

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 :	03
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.

Paper: H580/03

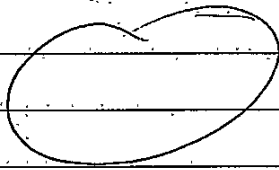
Question Part

PLAN for section B ①

① global organised define ✓
 examples ✓
 supply vs demand ✓
 statistic ✓
 Taylor

PLAN

② do dont
 ① victim s ① - institutional racism ✓
 multi method - 14:2 vs 3:1 ✓



~~or~~
 ② ~~for~~ victim surveys as well
 multi methods

PLAN

③ subcultural define + who
 cohen X WC crime only ✓
 miller focal X value consensus ✓
 sutherland X choice ✓
 cloward + ohlin X



Question Part

1	A	<p>Developments in technology can be described as a 'digital revolution' because there are new ways of accessing data. In source A, it says 'new platforms have been created' and 'newspapers can be accessed online'. These statements reflect how developments such as mobile phones permit the availability of current data online, examples include, emails which have developed from writing letters. Therefore digital technology advances can be termed as a 'digital revolution'.</p>
		<p>Developments in technology can be termed as a 'digital revolution' because of the evidence of cultural homogenisation ^{hybridity}. Before the availability of digital communication, cultures were very separate due to their own norms and values, however source B mentions 'people are using digital communication to promote their own language and culture'. This reflects that times are changing. This is also a response of society that Hall mentions due to the process of globalisation.</p>
		<p>These developments can be described as a digital revolution because societies which were once excluded from others due to geographical distance are ^{and are} becoming more connected due to developments in digital commun-</p>



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		ication.
2	A	Developments in technology and digital forms of communication have had both positive and negative effects reflecting the difficulties ^{with} defining 'globalisation'.
		Developments in digital forms of communication has ^{have} enabled non-western societies such as Colombia to overthrow large companies. Kirkpatrick called this the Facebook Effect. In 2010, Facebook enabled a large social protest, which as it mentions in source B, 'raised awareness and helped protect their life'. This enabled several powerful workers to overthrow a negative law of Colombia, therefore showing the positive effect on non-western societies.
		Nevertheless, developments in digital forms of communication has ^{have} resulted in cultural homogenisation. This was a response to globalisation that Hall noted. This enables one culture to become dominant and leads to the spread of this culture across the world. In source A, it mentions 'ideas on the internet are dominated by 'English speaking' western ideas. This shows that non-western societies are adapting and involving themselves in



Question Part

more western ideas and ^{the} English speaking language, therefore this is a negative effect on non-western societies as they allow one culture, in this case, the English language to dominate over their own language/culture due to ~~an~~ increase ~~in~~ the developments of digital forms of communication.

3. A. Currently online, men and women use digital forms of communication for different activities. For example, of the top influential users on twitter (out of 100), 17 were women. This statistic reflects how gender roles are reinforced online as men still hold top positions. However, certain sociologists acknowledge new developments in gender ~~inequality~~ ~~because~~ of advances in digital advances ~~in~~

firstly, women can now transcend 'gender' ideas because of global advances in digital forms of communication. Haraway identified the increasing availability of genders due to cyborgs. A clear statistic of this is on Facebook, there are over 70 different genders, this allows women to overcome gender bound ideas online so women are becoming more equal to men.



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Although, some sociologists have noted that women and children are still being controlled online. For example, digital forms of communication are enhancing the further exploitation and commodification of women, where women are allowed to be sold online and objectified. A recent statistic highlights this as 790 children were subject to safeguarding by CEOP in 2015.

Secondly, ethnic minority women have an increasing presence online.

Nakamura found that certain females from ethnic minorities had created online profiles and brought about change through social protests. Therefore, digital forms of communication that are spread globally, certainly aid gender equality. On the other hand, it is clear that men and women use digital forms of communication for different things. For example, of the top 50 brands on Instagram, 56% of their followers were women. This ^{and} proves another statistic of 85% of LinkedIn users are male, ^{proves} further highlighting gender inequality ~~at time~~ is prevalent online.

To conclude, gender inequality still exists online as gender bound ideas are reinforced



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4:	B	<p>Global organised crime is the cross-border activities that are controlled by groups and exploits people for example to their advantage. It has these Examples specifically include drug trafficking, human trafficking, arms trading, credit card fraud and kidnapping. They usually involve groups and occur in several countries, making it increasingly difficult to contain and catch criminals. It occurs across borders due to a demand and supply theory. For example, drug trafficking, in more developed richer countries like America, there is a demand for certain drugs, which creates a need to supply in poorer countries for example, Colombia. A statistic shows 20% of Colombians rely on the income from selling cocaine, and \$138 billion of cocaine arrives in the north America and Canada from the Andean Region. This is a global concern as it is not limited to one country, it is happening over borders. It is has become much more of a global concern due to what Taylor noted. They found that globalisation is positively correlated to the patterns of global organised crime, causing an increasing concern in these illegal cross border activities.</p>
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5	B	<p>official crime statistics are figures collected by the police and the government. They are collected yearly and are used to evaluate the country's/societies formal a control that is carried out by police and the government.</p>
		<p>It is said they do not accurately reflect crime amongst ethnic groups due to the institutional racism of the police. The official statistics reflect the 'typical criminal'. However, sociologists have criticised the use of these statistics as in ^{the population} society 3.1% are are black compared with 14.2% stop and searches are black. This causes them to appear more in statistics ^{and} however it is said to occur because of the institutional racism of the police. Therefore they do not accurately reflect patterns of crime amongst ethnic groups.</p>
		<p>Nevertheless, official crime statistics are combined with other results such as the & CSEW. This multi-method approach increases the validity of the study and the outcomes. This is due to having more figures and a larger sample. The validity is increased as it is more true of what is being studied. Therefore official crime statistics are accurate when reflecting patterns.</p>



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of crime amongst different ethnic groups.

Secondly, these statistics are quantitative and are therefore heavily focussed on just numerical data. A consequence of this is there are no personal stories from these numbers. This is hard when evaluating crime amongst ethnic groups which is intra-racial. Therefore the lack of personal stories highlights also means a lack of reasons as to why there is more intra-racial crime in society. On the other hand, the official crime statistics are extremely up to date. This enables the police and government to devise a plan concerning the resources of police in reducing certain crimes between ethnic groups such as the white people being racist towards black people as, mixed black and Asian people are 5 times more likely to be murdered. So by being up to date, the government can look to protect ethnic groups from inter-racial and inter racial crimes.

In conclusion, official crime statistics are not accurate when reflecting patterns of crime amongst ethnic groups due to potential manipulation of statistics by the police and government.



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Q	B	<p>Subcultural theorists evaluate why crime is committed amongst minority groups in society. These theorists include, Cohen, Miller and Sutherland. However, certain sociologists argue these theories are not useful in explaining^{of} crime and deviance.</p>
		<p>Firstly, crime occurs because working class males struggle to compete with middle class males. Cohen terms this as 'status frustration'. He believes that young working class males have no status in society and because of this, they turn to crime in order to gain respect. Therefore, crime and deviance occurs because working class males rebel in anger due to their lack of status. However, Cohens theory has been criticised for only explaining crime among the working class. For example, this does not explain corporate crime which is mainly committed by the upper and middle classes therefore it is^{cohen is} not useful in explaining crime and deviance.</p>
		<p>Secondly, subcultural theorists such as Sutherland indicates that when an individual is surrounded by crime and his peer group are involved, then one is more likely to be drawn to committing a criminal</p>



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offence. for example, the use and/or selling of drugs. If an individual's peer group is using drugs then one is more inclined to use them because they are constantly surrounded by them. On the other hand, interactionist, Katz would criticise Sutherland for not acknowledging the excitement that young people have. Katz suggests the young are thrill seekers and not causing crime in order to be 'deviant' and so would argue that Sutherland rejects the excited and playful nature of the young people, not explaining crime ~~and~~

Thirdly, subcultural theorist, Miller believes the working class have different 'focal concerns'. He believes they ~~commit~~ ^{commit} crime because they have different goals along with different norms and values. For example, ^{the} middle class want to excel in the health profession, they understand that they cannot commit crime due to the passion for this goal, however the working class just want a nice car and will do anything to obtain the nice car, including stealing. So crime is committed due to the focal concerns of a subculture. Although, functionalists like Durkheim



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would criticise this theory for ignoring value consensus in society. For example, not everyone commits crime therefore value consensus is prevalent in society therefore, Durkheim would reject Miller's theory of the difference in 'focal concerns' as value consensus is shared norms and values in society.

In conclusion, subcultural explanations of crime are not useful as they focus on crime and deviance of minority groups and not the entire population.

