

### iii) CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

⇒ Occasional Criminals, Habitual Criminals, Professional Criminals, White Collar Crime, Organized Crime, Corporate Crime.

### ⇒ INTRODUCTION TO CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

#### The Criminal.

A person who commits crime is called Criminal, whether it is ~~convicted~~ convicted of the offense or not. In the democratic legal tradition even a person who admits to committed a crime is not designated as a Criminal until Criminality has been proved.

#### A) OCCASIONAL CRIMINALS. ✓

Those Criminal which act occasionally or act if the opportunity occurs in his/her routine of daily life. For example some one is walking to the car and it happen to be unlocked and person notices they may take their car stereo.

#### 1) Who are the occasional Criminals.

- ⇒ Avail opportunity
- ⇒ Not Repeater, or habitual.
- ⇒ No any Criminal history
- ⇒ Accidentally occurred crime.

Millions of crimes occur each year which are not reported, ~~to~~ to police agencies. Such as theft related crimes. Many of theft related crimes are committed by school age youth who are unlikely to enter in a Criminal behaviour and whose behaviour has been described as drifting between conventional and Criminal behaviour.

⇒ Whose behaviour may occasionally violate Criminal law.

⇒ Whose main source of income comes from conventional means and whose self identity is not criminal.

eg: shoplifters, tax cheaters, pilferers.

⇒ Frequency of occasional crimes vary according to age class, race and gender.

⇒ There is the class of occasional criminals which do not exhibit characters / degrees such as anatomical; physiological or psychological characteristics which constitute the type described by Lombroso as "The Criminal men".

⇒ There are the occasional criminals who commit the offenses characteristics of habitual criminality such as homicides, robberies, rapes.

⇒ Occasional criminals lapse into the crime condition, and of their physical and social environment, if these temptations disappear it do not lapse or relapse into it.

⇒ Thus they commit those crimes and offenses which do not indicate natural criminality.

**Social Class of Occasional Criminals.**  
Opportunities are available to members of all classes, but members of upper class have the opportunity to engage in the more lucrative crimes business related crimes of price fixing, bribery, embezzlement, and, so on, which are close to classes / lower classes cannot commit them. Hence lower class individuals are over represented in street crimes.

## B) Psychological Causes.

Situational inducement is short term ~~exerts~~ influence on persons behaviour that increase risks taking. These include psychological factors, such as financial problems, and social pressures, such as peer pressure.

Opportunity and situational inducement are not the cause of crime, hence the term proposed is occasional criminal.

## C) FREQUENCY and UNIQUENESS of OCCASIONAL CRIMINALS.

Frequency of occasional property crimes varies according to age, class, sex and so on.

- ⇒ occasional criminals are not professional, nor they make crime occupation.
- ⇒ They do not organise their daily routine <sup>Crime</sup> around.
- ⇒ They have little group support for their acts. Unlike professional they do not receive informal peer group support for their crimes.
- ⇒ In fact they will deny any connection to criminal life style.
- ⇒ They may see their crimes as being motivated by necessity.

For example, they were only borrowing the car, the police caught them with; they were going to pay for the merchandise that they stole the store eventually, because of their lack of commitment to criminal life style,

occasional ~~at~~ criminal may be the most likely to respond to the general deterrent effect of the law.

### B) Criminology

These kind of occasional  
are epileptoid who suffer from milder  
form of the disease. So, without  
adequate cause criminality is not manifested

⇒ These kind of individuals possess weak  
nature and bounded by circumstances to  
commit crimes

→ How habituality adapt habitual criminals.

### B) HABITUAL CRIMINALS.

A habitual criminal is a person,  
convicted of a new crime who was previous-  
ly convicted a crime. Various state  
and jurisdiction have laws targeting habitual  
offenders and specifically providing for enhan-  
ced or exemplary punishment or other  
sanctions. They are designed to counter  
criminal recidivism by physical incapacitation  
via imprisonment.

The nature, scope and type of  
habitual offenders may vary, but gener-  
ally they apply when a person  
has convicted twice or committed various crimes.  
Nineteenth and early twentieth century police  
literature described drug users a habitual  
criminal.

⇒ minimal sentence must be imposed.  
⇒ usually the sentence is greatly enhanced in  
some circumstances it may be more than maxim-  
um sentence for the crime

1) Causes of Habitual Crimes.  
⇒ High levels of reactive (hypoglycemia) and abnormal decrease of sugar in the blood.

⇒ According to research hypoglycemia causes out burst of antisocial behaviour and violence. Assaults, sexual offenses

⇒ Aggressive and assaultive behaviour, glucose disturbance and brain dysfunction.

⇒ Studies of jail and prison inmates populations have found a higher than a normal hypoglycemia.

Recent studies of prison inmates of habitually violent Finnish criminals show that low serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine, 5-HT) levels are associated with poor impulse control and hyper activity.

⇒ Low concentration of 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA) is predictive of increased irritability, sensation seeking and impaired impulse control.

## 2) HABITUAL OFFENDER STATUTE

A habitual statute offender will usually target offenders who repeat some type of misdemeanor or felony offense.

⇒ Habitual ~~state~~ offender statute may vary by state. For example, some statutes only deal with repeat offenders involving violent crimes, while others may also include drug crimes or other convictions.

⇒ Thus, the legal definition of what is a habitual offender may vary with the jurisdiction. Generally a habitual offender (5)

Statutes may vary by will impose additional punishments on offenders who have been convicted at least twice for certain crimes. Also, most habitual offenders. Statutes will consider the length of time that has been passed in between various convictions.

In some states, statutes list mandatory guidelines for sentencing that must be followed. In other states, the judge may have discretion in setting sentence for habitual offenders. "Three strikes" statutes.

Some states have "Three strikes" conviction which focus on defendant with penalties involving serious criminal offenses. Penalties increase with each "strike" or felony conviction by the third strike, the offender may have to face life sentence in jail.

### 3) Consequences of Habitual Offenses.

Being classified a habitual offender can result in severe legal consequences including:

- ⇒ Higher Criminal fines
- ⇒ Longer jail or prison sentences (longer than normal limit for crime.)
- ⇒ Negative impact on defendant's child custody privileges.

Also many habitual offenders repeat their crime because they involve some elements of addiction. For example, addiction may be an element in some crimes, especially drug and alcohol-related crimes (such as DUI, public drunkenness, drug possession, etc). In such cases the defendant may also be required to complete mandatory substance abuse courses and/or psychological counselling.

## c) Professional Criminals

In contrast to occasional criminals, professional criminals make significant portion of income from crime. Crime is primary source of income.

Persons who engage in professional crime have occupation skill and means necessarily for criminal activity.

⇒ Some criminals are specialized in some particular type of crime such as theft or swindling.

⇒ Professional criminals avoid other types of criminals and associate primarily with one-another.

⇒ Professional criminals have their own philosophy of life.

⇒ Professional criminals tend to continue for their the most part of their lives.

## ii) 1) Characteristics of professional crime and criminals. By Edwin Sutherland.

A) Regularity i.e. continuity in work as a crime

B) Technical skills: use of complex techniques for committing crime which have been used in a crime over a long period of time.

C) STATUS: Enjoying a position of high prestige in the crime world of crime.

D) Consensus: Sharing common values, beliefs with other criminals.

E) Organisation: Pursuing activities through an informal information and assistance system. (1)

F) Differential association: Association with professional criminals to the law as well as ordinary criminals as well as law abiding persons. with exclusion 96/10

## D) White Collar Crimes.

### 1) INTRODUCTION.

White collar crimes are non violent crimes for financial gains ~~not~~ normally committed by people who enjoy high profits in the society.

OR  
Activities committed by people in the regular course of their business. The term white collar crime was coined by Edwin Sutherland.

⇒ Examples of WCC, Copy Rights, infringement, embezzlement, insider trading, money laundering, bribery and kick backs.

### 2) Types of White Collar Crime.

- Following are main types of WCC.
- 1) Bank fraud
  - 2) Blackmail
  - 3) Bribery
  - 4) Cellular phone fraud
  - 5) Counterfeiting
  - 6) Computer fraud
  - 7) Credit Card fraud
  - 8) Currency schemes
  - 9) Embezzlement.



- Environmental Schemes.
- 10) Extortion
  - 12) Forgery
  - 13) Health Care fraud
  - 14) Inside trading
  - 15) Insurance fraud
  - 16) Investment schemes.
  - 17) Kickback
  - 18) Larceny / Theft
  - 19) Money laundering
  - 20) Racketeering.
  - 21) Securities fraud
  - 22) Tax Evasion
  - 23) Telemarketing fraud.
  - 24) Welfare fraud
  - 25) Weighs and ~~measures~~ measures.

3) What circumstances distinguish Non-Professional Criminal from Professional Criminal.  
OR  
What is difference between professional and Non professional Criminal.

3) ⇒ Relationship of white collar to other type of crime.

A) Blue-collar crime.

Type of crime committed are a function of what is available to the potential offender. Thus those employed in unskilled environments have fewer opportunities to exploit them those who work in situations where large financial transactions occur. Blue collar tends to be more obvious and thus attracts more active police attention such as vandalism or shoplifting. In contrast white collar employees can incorporate legitimate and criminal behaviour, thus making themselves less obvious when committing crime.

B) Causes of white collar crime - (WCC) OR

Nature and Causes of white collar crime.

There are many explanations for white collar crime. Many offenders feel free to engage in business crime because they easily rationalize its effects. Some convince themselves that their actions are not really crimes because their acts involved don't resemble street crime. Street crime is any criminal offense that typically takes place in public place. eg: vandalism, car theft and mugging that are usually committed outdoors.

Furthermore, some businessmen feel justify committing white collar crimes because they believe government regulators don't really understand the business world or the problems of competing free enterprise system. Even when caught

OR many white collar criminals cannot see the error of their ways.

Free enterprise system also known as free market or capitalism, is an economic system driven by supply and demand. Private businesses and consumers control the market place with little to no interference from the government. In this type of system, the government does not have a central plan for nations economy.

⇒ views on the causes of white collar crime. (1) GREEDY OR NEEDY.

⇒ Greed and need are the motivations of white collar crime. Executives may tamper with company books because they feel the need to keep or improve their job, or support their children.

⇒ Blue collar workers may pilfer because they need to keep pace with inflation or buy a new car.

2) Inflation and crime. (Dawn: Nov, 20, 2020)  
unbridled inflation has direct influence upon financial stability of individuals and is one of the leading cause of poverty. (ii)

Numerous studies by social scientists have proven that those taking up criminal activities often have a hidden past that directly leads them to survive. Pakistan I fear, has approached the brink of this abyss. This is the reason for increased the rate of robberies and burglaries in recent months.

3) Corporate or Culture view (WIZ)  
Some business organizations commit white collar criminality in the same way that lower class cultures encourage the development of juvenile gangs and street crime. According to the Corporate Culture view, some business enterprises cause crime by placing excessive demands on employees. New employees learn the attitudes and techniques needed to commit white-collar crime from their business peers.

4) Poorly designed job incentives. (The fact factor)  
When incentives programs are introduced hastily or without a thorough thought process, or not sufficient to suffice expectations of the employee, it may start to encourage wrong behaviour.

5) Management nonchalant toward ethics.  
Expected managerial traits are dignity, respectfulness, helping others, compassion, serving others, justice, teamwork and most importantly honesty. If management is not giving importance to honesty then there is chance of wrong behaviour. (12)

Aggressive goals/motivations blindness.

Aggressive goals are special characteristics of present merit-based culture but sometimes without any goal post sometimes offenders are blinded by their motivation to achieve the goal and do the wrong behaviour. They fail to acknowledge their failure.

7) MORAL HAZARD: FORBES describe the situation as a work culture where risk takers have incentives to under take riskier decisions because other peoples are bearing consequences for illegal and unethical actions.

Common moral hazard situations include: Comprehensive health insurance creating an incentives for doctors to overprescribe medical procedures or personnel property insurance policies creating incentives to file false claims.

8) White Collar Crime in different Sectors - Ref (Readers Blog: white collar crime, by Bhargava July 15, 2021)

White-Collar prevail in almost all the sectors of society such as.

1) Medical Sector: It include various white collar crimes which includes, Issuing false medical certificates, aborting a child illegally, sale of adulterated drugs and medicines to the patients, sex determination of a child, fake prolong of treatment.

2) EDUCATION Sector: Forging ~~the~~ false evidence and documents Accepting ~~document~~ based admission. (B)

- ⇒ Collection of large amount of money  
 schemes involving unscrupulous practices.
- 3) Legal Sector: : Fabricating false evidence and documents, violating the ethical standards of legal professions, illegal method of evasion of taxes
  - 4) Corporate Sector: : unfair labour practices, bribing, forming illegal contracts, frauds etc.

## D) EFFECTS OF WHITE-COLLAR CRIMES.

1) Impact on Companies.  
 White collar crime cause huge loss to Companies, to recover from such, they increase the cost of their products which ultimately affects the end users. Salaries of employees get reduced and investors as well as Company's employees are unable to pay the loans, which in turn has impact on economy.

2) Impact on Customers.  
 As the number of white collar crime are increasing day by day, the customers starting doubting, the products they are using are safe or not.

3) Impact on offenders: Reason of rising is, because they are not reported, they have no eye witness as they are committed by using computers in personal spaces. It makes tracking of these offenders a lot difficult as there is absence of strict punishments, it reduces the confidence of offender.

## 4) IMPACT ON VICTIMS - Society. VICTIMS.

IN WCC old aged peoples are most common and easy target as they have (high) less cognitive ability than the young generation. (14)

From various of these crimes may suffer stress, anxiety, diseases such as depression, times peoples panic attacks, etc. Many of as the losses suffer from suicidal tendencies and unbearable.

E) COMPONENTS OF WHITE COLLAR CRIME. White Collar Crime represents a range of behaviours involving individual acting alone and within the context of business structure. Victims of WCC can be the general public, the organization that employees the offender or a competing organization. Numerous attempts have been made to categorise or typology of white-collar criminality.

The criminologist Mark Moore organized the analysis of white-collar crime.

Moore's typology contains seven elements ranging from an individual using a business enterprise or commit theft related crimes, to an individual using his other place within a business enterprise for illegal gain, to business enterprises collectively engaging in illegitimate activity.

- 1) Sting and swindles.
- 2) Chiselling.
- 3) Individual Exploitation of Institutional positions
- 4) Influence peddling and Bribery.
- 5) Exploitation

## 5) Embezzlement and Employee Fraud

## 6) CLIENT FRAUD.

F ⇒ Perception of Civil Society in white collar  
Crime in Punjab Pakistan - Ref. JRSP, Vol  
57, Issue 2  
(July - December)  
Civil Society's opinion toward  
white collar Crime.

Four themes were created by Research.

1) Urge to become influential.

Almost all participants reported that such type of criminals are typically wealthy and socially connected and have the urge to influence the people around them. For this purpose they usually make relationships with corrupt political leaders, and the corrupt officers in various institutes and departments. Especially the criminal from business community those have no significant position in any department have strong urge to make relationship with the corrupt political leaders and corrupt police officers, illustrative examples are mentioned below.

Lawyer (A): "Criminal from the business community do not enjoy the status like high ranked officers or political leaders. But they have strong urge of it, so they always try to make relationships with the people having influential positions especially high ranked officers. They often illustrate these relationships in an effort to influence their friends and relatives."



LAWYER B: "The relationship with high rank officers fire the fuel and allows two to perley in grey areas whereby they both can enjoy what is otherwise off-limits and not sanctioned by the law or the Constitution."

LAWYER C: "Criminal become influential in their vicinity".

2) Social Environments: In their accounts several participants showed the social environment plays a key role in building a criminal instinct.

A: "Such criminals often argues that every one around us is indulge in the crime at his level so there is nothing wrong with them following the suit".

Some participants also criticized that state is responsible to create a table situation for white-collar criminals.

### ⇒ CONTROLLING WHITE COLLAR CRIME.

The prevailing wisdom is that, unlike the other lower class street criminals white collar criminals are rarely prosecuted and, when convicted receive relatively light sentences. White collar criminals are oftenly considered as non-dangerous offenders because they usually are respectable elder citizens who have families to support.

The white collar criminals typically involves two strategies designed to control organizational deviance.

1) Compliance strategies.  
Compliance strategy aim for law conformity without necessity of detecting or penalising individual violation. AT a minimum they ask for cooperation and self-policing among the business community. (17)

⇒ Economic incentives should be given  
obey law.

2) Deterrence strategies - ~~1~~

Some criminologists suggest punishment is a solution used in common law crimes, wcc harm social values and deserve commensurate punishment. Even largest fines and penalties are not more than slap.

⇒ only solution is fear of punishment.  
⇒ Deterrence strategies involve detecting criminal violations, determining who is responsible, and penalizing the offender to deter future violations.

WAY FORWARD (Journal of Political Studies).

The curbing of white collar criminal crimes and accountability of criminals, efforts are being made through the elaborate set of laws and institutions. both at federal and provincial levels.

⇒ FIA and NAB are dealing with wcc at ~~pro~~ federal and provincial levels.

⇒ The main anticorruption laws include the ~~Act~~ ~~1975~~ National Accountability Ordinance (NAO) 1999, Federal Investigation Act (FIA) 1975, Anticorruption Establishment Act 1961, the Prevention of Corruption Act (PCA) 1947 and the Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) 1860. The latest law is (NAO) 1999, established the National Accountability Bureau, with wide powers. Additionally, special Courts were also established under NAO 1999 with prime motive to provide speedy justice in corruption/white-collar crime cases which are operating under the respective high Courts.

and the main preventive measure as a way from that can be taken by organizations, public institutions, regulatory bodies and the agencies of state to curb, and minimize the white collar crime: First bank and credit issuers should review their policies from time to time in order to prevent credit card frauds and credit card should not be issued to faceless peoples.

⇒ Preventive measure should be taken to reduce opportunity to commit crimes. Simply, opportunities should be reduced.

⇒ Organizational structures and processes should be designed in such a way to reduce opportunity for violations against the reg-ulations.

⇒ Number of offenses are happened to be committed by political persons, officers, executives and managers posted at higher level of the organizations, so fraud must be stopped and controlled.

⇒ Enforcement of laws and publicized the punishments for the white collar criminal.

⇒ The particular opportunity structure that allows an offense to occur in an organization must be identified.

⇒ The government of this country should curb the white collar crime and take necessary measures and actions to improve the performance and functioning of anti-corruption agencies. i.e. FIA, NAB, and anti-corruption establishments. So these agencies must take strict actions against the white collar criminals to recover the looted money.

⇒ Anti-Corruption should be the topmost agenda item on political manifestos.

and political leadership must take it as a regular feature to take nation's confidence on this issue.

⇒ Implementation of rule of law through improved and well equipped legal and judicial frame works, meritocracy, improving conditions among pillars of state and strengthening social accountability mechanisms.

## (E) CORPORATE CRIME - (Group-6) simplified shorts -

1 ⇒ Definition

Corporate crimes refer to crime that is committed either by a Corporation (i.e. a business entity having a separate legal personality from natural persons that manage its activities) or by individual acting on behalf of Corporation or other business entity.

2) Origin / History -

Origin concept of ~~White-Collar~~ Corporate Crime can be traced to the later concept of white collar crime, which was first introduced in social sciences by American criminologist Edwin Sutherland in 1939. President's presidential address to the American Sociological Association.

3) Why Corporate Crimes are committed.

Corporate crimes are offenses committed by corporate officials for their corporation and the offenses of the corporation for their ~~personal~~ gain themselves for corporate gain. Typically a corporate criminal bribes a government, dump toxic industrial waste into rivers. Corporate crimes are often called as quiet acts because people don't know whom to blame, they not even know that they have been victims of.

Types of Corporate Crime. (Urip)-

1) CORPORATE VIOLENCE

Corporate violence, a type of white collar crime, consist of business corporations causing injury deaths of living beings. Corporate violence results from corporate policies and actions that exposes living beings to harmful conditions, products or substances.

A) Violence against workers.

6 million workers injured on the job in the US and 10,000 people die in work place from injuries and 10,000 from long term effect of occupational diseases. Corporate executives are responsible for vast majority of deaths because they have violated occupational health and safety standards or have chose not to create adequate standards. So workers are safer on the streets than on their jobs.

B) Violence against consumers.

Thousands of unsafe products injure or kill consumers every year, 100,000 people are permanently disabled each year and 30,000 die. Another important factor to take into account is dumping of products in third world.

C) Corporate pollution.

In the general public also feels violence green crimes, There are many different forms of pollution and other green crimes but they are all committed for the sake of profit and they all harm the environment.

2) Economic Corporate Crimes.

Illegal act committed by individuals or professional to obtain a group or professional advantage.

## A) Price Fixing.

Price fixing occurs when a group of controlling companies in a particular market follow the lead of the most powerful competitors in price increases. Over time, subtle communication between competitors in given industries involves secret meetings.

Most common forms: (i) Setting prices at predetermined, similar levels. (ii) Dividing the market into regions, with each firm agreeing to stay out of the others' territory.

## B) FALSE ADVERTISING.

When companies use false advertisements to entice consumers to buy product or services that offer false or if any of the publicized benefits.

C)

## CRIMES AGAINST ENVIRONMENT. (You tube)

Examples include illegal pollution.

⇒ In 2015 Volkswagen installed software into 11 million cars so that it could alter the results on air pollution.

D)

## STATE - CORPORATE CRIME.

Kramer and Michalowski argues that state-corporate crime is committed when both the business and government work together. Works in various sectors such as education.

A private company had a contract with US military and private company was accused of torturing the detainees during a mission in Iraq. (Jazay, Kervsray, Hubo)

(3)

Why corporate crime is invisible. There are certain factors due to which corporate crime is invisible.

media: The media gives limited coverage to corporate crime especially in 21st century. The media aims to use language making the activity not seem like crime eg: "Fraud" becomes "accounting irregularities".

⇒ Political Will.

Politicians focus on street crimes. ⇒ The home office does not collect corporate crime surveys. So we can say that it is under-funded, therefore CC seems to be invisible.

3) De-labelling.

Corporate crime often is not treated as criminal - so, consequences are more lenient. ⇒ In 2010 french authorities provide UK with list of citizens who held a secret bank account with swiss - alternative banks to HSBC. There was no action taken against HSBC.

4) Under-reporting.

Crimes are not reported - 2 reasons for this: they may be the victim or it may not be specific to person.

After financial crisis in 2008 there was several campaigns to investigate journalists and whistle blowers, while doing so, more corporate crime was exposed.

(6) IMPACT OF CORPORATE CRIMES. (WTE)

⇒ Injurious to peoples, workers, environment. ⇒ General public: illegal restraint of trade, false advertising and price fixing. Practices which violate environmental protection statutes. The variety of crimes contained in this category cause vast damage to any organization. For the employees committing the crime (23)

7)

the employees committing the crime

must be acting within the scope of employment and must have actual authority to engage in the particular act in question.

### ⇒ FOUR TYPES OF MARKET (WTE)

Four types of market conditions considered so inherently anti-competitive federal courts through Sherman Act, defined as illegal per se.

- Division of markets.
- Tying arrangement
- Group boycott
- Price Fixing.

### ⇒ THE COSTS OF CORPORATE CRIME - (WTE)

⇒ More financially costly than street crimes, immeasurable cost with this type of crime

1) Costs to Consumers.

⇒ Price fixing.

⇒ Control market price of particular commodity.

⇒ No competition make money as much as they want.

2) Costs to EMPLOYEES.

⇒ Injuries, loss of life, Danger in work places, risk.

⇒ Negligence and carelessness on the part of employers.

⇒ legal but unsafe conditions.

3) Costs to ENVIRONMENT

⇒ Diseases and death of plants, animals, birds, fishes. long lasting effects.

⇒ Burning of fossil fuels causes global warming.

⇒ Ecosystem pollution.



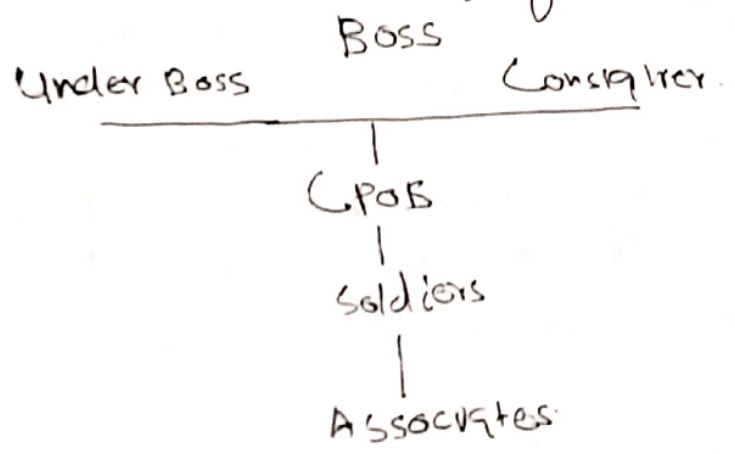
# ORGANIZED CRIME

definition / INT

The crime committed by the - ongoing criminal enterprise groups whose ultimate purpose is personal economic gain through illegitimate means is called organized crime.

## 2) INTRODUCTION.

- ⇒ organized criminals designed themselves based on their skills, set roles and they maximize their profit through goods and services but they deal illegally.
- ⇒ It has Hierarchical organization.
- ⇒ They often work at transnational and local level (also, joint).
- ⇒ Organized Crime <sup>Criminals</sup> are named as Mafia, networks, a syndicate and underworld.
- ⇒ mostly underworld and mafia are used for those working at higher level.
- ⇒ It has own kind of hierarchy, such as.



⇒ An example of business that has incorporated organized crime would be to conduct illegal activities, such as insider trading, drug trafficking, racketeering, gun smuggling, extortion, theft and financial crimes. Mafia first group was originated in Italy Sicily.

The principal source of income for these Criminal syndicate is the illegal supply of goods and services that are illegal by law for which there is continued demand, such as drugs, prostitution and gambling.

(5)

### CHARACTERISTICS OF ORGANIZED CRIME

⇒ Hierarchical

⇒ It involves continuous commitment by primary members

⇒ Pursuit of legitimate objective by unlawful means (example, threatening a legitimate business) to get stake in it.

⇒ Economic gain is primary purpose,

⇒ New young members join for power, authority and pride which is a motivating factor for them.

⇒ Monopoly on illegal goods and services such as gambling (IGA), drugs, pornography and prostitution (G & D's).

⇒ They do recruit based on skills and commitment loyalty, which will be tested with time.

⇒ Employ predatory tactics such as, Intimidation, Violence and Corruption.

⇒ The individual know that any deviation from rules of organization, may lead them to lower rank or death sentence in response.

⇒ Well Resourced and equipped.

4)

### Origin of Organized CRIME (SS)

organized crime can be traced back to street gangs of 1800s  
⇒ Notorious groups, such as FORTY THIEVES in New York formed as hordes of immigrants came together for their own protection and financial gain.