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What is Crime?

 Consists of violations of certain conduct norms, possessing a specified character and based on the latter, it is a behaviour that diverges from the prohibitions or injunctions in the criminal law.

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- Major Crimes include offense as murder, assault, rape and grand larceny.
- Minor Crimes or plain misdemeanours consist of public drunkenness, traffic violations and vagrancy.

- 13 Classification of Crimes (former Sen. Ambrosio Padilla)
- Crimes against national security and law of nations.
- Crimes against the fundamental laws of state.
- Crimes against public order.
- Crimes against popular presentation .

- Crimes against public interest
- Crimes related to opium and other prohibited drugs
- Crimes against public morals
- Crimes committed by public officers

• Crimes against persons.

- Crimes against personal liberty and security.
- Crimes against property.
- Crimes against the civil status of persons.
- Crimes against honor.

Why Crimes occurs?

- The Classical Theory.
- Criminality with low level intelligence or some physiological disorders of the brain.
- The lower the intelligence or the more disorderly the brain of a person, the more likely he is capable of committing a crime.

The Control Theory

- People who are prone to commit crimes.
- They are chiefly detached, apathetic, isolated, and have a low level of commitment and involvement with society.

The differential association and social learning theories

 These theories expound the important effects of one's exposure to certain bad elements of society.

The societal theory

- This theory expounds the imperfection of society where the rich and powerful are highly favoured at the expense of the poor and powerless.
- The lower the socio-economic class of an individual, the more prone he is committing a crime.

The strain theory

- Criminals in this theory are described as frustrated persons.
- In this theory, a person resorts to illegitimate methods because all of his legitimate acts have proven to be an exercise of futility.

