

Thus, Action was missing, in Actus Reus.  
So said committed no crime.

## CRIMINOLOGY

### Meaning:

According to International Justice and Legal System Research Institute, Criminology is the combination of two words;

Latin word crimen. Accusation

Greek word Logos. Study

The term was coined by Italian law professor, Raffaele Garofalo, in 1885. The subject's definition attracted much attention, when various scholars provided diverse set of definitions regarding the subject matter.

### Defining Criminology:

Criminology is a multidisciplinary field that encompasses the study of crime, criminal behavior, criminal justice system, and society's response to crime. Following are some of the definitions provided by various scholars.

## ① Definition of Criminology by Edwin Sutherland:

• According to Edwin Sutherland, an American criminologist, "Criminology is the body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon. It includes the process of making laws, breaking laws, and reacting towards the breaking of laws".

### Emile Durkheim:

• Another significant definition of criminology was given by Emile Durkheim. According to Emile Durkheim, who was a French sociologist, "Criminology is the scientific study of the causation, correction, and prevention of crime".

### Analyzing Edwin Sutherland definition.

If we look into the definition of Sutherland, we find basic themes regarding what is criminology.

#### Body of Knowledge.

The definition includes that criminology is a body of knowledge. This implies that criminology is the combination of research data, theories, statistical data, and empirical evidence regarding crime, its correction and prevention.

## ① Crime as a social phenomenon.

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According to Edwin Sutherland, crime does not originate in a vacuum, rather certain social, political, and economic factors help shape crime. Thus, criminology seeks to investigate these factors that shape crime.

## ② Making laws.

Another theme that we find in Edwin's definition is regarding the making of laws to prevent crime. This involves how laws are made, developed and implemented. Moreover, it also emphasizes the role of law-making bodies, such as legislative bodies, legal frameworks and policy making.

## ③ Breaking laws

According to Edwin, criminology deal with the breaking of established laws. It analyzes the causation, motivations and circumstances behind criminal acts. It investigates certain factors which leads to law breaking activities such as individual characteristics, societal conditions, economic conditions, and psychological factors.

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## ① Reacting towards the breaking of laws.

The definition also emphasizes the reaction of society, various legal institutions, law enforcement agencies, and legislative bodies to the breaking of laws.

### • example:

How mala in se crimes and mala prohibited crimes would be dealt. For instance, how law enforcement agency would respond if someone commits a crime.

## Professor DeJorde:

According to Professor DeJorde, "Criminology is an independent science which by making use of the knowledge and ~~pro~~ procedures of other sciences (sociology, psychology) empirically studies the criminal phenomenon, i.e., the crime, the perpetrator, and the victim of the crime, criminality, as well as the way in which a society reacts to criminal behavior.

# Nature and Scope of Criminology.

## Nature of Criminology.

Nature of criminology is very diverse and complex. This field of study is interlinked to other fields like science, biology, sociology, and psychology. The nature of criminology has been discussed in detail as follows:

### • Interdisciplinary Nature.

The interdisciplinary nature of criminology refers to its interaction with other fields, such as sociology, anthropology, economics, and psychology etc. Criminology through its interaction with these fields study crime, its causation and prevention from multiple angles.

### • Sociology and criminology.

Sociology provides an understanding of criminal behaviour by examining various social structures and how these structures, like institutions, contribute to criminal behavior.

### • Sociological theories provide foundation for criminal behavior.

Sociological theories such as strain theory, social disorganisation theory and labelling theory provides

understanding about the factors (societal) that influence criminal activity.

### • Psychology.

Criminology through psychological theories try to analyze the psychological factors in influencing criminal activity.

### • Biology.

The biological factors such as genetics, brain structure, and hormonal imbalances are analyzed in criminology to study its impacts on criminal behaviors.

### • Law

Criminology interacts with law. It seeks to develop understanding law enforcement mechanisms and its impact on criminal behavior.

### • Economics

Criminology through economic factors, such as poverty and inequality, establishes a link between the economic factors and its shadow on the criminal offenses.

## • Scientific Nature:

The scientific nature of criminology implies that criminologists rely on scientific methods, such as data collection, surveys, hypothesis, and theories to understand and investigate crime, its correction and prevention.

## • Scientific nature of criminology.

### • empirical research.

Criminologists highly rely on empirical research to propose hypothesis and develop theories in order to study crime, criminality, and criminal justice system.

### • Data collection.

Criminologists collect data through surveys, interviews, observations etc so to enhance understanding and knowledge of criminal conduct.

### • Peer Review.

peer Review is considered by criminologists to defend their findings. In the peer review, <sup>the findings are</sup> evaluated by examining study's methodology, data analysis etc.

## Scam Analytical Nature.

Criminology has analytical nature. This implies that the subject specialists and criminologists draw analysis about crime and its prevention through analytical approach.

### • Development of theories.

Various theories are developed in order to provide a holistic understanding of crime and criminality.

### • Data gathering.

Criminologists gather data for studies through surveys, interviews, and observation.

### • Data Analysis.

The collected data is comprehensively analysed by criminologists to draw conclusion regarding criminal conduct.

## SCOPE OF CRIMINOLOGY

Criminology seeks to develop a broader understanding of crime, its causation, and prevention.





## ① Crime preventing strategies:

Criminologists studies various crime preventing strategies and their effectiveness in crime control. This helps policy makers to go for effective and viable crime control mechanisms.

### • Policing

Policing is one of the strategies used by state authorities to control and reduce crime. Criminology analyze various policing models, strategies and their viability towards prevention of crime. For instance, it views analytically problem-oriented policing model, intelligence led policing, and the use of modern technology, to propose and develop effective crime prevention strategies.

### • Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation of offenders is a strategy used to reintegrate the criminal criminals into the social fabric. Criminology, with empirical evidence, to analyze the impact of rehabilitation in crime prevention.


### • Evaluation Evaluation of Crime Prevention Programmes:

Criminologists comprehensively look into the outcomes of various crime prevention tools and strategies. Thus, they create a distinction between effective and ineffective crime control mechanisms, making it easy for law-making bodies to adopt more effective tools.

### ① Enhancing criminal justice system.

Enhancing the effectiveness of the criminal justice system is yet another motive of the scope and nature of criminology. Criminologists critically analyze various law enforcement agencies, court procedures, criminal justice policies and inequalities in criminal justice system as to bring about an optimistic change in it.

### ② Exploration of alternative approaches to traditional criminal justice system.

Criminology tries to develop more effective criminal justice system through introduction of modern approaches in criminal justice system, i.e., Restorative justice, which tries to address the harm caused by crime in contradiction to 

a traditional criminal justice, which focuses only on punishment for the crime. Restorative justice, thus, involves the victim and its as well as the offender.

### ① Policy reforms:

Criminology provides research based policy recommendations to enhance effectiveness and address inefficiencies in policies regarding crime prevention and control.

### ② Penology.

Penology refers to the study of treatment, prevention and control of crime. Criminologists provides recommendations and alternatives in dealing with crime prevention.

### ③ Identification of high crime areas.

Criminologists plays a vital role in identification of high crime areas. They use methods like crime statistics, Hotspot analysis, and victimization surveys to explore the areas where criminal activity is high. This helps criminal inves crime prevention strategists to analyze data and take prompt action.