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Define the term crime and criminal behavior. Explain the types of criminal in detail.

Introduction:-

'Crime' is not a modern phenomenon but it is as old as human creature. History is witness of that people is sent to the Earth due to its deviant behaviour. For instance, Hazrat Adam and Hawa were evicted from Jannah by God because of their violation of God's order. However, this phenomenon is termed as crime in modern language. The term 'crime' is derived from a Latin word 'crimin' which is meant 'accusation.'

Definition of Crime:-

Generally, crime is defined as "any act of violation which is punishable by law". This is also called legislative definition of crime. On the debate of defining 'crime' criminologists do not agree on a single thought. However, crime can be defined in many ways/aspects such as:

- - crime is human conduct in violation

of criminal laws of a jurisdiction that has the power to make such laws, and for which there is some form of authorized sanction.

- o- An intentional act or omission that violates criminal statutory law.
- o- Crime is defined as a behavior which is prohibited by law, the violation of which is prosecuted by the state in a judicial proceedings in its own name. It is a public wrong as distinguished from a private wrong.

Examples of Crime:-

For example theft, attempt to commit suicide, and rape (section 379, 325 and 376 respectively) are crime according to Pakistan Penal code (PCC) 1860 and are punishable by the law. Punishment of crime varies crime to crime. It depends upon the nature of crime and sometime may be on the intentions of the offenders.

Crime is always written in states criminal law. Every deviance is not a crime but usually every crime is a deviance. Again it varies to nation to nation, states to states and person to person.

CRIMINAL Behavior:-

Criminal behavior is "any action that leads to or is a crime. It is more general term that can include a wide range of actions, thoughts and habits that lead up to a crime. Criminologists and Psychologists study criminal behavior to know the reason behind crime. They find out these reason and imply them to control crimes in future.

In the words of Edwin Sutherland; "Criminal behavior is behavior in violation of the criminal law - it is not a crime unless it is prohibited by the criminal law which is defined conventionally as a body of specific rules regarding human conduct which have been promulgated by political authority, which apply uniformly to all member of the classes to which the rules refer, and which are enforced by punishment administered by the state."

Example:-

A habitual traffic signal violator is always trying to violate the signal whenever he gets such

opportunity. However, criminal behavior is a general conduct expected to be exhibited by a person which may lead to a crime.

Criminal:-

An individual who has been found guilty of the commission of conduct that causes social harm that is punishable by law.
- West's Encyclopedia of American Law.

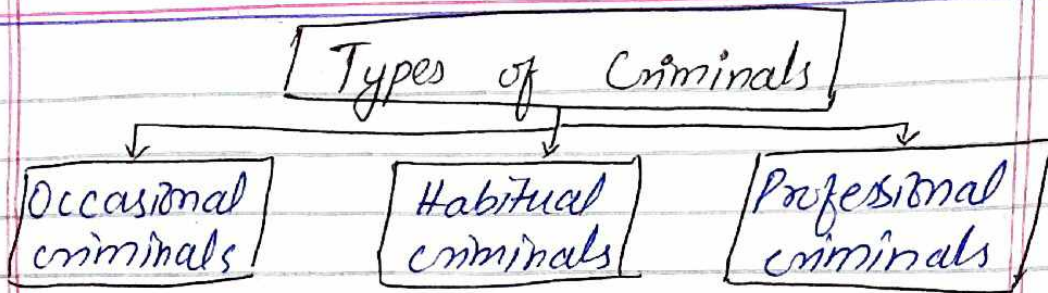
TYPES OF CRIMINALS:-

Enrico Ferri was one of the earliest criminologists who attempted to classify criminals during 19th century.

- Born criminal
- Criminal madman
- Criminal by contracted habit.
- Occasional criminals
- Criminals by passion.

Cesare Lombroso's Classification





Occasional Criminals:-

The occasional criminal only performs the act if the opportunity or necessity occurs in his/her routine of daily life. They are amateurs whose acts are unskilled and unpremeditated. Occasional crime occurs when there is a situational inducement. Frequency of occasional crime varies according to age, race and gender etc. Normally, an occasional criminal shows remorse. This type of criminal is a normal person with a slight moral weakness. For example, picking up the pen of any body else for some time. Similarly, copying the content of class fellows in your own assignment.

Habitual Criminals:-

A habitual criminal is a person convicted of a new crime who was previously convicted of a crime. Such criminals convict

crime repeatedly in his life. They are involved in many kinds of crime and are great threat to society. They never feel remorse on doing crime yet they feel pleasure and on their criminal behaviors. They are also called recidivists. They may or may not have criminal record before doing arrested by police. However, although the accused did many crimes before being arrested but not recorded by criminal justice system, then his crime will be recorded as his first criminal act. They exhibit little remorse; hence, penal law is applied strictly on them.

For example: criminals involved in street crimes such as mobile phone snatching at gun point.

Professional Criminals:-

As the name suggests that such type of criminal are so called because they adopt crime as their profession with proper training and skills. They earn their livelihood through crimes. They sometimes extend their crime activities

through criminals gangs. However, they are well trained and skilled in their criminal activities. They have no criminal records therefore, they are difficult to be recognized or traced. For example; Bank Robbers and drug smugglers are well developed and professional in their criminal activities.

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highlight the theoretical perspectives
and write a complete ans
conclusion is an essential formality
need improvement
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