

Q: Difference between “Deviance and Crime”. Explain violent crimes and crimes against person in detail. (2021)

Q: Write a note on : “Types of Crime” (2019)

Crime and its types

Introduction:

- A crime is thus an act in violation of a criminal law for which a punishment is prescribed; the person committing it must have intended to do so and must have done so without legally acceptable defense or justification.
- A crime is a deliberate act that causes physical or psychological harm, damage to or loss of property, and is against the law.
- There are lots of different types of crime and nearly everyone will experience a crime at some point in their lives. Crime affects people from all backgrounds, locations and ages.

Meaning of term “Crime”:

- Crime means, “Every offense punishable by law”.
- An action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.

Definition of Crime:

- A crime is an unlawful act punishable by a state or other authority
- Crimes are acts defined as so unacceptable they are prohibited by a code of laws
- Crime is one of the categories of deviance it is defined as “ Crime is the violation of norms that are written into law.”
- Crime is a behavior that violates criminal law and is punishable with fines, jail terms, and other sanctions.

Types of Crime

- There are following major types of crime:
 - Crime against person
 - Crime against morality
 - Crime against property
 - White collar crime
 - Organized crime

- Corporate crime
- Hate crime
- Violent Crime

Crime against person:

- Crimes against persons also called personal crimes, include murder, aggravated assault, rape, and robbery.
- Personal crimes are unevenly distributed in the world with young, urban, poor, and racial minorities both more often affected by these crimes and arrested for them than white, middle- and upper-class people are.

Crime against morality:

- Crimes against morality are also called victimless crimes because there is no complainant or victim.
- Prostitution, illegal gambling, and illegal drug use are all examples of victimless crimes.

Crime against property:

- Property crimes involve the theft of property without bodily harm, such as burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson.
- Like personal crimes, young, urban, poor, and racial minorities are arrested for these crimes more than others.

White collar crime:

- White-collar crimes are crimes committed by people of high social status who commit their crimes in the context of their occupation.
- This includes embezzling (stealing money from one's employer), insider trading, tax evasion, and other violations of income tax laws.
- Generally generate less concern in the public mind than other types of crime, however, in terms of total dollars, white collar crimes are even more consequential for society.
- For example, the Great Recession can be understood as in part the result of a variety of white-collar crimes committed within the home mortgage industry.
- Nonetheless, these crimes are generally the least investigated and least prosecuted because they are protected by a combination of privileges of race, class, and gender.

Organized crime:

- Organized crime is committed by structured groups typically involving the distribution and sale of illegal goods and services.
- Many people think of the Mafia when they think of organized crime but the term can refer to any group that exercises control over large illegal enterprises (such as the drug trade, illegal gambling, prostitution, weapons smuggling, or money laundering).
- A key sociological concept in the study of organized crime is that these industries are organized along the same lines as legitimate businesses and take on a corporate form.

Types of Organized crime:

Gang Criminality:

- This type of criminality includes kidnapping, extortion, 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. The gang criminals are efficient, disciplined but dangerous.

Racketeering:

- This is an activity of an organized criminal gang engaged in extortion of money from both legitimate and illegitimate business through intimidation of force.
- It also involves dishonest way of getting money by deceiving or cheating people, selling worthless goods and articles, adulterated commodities, spurious drugs and so forth.
- The racketeers, unlike organized criminal gangs do not take away all the profits but allow the owners of the illegitimate business to continue their operations like prostitution, gambling, liquor trafficking, drug peddling, etc. but give them (racketeers) regular fixed money.

Syndicate Crime:

- This is furnishing illegal goods and services by an organized criminal gang, often called 'mafia'.
- The illegal goods could be drugs, liquor, etc. while the illegal services could be call-girls, gambling and so forth. The syndicates create their own business' procedures, usually operating from established headquarters.
- They avoid using violence which differentiates them from organized criminal gangs, who frequently use violence or threat of violence.

Corporate crime:

- In criminology corporate crime refers to crimes committed either by a corporation (i.e., a business entity having a separate legal personality from the natural persons that manage its activities), or by individuals acting on behalf of a corporation or other business entity.
- The Australian criminologist John Braithwaite defined corporate crime as "the conduct of a corporation or employees acting on behalf of a corporation, which is proscribed and punishable by law.
- Hundreds of companies routinely commit crimes that injure the public much more than street crimes in many ways: economically, socially, physically and environmentally.

Types of corporate crimes

Corporate violence:

- **Violence against workers:** 6 million workers injured on the job in the US and 10,000 people die in the workplace from injuries and 10,000 from long term effects of occupational diseases.

- **Violence against consumers:** thousands of unsafe products injure or kill consumers every year. 100,000 people are permanently disabled each year and 30,000 die.
- **Corporate pollution:** The general public also experiences violence in the form of pollution and other green crimes. There are many different green crimes but they are all committed for the sake of profit and they all harm the environment.

Economic Corporate Crime:

- **Price fixing:** tacit price fixing occurs when a limited number of controlling companies in a particular market follow the lead of their competitors in price increases. Setting the price at the pre determined rate, dividing the market into the region, using illegal means in getting contracts.
- **False advertising:** when companies use false advertisements to entice consumers to buy products or services that offer few, if any, of the publicized benefits. It does not violate criminal or civil laws, but it is designed to mislead consumers.

Hate Crime:

- Hate crimes are crimes against persons or property that are committed while invoking prejudices of race, gender or gender identity, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity.
- In 2016, the election of Donald Trump was followed by an increased in hate crime.
- Same in the case of India, MODI'S Hinduism campaign in both election has witness uphill in the hate crime and hate speeches.

Violent Crime:

- A violent crime is when someone physically hurts or threatens to hurt someone, and also includes crimes where a weapon is used. The police will record a crime as violent if the offender clearly intended or intends to physically harm you, regardless of whether or not it results in a physical injury.
- Violent crimes can include:
 - Assault
 - Gun and knife crime
 - Sexual violence (such as rape or sexual assault)
 - Alcohol and drug-related violence
 - Gang violence
 - Domestic violence
 - Hate crimes (disability, faith, gender, gender identity, race or sexual orientation)
 - Robbery
 - Murder or manslaughter

- Violent crimes can happen in public spaces such as in the street, clubs and pubs, as well as at home or in the workplace, and often the victim knows the person who attacks them. The important thing to remember is that it's not your fault – you haven't done anything wrong, and it's the person who has been violent that is to blame. No-one has the right to hurt you.

Difference between Deviance and Crime:

CRIME VERSUS DEVIANCE	
CRIME	DEVIANCE
Crime refers to the violation of law	Deviance refers to the violation of social rules, norms, and conventions
Felonies and misdemeanours are the two major categories of crimes under criminal law	Formal and informal deviance are the two types of deviant behaviour
Crimes are always punishable by law	Formal deviance - punishable by law; Informal deviance - result in social sanctions and stigma
Ex: Murder, rape, sexual assault, robbery, and fraud	Formal deviance: murder, rape, robbery, etc. Informal deviance: picking nose in public, bleching, etc.
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Conclusion:

- To conclude I can say that a crime is thus an act in violation of a criminal law for which a punishment is prescribed. The person committing it must have intended to do so and must have done so without legally acceptable defense or justification.

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