

CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY, ETHICS, AND HUMAN RELATIONS

PART ONE

FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGY

TERMS TO PONDER

- **R.A. 6506** - an act that created the board of criminologists of the Philippines and for other purposes. It took effect on July 1, 1972.
- **R.A 11131** - also known as "the Philippine criminology profession act of 2018" - an act regulating the practice of criminology profession in the Philippines, and appropriating funds therefor, repealing for the purpose republic act no. 6506, otherwise known as "an act creating the board of examiners for criminologists in the Philippines"
- **Criminology** - it is the entire body of knowledge regarding crimes, criminals and the efforts of the society to prevent and suppress them. It is also a study of crime as a social phenomenon. It includes within its scope the making of is a body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon. It defined also as a multidisciplinary law, the breaking of law and the reactions towards the breaking of laws.
- **Criminogenic processes** — explain human behavior and the experiences which help the nature of a persons' personality as reaching mechanism. Factors and experiences in connection thereto infringe differently upon different personalities producing conflict which is the aspect of crime.
- **Criminal psychodynamics** — study of mental process of criminals in action
- **Dementia praecox** — a collective term of mental disorder that begins shortly after puberty and leads to general failure of the mental faculties with the corresponding physiological impairment. Delusion — a false belief about self-cause by morbidity, paranoia and dementia praecox.
- **Erotomania** — a morbid propensity to love or make love; uncontrollable sexual desire by members of either sex.
- **Episodic criminal** — a non-criminal person who commits crime when under emotional stress.

- **Logomachy** — a statement that we would have no crime if we have no criminal law and that we can eliminate crimes by merely abolishing criminal law.
- **Kleptomaniac** — an uncontrollable morbid propensity to steal. He is pathological stealer. Masochism — a condition of sexual perversion in which a person derives pleasure from being dominated or cruelly treated.
- **Melancholia** — a mental disorder characterized by excessive brooding and depression of spirits. Megalomania- a mental disorder in which the subject thinks himself ad great or exalted.
- **Anthropology** — science devoted to the study of mankind and its development in relation to its physical, mental and cultural history.
- **Criminalistics** - the sum total application of all science in crime detection.
- **Criminalist** - a person who is trained in science of application of instruments and methods to the detection of crime
- **Crime**- an act committed or omitted in violation of a law, forbidding or commanding it. It is a generic term for offense, felony and delinquency.
- **Delinquency** - an act or omission that violates simple rules and regulations, punishable by a short period of imprisonment or a small fine.
- **Felony** - an acts or omission punishable by the revised penal code.
- **Offense** - is an acts or omission punishable by special law.
- **Misdemeanor** - is act or omission in violation of city or municipality ordinances
- **Deviant behavior** - refers to a behavior which is outside the range of normal societal toleration
- **Criminal** - one who committed acts punishable by the laws and has been convicted by final judgment.



PRINCIPAL DIVISIONS OF CRIMINOLOGY

- **Criminal Etiology** - it is an attempt at scientific analysis of the causes of the crime.
- **Sociology of law** — an attempt at scientific analysis of the conditions which penal/criminal laws has developed as a process of formal and social control.
- **Penology** — concerned with the control and prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders.

NATURE OF CRIMINOLOGY

- **Applied Science** - It involves other sciences such as psychology, sociology, psychiatry, anthropology, medicine, chemistry, mathematics, etc., in a process known as instrumentation.
- **Social Science** - Crime is a social phenomenon, thus, its study involves the society as a whole.
- **Dynamic** - Criminology changes as social condition does.
- **Nationalistic** - Practice of criminology must be in adherence to the laws of the nation.

SCOPE OF STUDYING CRIMINOLOGY

- **Criminal Ecology** — study of criminality in relation to special distribution in a community.
- **Criminal Epidemiology** — study of the relationship between environment and criminality.
- **Criminal Physical Anthropology** — study of criminality in relation between mind and behavior of a criminal.
- **Criminological Research** — study of crime correlated with antecedent variables, state of crime trend
- **Victimology** — study of the role of the victim of crime
- **Criminological Theories** — study of the different theories as the genesis of criminal behavior

ATTRIBUTES IN STYDYING URBAN CENTER CRIMES

- Lack of sound prevention planning
- Interplay of accelerated social changes which are the aftermath of the development
- Apathy of the community towards involvement in the campaign against criminality.



BROAD WAYS OF SOCIAL RESPONSES TO CRIMES

- Prevention per use
- Rehabilitation
- Control

APPROACHES TO THE GOAL OF REDUCING CRIMES

- Crime suppression (reactive measures) undertaken after the commission
- Crime prevention (pro-active measures) undertaken before the commission of crime.

THE TRIAD OF CRIME

- The so-called triad of crime consists of desire, capability and opportunity. These are the factors which led to the commission of crime.

DIFFICULT TO PORTRAY CRIMES: SOME REASONS

- A lot of crimes are not reported to the police
- Not all crimes are reflected in the records in the police crime registers.
- Many crimes which are directly referred to the prosecutors are recorded in the police crime registers.
- There is yet no earnest and persistent effort on the part of the police or any agency of the government for determining systematically the extent of unreported crimes in the country.

SOME BROAD WAYS OF COMBATING A CRIMES

- Wage a massive information dissemination campaign on crime prevention
- Strengthen law enforcement agencies
- Formulate effective rehabilitation program for the convicted offender.

LEVELS OF CRIME PREVENTION

- Primary level — identification of factors in the environment which contributes to criminally deviant behavior.
- Secondary level - identification of individual or group of persons with criminally deviant behavior.
- Tertiary level - formulation of rehabilitation measure to prevent recidivism.



KEY GOVERNMENT OFFICE/S FOR CRIME PREVENTION PROGRAM

- Crime Prevention and Coordination Services of the NAPOLCOM
- Regional Offices of the NAPOLCOM for the provinces and the cities
- NAPOLCOM provincial Officers in every province for the municipalities or towns

FACTORS THAT ENHANCES CRIMINALITY

- **Demography** - relationship between criminality and population.
- **Epidemiology** - criminality in relation to uneven distribution of crime
- **Ecology** - relationship between criminality and the environment.
- **Physical Anthropology** - criminality in relation to the physical condition of man.
- **Psychology** - behavior and mental processes in relation to crime.
- **Psychiatry** - behavior in terms of motives and drives.
- **Victimology** - role of the victim in the commission of crime. It also refers to the scientific analysis of the adverse effects of crime.

OTHER CLASSIFICATIONS OF CRIME

- **Traditional Crime**- committed every now and then
- **Crimes Due to Social Change**- poverty crimes ex. Prostitution
- **Emergency Crime**- committed to take advantage of an abnormal situation
- **Victimless Crime**- act committed by consenting persons in private, there is no intended victim.
- **Index Crime**- act that involves actual physical harm to a victim by another

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL

- **Acute Criminal**- one who commits crime due to fit of passion
- **Chronic Criminal**- one who plans the commission of crime ahead of time
- **Ordinary Criminal**- lowest mammal in criminal profession
- **Professional Criminal**- engaged in criminal activities with a high degree of skill
- **Active Criminal**- commits crime due to aggressiveness
- **Passive Criminal**- commits crime due to reward or promise
- **Socialized Delinquent**- one who lacks proper moral values due to defective socialization process.
- **Accidental Criminal**- one who commits crime when the situation is conducive
- **Habitual Criminal**- one who commits crime due to lack of self-control



EARLY THEORIES OF CRIME CAUSATION

- **Pre-Classical Theory (Demonological)** - that the criminal commits a crime because of supernatural powers or that under possessed by demons or dammed by the underworld forces or other wordily forces.
- **Classical Theory** — founded by Cesare Bacarria - maintains that man is essentially moral creature with absolutely free will to choose between good and evil, therefore stress is a place upon the criminal himself that man is responsible to his act. The concept includes the following:

Human free will (every man is responsible for his own act - in every mistake or violation of the law, one has to suffer the penalty)

Man is essentially a moral creature who was given a free will to choose what is right and evil.

However, it was criticized as: Unfair - it treats all men as if they are robot without regard to individual differences and surrounding circumstances when the crime was committed, and Unjust - it imposes equal punishment to first time offender and recidivist.

- **Neo-Classical Theory** - asserted that certain categories of offender such a minor, insane incompetence shall be treated leniently irrespective of their criminal acts because these People are not capable of knowing what is right and wrong, they should not be regarded as criminals. children and lunatics cannot calculate pleasure and pain mitigating circumstances must be taken into account in imposing penalties.
- **Positivist (Italian) Theory** — founded by Lombroso. This theory argues that crime is an act as natural phenomenon and is comparable to a natural disaster or calamity. That crime and moral phenomenon cannot be treated and checked by the imposition of punishment but rather rehabilitation or the enforcement of individual measures.

Man is subdued by morbid phenomenon who constrains to do wrong even against his own volition.

Crime is essentially a social phenomenon and therefore cannot be treated by the imposition of imprisonment.



CLASSES OF CRIMINALS (According to Lombroso)

- Born criminal — atavism concept
- Insane criminal — idiots, imbeciles
- Occasional criminal – do not seek for crimes but are drawn into it because of some insignificant reason that forced them to act
- Criminaloids — not born with physical stigmata but who are of such mental makeup that they display anti-social conduct.

Types of Criminaloids

- Epileptoid - those who are suffering from disorders
- Habitual - career offenders
- Pseudo-criminals - those who kills in defense

MODERN THEORIES OF CRIME CAUSATION

- **Anomie Theory** - advocated by Emile Durkheim, this theory states that the absence of norms in the society provides a setting conducive to crime and other anti-social acts. Durkheim also proposed that crime is a natural thing in the society and it helps society for changes.
- **Psychoanalytical Theory** - proposed by Sigmund Freud, the founder of Psychoanalysis. This theory maintained that people are influenced by unconscious forces including innate sexual and aggressive drives, thus they commit crime. He revealed that human personality has three-part structure:

Id - most primitive part of human personality.

Ego - guided by reality principle

Superego - directs people towards morality

- **Human Ecology Theory** - advocated by Ezra Park, this theory is focused on the interrelationship of people with the environment. It maintained that crime is a result of a social change that goes along with the environmental changes.
- **Differential Association Theory** - advocated by Edwin Sutherland, the Dean of Modern Criminology and regarded as the most important criminologist of the 20th century, this theory maintained that the society is composed of different groups of people and organization having criminalistic and anti-criminalistic tradition. It also asserts that criminal behavior is learned through the process of communication and socialization and not inherited.



- **Somatotype Theory** - advocated by William Sheldon, this theory asserts that inheritance is the primary determinant of behavior and physique is a reliable indicator of personality. He classified body types as follows:

Endomorph - predominance of soft, roundness though the regions of the body, low specific gravity and typically relaxed and comfortable disposition, extrovert, and has a viscerotonic temperance.

Mesomorph - athletic type, predominance of muscle, bone and connective tissue, normally heavy, hard and firm, smart and tough, routinely active and aggressive.

Ectomorph - thin physique, flat chest, slender and poorly muscled, tend to look more exhausted and withdrawn, introvert and characterized by cerebrotonic temperance.

- **Containment Theory** - advocated by Walter Reckless, this theory asserts that for every individual, there exist a containing external structure (blocked opportunities) and a protective internal structure (conscience and self-control), both of which provides defense, protection or insulation against crime and delinquency.
- **Instrumentalist Theory** - advocated by Earl Richard Quinney, this theory asserts that the state is a device for controlling the exploited class- the class that labors for the benefit of the ruling class. It asserts that the upper class creates laws that protect their interest.
- **Social Class Conflict/Capitalism Theory**- advocated by Karl Marx, Frederick Engel and Willem Bonger, this theory asserts that laws are created in favor of the ruling class, thus, crime is reflected on the demoralized remaining population.
- **Strain Theory**- advocated by Robert King Merton, this theory maintained that the failure of man to achieve a higher status of life causes him to commit crime in order to attain such status. It maintained that people are law abiding, but when under great pressure will resort to crime.
- **Sub-culture Theory of Delinquency** - advocated by Albert Cohen, this theory claimed that the lower class cannot socialize effectively with the middle and the upper class, thus creates a sub-culture that rejects middle- and upper-class values through a process



referred to as reaction formation. The sub-culture is called a gang and the kids are called delinquents.

- **Neutralization Theory** - advocated by Gresham Sykes, this theory stated that an individual will obey or disobey societal rules, depending upon his or her ability to rationalize whether he is protected from hurt or destruction.
- **Differential Opportunity Theory**- advocated by Lloyd Ohlin, this theory explained that the society leads the lower class to want things. It claimed that there is a differential opportunity or access to success goals by both legitimate and illegitimate means, depending on the specific location of the individual within the social structure.
- **Labeling Theory** - advocated by Frank Tenenbaum, Edwin Lemert and Howard Becker, this theory maintained that the original cause of crime cannot be known, no behavior is intrinsically criminal. Behavior becomes criminal if it is labeled as such.
- **Human Evolution Theory** – advocated by Charles Darwin, this theory claimed that humans, like other animals are parasite. Man is an organism having an animalistic behavior that is dependent on other animals for survival.

RELATED CONCEPTS IN CRIME CAUSATIONS

- **Quetelet's Thermic Law** - hypothesized that violent crimes predominate in warmer climates while property crimes are more prevalent in colder weather zone.
- **Human Ecology** - deals with the relationship between human organism and physical environment.
- **Economics** – in Marx's the emergence of capitalism produce economic inequality (resulting to the commission of crime) in which proletariats are exploited by the bourgeoisie.
- **Sociological and Psychological** theories – the most varied in refuted and developed theory emphasizing the importance of “imitation” in crime causation
- **Anomie** (normlessness) - lawlessness where there is disjunction between means and goals.



- **Social Process** - emphasize that the criminality can be considered as social disorganization or social condition due to the impact upon human behavior.
- **Social Control** - address the issue of how society maintains or elicits social control and the manner in which it obtains conformity or fails to obtain it in the form of deviance
- **Social Disorganization** - states that social indicators present in a society such as large number of single parent households, high percentage of out of school youth, unemployment problems and breakdown of social values are the causes of crimes.
- **Cultural Deviance** - a theory that views crime as a result of man's cultural values that permit or allow crime to happen or even demand behaviors that will violate the laws.
- **Cultural Transmission** - a theory which states that the cause of crime is the handling down of delinquency behavior as a socially learned behavior, transmitted from one generation to the next, especially among depressed and disorganized urban areas.
- **Culture Conflict** - states that different groups have different conduct norms and the conduct norms of one group may be in conflict with those of another, causing individual to commit crimes by conforming to the norms of their own groups which is in conflict with another.
- **General Conflict** - states that people band together as a group because they are social animals with needs that are best served through collective action. It states further that people constantly clash as they try to advance the interest of their particular group over those of the others.

CRIMINAL ETIOLOGY - Psychodynamics; Crime Causation Studies

- Psychopathic personality - emotionally abnormal but who do not manifest breaks with reality that characterized psychosis
- Psychosomatic person - one whose behavior is largely amoral and asocial and who is characterized by the irresponsibility, lack of remorse or shame or aggravated by the physics or emotionally process of the individual
- Substance Abuse and Alcoholism - when a person is intoxicated, he is almost certain to may start a fight



- The Home - the “cradle of human personality” - children are the mirror of the family; the gaps within that defines the types and structures of a family.
- Social circle influence – bad neighborhood, etc.

SOME APPROACHES IN UNDERSTANDING CRIME CAUSATION

- **Ecological approach** - these approach concerns itself with the “biotic grouping of men” thus resulting from migration competition another with sometimes create conflict between the immigrant and in habitant of such place thus lending to social discrimination
- **Economic approach** - financial hardship is one of primary causes of criminality therefore; it is necessary of every human being to contemplate or consider with deep regret and confession the strong temptation which has frequently for so many years and want necessities to support life.
- **Sociological and cultural approach** - the social in its general sense include assessment of those forces resulting from man’s economic, financial, education, political, religious as well recreational.

KEY PERSONALITIES IN THE STUDY OF CRIMINOLOGY

- **Charles Goring** — studied the case histories of criminal convicts and found that heredity is more influential as determinant criminal behavior than environmental factors.
- **Alphonse Bertillon** — originated a system of classifying criminals according to bodily measurements.
- **Willem Bonger** — classified crimes by motives of the offender as economic crimes, sexual crimes, political crimes, and vengeance as the principal motives.
- **Jeremy Bentham** – advocated the “Utilitarian Hedonism” or “Hedonistic Calculus” which explains that a person always in such a way as to seek pleasure and avoid pain.
- **Cesare Lombroso** - a famous authority in the field of criminology who advocated the positivist theory. Considered as the “father of modern criminology”.



- **Rafael Garofalo** - Italian law professor who coin the term “*criminologia*”. In 1885 He developed a concept of the natural crime and defined it as violation of the prevalent sentiments of pity and probity.
- **Enrico Ferri** - believe in the “*law of saturation*”. Society can tolerate only number crime. Factors of criminality according to him are physical and geological environment; the individual; and the social environment.
- **David Emile Durkheim** - focused on the sociological point of view of the positivist theory. Includes the consideration of customs, obligation, laws morality and religious belief as factors to criminality
- **Sigmund Freud** - the use of psychology in understanding behavior. Freud view guilt as a motive for bad behavior. In his “psychoanalytic theory” he maintains that criminal behavior is a form of neurosis; crime is a result of compulsive need for punishment to alleviate guilt and anxiety; criminal behavior is a means for obtaining gratification of need; criminal behavior is a result of traumatic experience; criminal conduct represents displace hostility.
- **Robert Ezra Park**- Strong advocate of the scientific method in explaining criminality by a sociologist. The human ecology explains the isolation or segregation, competition, conflict social, contract, interaction and social hierarchy as factor of criminality.
- **William H. Sheldon** – his key ideas are concentrated on the principle of “*survival of the fittest*” as a behavioral science. He combines the biological and psychological explanation to understand the behavior. He advocated the Somatotyping Theory that explains the belief of inheritances as the primary determinants of behavior and the body physique is reliable indicator of personality.
- **Edwin Sutherland**- advocated the Differential Association Theory which maintains that the society is composed of different group organization. He believes that behavior is learned not inherited.
- **Walter Reckless**- advocated of the Control Theory which maintains that delinquency is the result of poor self-concept. The absent of social control leads to criminality



- **Robert King Merton** – advocated the Strain Theory which argues that the failure of man to achieve the higher status caused them to commit crimes in order to attain their goal.
- **Albert Cohen** - advocated the Subculture Theory and Delinquency Theory. He includes the explanation of prevalence, origin, process and purpose, as factor to crime.
- **Erving Goffman** and **Howard Becker** – they advocated the Labeling Theory which holds that interaction cause them to behave criminally when one or both interpretation of the meaning of such interaction is wrong.
- **Charles Darwin** - his theory maintains that man is an organism which is parasite and has an animalistic behavior.
- **Ernest Hooton** – criminality is cause by heredity and the influence of environment. He concluded that criminals are originally inferior.
- **Adolphe Quetelet** - he discovered on his research that crimes against person increased during summer while crimes against property increase during winter.
- **Paul Topinard** - a French anthropologist who introduced the term “*criminologie*” in 1987.
- **Emile Durkheim** - father of anomie tradition, he argued that crime is a normal part of society as birth and death. Criminal acts reflected society collective. Collectives sentiments will reach a universal degree of acceptance.
- **Robert H Goddard** - advocated the theory of “*feble-mindedness*”. A feble-minded person is unable to appreciate the consequences of his behavior or appreciate the meaning of the law.
- **Peter Rentzel** - establish a work house in Hamburg at his own expense because he had observed that thieves and prostitutes where made worse instead by better pillory, and he hoped that they might improve by work and religious instruction in the work house.
- **Auguste Comte** - proposed the positivist approach. He viewed the progression of knowledge as consisting of stage reflect upon the meaning of event. The metaphysical stage – a philosophy sought secular events to provide understanding thru a new spirit of inquiry. The scientific stage - combination of the rational spirit of



investigation with the scientific method, emphasizing empiricism or experimentation.

- **Franz Joseph Gall** - claimed that the external formation of the skull indicates that confirmation of the brain and the development of its various parts the shape of the heads of the criminals differs from that of the non-criminals.

STUDYING CRIMINALS

MULTIPLE MURDERS

- Serial murder - involves killing several victims in hire.
- Spree murder - involves killing of two or more victims at two or more location.
- Mass murder - involves killing of four or more victim at one location within one event.

VIOLENT OFFENDERS

- Culturally violent offenders - are individuals who live in subculture in which violence is an acceptable problems-solving mechanism
- Subculture of violence - use as means of explaining the greater prevalence of violent crime among low income from slum environment.
- Criminality violent offenders - use violence as a means of accomplishing criminal act, such as in robbery
- Pathologically violent offenders – mentally ill or brain damage
- Situational violent offenders - commit acts of violence on rare occasion, often under provocation such as in domestic disputes which gets out hand. Often described as “crimes of passion”

CRIMINALS BY ETIOLOGY

- Acute criminal - person, who violates criminal law because of the impulse of the moment, fit of passion or anger or spell of extreme jealousy.
- Chronic criminals - person who acted in consonance with deliberate thinking such as;
- Neurotic criminals - person whose action arises from intra-physics conflict between the social and antisocial components of his personality, example is a kleptomaniac
- Normal criminal - person whose psychic organization resembles that of the normal individual except that that he identifies himself with criminal prototypes



CRIMINALS BY BEHAVIORAL SYSTEM

- Ordinary criminals- the lowest form of criminal career. They engage only the conventional crimes which required limited skills. They lack organization to avoid arrest and conviction
- Organized criminals- this criminal have a high degree of degree to enable them to commit crimes being detected and committed to specialized activities which can be operated in large scale business. Force, violence, intimidation and bribery to use gain and maintain control over economic activities.

Types of Organized Criminals

- Criminal Gang - is an intimate group bound by ties, friends and loyalty that tends to establish its own folkways and mores, in opposition to those of conventional society. The criminal gangs always resort to the physical force in perpetrating their crimes.
- Criminal Syndicates - Stable business organization whose violence directed in unwelcome confederation. The term syndicate is a combination of capitalism turn into for the purpose of prosecuting illegal schemes, requiring large source of capital and the subject is to obtain control market of the particular commodity.
- Racketeers - a racket is an organized method of existing money from that engage e in illegitimate or legitimate enterprises by the illegal means often accompanied by threats of infliction of injury or destruction of property.

CRIMINALS BASED ON ACTIVITIES

- Professional criminals - those persons who earn their living through criminal activities
- Accidental criminals - those who commit criminal acts as a result of unanticipated circumstances.
- Habitual criminals - those who commit criminal acts for such diverse reason due to deficiency of intelligence and lack of self-control
- Habitual situational criminals - those who are actually not criminals but constantly in trouble with legal authorities because they commit robberies, and embezzlement which are intermixed with economic activities



CRIMINALS BASED ON MENTAL ATTITUDES

- Active aggressive criminals - those who commit crimes in an impulsive manner usually due to the aggressive behavior of the offender, such attitudes is clearly shown in crimes of passion, revenge or resentment.
- Passive inadequate criminals - those who commit crimes because they are pushed to it by inducement, reward or promise without considering its consequences
- Social delinquent – those who are normal in their behavior but merely defective in their socialized process, this group belong to the educated respectable members of society who may turn criminal on involved.

CRIMES AND MOTIVES

- Professional crimes - use of knowledge that requires lengthy training in committing crimes.
- Occupational Crimes/white Collar crimes - committed by a person of respectability and high social statues in the course of his occupation.
- Organizational crime - committed on behalf and for the benefit of a legitimate organization.
- Political crime - committed for ideological purpose.
- Ideology - distinctive belief system, ideas, and abstract ideals which are perceived as providing the true meaning of life. Ex: communism, capitalism, Christianity
- Organized crimes - groups of any individuals whose primary activity involves violating criminal laws to seek profits and power by engaging in racketeering activities and when appropriate in engaging intricate financial manipulation

CRIMES BY ORGANIZED CRIMINALS

- Political crimes - social organized crime
- Mercenary organized crimes - crimes committed by group for direct personal profit, but which profit upon unsmiling victims, such as juvenile and adults gang involve in robbery
- In-group oriented organized crimes - this group such a motorcycle gangs and some adolescent gang goals are psychological gratification rather that financial profit.
- Syndicated crimes - a continuing group or organization that participate in activity in any society by use of force, intimidation or threats
- Public order crimes - sometimes referred to as “crimes without crimes” or “victimless crimes” or “public order crimes” - refers to a



number of activities that is illegal due to the fact of they offered public morality.

COMMON SEXUAL CRIMES AND DISORDERS

- Prostitution - the practice of having sexual relations for certain consideration.
- Fornication - refers to a sexual intercourse between unmarried person
- Sodomy - may cover anal intercourse, mouth-genital contact, exchange of husband and wife for sexual intercourse and even mutual masturbation
- Exhibitionism - usually involves that purposive and unsolicited indecent exposure of sex organs usually to male an unsuspecting female.
- Voyeurism - involves the person invading the privacy of another by viewing him/her when in an unclad state or sexual condition.
- Fetishism - involves the obtaining of erotic excitement trough the perception and of collection objects associated with the opposite sex.
- Pedophilia or child molesting - sexual relation between and adult child, the later usually as one under 12 years of age or one who has not yet reached the age of puberty
- Pornography - refers to erotic or sexual stimulating literature or materials
- Bestiality - having sex with animals
- Necrophilia - sex with dead bodies

OTHER TYPES OF CRIMES

- Acquisitive crimes - when the offender acquire something as a consequence of his criminal act
- Extinctive crimes - when the end results of criminal act is destruction
- Seasonal crimes - those who committed only in a certain period of the year
- Situational crimes – those committed only when given the situation conducive to its commission
- Instant crimes - those committed on the short possible time
- Episodical crimes - those committed by a series of commission in lengthy space of time
- Static crime - those committed only in one place
- Continuing crime - those committed in several places
- Rational crimes - those who committed with intention and offender is in full possession of his mental faculties



- Irrational crimes - those who committed by a person who does not know the nature and quality of his act account of the disease of the mind
- White collar crime - those committed by a person in responsibility and upper socio-economic class in the course of their occupational activities
- Blue collar crimes - those committed by ordinary professional to maintain their livelihood
- Crimes of the upper world - those who commit by people of the upper strata of society
- Crime of the underworld - those who commit by the members of the lower under privilege class of society.
- Crimes by passion - those committed by the fit of passion, anger, anger, jealousy hatred
- Crimes imitation - those committed and the pattern of which is merely a duplication of what was done by others
- Service crimes - those committed by rendering some service or satisfying the desire of someone

- End of Part 1 -

