

Item A

Globalisation has led to massive social changes not only in the UK but in the rest of the world as well. Increased travel, technological advances and international co-operation have led many to believe that we are now living in a global village.

However, one of the impacts of globalisation has meant a change in the types of crime that society experiences. Many sociologists suggest that in the 21st century crime has become transgressive.

Applying material from Item A, analyse two reasons for a growth in new forms and volumes of crime (10)

One reason for a growth in the volume of crime is the emergence of cyber-crime. As stated in item A, 'technological advances' have led society to become more interconnected and one of the most influential technological advances of globalisation has been the creation of the internet. This has led to new forms of crime being committed, such as cyber trespass or hacking, where individuals will use the internet to gain access to files, information or resources that are held on the computers of individuals, corporations and governments. The most high profile of these events have been the leaking of national security files by Wiki-leaks, which exposed top secret materials, state crimes and financial information. Further cyber crimes such as trolling, cyber bullying, phishing scams and voter interference, for example the recent scandal about Cambridge Analytica and the Mueller Report. However, some sociologists would argue that obtaining information from individuals, companies and governments for illicit purposes is not new, it is simply the medium by which it is obtained that has changed, for example during the Cold War there were numerous scandals (e.g. Profumo Affair) in which information was obtained through covert means.

A second reason for the growth of new forms of crime is due to 'increased international travel' (Item A). The process of globalisation has led to people travelling to more exotic locations on holiday, more international business trips and economic migration either from the developing world to the West or from

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the West to emerging economies such as China and Middle East. As a consequence, the volume of international traffic has made it easier to traffic arms, drugs and people across borders. This is particularly the case with migration from former Soviet countries to Western Europe and in the case of drugs from Southern America and Afghanistan to Western Europe and the USA. Furthermore, arms trafficking from former Soviet states to areas of conflict, such as the Democratic Republic of Congo has increased with the formation of Eastern European Mafias. Glenny highlights that these organised crime syndicates utilise the growth of movement post globalisation as a cover for moving money, arms, people, drugs and counterfeit goods in to Western markets. However, it can be argued that illegal movement of humans, goods and weapons is not a new phenomenon as evidenced by the slave trade in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century.