

Define terms crime and Criminals ? / Explain types of Criminals!

**Introduction:** The term Crime is derived from the Latin word 'Crimen' meaning offence and wrong doer. In general every crime involves three elements.

### **Elements of Crime:**

① Act reus

② Mens rea

③ Causation between act and effect.

\* **Act reus:** It's a criminal act.

\* **Mens rea:** The second individual's mental state at the time of act or Criminal intent.

\* Third one as i explained above It's a causation between the act and effect.

we can classified a crime into three stages that are given below.

### **Classification of crime.**

Crime can be classified into three categories.

2) **Infraction**: infractions are petty crimes that are punished by fines instead of jail and do not require attendance in court.

**Example**: crimes against traffic laws.

**Misdemeanors**: These are minor crimes that the government punishes by confinement in a jail for a year or less.

**Example**: petty theft, simple assault and ~~also~~ disturbing the peace.

**Felonies**: These are serious crimes that the government punishes by death or incarceration in a prison for a longer period.

**Example**: crime a murder, rape robbery and burglary.

### **Definitions of crime**

**In general**: generally we define crime as an act which is illegal and it's against the law specifically against the criminal law.

**By Thorsten sellin** Any form of conduct which is forbidden by the law under pain of some punishment.

By Paul Tappen He was a criminologist. He define the crime is an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law comitted without defense or justification, and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanor.

By Sir Willian Blackstone He wrote in his book Commentaries on the law of England that -

An act ~~committed~~ or omitted in violation of public law forbidding or commanding it.

By Salmond: He maintains that a crime is -

An act deemed by law to be harmful to society in general, even though it's immediate victim is an individual

### Definitions of Criminal by different scholars ...

**General definition:** Anyone who has committed a crime called a criminal.

A Criminologist define the term

Criminal as -

"A man who violates the law decreed by the state to regulate relations between its citizens"

"Cesare Lombroso"

Now define the criminals by

Nolo's plain English Dictionary.

Term criminal applies only to those actually convicted a crime.

Types of criminals:

There are (9) different types of criminals which are classified as under.

- (i) Habitual criminal
- (ii) Legalistic criminals
- (iii) Mollalistic ~~criminals~~
- (iv) Phy psychopathic criminals
- (v) Institutional criminals OR white collar criminals.
- (vi) situational or occasional criminals
- (vii) organized criminals
- (viii) Juvenile criminals.

~~and Habitual criminals~~

This type of criminals violates the law because of financial crisis

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They are involved in anti-moral and anti-social behaviors. Gamblers, drug addicts, and drinkers come in this category.

**Example:** Article by Randy Wallace is published in April 5, 2023. Explain a case about habitual crime when a female in East Harris County, name Martha Medina's killed by a man Andrew Williams, who tries to snatch her purse in 2021.

Legalistic Criminals: The legalistic criminals are those who violate the law due to ignorance about crimes and its consequences on those who are the victims of unjust law enforcement. This type of criminals is considered criminals by law but they are not criminal by nature. Legalistic criminals are soon arrested by the law enforcement agencies because they are not professionals nor organized. They are the individuals of normal

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personalities. This type of criminals includes violators of traffic laws.

**Example:** Arkansas makes the selling of Cigarettes to any minor under twenty one years of age punishable by a fine of from \$100 to \$200.

**Moralistic Criminals:** This type of criminals is those who are involved in socially and morally prohibited activities. Such type of criminals is involved in gambling, prostitution and homosexuality.

**Example:** October 2012 Criminal charges of "disrespect of police" are brought against Batool Muradi, after she becomes the first Afghan woman to challenge accusations by her husband of infidelity through DNA testing of their children.

**Psychopathic Criminals:** Those criminals who are not able to adjust and control their behaviour in a legally defined manner. Such criminals are suffered from mental disease like superiority and inferiority.

Complexes. These criminals are less in Pakistani society however, they are found in large number in the west world.

**Example:** Psychopaths who are engaged in violent criminal behaviour include Ted Bundy, Charles Manson, and Jack the Ripper.

### **Institutional or White Collar**

**Criminals:** White collar criminals are those criminals who commit crimes against institutions. White collar criminals include bank fraud, income tax and professional cheating. These criminals violate the institutional laws to gain money. The individual whose assets are beyond their legal sources of income comes under this category.

**Example:** JK Amul, P Gottschalk - Journal of investigation psychology 2013 in an empirical study of 179 white collar criminals, we identify a subset of 28 who may be called a 'heroic' status having received official reco-

theory of anomie and innovators

gnition for contribution to society and fame prior to ~~the~~ their being exposed and convicted as white collar criminals.

**Situational or Occasional Crimi-**

**nals:** This category of criminals includes those criminals who are the outcome of a sudden situation or due to a specific occasion he commits crime. such criminals suddenly meet such a situation which he cannot tolerate and loss his temperament is **social learning theory**

**Example:** when a person see his wife, sister or any female relative with a stranger in objectionable situation and due to emotional shock, he commits a crime, and person who commits crime called the occasional criminal.

**Professional criminals.** Those who have adopted crime as their profession and to them, crime is their full time job and source of income. They use different skills and techniques



for committing crimes. They consider their selves as victims of society and consider their crimes as a revenge. They are a threat to the stability of society. This category of criminals includes smugglers, car lifters and professional murders. They are very difficult to arrest because they know many ways of escape.

**Example:** Meyer Lansky (United States)

A key figure in American Mafia, Lansky was a mastermind of organized crime operations, including illegal gambling and money laundering.

**Organized Criminals:** This is the most dangerous type of criminals. They are threat to the stability of the state. They are professional and organized in a large group. They have their own criminal culture where every new member learns these activities. They are having a complete criminal institution including doctors, lawyers, and instructors.

**Example: Lyari Gangs** in Karachi, particularly in the Lyari area, various criminal gangs have operated over the years. These gangs often engage in activities such as truck trafficking, kidnapping for ransom, and violent territorial disputes.

**Juvenile delinquents:** The violation of law by child is called juvenile delinquency and the child is called juvenile delinquents.

**Example: CyberCrimes** is the biggest example of juvenile delinquency. with the increasing use of technology, some juveniles have been involved in cybercrimes including hacking and online frauds.

**Conclusion:** Crime and criminals are essential components of any society and criminal justice system. Efforts to prevent and address crime involve combination of law enforcement, legal processes, social programs and community initiatives. The classification and understanding of different types of crimes help authorities

ans is too long

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and policy-makers develop targeted strategies to reduce criminal behaviour and promote a safer and more just society.

### Question #02:

Write a note on Probation & Parole;

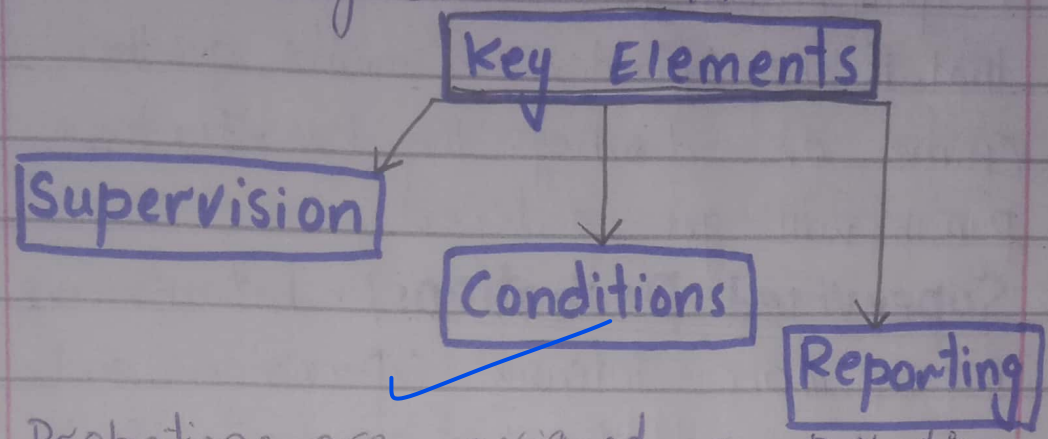
Introduction: Probation is a form of Community-based Correctional Supervision that allows individuals convicted of crimes to serve their sentences in the community under the supervision of a probation officer, rather than being incarcerated in a jail or prisons. This note provides an overview of probation, including its definition, explanation, types, relevant laws, reported cases and examples followed by conclusion.

### Definition:

Probation is a legal arrangement in which an offender, instead of serving time in jail or prisons, is placed under the supervision of a probation officer and is required to follow specific rules and conditions.

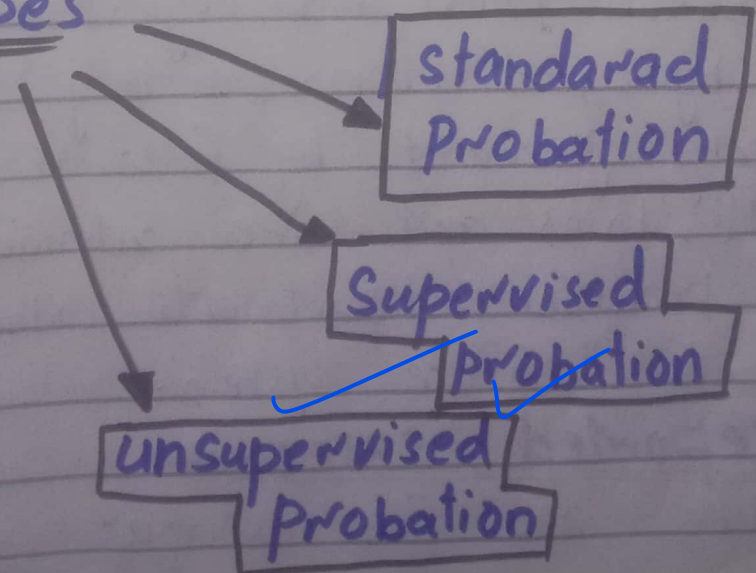
# Explanation:

Probation typically involves the some key elements like.



Probations are assigned a probation officer whom monitors their compliance with the terms of probation. It must adhere to specific Conditions such as attending counselling drug testing, maintaining employment, or staying away from certain individuals or places, and regular meetings with the Probation officer are required during which progress and compliance are viewed.

# Types



### ① Standard Probation:

Standard probation is more of a warning than a punishment. It is there in the case that if the offender commits another crime or disobeys the law, further punishment will get ordered.

### ② Supervised Probation:

Probationers receive more intensive supervision and may have additional requirements, such as frequent drug testing and mandatory counselling.

### ③ Unsupervised Probation:

Offenders are required to follow probation conditions without direct supervision but must periodically report to court.

### Laws Governing Probation

Probation laws and regulations vary by jurisdiction, but they are generally governed by federal and state laws and are administered by probation departments within the criminal justice system.

### Reported cases

Here are few examples of

reported cases related to probation.

\* **Case 1: John Smith**, a first-time offender, was placed on probation after being convicted of drug possession. He successfully completed a drug rehabilitation program and maintained steady employment, leading to an early termination of his probation.

\* **Case 2: Sarah Davis**, a reported DUI (Driving under the influence) offender, was sentenced to supervised probation. She violated her probation multiple times by failing drug tests and missing counseling sessions, as a result her probation was revoked, and she was sent to prison.

### ~~Conclusion~~

Probation is an essential component of criminal justice system that provides an alternative to incarceration for many offenders. It serves as a means of

rehabilitation and reintegration into society while ensuring public safety through supervision and adherence to specific conditions. The effectiveness of probation depends on the individual's commitment to change, the quality of supervision, and the support service available in the community.

satisfactory 6/10

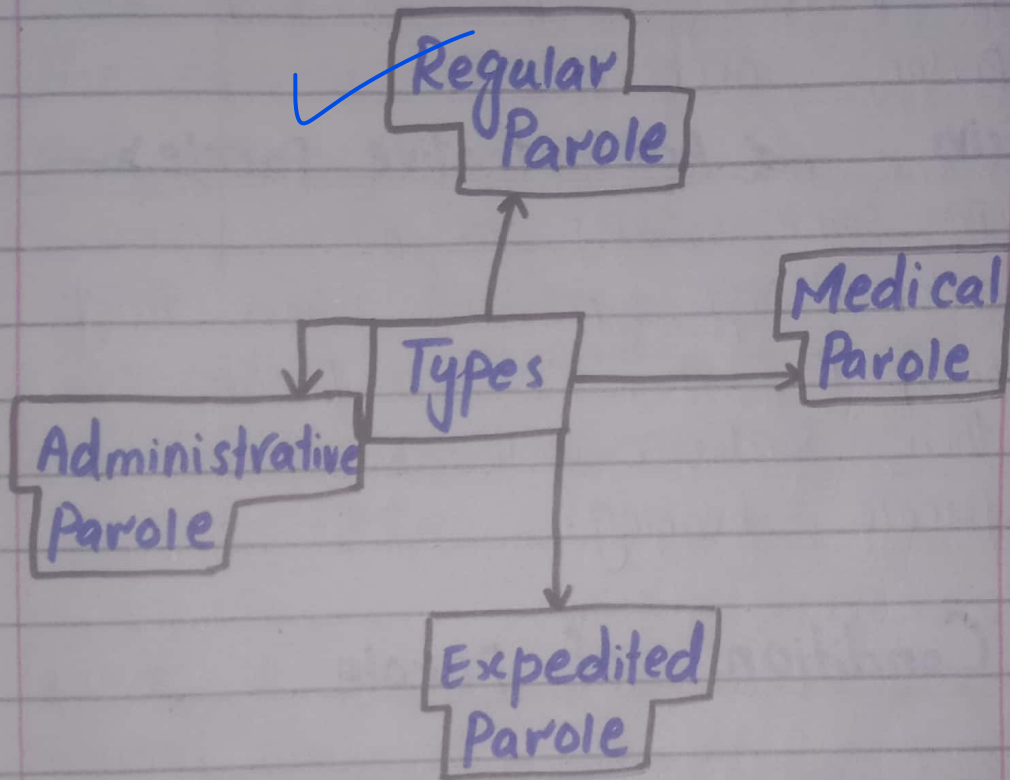
### iii) Parole

Introduction: Parole is a system of supervised early release from prison, designed to help rehabilitate offenders and reintegrate them into society. It is a crucial component of the criminal justice system, aiming to strike a balance between punishment and reintegration.

### Definition:

Parole is a legal arrangement where a convicted individual, who has served a portion of their prison sentence is released under specific conditions and supervision. These conditions are

meant to ensure the individuals compliance with the law and protect public safety.



### (ii) Regular Parole :-

It is a standard form of parole, where offenders are released early from prison under supervision.

### (iii) Medical Parole :-

Granted when an offender's health deteriorates significantly, allowing them to receive medical treatment outside of prison.



### (iii) Expedited Parole

Sometimes offenders are granted Parole earlier than scheduled due to various circumstances such as prison overcrowded.

### (iv) Administrative Parole

In some cases, offenders are automatically released when they complete a certain portion of their sentence, without need for parole hearing.

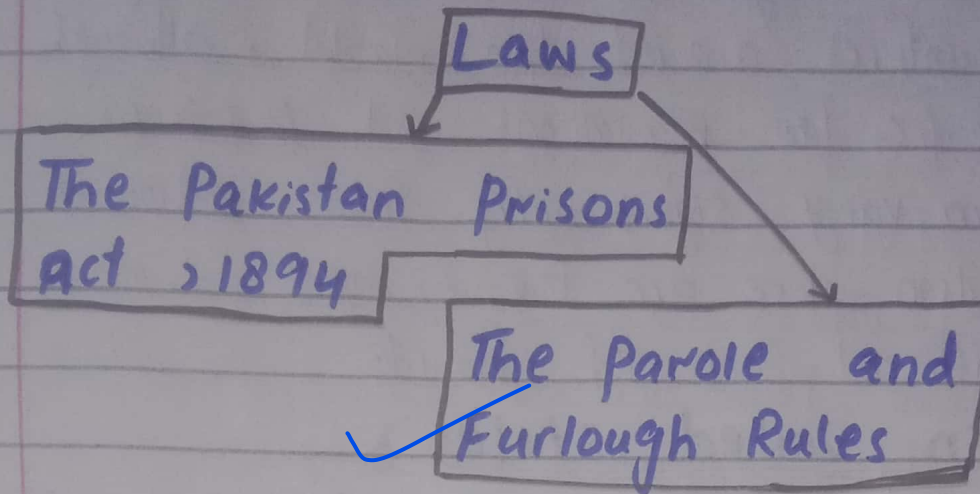
## \* Conditions of Parole

- Regular check-ins with a Parole officer.
- Employment or education requirements.
- Restrictions on travel or association with certain individuals.
- Mandatory drug testing or counseling.
- Compliance with curfews.

## Laws regarding parole in Pakistan

Parole in Pakistan is typically governed by the Prison and Criminal Justice laws of the country. Some

Key laws and regulations related to parole in Pakistan include -



### (i) The Pakistan Prisons Act, 1894:

This Act outlines various aspects of prison administration in Pakistan, including provisions related to release of prisoners on parole.

### (ii) The Parole and Furlough Rules:

Different provinces in Pakistan may have their own rules and regulations governing parole.

**Example:** The Punjab Prisons (Parole and Furlough) Rules, 1978, and similar rules in other provinces lay down the procedure and criteria for parole eligibility.

## Parole in Different Nations

Parole systems exist in many countries around the world, although specific laws regulations and practices can vary significantly from nation to nation. Here are few examples from different parts of world.

### In United States

United States has one of the most well known parole system. In US, parole is often granted to individuals who have served a portion of their prison sentence and have demonstrated good behaviour and rehabilitation.

**Example:** Notable examples include cases of high profile individuals like Martha Stewart and O.J. Simpson who were granted parole after serving part of their sentences.

### In United Kingdom

In UK, parole is known as "early release" or "licence". offenders can be released on licence before serving their full sentence with certain conditions and supervision.

## In Germany

Germany has unique approach to parole known as "resocialization leave" (Strafvollzug mit sozialem Antitz). This allows prisoners to ~~serve~~ part of their sentence outside of prison while participating in programs aimed at their reintegration into society.

## Conclusion

Parole plays a crucial role in the criminal justice system, offering a chance for rehabilitation and reintegration into society for offenders. It helps alleviate prison overcrowding & can reduce the financial burden on the state. However, its success depends on careful monitoring, compliance with conditions, and a balance between public safety and second chances for offenders. Laws related to parole continue to evolve to address changing societal needs and values.

well done  
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~~Question #03~~  
(a) How would you (explain) classify criminal behaviour?

### Introduction:

Criminal behavior is a complex and multi-faceted phenomenon that has long intrigued scholars, psychologists, and law enforcement professionals. Understanding and classifying criminal behavior is crucial for the development of effective criminal justice policies and interventions. This essay explores the concept of criminal behavior, provides a definition, explanation of its causes, discusses various classification systems, explores different types of criminal behavior, and concludes with the importance of this understanding in shaping societal responses.

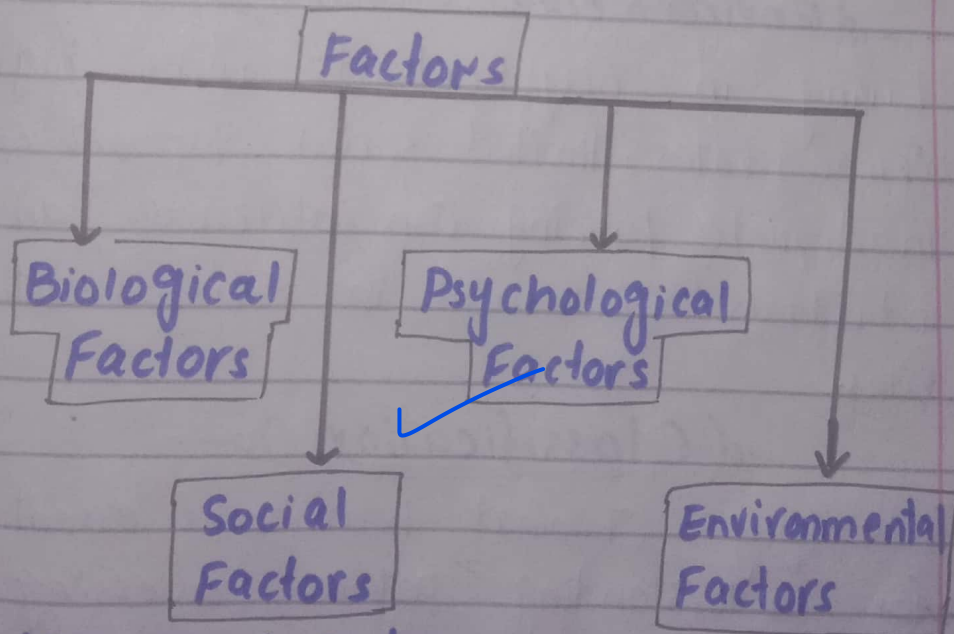
### ~~Definition~~

Criminal behavior refers to actions that violate established laws and regulations within a given society. These actions range from minor offenses, such as petty theft to more serious crimes like murder, and can encompass a wide spectrum of behavior that harm

individuals, communities or the state. The legal definition of criminal behavior may vary from one jurisdiction to another, but it generally involves actions that are punishable by law.

### Explanation

Criminal behavior arises from a complex interplay of various factors, including biological, psychological, social and environmental influences. Researchers have proposed numerous theories to explain why individuals engage in criminal activities. Some key factors include:



### Biological Factors

certain genetic predispositions, brain abnormalities or hormonal imbalance may

make some individuals more prone to criminal behavior.

### Psychological Factors

Psychological issues such as antisocial personality disorder, substance abuse or impulse control problems can contribute to criminal actions.

### Social Factors

Poverty, lack of access to education and employment opportunities and exposure to criminal role models can increase the likelihood of criminal behavior.

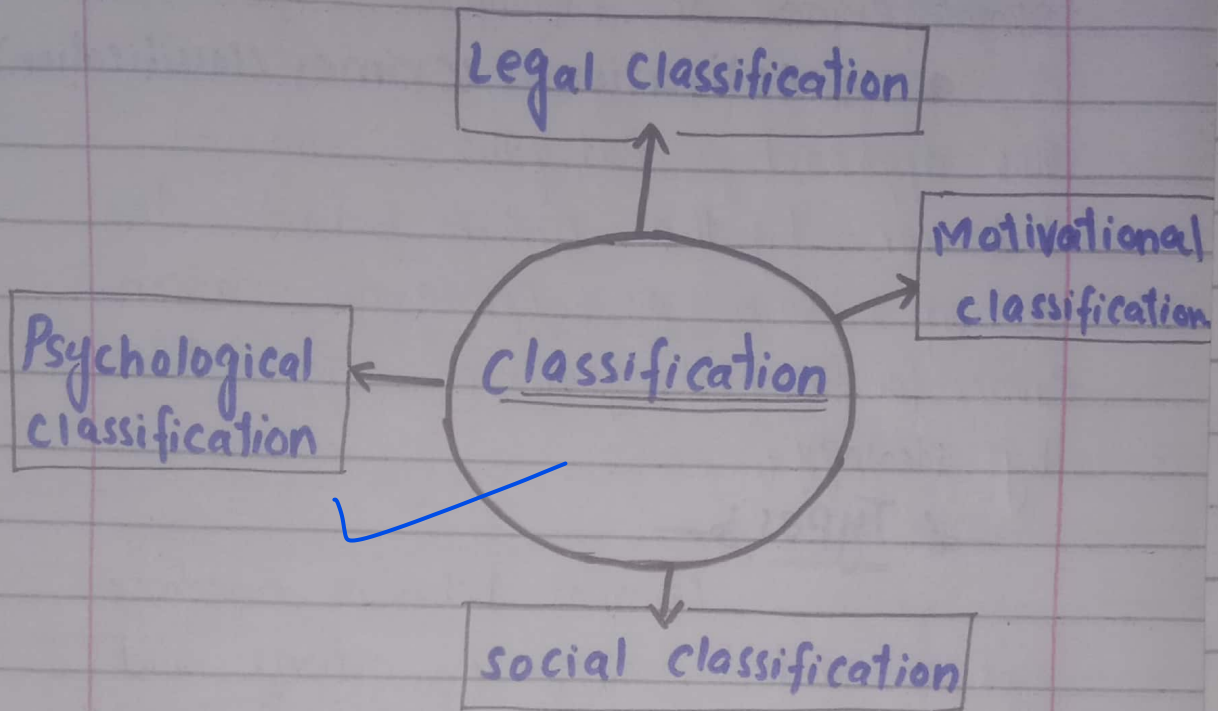
### Environmental Factors

Living in neighborhoods with high crime rates, limited social support or inadequate policing can influence an individual's involvement in criminal activities.

### Classification

Classifying criminal behavior is essential for understanding patterns, assessing risk and developing effective prevention and intervention strategies. Several classification systems exist each with

it's own focus and purpose. some common classification approaches include.



### • Legal classification -

Criminal behavior can be classified based on the severity of the offense, with categories ranging from infraction and misdemeanors to felonies.

### • Psychological classification -

Psychological may classify criminal behavior based on underlying psychological disorder or personality traits such as psychopathy or conduct disorder.

### • Social classification -

criminals behaviors can also be categor-



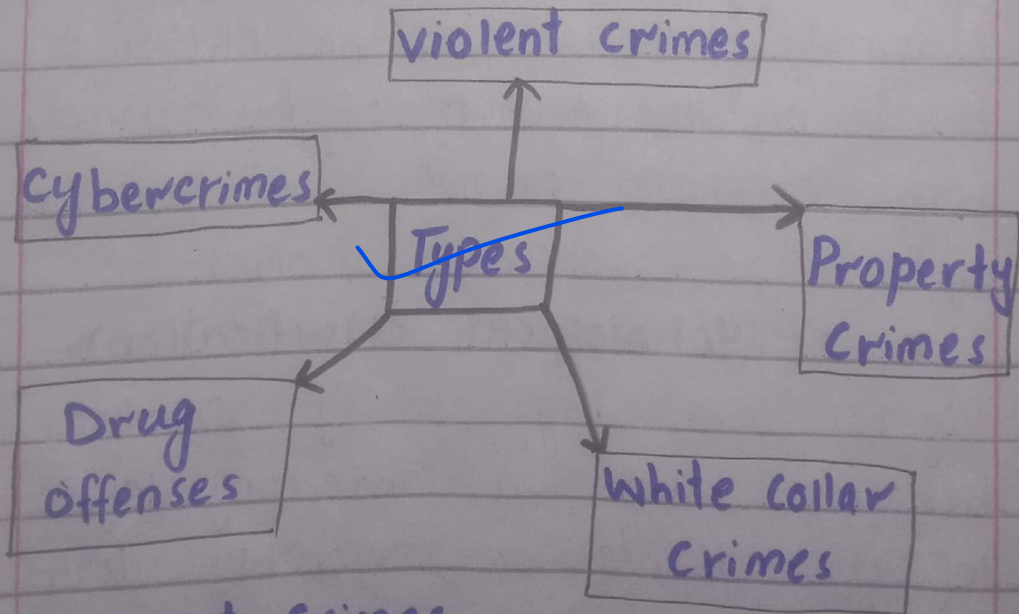
ized by social context in which it occurs, such as white-collar crime, street crime or organized crime.

● Motivational (Crime) classification

This approach categorizes criminal behavior by the motives behind the actions, such as crime of passion, crimes for financial gain, or crimes driven by ideology.

Types

Criminal behavior encompasses a wide array of actions and offenses. Some common types of criminal behavior include:



Violent Crimes:

These include offenses like homicide, assault, robbery and

Sexual assault characterized by the use of physical force or the threat of violence

### Property crimes

Property crimes involve theft, burglary, vandalism and arson where the primary objective is to damage or take possession of someone else's property.

### White collar crime

They encompass non-violent offenses committed by individuals in positions of trust and authority, such as embezzlement, fraud and insider trading.

### Drug offenses

Drug related crimes involve the possession, distribution, manufacturing or trafficking of controlled substances.

### Cyber crimes

In the digital age, cyber crimes such as hacking, identity theft, and online fraud, have become increasingly prevalent.

### Conclusion

Classifying criminal behavior is a fundamental step in comprehending the complexities of human actions that defy societal

norms and laws. understanding the underlying causes and motivations behind criminal behaviors allows for more effective prevention & rehabilitation efforts. It is essential for policymakers, law enforcement agencies, & mental health professionals to collaborate in addressing criminal behavior & its various forms to create safer and more just societies.

(b) What would be the focus of Typology,

(Introduction)

Typology is a multidisciplinary field of study that plays a crucial role in understanding and categorizing various phenomena, primarily by identifying common patterns and characteristics among them. This approach allows researchers, scholars and professionals to organize complex information in diverse areas such as linguistics, psychology, anthropology and more. In this discussion, we will explore

the definition, explanation, types and central focus of typology and conclusion.

### Definition

Typology can be defined as the systematic study of types, categories, or classes within a particular domain or subject matter. It involves the identification, classification and analysis of elements based on shared attributes, characteristics, or patterns. Typology serve as valuable tool for simplifying complexity.

### Explanation

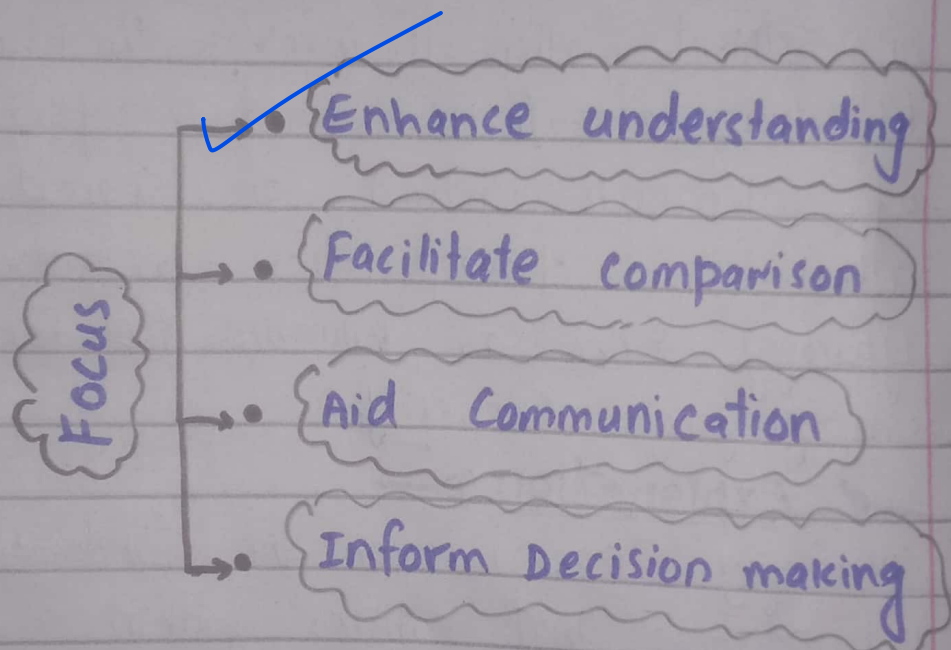
Typology operates on the fundamental premise that entities within a given domain often exhibit similarities and differences that can be categorized to distinct types. These types are constructed based on shared characteristics, behaviors or traits.

Example In linguistic, typology helps classify languages into categories, inflectional or isolating based on

their grammatical structure.

### Focus

The primary focus of typology is to simplify complexity by identifying underlying patterns and organizing information. By doing so, it allows researchers to



### Enhance understanding

Typology helps researchers and scholars better understand and describe the diversity of phenomena within a given domain.

### Facilitate comparison

It enables meaningful comparison between different entities making it easier to draw conclusion and

make predictions.

### Aid communication

Typology categories provide a common language for professionals within a field, enhancing communication and knowledge sharing.

### Inform decision-making

In various practical applications such as marketing or product design, typology can inform decision making by identifying target audience or market segments.

### Conclusion

In summary, typology is a valuable analytical tool used across multiple disciplines to classify and categorize entities based on shared characteristics or patterns. Whether in linguistics, psychology, anthropology, or other fields, typology serves as a foundation of organizing information, making comparisons and gaining a deeper understanding of complex phenomena. Its role in simplifying complexity and enhancing knowledge remains central.

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to advancement of various academic and practical endeavors.

dear student ans are satisfactory main ideas are justified and well composed theoretical application is missing even if not asked write that there is a relevant theory pertinent to this specific topic so that all aspects are covered over all satisfactory like in white collar crimes write in a small para of 4 5 lines that there is a theorist named robert mertin who debates that white collar crimes are done by innovators who accept the social norms and order but defy the means and ways to achieve those social set goals thus innovators are formed who innovate short cuts and new ways to achieve those socially ascribed goals