

Q:1 What is Criminology? Discuss historical development of criminology as science?

Introduction:

Criminology is the study of various aspects of crimes and criminals. It evolved in 18th century than it began to develop in late 18th century & 19th century. It is an interdisciplinary field that incorporates other disciplines like psychology, sociology etc.

Defination:

Criminology is the scientific study of nature, extent, cause & control of criminal behaviour.

Criminology in View of Edwin Sutherland

Criminology is the body of knowledge regarding crime as social phenomenon.

It includes within its scope the processes of making laws, breaking laws & reacting towards the breaking of law."

A/c to Donald Cressey

The Scientific approach to
studying criminal behaviour.

A/c to National Institute of Criminology, Hungary
"Criminology is the integrated
multidisciplinary study of causes,
prediction & control of crime
& other harmful behaviour
constituting a breach of
societal norms at a local,
national or international level"

Origin of Term Criminology

Coined by Italian Jurist &
criminologist Raffaele
Garofalo in 1885

Crimen - Latin - means "Accusation".

Logia - Greek - means "Study".

Etymologically, Criminology means
study of accusation or crime

Historical development of Criminology

The historical development of Criminology can be traced back to ancient civilizations but the formal discipline of Criminology emerged in late 18th and early 19th Century. The brief overview of major milestones, in the history of development of Criminology is discussed below:

Pre-classical

(1200-1600)

It flourished during 17th Century in Europe with dominance of church and religion. During this time there was no scientific explanations for causation of crime and the concept of crime was vague. They believed that criminal behaviour is caused by devil, witches & unknown or supernatural powers. The principle behind this concept was that man commits crime due to influence of some external forces & is beyond the

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Control & understanding of man. These were strict & harsh punishments

Classical School

Of thought (18 century)

It's proponent are Cesare Beccaria & J. Bentham

This school believes that people have free will to choose criminal or lawful solution to meet their ~~er~~ needs or settle their problems.

→ Criminal solution seem more beneficial / attractive than lawful ones because they usually require less work / effort for gaining great benefits.

A person's choice of crime is may be controlled by fear of punishment.

People commit crime when pleasure of reward outweigh pain of punishment.

The more severe, certain & swift the punishment, the more it will be able to deter / control crime.

Positivist School of thought (19th century)

During 19th century a new vision of world challenged the validity of classical theory & presented an innovative way of looking at the causes of crime. Scientific methods were taking hold in Europe at that time. So the need to understand crime through science method was felt.

→ So a positive school of thought emerged which employed scientific methods to study crime.

Auguste Comte

Considered father of sociology, applied scientific methods to study society. A/c to Comte,

Societies pass through stages

(1) 1st stage: People in primitive societies consider inanimate objects as having life (e.g. the sun is god).

2) 2nd stage: In later stages people embrace rational, scientific view of the world.

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Comte called this final stage "the positive stage" and those who followed his writings known as positivists.

Elements of Positivism

It has two main elements.

- (1) The first is that human behaviour is not a matter of free will and people commit crimes due to external factors like biological, social, psychological etc
- (2) The second aspect of positivism is embracing the scientific method to solve problems & study crime
- (3) Concept of punishment was to rehabilitate criminal rather than incapacitate them

Biological School

They claim that criminal activity is genetic and is the result of some defect ~~as~~ that can be measured. They believe that people commit crime due to biological or genetic, neurological and physiological defects.

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One of the contributors is
"Cesare Lombroso" (The father
of criminology): he linked
the criminal man with Darwin's
argument of evolution &
disagreed with concept of free
will. In 1876, Lombroso's
On Criminal Man was published
and in it he explained that
physical differences & mental
deficiencies caused crime.

He alleged that criminals
represent a physical type
which is distinctive from
non-criminals (cheek bone, or
arm length measurements).

Second category he mentioned
were insane criminal, 3rd
category was occasional
criminal and fourth are
those who commit crime
due to passion: anger, love or
honour.

So he rejected criminality
as a result of free will
& rational decisions & stated
that criminal should be
studied in both in their biological
& social context.

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So biological view focus
on individual Criminal

Psychological School

People Commit crime due
to mental health issues
personality disorders and these
influence individual's behaviour
& likelihood of engaging in
criminal activities

Sociological School

A/c to Sociological perspective
people commit crime due
to society & its cultural
structural & demographic
variables. It examines how
social institutions like family
(parenting), economy, education (school)
etc influence individual
behaviour & increase likelihood
of engaging in criminal
activities. This school of thought
argues that crime is a result

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of social inequalities, social disorganization, and break down of social bonds

The proponents of this school of thought who played their part in contributing to the field of Criminology are following

→ L.A.J. Quetelet used social statistics. He said in addition to age & sex, season, climates, population, composition & poverty are also related to criminality

→ Emile Durkheim crime calls attention to social ills. Rising crime rates can signal the need of social change.

→ Chicago School of Sociology (early 20th century)

The Chicago school led by sociologists such as Robert Park, Ernest Burgess and Clifford Shaw, focused on social & environmental factors that contribute to crime. They explored relationship between crime and urbanization,

Social disorganization and the influence of neighborhood's characteristics. The Chicago School emphasized the importance of

Studying the social context & ecological factors in understanding crime

→ Development of criminological theories

Throughout 20th Century, various criminological theories emerged to explain the causes of crime. These included strain theory, social learning theory, labelling theory, control theory and rational choice theory among others. These theories offered different perspectives on the individual, social, and structural factors that contribute to social behaviour.

Emergence of Critical / Conflict Criminology

→ Karl Marx focuses on competition among groups within society

over limited resources,

→ Bourgeoisie class (capitalist) exploit

proletarian class (labor) which

cause class conflict which

is leading exploited one's to crime. Crime is a product of Capitalistic system. Critical criminologist focused on the role of Capitalism, social class, gender, race and power in shaping crime and criminal justice. They called for social change and structural reforms.

Contemporary Criminology

In recent decades criminology has become an interdisciplinary field, incorporating insights from sociology, psychology, economics and other disciplines. It has expanded its scope ~~from~~ to include areas such as white collar crime, corporate crime, cybercrime, terrorism and global criminology. Contemporary criminologist employ a range of research methods, including quantitative and qualitative approaches to study crime and develop evidence based strategies for crime prevention and intervention. The field of criminology continues to

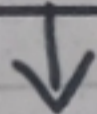
evolve, responding to new challenges and societal changes. It remains a dynamic discipline that seeks to understand and address complex nature of crime, its causes, consequences, and societal changes/responses.

1. Classical theory



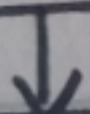
Modern Rational choice theory

2. Lombrosian Biological Positivism



Contemporary Biosocial & psychological Trait theory

3. The Sociological view



Social Structure Theory