

(Past paper - 2016)

(SECTION - I)

(Q. NO. 2)

Explain the nature and importance of criminology in detail

1) INTRODUCTION

Criminology has been derived from a combination of two words that is a Latin word "Crimen" meaning 'Accusation' and Greek word "logia" meaning 'Study'. Hence, the study of science which researches committed criminal acts is referred as criminology. Over the past few years, sociologists and criminologists have argued over the nature of criminology. The multi aspects of criminology have given many dimensions of its nature. Due to its multidimensional nature the scope and importance spectrum of criminology has also been widened.

2) CRIMINOLOGY : The Basics of the Term

Criminology is studying of criminal behaviour scientifically. Edwin Sutherland and Donald Cressey state :

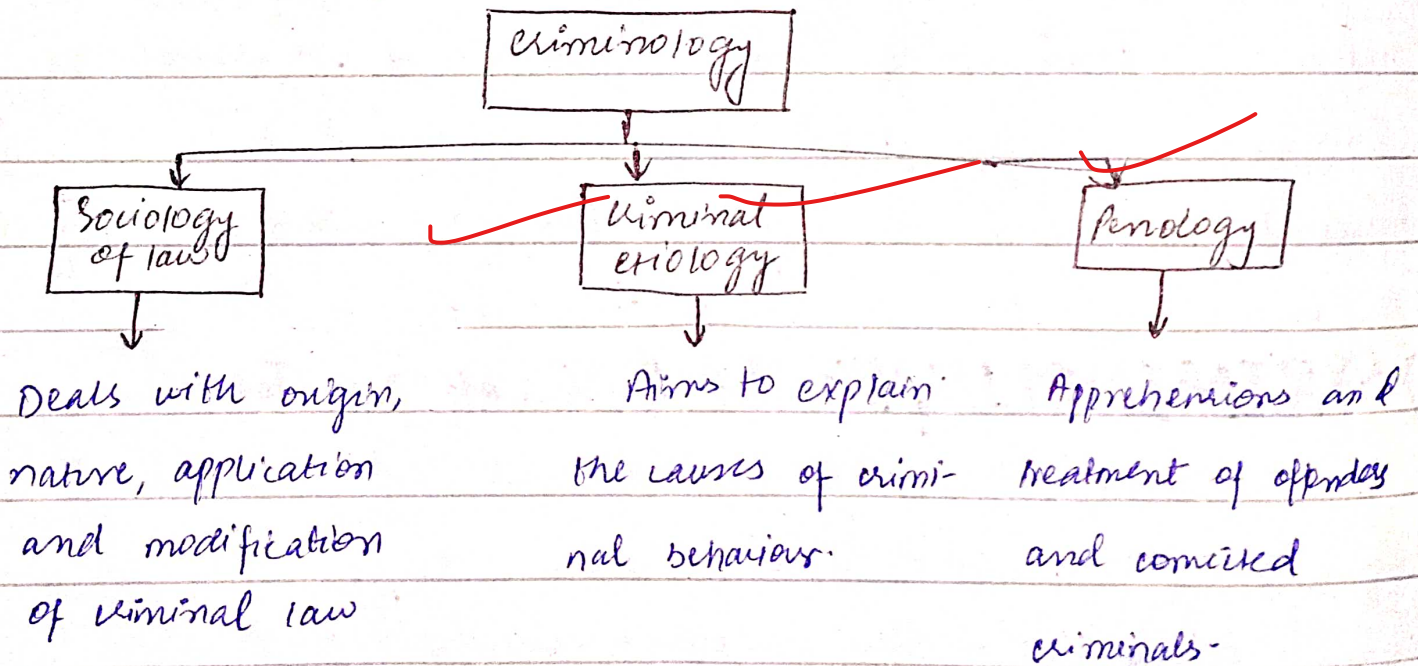
"Criminology is the body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon. It include within its scope the process of making laws, of breaking laws and reacting towards breaking of laws."

Historical Development of Criminology

- The term "Criminology" was coined by an Italian jurist and criminologist, Raffaello Garofalo in 1885, who was a student of Cesare Lombroso, i.e. "founder of Modern Criminology".
- However the term was first used by Frenchman Paul Topinard.
- The most influential criminologist considered till date is Edwin Sutherland who wrote "Principles of Criminology". He contributed a lot to the work of white collar crime and differential association.

Divisions of Criminology

Criminology is divided into three major branches that are shown below.



~~NA~~

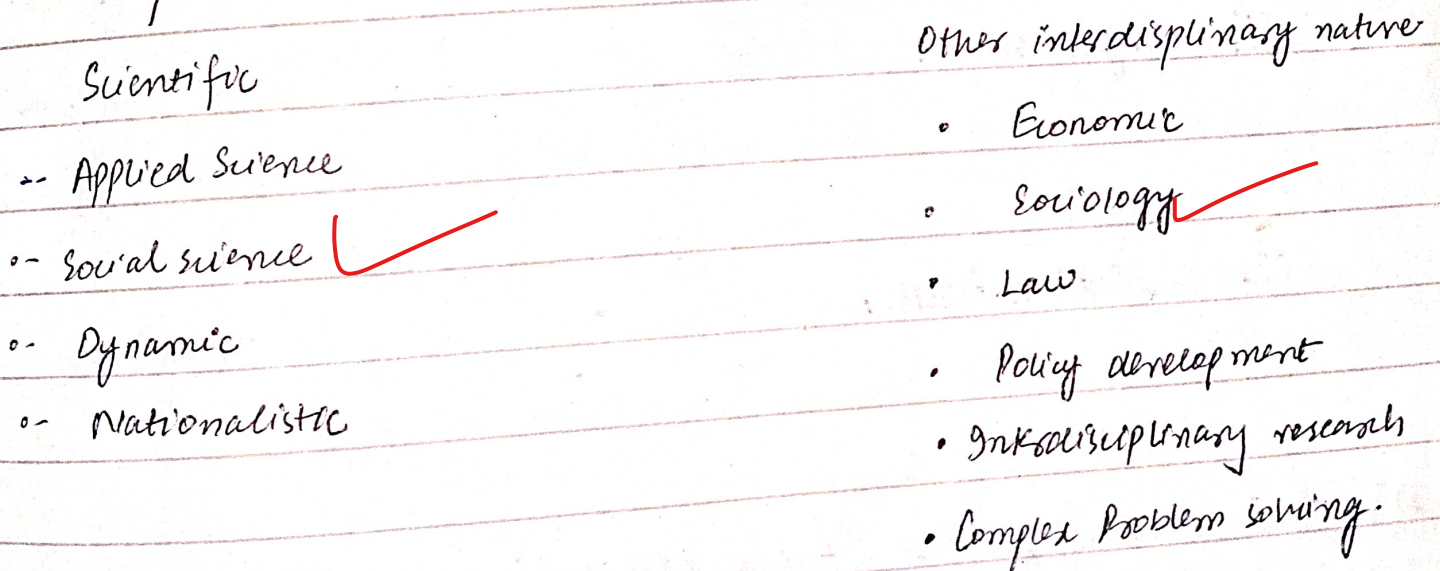
3) NATURE OF CRIMINOLOGY

There is a continuous argument regarding whether the nature of criminology is scientific or not. According to:

1) Sutherland & Cressey → criminology is not science but it has hopes of becoming a science.

2) George L. Wikler → Criminology cannot possibly become a science due to lack of universal proposition of crime. Also scientific studies of criminal behaviour is impossible.

Nature of Criminology



a) Criminology → Scientific Nature

Criminology is a science in itself when applied to law enforcement and prevention of crimes under following nature

(i) ~~Applied Science~~: It is the study of causes of crimes, Anthropology, zoology, psychology, sociology and other natural sciences may be applied. While in crime detection, chemistry, medicine, physics, mathematics, ballistics, etc question documents examination may be utilized. This is called as instrumentation.

(ii) ~~Social Science~~: It is a social science - in as much as crime is social creation and that it exists in a society being a social phenomenon its study must be considered a part of social science.

(iii) ~~Dynamic~~: Criminology changes as social condition changes. It is concomitant with the advancement of other sciences that have been applied to it.

(iv) ~~Nationalistic~~: Study of crimes must be in relation with existing criminal law within a territory or country.

b) Criminology → Interdisciplinary Nature

Criminology has an interdisciplinary nature and often overlaps with several other disciplines. Such as:

(i) ~~Economics~~: Economic theories examine the relationship b/w socioeconomic conditions and crime rates. Factors such as poverty, unemployment & lack of access to education

: and resources can contribute to criminal activities.

(ii) **Sociology**: Sociological theories examine how social structures, institutions and interactions influence criminal behaviour. Concepts like social inequality, deviance and social norms are integral to understanding the root causes of crime within a social context.

(iii) **Law**: legal perspectives provide insights into the criminal justice system, its procedures and the role of law enforcement, courts, and corrections.

(iv) **Policy development**: Drawing a knowledge from various disciplines, criminologists contribute to the formulation of evidence-based policies and interventions aimed at reducing crime rates, improving rehabilitation centres & enhancing public safety.

(v) **Interdisciplinary research**: Criminologists often collaborate on research projects that combine methodologies and perspectives from different disciplines. This cross-pollination of ideas helps in developing a more holistic understanding of crime.

(vi) **Complex Problem Solving**: Criminal behaviour is a multifaceted phenomenon, and an interdisciplinary approach allows criminologists to analyze

: the problem from multiple angles, taking into account individual, social, economic and systemic factors.

4) IMPORTANCE OF CRIMINOLOGY

The importance of criminology can be viewed at two basic levels as following :-

Importance of criminology

Microlevel

How family and personal relations affects criminals

Macrolevel

How policies, institutions, interrelated institutions affects criminals.

Following are the key important benefits of criminology :-

1. Aids in understanding causes of crime

Criminology plays a pivotal role in unravelling the intricate web of factors that contribute to criminal behaviours. By analyzing sociological, psychological and environmental influences, criminologists provide insights into what drives individuals to commit crimes.

2. Policy formulation vis control of crime

The United Nation Guidelines for Prevention of Crime (Article 7) emphasized the need for evidence-based policy-making in crime prevention. Criminology research like that conducted

by the Pew Research Centre on recidivism rates (2011) aids in tailoring policies to target high risk populations & reduce repeat offenses.

3) Provide theoretical base for enactment of criminal law

Criminological theories like Strain theory and Social Control theory, underpin criminal law revisions such as Model Penal Code ^{developed by} American Law Institute and Pakistan Penal Code with respect to Pakistan. These theories guide lawmakers in crafting legislation that reflects evolving societal norms and addresses the root causes of criminal behaviour.

4) Rehabilitation and Treatment of Offenders

The "Prison Rules, 1979" in Pakistan emphasize the provision of education, vocational training and medical care to prisoners. Criminology provides insights into the most effective methods of reforming offenders and preventing recidivism. e.g. European Convention on human rights (Article 3) and RAND Corporation's Evaluation of Correctional Educational Programs (2013) contribute to design of educational and rehabilitation programs that reduce recidivism rates and promote offender reformation.

5) Planning, Operation, Evaluation and Revamping of Criminal Justice System:

Criminology aids in the efficient planning, operation and evaluation of the criminal justice system. By analyzing its components i.e. law enforcement, courts & corrections

criminologists help identify weaknesses and propose reforms that enhance systems effectiveness. e.g.

- 1) Criminal Justice Coordination Committee Order, (2003) in Pakistan underscores the need for coordinated efforts across the criminal justice system.
- 2) The Crime and ~~Disorder~~ Act 1998 (section 5) in UK highlights the role of community partnerships in crime prevention.

6) Reformation of offenders

Criminology provides insights into the most effective methods of reforming offenders and preventing recidivism. By understanding the psychological, social and environmental factors that contribute to criminal behaviours, experts can tailor rehabilitation programs that target these specific issues - e.g. Pakistan's Probation of offenders Ordinance 1960 emphasizes the importance of probation and parole programs for offender reformation.

7) Study of Social Factors instilling Criminal behaviour

Criminology's examination of social factors contributing to criminal behaviours sheds light on disparities, inequalities and societal issues that drive individuals toward unlawful act. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 25) underscores the importance of addressing social inequalities that contribute to criminal behaviour.

8) Aids in study of juvenile delinquency and measures
that address the same:

Criminology helps us understand the unique dynamics of juvenile delinquency. By analyzing family environments, peer influences and socio-economic conditions, criminologists aid in the development of strategies that prevent juvenile involvement in criminal activities and guide them towards positive life trajectories. e.g. The 'Juvenile Justice System Ordinance (2000)' in Pakistan outlines the provisions for the treatment and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders.

5) CONCLUSION

Criminology is indeed one of the most growing and uprising field of study in the world since it contributes not only in detection but also the prevention of crime. Its multidisciplinary nature plays a key role to understand and link the behaviours of society and criminals. The different aspects and significant use of criminology as a field of study collectively underscore the critical importance of it in comprehending, preventing and addressing crime while promoting a fair and just society. Very well done ans is well composed and justified main domain are covered and written i hope you have written these well in time 10/20

(Q NO-3)

Define the term Crime and Criminals. Explain the types of criminals in detail.

1) INTRODUCTION

According to renowned criminologists D. B. Traflet:

"Criminology is the study which includes all the subject matter necessary to understanding and prevention of crimes together with the punishment and treatment of delinquents and criminals."

Criminology enables us to understand the behaviour, mental thought process and reasons of the criminal and their activities. There are different type of criminals on the basis of different factors. And different criminals commit different crimes. The term 'crime' and 'criminal' has been defined in numerous ways by different sociologists and criminologists.

2) CRIME

Crime is a relative term. There has been a variation in history and across different jurisdictions on the definition of crime. Some of the major figures in history have been turned as criminals by a state process. e.g. Socrates the greatest philosopher of all time was condemned by a court for corrupting the youth of Athens with his

teachings: However, following are the definitions given by different scholars regarding crime:

1) "Crime is an action forbidden by the law of the land and for which penalty is received."
(C. Darrow)

2) "The term crime technically means a form of anti social behaviour that has violated public sentiments to such an extent as to be forbidden by the statute."
(Barnes & Teeters)

"A crime is po facto implies a disturbance in social relationship and social definition as to what such a disturbance is."
(Eliot & Meril)

2.1) VIEWPOINT OF MARXIST WRITERS

As per the marxist point of view, the definitions of crime are only **ideological constructs**. They don't refer to those behaviours which objectively cause us the most harm, injury and suffering. They refer to:

"Only a subsection of those ~~behaviours~~ ^{behaviours} committed by young, poorly educated males who are often unemployed, live in working class

De
improvised neighbourhoods and frequently
belong to an ethnic minority.

2) CRIME: SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS & LEGAL PERSPECTIVE

The 'crime' has different contextual definitions. in
overdone with social, religious and legal domains.

1) Social Definition of Crime:-

"Socially, crime is some action or omission
that causes harm in a situation that
the person or group responsible 'ought' to
be held accountable and punished,
irrespective of what the law books of
a state say."

2) Religious Definition of Crime:-

"In religious terms, crime is an action against
the law of God, as revealed in holy books
or that we instinctively recognize as against
God's will.

2) | If the state law books allow something that we know to
be against God's will, this does not change its status - it is
still a crime.

3) Legal Definition of Crime:-

"Crime is an action or omission that is
defined by the validly passed laws of
the nation state in which it occurred

so that punishment should follow
from the behaviour. Only such acts
or omissions are crimes."

Crimes and criminals only exist when a public body has
judged them according to accepted procedures. Without state and
the criminal law, there is no crime.

3) CRIMINALS

A criminal is an individual who has been convicted
of committing a crime by a court of law. In a legal
context, a criminal is someone who has been found
guilty of engaging in conduct that violates established laws
and regulations within a particular jurisdiction.

This designation is typically based on formal legal
processes including investigation, arrest, prosecution and a
trial where a guilt is proven without a doubt. Following
is the definition of criminal from the perspective of
criminology.

"A criminal is an individual who engages
in activities that violate the established
legal and social norms of a given society."

This engagement in deviant behaviour ranges from minor
infractions to serious offenses & is driven by a variety of
factors, including personal circumstances, socio-economic
conditions & constraints within individual's environment.

The criminals are defined differently based upon the type of crime they commit. However, criminals are defined with respect to different domains as explained.

1) Legally;

"A criminal is someone who has been convicted of a crime by a court of law."

This definition focuses on the individual's legal status as a perpetrator of a criminal act.

2) Behaviorally;

"From behavioral perspective, a criminal is someone who engages in unlawful or illegal activities; regardless of whether they have been caught or convicted."

This definition focuses on the actions of an individual.

3) Morally or Socially;

"A criminal is someone who violates accepted ^{social} norms, ethics or moral standards even if their actions do not necessarily result in legal consequences."

4) Psychologically;

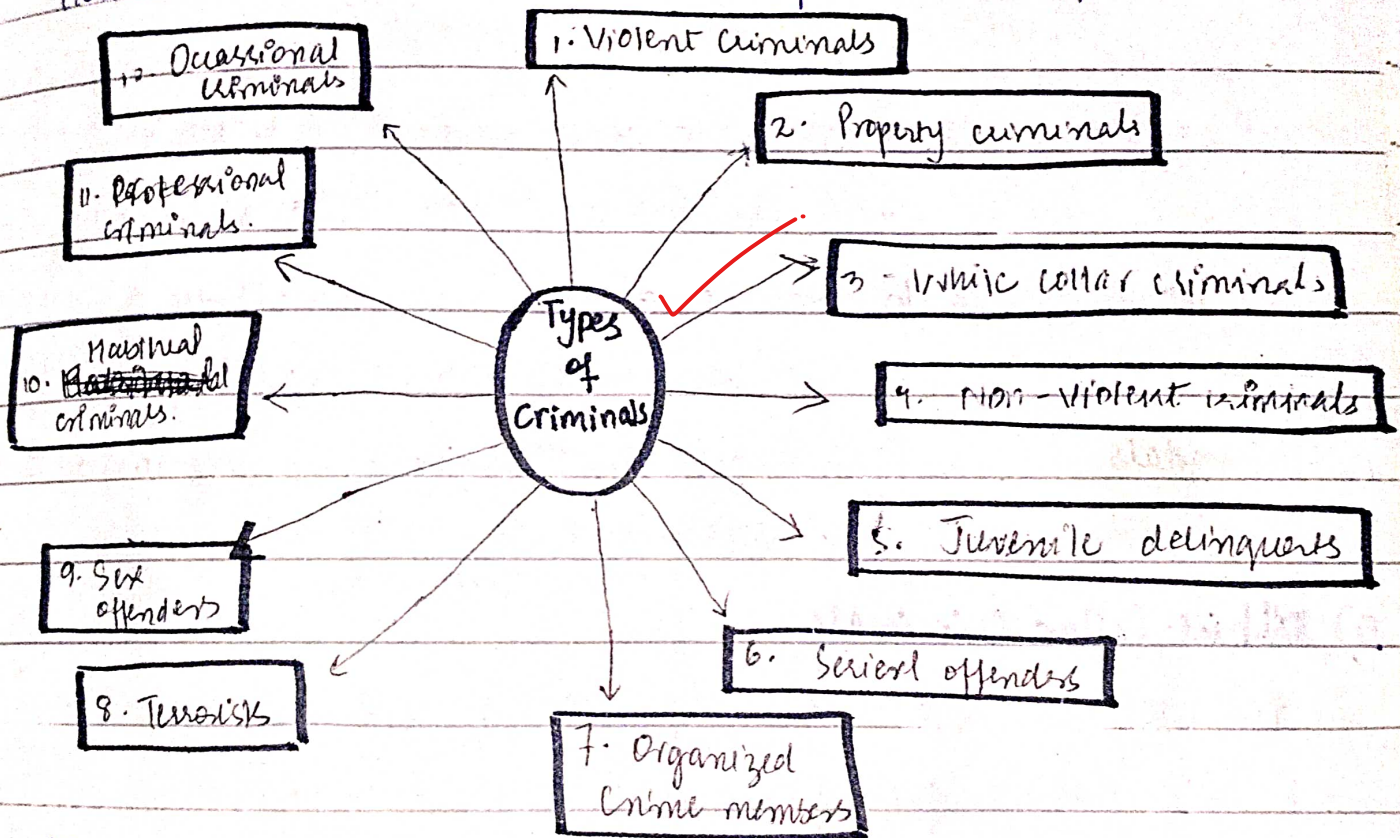
"A criminal may be defined as someone who engages in criminal behavior due to various psychological factors, such as personality traits, mental disorders or environmental influences."

These definitions reflect the multifaceted nature of concept of a criminal, taking into account legal, behavioural, moral, psychological and social perspectives. 7.

4) TYPES OF CRIMINALS

Criminals can be categorized into various types based on their behaviour, motivation and nature of their crimes.

Here is a broad classification of criminals types.



1) Violent criminals

Violent criminals refer to those types of criminals who commit heinous crimes.

- Homicide offenders: Those who commit acts of murder or manslaughter.
- Assaulters: Individuals involved in physical violence including assault and battery
- Kidnappers: Those who abduct and unlawfully detain

: other against their will.

- Domestic Violence Perpetrators : Individuals who commit violence within family or intimate partner relationship.

2) Property Criminals

Those individuals related to property, personal belongings and one's owned materials crimes are referred as property criminals.

- Thieves : Individuals engaged in theft, which include various forms of stealing.
- Burglars : Those who unlawfully enter properties with the intent to commit theft or other crime.
- Robbers : Who use force or threat to steal from individuals or establishments.
- Vandals : People who deliberately damage or deface property often without theft.

3) White Collar Criminals

- Fraudsters : Individuals involved in deceptive practices to gain financial or personal benefits.
- Embezzlers : Those who misappropriate funds entrusted to them, often in a corporate context.
- Insider Traders : Individuals who use non public information to gain advantage in financial markets.
- Cyber criminals : Perpetrators of online crimes, including identity theft and cyber fraud.

4) Non Violent Criminals

- Drug offenders : Those involved in illegal drug production, distribution or possession.
- Environmental criminals : Individuals who violate environmental laws, leading to pollution or harm to natural resources.

5) Juvenile Delinquents

- Young offenders who commit crimes while under the legal age of adulthood.

6) Serial offenders

Criminals who repeatedly commit the same type of crime or engage in a pattern of criminal behaviours.

7) Organized Crime Members

Individuals involved in organized criminal enterprises such as drug cartels, gangs or mafia groups.

8) Terrorists

Those who engage in acts of terrorism to instill fear of advance political, religious or ideological goals.

9) Sex offenders

Individuals who commit sexual offenses, including sexual assault, molestation, rape, adultery & child exploitation.

10) Habitual Criminals

One who commit crime in response to some external stimulus or in order to avail the opportunity. Such

criminals are more responsive to rehabilitate treatment.

11) Professional Criminals

The criminals who earn bread and butter through criminal means; When habitual criminal acquires skills & expertise in specific field, he becomes a professional criminals.

12) Occasional Criminals

One who commit ^{numerous} crimes and is deemed to has a become a hard core criminal. Such a criminal pose threat to society at large and required to be inanticipated.

well done

try to add theoretical perspectives in the ans over all ans are well composed and satisfactory 10.20

5) CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the terms, "crime" and "criminals" are fundamental concepts in field of criminology. Crime encompasses a wide range of illegal actions, from violent offenses like homicide and assault to non violent acts such as theft and fraud.

Understanding the various types of criminals is essential for addressing the diverse nature of criminal behaviours. By comprehending these diverse type of criminals, society and criminal justice system can better tailor their prevention & rehabilitation efforts. Indeed, a deep understanding of crime and criminals is essential in our on going pursuit of a safer and just society.