

Pakistan?

scope of crime

(Answers)

Introduction and conclusion
let is not included just
checked the material
plz.

CRIMINOLOGY:

Acc to Webster

"Criminology is the scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon"

Criminology is the scientific study of the nature, extent and cause and control of criminal behavior.

The word criminology originated in 1890. The general meaning of this term is the scientific study of crime as a social phenomena, of criminals of penal institutions. According to professor Kenny:

"Criminology is the analysis of causation and prevention of crime" -
branch of criminal science which deals with the

The problem of crime control essentially involves the need for a study of the forces operating behind the incidence of crime and a variety of co-related factors influencing the personality of the offender. This has eventually led to development of modern criminology during the preceding two centuries. The purpose of study of this branch of knowledge is to analyze different aspects of crime and devise effective measures for treatment of criminals to bring about their re-socialization and rehabilitations in the community.

Thus, criminology is the branch of knowledge of has a practical utility in so far as it aims at bringing about the welfare of the community as a whole.

"Criminology is the scientific study approach to study criminal behavior". (Donald Cressey)

In essence, criminologists look at every conceivable aspect of deviant behavior. This includes the impact of crime on individual victims and their families, society at large and even criminals themselves. Some of the specific areas that criminology focuses on:

- frequency of crime
- location
- Causes and types of crimes.
- Social and individual consequences of crime
- Social reactions to crime
- Individual reactions to crime
- Governmental reactions to crime.

SCOPE OF CRIMINOLOGY :-

The scope of criminology is very vast and demanding in not only Pakistan but other countries also. The field of criminology involves the study of crime as a phenomenon of individual as well as at a social level. Criminology involves a study of various forms of crime, the reasons working behind an incidence of crime and its consequences. In other words it examines society's response to crime and prevention of crime. It is the scientific investigation of crime through analysis of the evidence.

Criminology involves studying all aspects of crime in general or in other sense. Criminology being an interdisciplinary subject, it derives its theory from the fields of sociology, psychology and law. Cause of crime and methods of preventing crime are the two most common aspects of the study of criminology. →

A person professionally qualified in the subject of criminology is called a criminologist. The primary target of a criminologist is to determine the reasons why people get into committing illegal activities. With the increasing number of crime and rapid diversification in the nature of it, criminology is gaining importance in today's society. So, if you are interested in the study of criminology and Criminal Justice then criminology can be a good choice. Criminologist often focuses on different types of crime and presents different theories which in turn help us to prevent crimes in future.

Criminologist and investigator need certain specialized skills like keen observation, logical thinking, skills and knowledge of the Justice System. He or she must be interested in human nature and behavior and must be able to express his ideas and concepts clearly.

The three main points for scope of criminology are:

- 1- Study of the causes of crimes and development of Criminals
- 2- Study of the Origin and development of criminal laws
- 3- Study of the different factors that enhances the

(a) CRIMINAL SOCIOLOGY: Study the effect of social conditions of crime and criminals including the machinery of Justice and the evolution of criminal law and punishment.

(b) CRIMINAL PSYCHIATRY: Study of human mind in relation to criminality. is referred to as criminal psychiatry

(c) CRIMINAL DEMOGRAPHY: Study of relationship between criminology and population. is criminal demography.

(d) CRIMINAL EPIDEMIOLOGY: It's the study of relationship between environment and criminality.

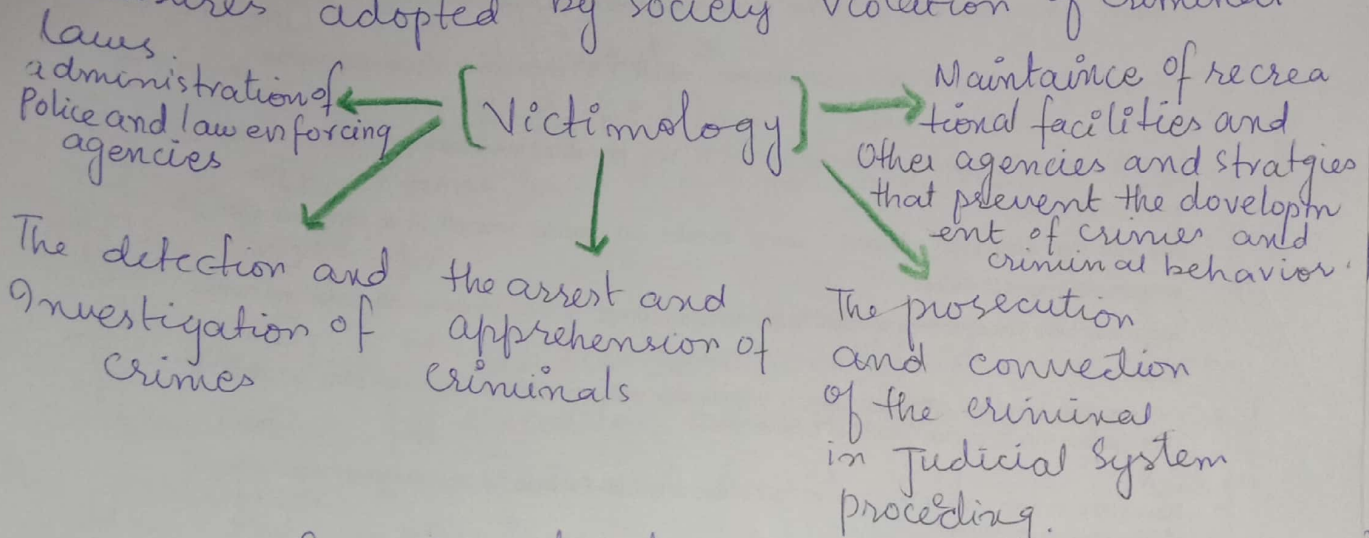
e) **CRIMINAL ECOLOGY:** It's the study of criminality in relation to spatial distribution on a community

f) **CRIMINAL PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY:**

Study of criminality in relation to physical constitution of human is referred to as criminal physical anthropology.

g) **VICTIMOLOGY:**

It's the study of the role of the victims in the commission crime study of the various process and measures adopted by society violation of criminal laws.



So criminologist working in prison, law firms etc must be able to read the mind of the person and counsel them. Strong research and analytical skills are vital so so much of the job involves data collection and interpretation.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CRIME, SIN, VICE AND DEVIANCE:

CRIME:- Crime is an 'act' or 'omission' which is prohibited by criminal law. Each state sets out a limited series of acts or crimes which are prohibited. and punishes the commission of these acts by fine, imprisonment or some other form of punishment. In exceptional cases an

omission to act can constitute, a crime such as failing to give assistance to a person in peril or failing to report a case of child abuse

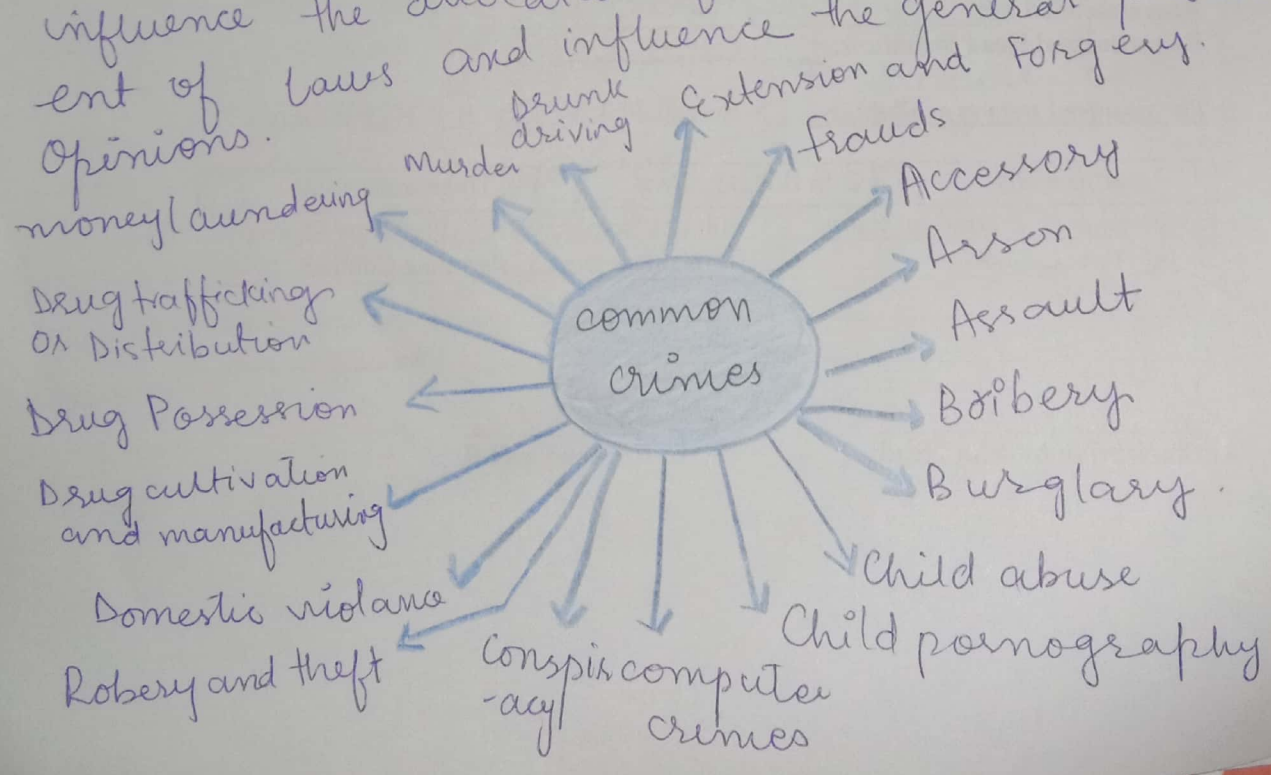
According to criminologist Paul Tappan

"Crime is an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law committed without defense or justification, and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanor"

According to Stephen:
crime can be defined as.

"Crime is an act forbidden by law and which is at the same time revolting to the moral sentiments of the society."

The structural realities remains fluid and often contentious for example as cultures change and the political environment shifts societies may criminalize or decriminalize certain behaviours which directly effect the statistical crime rates, influence the allocation of resource of the enforcement of laws and influence the general public opinions.



TYPES OF CRIME :-

In today's society, criminal behavior and traits are highly publicized in the media and commonly the storyline in hit television shows and movies. As a result many people consider themselves well informed on the different types of crimes. However the law can be quite complicated.

There are different types of crimes but generally crimes can be divided into seven major categories -

White collar crimes

by people of high school status who commit crime in the context of their occupation. Includes embezzling (stealing money from one's employee), tax evasion, trading, violation of income tax laws. generates less concern in the public mind than other types of crimes however in terms of total dollars white collar crimes are even more consequential for society. these crimes are less investigated and least prosecuted eg: panama leaks.

Personal crimes

(offense against the person)

result in physical and mental harm to another person. eg Assault, kidnapping, false imprisonment, battery, homicide and rape etc.

Property crimes

(offense against property)

not causes harm to other person instead involves interference with another person's right to use or enjoy their property.

Property claims include larceny, Robbery, Burglary, Arson, Embezzlement, Forgery, False pretenses and Receipt of stolen goods etc.

Organized Crime is committed by structural groups typically involving the illegal goods and services to others. Many people think of the Mafia when they think of organized crime but the term can refer to any group that exercises control over large illegal enterprises (such as the drug trade, illegal gambling, prostitution, weapons smuggling or money laundering).

Corporate Crime:

Crime committed by corporation or business entity or by individuals who are acting on behalf of a corporation or business entity. In the example above the corporate crime was committed by the corporation, but a corporate crime can also be committed by someone who is employed by a corporation if the crime benefits the organization.

Inchoate Crimes "Inchoate" translates into "incomplete" meaning crimes that were begun but not completed. This requires that a person take a substantial step to complete a crime as opposed to just "intend" to commit a crime. Inchoate crimes include

- Attempt

- Solicitation

- Conspiracy.

Statutory Crimes: A violation of a specific state or federal statute and can involve either property offenses or personal offense. Statutory crimes include

- Alcohol-related crimes such as drunk driving.
- Selling alcohol to a minor.

the crime are basically prohibited in every state, but each state is different by how law is written, regulated and penalties of each crime potentially carries.

for ex prostitution is a crime but legal in some parts of the world but also it's a crime in every other state likewise carrying a concealed firearm is only legal in certain states.

SIN :

All the acts against religion are considered sins. The sins can be defined as the transgression of divine laws. Its very base is religion, while the crime is based upon laws. The concept of sin is traditional based on orthodoxy and rigidity. The final decision in sin is taken on the basis of religious books while in the matter of the crime it's taken by law court.

Dorow has defined sin as:

"Sin is an offence against God, a transgression against the divine law and any thought, desire, word, an act or omission against the law."

Two things are involved in a sin: ① A voluntary act which a sinner intends in such and such matter ② The act of disorder^{ed} which consist in departure from God's law

VICE :

Vices are often included in the category of crimes but many of them, sometimes are not regarded as crimes. There is a lot of difference in their aims. The crime cause harm to others while the vices or the wicked causes harm to him only. For example the vices like gambling, drinking, prostitution or deriving pleasure out of illicit sexual intercourse cause harm to the individual only. As then

harm to the individual indirectly effects, the latter therefore prohibits the vices and generally gives punishment for them. Vice crime offend the sensibilities yet are often victimless and harmless other than harm done to the defendant or society in general.

DEVIANCE

Deviant behavior departs from social norms. Not all crimes are deviant and not all deviant acts are criminal. Criminologists study both criminology and deviance to understand the nature and purpose of law example drug use. Deviance can range from something minor such as traffic violation to something major such as murder. The definition of deviance differ among the societies for example some societies has stringent rules regarding gender roles than we have in the Pakistan and still other societies rules governing gender roles are less stringent than ours.

TORT

The encroachment upon the individual rights is known as tort. Under tort has include following actions as tort.

- 1- Encroachment of fundamental rights for which one is really authorized.
- 2- Encroachment of ^{social} rights of an individuals. The losses which can be compensated are counted as tort.
- 3- Encroachment of rights for which one is to suffer from personal loss.

A tort can be compensated but in a crime a due punishment is given compulsorily by the vicious act applies to the court for the compensation.

the criminal The expression, interpretation or any sort of articles.

DEVIANCE AND RELATIVISM :-

Deviance is a relative issue and standards for deviance change based on a number of factors including the following.

Location

Age

Social status

↓
Person speaking loudly in church can be considered as deviant

A little child cry cannot be considered deviant but an adult will.

but a person speaking loudly in party is not.

Society considers killing as crime but not during war.

→ A famous actor can skip in the front long line of people waiting to get into popular club but non famous would be considered deviant

Vice is an immoral act done by a person. Its negative labels from society. Informal social control. ex prostitution.

Sin is act against religion punished by the God. Religious sanctions eg breaking promise.

DIFFERANCE

Deviance is a behavior that violates social norms and arouses negative social reactions. Punished by the family. Informal social control applies to a person. ex: eating with a left hand. Crime is a behavior that is considered so serious that it violates formal laws prohibiting such behavior. punished by the state formal social control. ex theft.