

- Excessive cleaning or handwashing
- Ordering or arranging items in a particular, precise way
- Repeatedly checking things, such as that the door is locked or the oven is off
- Compulsive counting
- Praying or repeating words silently

This may be in the form of the following:

- **Kleptomania** – the compulsive desire to steal
- **Dipsomania** – compulsive desire to drink alcohol
- **Pyromania** – compulsive desire to set fire
- **Homicidal compulsion** – the irresistible urge to kill somebody.

4. **Hysteria** – this refers to an unhealthy or senseless emotional outburst coupled with violent emotional outbreaks.
5. **Phobia** – exaggerated fear of things that normal people fear only in some degree, and fear on things that ordinary people do not.

Acrophobia – Fear of heights

Algophobia – Fear of pain

Ailurophobia – Fear of cats

Alektorophobia – Fear of chickens

Androphobia – Fear of men

Anuptaphobia – Fear of staying single

Aquaphobia – Fear of water

Atychiphobia – Fear of failure

Didaskaleiophobia – Fear of going to school

Erotophobia – Fear of sex or sexual intimacy

Gynophobia – Fear of women

Methyphobia – Fear of drinking alcohol

Necrophobia – Fear of death, dying and dead things

Philemaphobia – Fear of kissing

Scolionophobia – Fear of school

Testophobia – Fear of taking tests

Venustraphobia – Fear of beautiful women

Vestiphobia – Fear of clothing

6. **Depression** – a state of unpleasantness despair, rejection and hurt.
7. **Bipolar disorder** – is marked by fluctuations between episodes of depression and mania. Mania is defined as a feeling of extreme excitement or elation. A person with bipolar disorder would feel extremely happy for a period of time and then wake up the following day feeling very low and depressed for no apparent reason.
8. **Paranoid personality disorder** – is a pattern of distrust and suspiciousness and perceiving others as having evil motives.

Identity theft is the use of someone else's personal information without their permission to fraudulently obtain goods and services (Walsh, 2012). The most common purpose of identity theft is to have illegal access to an individual's credit card account. **Software piracy** is the illegal copying and distributing of software for free or for sale (Walsh, 2012).

Deterrence of cybercrimes is more difficult than for other types of crimes due to its nature. Computers provide a cheaper means to perpetrate damaging crimes (Sjogren and Skogh, 2004).

In the Philippines, several laws have already been passed and implemented to address the problem on cybercrimes, the latest is the controversial **Republic Act 10175**, otherwise known as the **Cybercrime Prevention Act of 2012**. However, its passage had to overcome a lot of protests from the different sectors in society due to some of its provisions believed to be undemocratic and unconstitutional. As of this writing, the implementation of RA 10175 is still suspended while it is still being reviewed by the Supreme Court.

PUBLIC ORDER CRIMES

In the Philippines, the law that defines crimes against public order is the Revised Penal Code, under Title Three, Book II. These crimes are discussed more in their legal context and are discussed lengthily in criminal law subjects.

Public order crimes are any acts or behaviors that are considered to interfere with the normal flow of society. They tend to violate the moral standard of the community as a whole, as well as values or customs that a particular area has. The behavior can be harmful and disruptive to society if it is not handled properly by the authorities.

However, in the context of criminology, public order crimes also refer to offenses which have been called vice offenses, consensual offenses, victimless crimes or even nuisance offenses (Walsh, 2012). These crimes range from something as serious as the use and sale of dangerous drugs and prostitution to something as minor as public disturbance due to excessive alcoholic consumption or public drunkenness.

A. Dangerous Drugs or Illegal Drugs

The sale and use of dangerous drugs, is punished by the **Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002**, or **Republic Act 9165**. Aside from selling and using dangerous drugs, RA 9165 also defined other acts involving dangerous drugs as prohibited and therefore [punishable. These include cultivation, dispensation and manufacturing of prohibited drugs, among others.

According to RA 9165, first time offenders for the crime of use of dangerous drugs will not be prosecuted but will have to undergo drug rehabilitation in a government-accredited health facility. This is in keeping with the belief that drug users are also victims and should be helped and saved. However, he will no longer be exempted from prosecution the next time he will be caught using dangerous drugs again.