

CMY3702 Crime Typologies (10 Mark Questions Oct/Nov 2017 Exam Summaries)

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- 1. Discuss occupational crime.**
- 2. Discuss the characteristics of organised crime.**
- 3. Discuss the prevention and control of prostitution.**
- 4. Identify and discuss the similarities between organised and white-collar crime.**

SIMILARITIES BETWEEN ORGANISED & WHITE-COLLAR CRIME

	<u>ORGANISED CRIME</u>	<u>WHITE-COLLAR</u>
<u>GOAL</u>	<i>Organised Crime is Money and power</i>	<i>Profit to gain economic and political power</i>
<u>PRODUCT</u>	<i>Provides illegal good and services (drugs /prostitution)</i>	<i>Legal goods and services but will engage in illegal methods for profit</i>
<u>MONOPOLY</u>	dominate an industry or product often in a limited geographic area	control an entire market to fix prices and ensure profit
<u>ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE</u>	Share a common organisational structure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power resides in the <i>position rather than the person</i> (outlive their founders) 	
<u>MEMBERSHIP</u>	<i>generally recruited on the basis of their expertise.</i>	
<u>VIOLENCE AND HARM</u>	Use indirect-supply illegal services, eg drug trade	<i>Use indirect violence</i> through the physical provision of unsafe products (pollution)

DISCUSS OCCUPATIONAL CRIME (10 MARKS)

ACT BIRP

Definition ACT

Any **A**ct punishable by law

- that is **C**ommitted through opportunity
- created in **T**he course of an occupation that is legal.
- Occurs in the workplace
- Motivated by direct personal gain
- may be of any social status

4 types: **BIRP**

- ***Crimes committed for the **B**enefit of an employing organisation.***

Employers benefit from the offence

Eg: persuades clients to deposit money into their bank acc.

- ***Occupational crimes committed by **I**ndividuals for personal gain.***

These individuals have the same motives as armed robbers. For example, a study of auto repair shops revealed that they may misrepresent the need for a new car battery.

- ***Crime committed as a **R**esult of state-based authority.***

Offender has governmental powers to make or enforce laws or to command others

appointing people in certain positions who do not qualify due to the lack of necessary qualifications.

- ***Crimes committed by **P**rofessionals in their professional capacity.***

This involves cases where physicians, attorneys and psychologists commit **fraud** of one kind or another. Eg: attorney advising a client to pay their costs of a property into the business account instead of the trust account and never finalising the transfer to their names.

PREVENTION & CONTROL OF PROSTITUTION – 10 MARKS

<u>LEGALISATION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES:</u>	<u>THE DECRIMINALISATION DEBATE ON PROSTITUTION</u>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most proposed view is legalisation Has been legalised with the expectation that it would bring positive outcomes (Australia/ NZ) Legalisation does not reduce prostitution or trafficking increase because men buy sex acts legally – pimps legally sell and profit from it 	<u>2 groups:</u> the <i>equality view</i> and the <i>free choice view</i> .	
	<u><i>Equality view:</i></u> a prostitute a victim of male dominance clear example of <i>gender exploitation</i>	<u><i>Free choice view:</i></u> if women freely choose prostitution , then women express their equality and therefore prostitution is not a symptom of subjugation.
	<u>ADVANTAGES OF THE DECRIMINALISATION OF PROSTITUTION:</u>	<u>DISADVANTAGES OF DECRIMINALISATION OF PROSTITUTION:</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> prostitution for adults <i>is a choice</i>. <i>have access to medical care and police protection.</i> bargain for better work conditions, trade union, medical and pension funds The elimination of intimidation and pimp control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>practitioners of prostitution could still be seen as outcasts</i> <i>control of pimps would not be eliminated.</i>

CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANISED CRIME

1. <u>Organisational continuity</u>	Organised crime groups ensure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ that they will survive the death or imprisonment of their leaders and ➤ are able to vary the nature of their activities to take advantage of changing criminal opportunities.
2. <u>Hierarchical structure.</u>	All organised crime groups are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ headed by a single leader ➤ structured into a series of subordinate ranks. ➤ The rigidity of this chain of command may vary. ➤ Nationwide organisations composed of separate chapters ➤ each unit headed by its own leader ➤ Intergroup disputes, joint ventures and new membership reviewed by a board of the leaders of the most powerful individual chapters.
3. <u>Restricted/exclusive membership.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The group accepts members after a demonstration of loyalty and willingness to commit criminal acts. ➤ Membership may be limited by race or common background ➤ generally involves a lifetime commitment to the group
4. <u>Criminality/violence/power.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Power and control are key organised crime goals, obtained through criminal activities ➤ Criminal activity may generate “income” or to support the group’s power by means of bribery, violence and intimidation. ➤ Violence used to maintain group loyalty and to intimidate outsiders Specific (include murder, kidnapping, arson, robbery and bombings.
5. <u>Legitimate business involvement.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Legitimate businesses are used to “launder” illegal funds/stolen goods. ➤ Legitimate business involvement elevates social status
6. <u>Use of specialists.</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ pilots, chemists and arsonists provide services

