

Define the terms Crime & Criminals
 Explain the types of Criminal in detail.

Introduction,

~~What is Criminals?~~ A person who commits Crime. However, in the democratic legal tradition even a person who admits to having committed a crime is not designated as a criminal until criminality has been proven by means of the accepted court procedure. There are different definitions of crime and criminal while studying criminology from different perspectives. Besides this, there are different types of criminals ranging from occasional, habitual and professional criminals. All such types of criminals have their distinct characteristics and they also possess their own social impacts and remedial measures to tackle in the society.

Definition of CRIME

According to Diane Roe, Crime is defined as

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|---|---|
| C | → A crime is a wrong against the State. |
| R | → Either by Commission or Omission |
| I | → Classified by the State as Criminals. |
| M | → One to which punishment is attached |
| E | |
- (Criminal law, 3rd Edition, 2005)

Definition of CRIMINAL:

"Anyone who violates the Criminal law is called a Criminal." (Legal Definition)

According to Sociological definitions.

"The people who go against the social conditions and sets patterns of a society are called Criminals."

(Sociological Definition)

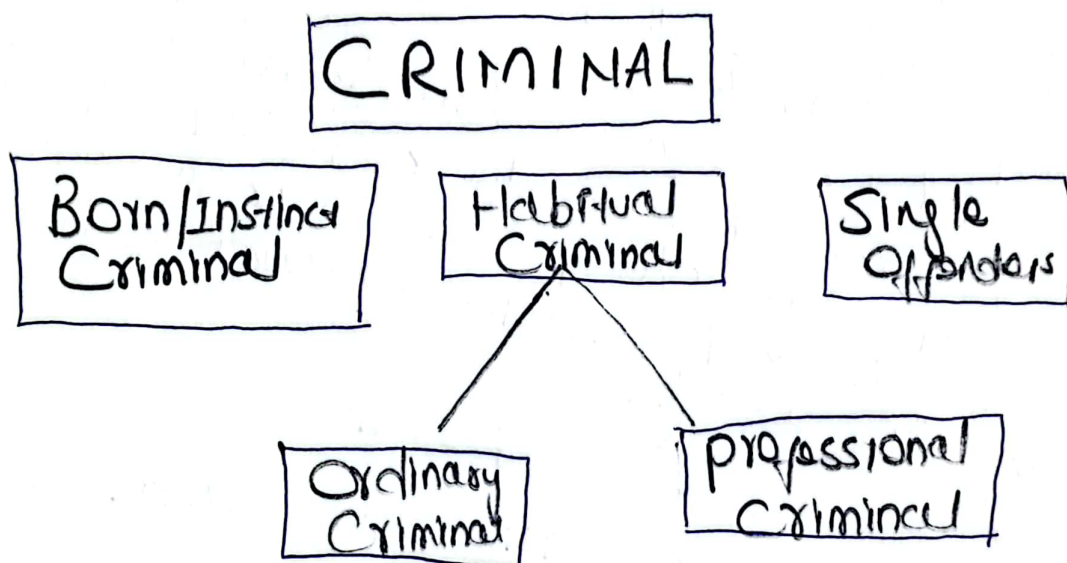
According to Statutory definition

"Anyone who violates the Statute is called Criminal."

(Statutory Definition)

Types of Criminals:

There are different kind of Criminals.



(i) Born/Instinct Criminal:

"Born or instinctive Criminals are the persons who cannot adjust themselves to the social order on the account of hereditary or inborn defects." Therefore the Criminal tendencies may be rightly said to be inborn or instinctive.

Example:

The person with abnormal or aggressive thinking by birth who get involved in crimes as they grow older can be included in it.

(ii) Habitual Criminals:

Criminals by acquired habit are the persons who have taken on criminal tendencies through the influence of their environment. Such a criminal goes astray in society through the influence of his environment.

Example:

Criminal involved in organized crime can be of such type.

(iii) Ordinary Criminal

An ordinary criminal is an ordinary weak person who is simply victim of his environment and who takes up of crime because of the example of crime all around him.

(iv) Professional Criminals:

Usually, the professional criminal is somewhat above the average intelligence and strength of character, but he is simply a person who has developed rather exceptional gifts of prey upon society. The professional criminal owes his existence in a country's criminal law, education and other social organization systems.

(v) Single Offenders:

Single offenders are those normal persons who have not yet formed

any Criminal habits, but who have committed single offence in the Society?

A Single Offender is the one who has no history of crime and whose first felony is not followed by other offenses.

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Conclusion,

Hence, Crime is a disorder in a society while a Criminal is a person who violates the Criminal law of the State. Also, the abovementioned three types of Criminals are clearly distinct. They show distinctly the three sets of causes at work in producing crime: The biological, affecting the hereditary equipment of the individual, the social affecting social training and adjustment, and the psychological affecting the person's moral decisions. To eradicate crime and the Criminal from society only requires that man shall attain to the same mastery over the social environment.