

# Criminology

## Question: No 1

Define the term Crime and Criminals? Explain the type of Criminal in detail?

### 1- Introduction

Crime is a everyday phenomenon. it is older as older the humanity. Merriam Webster use the word CRIMIN. it is Greek word in 12th century after that it is also used in Italian language connoting as sin and fault. in modern English also used word same as crime. it is threat for any society. No society withstand it its occurrence is different in different society. it is

pretended the life and property  
threat.

"it is the fundamental  
obligation of state to  
protect the money or  
life of citizen"

## 2. Crime

### 2.1- Definition.

"Any act or omission which  
is punishable by law is  
called crime." it should be  
theft, robbery or murder.

### 2.2 Legislative definition

"in which law formed  
through society well."

The law formed through law  
which represent the whole  
society.

### 2.3 Example

Murdered is a crime by  
law. Because in society it  
cause harmful / threat effect.

## 2.4 Criticism on Legislative Law

Criminologists criticize it because most of the things which affect the society are not included as a crime. Like the imprudence of government policymakers affects the economy but are not criminalized. And sometimes one act is punishable in one area and not in another at the same time.

## 2.5 Examples

1. **Cow Slaughter** is a crime in India but not in any other countries.
- 2- Drinking alcohol in Pakistan after 1977 is prohibited but in other countries it is legal.
- 3- **Abortion** is legal for some time but Robert is

Court criminalized it again.

(4) Homosexuality is legal in some countries. expand the lesbians gay ~~and~~ expand of the legal rights of homosexuality. its effect the society.

### 3- Conflict Crime definition

crime in which law is formulated to protect the powerful.

#### 3.1 Example

Tobacco cause death of 4000000 people year as compared to heroin cause 565 death. heroin is illegal. while the production of tobacco is protected by government in USA  
(American Physician Robert)

### 4 Criminal

"A person who committed a crime is called criminal"

## 4 Explain type of Criminals

There are different types of criminals according to criminality

### (1) Occasional Criminals.

A person who commit crime due to some external influence and while they get opportunity. It is not habitual criminal behaviour. They are irregular or infrequent. They do not live like criminal. They do crime when they have opportunity

### 4.2 Example of occasional crime

it depends on the nature of crime. Like a small crime theft or serious like robbery

### 4.3 way to Control.

it is not control by Police patrol or stick sentences because they do not feel himself a criminal they are apprehendence. The easy way to control them are **give awarance** and also it is effective **rehabilitation** for them.

### (5) Habitual Criminal.

A person who frequently do crime are called habitual criminal. They do numerous of crime over time.

The tendency of recommit of crime after conviction called **recidivism** and the persons are called **recidivist**.

ee in Pakistan judge firstly observe previous records before inflicting penalty on them.

## 5.2 Examples

Robbery, Fraud, Burglary.

## 5.3 Way To Control.

educated them and provide employment opportunity. Due to unemployment street crimes are increased in last few years.

### (6) Professional Criminal

Earn Bread and Butter through crime. a habitual criminal who get specialty or expertise in specific field called professional criminal it is involved with group of Peoples.

### (6.1) Speciality of Professional Criminal

Criminal is professional it is different from other criminal.

### (6.2) Expertise..

He is Expert in a specific

field. like hacking, money  
laundering, data hacking etc.

## 6.2 Organization

A profession criminal do crime  
meticulous planning maximize  
benefits minimize risk. it  
is involve with large group  
network they provide support  
and information.

### 16.3 Disciples and Emotion Control

wait for opportunity do not  
take any risk. control emotions  
until end the work.

## 6.4 Risk mitigation

frequently change locations  
false identity, employment to  
reduce the risk of  
recognition.

## (7) White Collar Crime

A person who is respectable



in society and enjoy their  
life committed crime.  
they are not catch the  
attention of law makes  
(Edwin Southland)

## Example

~~Case~~ Educational institution  
Health care fraud.  
Security fraud.  
Money laundering.

## (7) Case Study

Aygam ali in 2015 caught  
Benazir at airport with  
\$506800 in cash which  
she was already laundered  
in UAE.

## Organized Criminals

Organized criminals are  
highly centralized enterprises  
which form a group of

individuals for illegal activities.  
For motivations; Profit or gain.

## According to Martin O'Brien and Majid Yaq.

- (1) group involved with multiple individual.
- (2) They are existing over a time.
- (3) They concern and aim committed at least on serious crime.
- (4) it is for direct or indirect gain of benefits.

## Example.

(1) Human trafficking / mostly  
children and women for  
sex trade.

- (2) Hazardous chemicals.
- (3) wild life.
- (4) money laundry
- (5) Bribery
- (6) Crumbling
- (7) Prostitution

~~Definition~~

## Corporate Criminal.

The Criminal or employee act on the behalf of corporate which is proscribed by punishable by law.

(Britainwait Australian  
Criminologist)

## Victim or victimless

When crime occur in which two person involve one is victim and other is offender

### Example.

- (1) if murdered is done. the man who die is slain while other is offender.
- (2) in theft the person who stolen the things is offender while whose lose is things is victim.

in some caused victim and offender not recognized called

victimless criminal  
**violent criminals.**

(1) Homicides.

(2) Assault / Battery.

(3) Terrorism.

(4) Rape

(5) Home violence.

(i) Wife Beaten

(ii) Abuse children.

(iii) Abuse Elders

(iv) Siblings violence.

**Government violence.**

Violence in Kashmir.

**Professional violence.**

unnecessary surgery

**Economical / Financial Criminals**

The crime for economical  
and financial gain

(1) Robbery

(2) Money laundering

(3) Telemarketing Fraud

(4) Shoplifting

(5) Employment fraud.

## Conclusion:

The crimes are stopped through making effective policies and it is obligation of state to protect the life and property of citizen through implementing these law in society strictly. Take action against criminals and protect society order.

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