police hold about the stereotypical criminal. This leads to many cases involving black males being thrown out at court for having a lack of evidence; as they should not have been arrested in the first place.

However, on the other hand it has been argued that some ethnic groups are simply more criminal and so this would suggest that the disproportional representation of males in the crime statistics is in fact accurate. Surry suggests that black males commit crimes as a result of feeling excluded. This implies that although racism is involved in causing the crime, these ethnic minorities still do commit more crimes and so the official statistics are correct.

Overall, official crime statistics are clearly heavily socially constructed and influenced by racism. Although the CSEW may be less affected by racism due to no police involvement, it only makes up a section of the official



Question Part

Statistics and so any unevenness some of the dark figure of crime so doesn't hugely impact the accuracy therefore the statistics cannot be said to be accurate. Lea and Young agree with this and add that both racism and the idea that some ethnic groups are simply more prone to criminality but suggest this is due to a class and wealth issue, which not their ethnicity.

6 Subcultural explanations of crime argue that crime is most likely to occur due to the formation of subcultures.

Subcultural theorist Miller argues that the typical criminal of a working class male is accurate due to focal concerns. Miller argues that working class values, he describes them as focal concerns, are different from those of the middle class. Focal concerns concerns of the working class are toughness, excitement, thrills seeking and being streetwise which all increase an individual's likelihood of being criminal. This therefore would explain why criminality amongst working class is higher than for



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Other classes. Miller suggests that working class boys feel concerns would lead to them being truant from school. However, this can be criticised as it ignores the many working class boys who stay in school and do well.

Another subcultural explanation is the legitimate opportunity structure. This explanation fits in with Cohen's explanation <sup>of status frustration</sup> as it suggests that individuals who are unable to achieve the traditional goals in society such as wealth they turn to criminal subcultures which allow them to move up the hierarchy of the gang allowing them to access wealth through criminality, and express their anger through violence, also leading to criminality. However, this explanation is unable to explain why individuals who do not ~~ascribe to~~ try to achieve traditional goals of wealth and also fails to explain the criminality by those who fail to join subcultures and gangs. Therefore, alternative explanations must co-exist to explain other causes of crime.

Durkheim, a functionalist, argues that crime doesn't only occur in subcultures but everywhere.



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# 4 PAGE CONTINUATION BOOKLET

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

Question Part

6		Durkheim argues that crime is universal and so occurs everywhere; some acts will always be viewed as deviant in all societies. For example, in a society of saints, trivial act such as sneezing will become deviant regardless of whether a subculture has formed. Durkheim regards crimes as being functional when it occurs, not too much or too little as it allows individuals to recognise boundaries. Durkheim also argues that crime in small amounts acts as a safety valve, in small amounts it is seen as a stress reliever, letting off steam to prevent more pathological acts of deviance. However, this doesn't explain all types of crime such as crimes which are always pathological for example
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Question Part

drug abuse. It also doesn't explain why more crime occurs in subcultures than not and so may not be fully complete on its own, but if used alongside subcultural explanations as an extension to compensate for the crimes which are not explained by subcultural explanations.

Furthermore, cultural criminality can be used to explain crime and deviance. ~~Some~~ cultural criminality theories explain crime as not being to obtain any <sup>financial</sup> means and so directly contradict the illegitimate opportunity structure as an explanation of crime. Katz refers to the seductions of crime as causing crime. She states that crime is seductive and appealing to young individuals who are bored and want a stress reliever. Lyng also comments on this with his theory of edge work. Lyng states that individuals like to be on the edge of society and use their skills to get out of trouble as a way of thrill seeking. Thrudley / Presdee's idea of carnival explains deviance as a safety valve, similar to Durkheim, by stating that individuals take part in things such as carnival as a way of relieving



Stress and commit deviance in a controlled setting. Presdee also refers to creeping criminalisation whereby governments slowly bring forward the laws, which makes individuals feel controlled therefore causing more deviance. Presdee further refers to an idea that could link to subcultural theories. He states that acts such as arson are committed as a rejection of power, and since arson such as 'burning the blazer' committed by students at the end of their school career is usually occurs in groups, this could link to subcultural theories.

Finally, the third subcultural theory suggested by Young draws on many different points so could be seen as a more holistic view point. He states that crime begins with relative deprivation where individuals compare themselves to others through things such as the media and feel less more deprived than them so experience feelings of wanting more. Individuals who are marginalised, are excluded from society, linking into Lyngs idea about edgework as those who are marginalised are on the edges of society and so commit more acts of deviance the



Question Part

final stage Young refers to 5 subcultures. Those who feel deprived and marginalised join subcultures which allows them to have individuals to relate with resulting in them committing criminal acts out of frustration and wanting to get to the same level as those who have more wealth than them, to reduce their deprivation. However, Young could be criticised as his explanation still doesn't explain all crimes despite being more holistic as it ignores crimes committed by those who are not deprived or marginalised. However, the majority of crimes are shown to be committed by those who are deprived as they're in the working class so could be said to explain the majority of crime and deviance.

Overall, while subcultural crimes are accurate in explaining crimes committed by the typical working class, Young's theory, it ignores the crimes committed by various other individuals who do not fit this description. They therefore need to be used as a partial explanation of crime, with other explanations being involved to explain crimes not in subcultures as well as crimes committed by the wealthy and upper class and so are not a full explanation of crime.

