

CRIME IN TELUK INTAN -
A SOCIO - LEGAL STUDY.

BY

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PREFACE

The ultimate objective of this project paper is to venture and study the particular characteristics of criminal activity in Teluk Intan, Perak. In achieving this aims, the student is obliged to take into consideration in depth pertaining to social aspects and also to the issue of geographical and 'whys' of the problem. In the process as possible the student used aids such as charts and statistic, figures in order to provide a better and more ideal situation.

This study is not only confined in the ambit of the town of Teluk Intan, yet the student would refer to the surrounding areas provided that it is in the same district, i.e. the District of Teluk Intan.

At the latter chapter the student would propose remedies to solve the problem prior mentioned, nevertheless these propositions are not a conclusive remedy as crime could not be curb nor prevent yet can only be reduced in percentage.

In completion of this project paper, the student is indebted to several individual, of such without their supports and assistance this project paper would not be a reality. Foremost the student would like to express his thanks to Mr. Valentine Manuel as his supervisor for his invaluable guidance throughout the making of this project paper.

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CHAPTER ONE

DEFINITION OF CRIME.

It is possible to point to certain characteristics which are generally found in acts which are crimes before we can define what crime is.

The first characteristic of crimes is that they are acts which have a particularly harmful effect on the public and do more than interfere with merely private rights.

Sir Carleton Allen writes :

" crimes is crime because it consists in wrong-doing which directly and in serious degree threatens the security or well being of society and because it is not safe to leave it redressable only by compensation of the party injured".

This explains why acts have been made crimes either by judicial decision or by legislation and it does not necessarily accurately represent the present state of affairs. A crime may remain a long after it has ceased to be a threat to the security or well-being of society.

The public nature of crimes is evidenced by the contrast between the rules of civil and criminal procedure. Any citizen can, as a general rule and in the absence of some provision to the contrary, bring a criminal prosecution whether or not he has suffered any special harm over and above other members of the public. As a member of the public he has an interest in the enforcement of the criminal law.

Crimes are wrong which the judges have held, or Parliament has from time to time laid down are sufficiently injurious to the public to warrant the application of criminal procedure to deal with them. Some acts are so obviously harmful to the public that anyone would say they should be criminal, and such acts almost certainly are but there are many others about which opinion may differ widely.

Public condemnation is ineffective without the endorsement of an act of Parliament or a decision of the court.

The second characteristic of crime which is usually emphasised is that they are acts which are morally wrong.