

Q. Define the term crime and criminals.  
Explain the types of criminals in detail.

### Introduction

Crime can be defined as the human conduct that violates the criminal laws of state, the federal government, or a local jurisdiction that has the power to make and enforce the laws. Criminal is a person who has committed a crime.

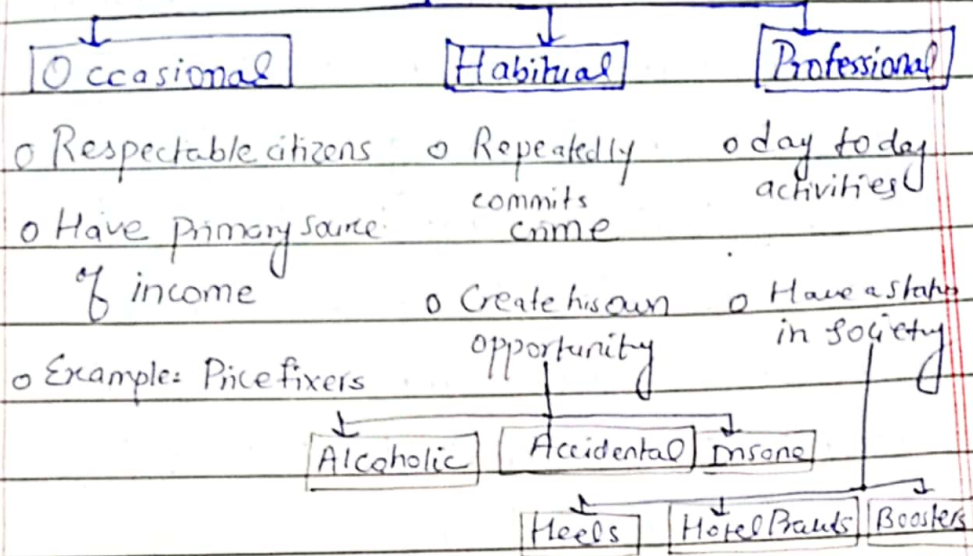
Classification of criminals include habitual criminal who has been convicted of a crime several times, Occasional Criminal commit crime when an opportunity arise, and Professional criminals are involved in day-to-day criminal activities. Major types of crimes includes: Organized crimes which is a group of individuals, local, national or international, that engage in criminal enterprises for profit. White Collar crimes are crimes that committed by people of high social status who commit their crime in the context of

with strong community:

their occupation. Corporate crime means crimes committed either by business entity or corporation.

2h

## 2- Typology of Criminals



### 2a Occasional Criminals:

An occasional criminal is someone who engages in criminal behavior infrequently rather than as a consistent activity. They may commit crimes due to a specific situation, such as financial desperation, peer pressure, or a unique property-opportunity. They often do not have an extensive criminal record and may have previously lived law-

abiding lives. Their motivations may include economic necessity, personal gain or sudden impulse.

## 2a Examples of Occasional Criminals

- o The First-Time Shoplifter: A person who steals a small item from a store out of financial desperation or opportunities, and do not have a history of theft or criminal behavior.
- o The unplanned Burglary: A person who, during a moment of extreme financial hardship, decides to break into a home to steal valuable items but has no history of committing burglary.

## 2b Habitual Criminals

They have a history of committing crimes over an extended period. For them, criminal activity is often a part of their routine or lifestyle. They typically have extensive criminal records. Habitual criminals are identified by Lombroso, in his book "The Criminal Man" as Alcoholic, Insane, accidental

and environmental criminals.

### Examples of Habitual Criminals

- o Professional criminals: Individuals who make a living through criminal activities such as organized theft, drug trafficking or fraud. Their crimes are often planned and executed with a high degree of skill.
- o Gang members: Members of criminal gangs who engage in organized crime and violence as part of their group activities. Their criminal behavior is often a regular and integrated part of their lives.

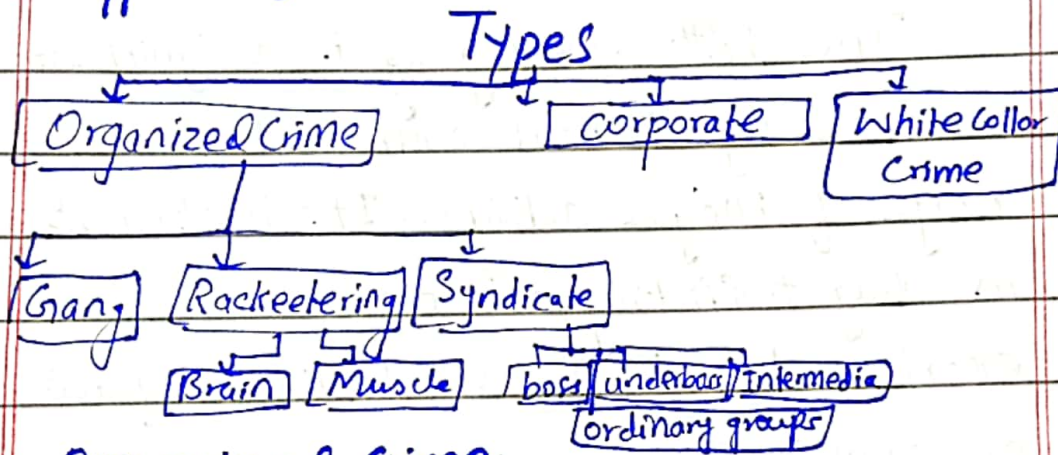
### 2c. Professional Criminals:

Professional criminals are involved in day-to-day criminal activities. If occasional and habitual criminals remain unchecked, they turn into Professional criminals. Edwin Sutherland identifies them as high skilled people, they have a status in a society. They have consensus with other criminals. They are in form of groups, and have associations with other criminals.

## Examples of Professional Criminals:

- o Dawood Ibrahim: It is an infamous Indian gangster and the leader of the D-company, a criminal syndicate involved in drug trafficking, extortion, and organized crime. He is also alleged to have been involved in 1993 Bombay bombings.

## 3- Types of crimes:



## 3a. Organized crime:

Organized crime is a group of individuals, local, national or international, that engage in criminal enterprises for profits. This

concept first emerge in 1920s in Europe.

Any group having a corporate structure whose primary objective is to obtain money through illegal activities, often surviving on fear and corruption.

## (i) Gang Criminality:

This type of criminality includes kidnapping, robbery, vehicle theft, etc on a large scale. Gangs are composed of tough and hardened criminals who do not hesitate to kill, assault or use violence. They are equipped with modern pistols, bullet-proof vests, cars, etc.

Case Study: The 18<sup>th</sup> street gang of California..

The 18<sup>th</sup> Street gang is a significant criminal organization with a broad range of illegal activities. Its involvement in drug trafficking, violence, and extortion has had a substantial impact on community.

## ii) Racketeering:-

Racketeering involves operating an illegal business or scheme to make a profit. It involves a pattern of illegal activities often associated with organized crime groups. The racketeering gang is divided into two groups - the brain and the muscles.

The former do the thinking, issue orders, solicit new business and arrange for protection. The latter do the beating, destroying, plundering and even killing.

Case study: John Gotti's Conviction (1992)

John Gotti, the infamous boss of the Gambino family, was convicted of multiple charges, including racketeering, murder, and conspiracy. His conviction was a significant blow to the Gambino family.

### iii- Syndicate Crime:

A syndicate is a self-organizing group of individuals, companies, corporations or entities formed to transact some specific business, to pursue or promote a shared interest. Each syndicate has a boss and an underboss. The underboss collects information and relays messages to boss. Below the level of underboss are criminals who act as intermediaries between the upper and lower level personnel. The lowest level members are ordinary criminals who report

intermediaries.

Case study: The Yakuza

The Yakuza also has a significant presence in legitimate businesses, using these enterprises as fronts for their illegal activities. Their activities have led to both direct violence and indirect impacts on business and legal systems in Japan.

### 3b. White Collar Crimes:

White collar crimes: involve criminal activities committed by people in the regular course of their business and involve bribery, fraud and embezzlement  
Example: Bank fraud, Computer fraud, Credit card fraud etc.

### 3c. Corporate crime:

Corporate crimes refers to crimes committed either by corporation or by individuals acting on behalf of a corporation or other business entity.  
Example: False advertising, Price fixing etc.