3.3 Globalisation and Crime in a Global Age: 30-minute Pack

AQA 7192 · about 30 minutes

Total Marks

Name: _____ Date: ____ / ____ / _____

Answer ALL questions. Use sociological vocabulary where relevant. Write full sentences for extended answer questions.

1 Compare how the spread of the internet and cheaper international travel each contribute to the growth of globalised crime.

(Total for Question 1 is 4 marks)

2 Explain two reasons why some sociologists argue that globalisation has not completely transformed the nature of crime, despite new technologies and networks.

(Total for Question 2 is 4 marks)

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3 Discuss how far sociologists would agree that globalisation has transformed the nature of crime, using Item B and your own knowledge.

(Total for Question 3 is 12 marks)

4 Define what sociologists mean by 'transnational organised crime' in the context of crime and globalisation.

(Total for Question 4 is 2 marks)

5 Describe one way the growth of multinational companies and complex global supply chains can be linked to 'crimes of globalisation', as discussed in crime and deviance studies.

(Total for Question 5 is 3 marks)

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Mark scheme · 3.3 Globalisation and Crime in a Global Age: 30-minute Pack

Question 1

identifies internet contribution, e.g. enables cybercrime and remote coordination	**B1**
explains internet contribution, e.g. information flows and anonymity help criminals target victims worldwide	**B1**
identifies travel contribution, e.g. cheaper travel increases movement for trafficking or smuggling	**B1**
explains travel contribution, e.g. physical movement facilitates transporting goods and victims and links local networks to global ones	**B1**

Answer: The internet enables cybercrime and remote coordination because information flows and relative anonymity let criminals target victims worldwide, while cheaper international travel increases movement for trafficking and smuggling, linking local operatives to global networks and enabling physical transport of goods and people.

Question 2

identifies a reason, e.g. many crimes are continuations of old patterns adapted to new tools, not wholly new phenomena	**B1**
develops the reason, e.g. e.g. fraud, theft and exploitation existed before but now use new methods like the internet	**B1**
identifies a further supporting point, e.g. local social factors and demand remain important determinants of crime	**B1**
develops the supporting point, e.g. poverty, inequality and social networks still shape who commits and suffers crime	**B1**

Answer: Some sociologists argue globalisation has not transformed crime because many offences are continuations of older patterns adapted to new tools, for example fraud and exploitation existed before but now use the internet; additionally local social factors like poverty and social networks still shape who offends and who is victimised.

Question 3

Level 1 Simple or generalised statements about globalisation and crime with little sociological explanation or use of Item B.	**1-3**
Level 2 Some relevant sociological points and use of Item B, but limited balance. Explanations may be partial and examples may be underdeveloped.	**4-6**
Level 3 Clear sociological arguments using Item B and wider knowledge to show how global flows have led to new crime forms; includes evaluation and alternative views with appropriate examples.	**7-9**
Level 4 Well-developed, balanced discussion that integrates Item B and wider knowledge. Considers multiple perspectives, such as those who see a transformation and those who see continuity, and reaches a supported conclusion.	**10-12**

Indicative content:

- Points arguing globalisation has transformed crime: growth of cybercrime and cyber-enabled offences that can be run remotely; expansion of transnational organised crime networks exploiting open borders, global finance and trade; crimes of globalisation such as large-scale environmental harm and corporate abuse across borders; Castells' network society explains rapid cross-border coordination.
- Use of Item B: refer to Item B's claim that flows of capital, people and information have led to growth in trafficking, international fraud and cyber-enabled offences, and use this as evidence for transformation.
- Points arguing continuity rather than transformation: many crimes are old in form, for example fraud and theft, but use new tools; local social factors such as poverty, demand and opportunity still determine much offending; policing and legal systems adapt and sometimes maintain control.
- Evaluation of evidence: difficulties of measurement and the dark figure of transnational crime, problems of jurisdiction and data consistency, and the fact that some global harms are under-recorded.
- Perspectives: a view linking to network explanations that emphasise transformation, and critical views that stress continuity and adaptation; realist evaluation weighing the empirical examples and recognising both change and continuities.
- Conclusion: a supported judgement that globalisation has changed some important features of crime, notably scale, reach and methods, but that many underlying causes and patterns remain continuous, so the nature of crime has been partly transformed rather than wholly replaced.

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Question 4

identifies that transnational organised crime involves organised groups committing crime that crosses national borders **B1**

development, e.g. examples include drug trafficking, human trafficking or smuggling that operate in more than one country **B1**

Answer: Transnational organised crime involves organised groups committing crimes that cross national borders, for example drug trafficking or human trafficking operating in more than one country.

Question 5

identifies a link, e.g. exploitative labour practices, environmental harm or illegal dumping within global supply chains **B1**

development, e.g. weak regulation in some countries can allow corporations or suppliers to break laws causing harm **B1**

further development or example, e.g. shipment of hazardous waste to countries with lax controls **B1**

Answer: Global supply chains can be linked to crimes of globalisation through exploitative labour practices or environmental harm, because weak regulation in some countries allows suppliers or firms to break laws, for example shipping hazardous waste to places with lax controls.

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