

Q 1 Explain the Nature and Importance of Criminology in detail?

Ans- **Introduction:-**

- Criminology is the entire body of knowledge regarding crime and criminals like:- Criminal behaviour, Circumstances, influence, cause of crime etc.
- Criminology is the in-depth study of crimes as well as criminals. Because, to know the operation complete concept of crime, we also need to know the operational forces behind it. Multiple factors affecting the personality of offenders.

Definitions of Criminology:-

Donald Taft:- Criminology is the study which includes all subject matter necessary to the understanding and prevention of crimes together with punishment or treatment of delinquent of criminals.

⇒ Webster:- Criminology is the scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon of criminals and mental traits, their habits, their discipline.

Nature and scope

Nature: Criminology is the scientific and the systematic study of crime and its treatment. It is the science of criminal behaviour.

Scope:

- Causes of criminal behaviour and Methods to prevent it.
- Reaction of the society toward the crime and criminals.
- Types of crimes and criminals
- Detection and investigation methods.
- Personality of the offender.
- Crime rate
- Origin and development of criminal law.
- Various modes of correction, punishment and Rehabilitation.
- Criminal etiology
- Effects of present laws on crime.
- Criminologists work with various crime cases and formulate theories.
- Activities of legislative bodies, law enforcement agencies, criminal justice system, etc.

Importance of Criminology:

- Importance of criminology is to reduce crime in society.
- Criminology helps society to reduce, control and understand crime.

• Criminology helps in studying crimes, analyzing its causes which can be used toward crime reduction policies and initiatives.

• The most significant aspect of criminology is its concern with crime and criminals.

It study criminals with basis assumption that no one is born criminals.

• Most criminologists agreed that every criminal is corrigible (qabil-e-islah) if offer adequate opportunity through treatment method.

• Criminology seeks to create social solidarity. It tries to point out what behavior is antisocial.

• It tries to convince offenders through sanctions.

• ~~It tries to convince offenders through~~

The ultimate objective of criminology is to achieve crime free society as far as possible for achieving social harmony.

• The mankind showed interest in crime in every are of its history, so criminology is of great importance since it became a discipline to deal with all aspects of crimes.

- with the advancement of scientific knowledge and technology, the complexity of life has become multiplied. This has led to enormous increase in crime rate, many new crimes which were unknown, now, emerged like automobile theft, smuggling, cheating, bank robbery etc.
- The police, lawyers, attorney, judge, probation officers and other specialists such as psychologists and sociologists need perfect knowledge of criminology and criminal justice system for their professionalist.
- white collar crime has attracted the attention of criminologists in recent years, this has led criminal law administrators to formulate new methods and techniques to tackle these problems through scientific research.

→) The Real Situation of Criminology in Pakistan

The situation of criminology in Pakistan is quite daunting. There is only one HEC recognized journal of criminology, which is not enough source of information for the public or even criminologists. Moreover, when it comes to the post-graduation in criminology masters in criminology are

offered by only 10 universities, while no Ph.D degree is offered in criminology.

Case study about the real picture of criminology in Pakistan.

Shahid Ajaz Mazhar:- In Dawn News reported.

The university of Sindh produced several criminologists but they are still jobless. No job is announced for them.

Conclusion:-

In conclusion, criminology is a broad field that encompasses the study of criminal law, forensic, and criminal investigation. It is an important science because it helps to inform criminal justice policy and practice. By understanding the causes of crime and how to prevent it, criminologists can make valuable contributions to society.

Q) Define the term crime and criminals, Explain types of criminals in detail?

Introduction:-

A person who commits crime. However, in the democratic legal tradition even a person who admits to having committed a crime is not designated a criminal unit

Criminality has been proven by means of the accepted courts procedures.

But attention is directed away from serious criminological problems by the assertion that a person who commits a crime is a criminal. This is so because the criteria used to define and designate behaviours such as burglary, robbery, larceny and fraud are actually quite imprecise. Is a boy delinquent if no labels him a delinquent? How can a person be said to have violated the law and, thus, to have engaged in criminal behaviour if the law is not what is in the statute books but instead is at its in the heads of police officers, prosecutors, judges and others.

what is crime?

- Any act or omission which is forbidden by law and moral values of society.
- an illegal act for which someone can be punished by the government / authorities.
- A crime is an act that breaks a law that relates to how to behave in society. The harm caused by the act is seen to be against society as a whole, not just a specific person.
- More specifically, a crime is an act (something you do) or omission (something you don't do) that

is against the law and punishable upon conviction.

Crime and criminals:-

- Crime is defined as an act or omission prohibited by law.
- The individual who violates the law is called criminal.

Types of criminals:-

1) The occasional criminals.

- The occasional criminal only performs the act if the opportunity occurs in his/her routine of daily life.
- Occasional crime occurs when there is a situational inducement.
- Frequency of occasional crime varies according to age, race, and gender.
- Occasional criminals have little group support for the crimes.
- Most crime committed by professional whose acts are unskilled, and unplanned, so there are born criminals who sometimes commit crimes out of their ordinary course.
- There is a class of occasional criminals who do not exhibit, or who exhibit in slighter degree, the anatomical, physiological, and psychological characteristics which

which constitutes the type described.

Example =) Someone is walking by a car and it happens to be unlocked and the person notices they might take their car stereo, etc,

- occasional criminals, who without any inborn and active tendency to crime lapse into crime at an early age through the temptation of their personal condition, and of their physical and social environment, and who do not lapse into it, or do not relapse, if these temptations disappear.

2) Habitual Criminals:-

A habitual criminal is a person convicted of a new crime who was previously convicted of a crime.

- A person who frequently has been convicted of criminal behaviour and is presumed to be a danger to society.
- In an attempt to protect society from such criminals, that person with persistent tendencies to commit crimes should be quarantined from society as would someone with a seriously infectious disease.
- This category includes criminals who do it out of pure evilness, addiction, psychopathy or simple pleasures of it.

- Like a rapist is likely to do it over for the pure pleasure of feeling power over someone's vulnerability, not out of fear, greed or need. And drug addict, continuing the dosage with any real necessity or mentally unstable serial killer, attending the crime regarding regardless of risks and immorality of the act for no logical reason.

3) Professional Criminals:

- Crimes committed by persons for whom criminally punishable acts are a permanent occupation and the primary source of money.
- Persons who engage in professional crime have the skills and means necessary for criminal activity and specialize in some particular type of crime, such as theft or swindling.
- They are naturally good at what they do, smart enough to be slightly harder to catch, enough to make profit of it.
- Professional crime has its own customs. It includes Assassins, drug mafia, robbers, con artists, terrorists etc.
- Certain factors explain that the professional criminal is differentiated from the occasional criminal, the amateur criminal, and unskilled criminal.

Factors Includes:-

- The Pursuit of crime as a regular normal occupation. • the development of skilled techniques
- Careful planning and setup among criminals.
- Professionalization extends beyond the execution of a crime.
- Arrangements are made in advance for bail, legal service, and fixing the case.
- It is in these advance arrangements, quite as much as in the technique of executing the crime that professionalization is found.

Example => Committing robbery in a professional way involves finding a person carrying a good amount of money, ornaments, Jewels etc, locating a place for the holdup, planning the hold-up and executing the job. Generally speaking, a professional crime is committed in a non-violent way, though sometimes it involves violence too.

4 white Collar Criminals.

- The term "white-collar crime" refers to financially motivated nonviolent or non directly violent crime committed by individuals, businessmen and government professionals.
- White-collar crime is a nonviolent crime often characterized by direct deceit or

or concealment to obtain or avoid losing money or property, or to gain a personal or business advantage.

Examples of white collar crimes include securities fraud, embezzlement, corporate fraud, and money laundering.

It was first defined by the sociologist Edwin Sutherland in 1939 as "a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of their occupation."

3) Organized Criminals:-

- Organized ~~crime~~ is defined as the pre-organized illegal activities controlled by powerful groups and usually carried out on a big scale.
- Organized crime is a category of transactional, run by criminals to engage in illegal activity, most commonly for profit.
- As a general rule, organized criminal networks are involved in many different types of criminal activities spanning several countries.
- Organized crime, complex of highly centralized enterprises set up for the purpose of engaging in illegal activities. Such organizations engage in offenses such as cargo theft, fraud, robbery, kidnapping for ransom, and the demanding of protection payments.

Examples) It exists in a variety of different formats across multiple countries. The different types of activities in organized crime can range from trafficking people and drugs to trafficking illegal goods and weapons. Armed robbery is often used to achieve these goals. Money laundering and counterfeiting are also done as a way of getting in the assets and covering their tracks. Organized crime can be harmful to the peace of the nation and the lives of millions of people.

Conclusion:-

Criminals and their types are diverse, shaped by various factors including their motivations, age, and the nature of their offenses. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for law enforcement, policy makers, and society to tailor appropriate prevention, rehabilitation and punishment strategies to address the complexities of crime and criminal behavior —