

***CRIME
AND ALL DEFINITIONS
AND ROLE OF ACTION***



CONTENTS:-

- 1.About crime
- 2.Definations of crime by some scientists
- 3.The relation between society and crime
- 4.Role of action

CRIME:-

Crime is to treat it as an anti-social behaviour which is injurious to society. OR

An action which constitute an offence and is punishable by law.



DEFINITIONS OF CRIME BY SOME SCIENTISTS:-

1. Crime as a symptom of social disorganization. The tendency of modern sociology penologist is therefore to treat crime as a social phenomenon which receives disapprobation of the society.

By-Sutherland

2. Crime is a social injury and an expression of subjective

opinion varying in time and place.

By-Donald Taft

3.A wrong which is pursued at the discretion of the injured and his representatives is a civil injury, but a wrong which is pursued by the sovereign or his subordinates is a crime which results in punishment.

By-Austrin



4. Crime as an unlawful act which is an offence against the public and the perpetrator of that act is liable to legal punishment.

By-Halsbury

5. Crime is any undesirable act which the State finds it most convenient to correct by the institution of proceedings for the infliction of a penalty, instead of leaving the remedy to the

Discretion of the injured party.

By-Keeton

THE RELATION BETWEEN SOCIETY AND CRIME:-

Crime is an act which offends and threatens the society, and thus such acts need to be punished. Society plays an important role in defining crime as this leads to making of law which will prevent it from happening.

ROLE OF ACTION:-

A government action is brought by government (society) to determine whether the accused individual committed the unlawful act and to determine the guilty person's punishment. The proceeding by which a party charged with a public offence is accused and brought to trial and punishment is known as a criminal action.