

Section-I

Q No 3)

1) Introduction:

Crime means the commission of any unlawful act that is punishable by the state or government of a country.

Criminals are those people who commit and engages in such unlawful actions.

Crime has been on this earth since man appeared on this earth and the first crime ^{was} committed by ~~Earl~~ some 430,000 years in the neanderthal era.

Crime has been on this earth from a very long time. There are many factors which lead to the causation of crime like poverty, having a lot of wealth which tempts others to cause crime, socio-economic constraints in the realization of the needs and objectives of society.

The people who commits crime are called criminals. There are many types of criminals like psychopathic ones, white-collar ones, occasional, legalistic, habitual, professional, organised, juvenile and moralistic criminals.

2) Origin / Pedigree of Crime on this earth:

The commission of crime is not ~~news~~ on this earth, but it is existing from a very long time. Scientists found the the skull of a people present in the neanderthal era and the dating of the skull revealed that the skull was 430,000 years old. So, this

shows that even in the ancient times, people used to commit crime and it is not a novice one on this earth.

3) Factors which tempt the criminals to perpetrate to commit crime:

There are multiple factors which cause the criminals to engage in offence and crime. Some of the factors which foment them to carry out the crime are poverty, class difference, defects in the genes, ^{Socio-economic} barriers in the fulfilment of their aspirations, desires, needs, influence of peer criminals and offenders etc. These factors are the mainstay ~~of~~ causation of crime by the criminals.

4) Types of criminals:

There are many types of criminals. Some of the types are discussed and explained below:

(a) Habitual criminals:

These are those types of perpetrators which involve in crimes due to financial crisis and financial collapse.

(i) Why they commit crimes:

They commit and perpetrate crime because they do not have the financial resources due to financial crisis. As a result of this crisis, they become susceptible to the causation of crime.

(b) Psychopathic criminals:

This category of criminals are those who find it difficult and arduous to behave in legally defined manner.

(i) Where do they found?

Such type of criminals are found in many Western countries, there is scarcity of this type of criminals in Pakistan. This type of criminals suffer from mental disorders and sufferings. They are not psychologically well and sound.

(c) Legalistic criminals:

Legalistic criminals are those who are ignorant about the consequences of crimes and the societal norms. This type of criminals are not expert and savvy in their field as compared to the organised and professional ones. It is very easy for the law enforcement agencies to catch them and incarcerate them.

(i) Extra. ^{physical} Features of such criminals:

Such criminals are normal in their appearance and ^{there} are not any kind of defects and irregularities in their physical features and bodies. Such type of criminals falls in the category of traffic law violators.

(d) Occasional criminals:

Such type of criminals are ^(not) those who perpetrate the offences at seldom. Such criminals cannot tolerate a particular situation, so they lose their temperament and commit crimes.

(i) Particular situation tempts them to perpetrate
For example, when a crime

For example, when a person finds himself in a situation where one

sees his sister, wife, daughter in an objectionable condition, one loses one's temperament and perpetrate the crime like in the case of honor killings etc.

(e) Moralistic criminals:

Moralistic criminals are those who behave in an anti-social and anti-moral ways. Such criminals do not harm others and are considered deviant in many countries as they follow deviance (the behavior of an individual in anti-social way). Such type of criminals include gamblers, prostitutes, homosexuals etc.

(f) Juvenile criminals:

Such type of criminals are those which fall below the age of 18 years. They are considered as juvenile delinquents. There are special laws in almost every country to deal and punish them which differs from the laws ^{designed for} perpetrators of above this age limit. They are given many benefits and incentives, are kept in prison-houses, home cottages not the proper jails designated for the adult criminals.

(i) Why juvenile criminals carry out crimes

As discussed ~~above~~, there are many ^{socio-economic} impediments and constraints in their way to fulfill their needs, desires and to achieve their goals. Moreover, they are also influenced by the peer juveniles to commit crime, peer pressure is

als. the ~~root~~ ^{one of the} causes of it.

(f) Organised criminals:

Such criminals are those who are embroiled in organised or group crime. They are a threat to the stability of the state and are difficult to capture them. They create their own groups which have their own norms and values in conflict to the society's norms.

Organised criminals include smugglers, traffickers, hackers, etc.

(g) Professional criminals:

Such type of criminals are professional in crime. They opt crime as a profession and give full attention to it because crime is the source of livelihood for them. They are also a threat to the stability of the state. They adopt crime to take revenge against the state which fails to cater to their needs. (They are difficult^x) It is a herculean task to catch them as they are fully aware about the ways how to avoid any arrest.

(h) White-collar criminals:

Such type of criminals and perpetrators fall in the category of employes who work at different institutions. They make money through illegitimate ways. They prefer to make money even if it goes against the laws of institutions. They then launder the money to foreign countries in order

to pass the money from different layers and steps to make it appear legal and legitimate and then invest in various businesses in other countries. They are such criminals whose assets are beyond their sources of income, and they do not have the money trail that how they earned the money. Such criminals are very dangerous and lethal for the state because they seize and hold the tax collected money of the taxpayers which is to be utilized and employed for the developmental purposes.

5) Critical analysis:

~~These~~ ^{Some of these} criminals are a threat to the stability of state. ~~and~~ They are a liability for the state because they prove dangerous and detrimental for the state in many ways. Because the state's resources are depleted and exhausted to prevent them and arrest them.

6) Conclusion:

In the nutshell, crime is the unlawful act and criminal is the one who carry it out. There are various types of criminals like habitual criminals, organised criminals, white-collar, psychopathic, legalistic etc.

