

Q: Explain the Nature and the importance of Criminology in detail

What is Criminology

Criminology is the branch of criminal science which deals with the crimes causation, analysis and prevention of crime.

Origins of criminology

The origins of criminology it can be traced back to the Enlightenment, when the scholars begin to question traditional ideas about crime and punishment.

The pioneering work of Cesare Beccaria, who argued for the importance of rationality and proportionality in crimes justice, led the foundation of modern criminology. Since then criminology has involved and expanded to encompass a wide range of topics. Theories and researches methods.

Scope of Criminology

Criminology is an inter-disciplinary field of study, involving scholars and practitioners representing a wide range of behavioural and social sciences.

The establishment of schools of criminology and proliferation of academic department and programmes concentrating specially on crime and justice in the last half of the 20th century, the criminology emerged a distinct professional field with the broad inter-disciplinary focus and a shared commitment to generating knowledge through the systematic research.

Nature of Criminology

Criminology is a scientific study of crimes, criminal justice system. It is a multi-disciplinary field that draws on knowledge, insight from various disciplines, including psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics and laws. Criminologists seek to understand why people commit crimes, how scientists respond to crime, how to prevent crimes from occurring in the first place.

Study of criminal behaviour

One of the key areas of criminology is the study of criminal behaviour. Criminologists seek to understand the factors that contribute to criminal behaviour, such as poverty, social inequality, mental illness, and substance abuse. They also study the various types of crime, including property crime, violent crimes, and white collar crimes. By understanding the causes and patterns of criminal behaviour, criminologists can develop strategies to prevent, control and reduce crime.

Subdivisions of criminology

Penology:

The study of prisons and the prison system.

Bio criminology:

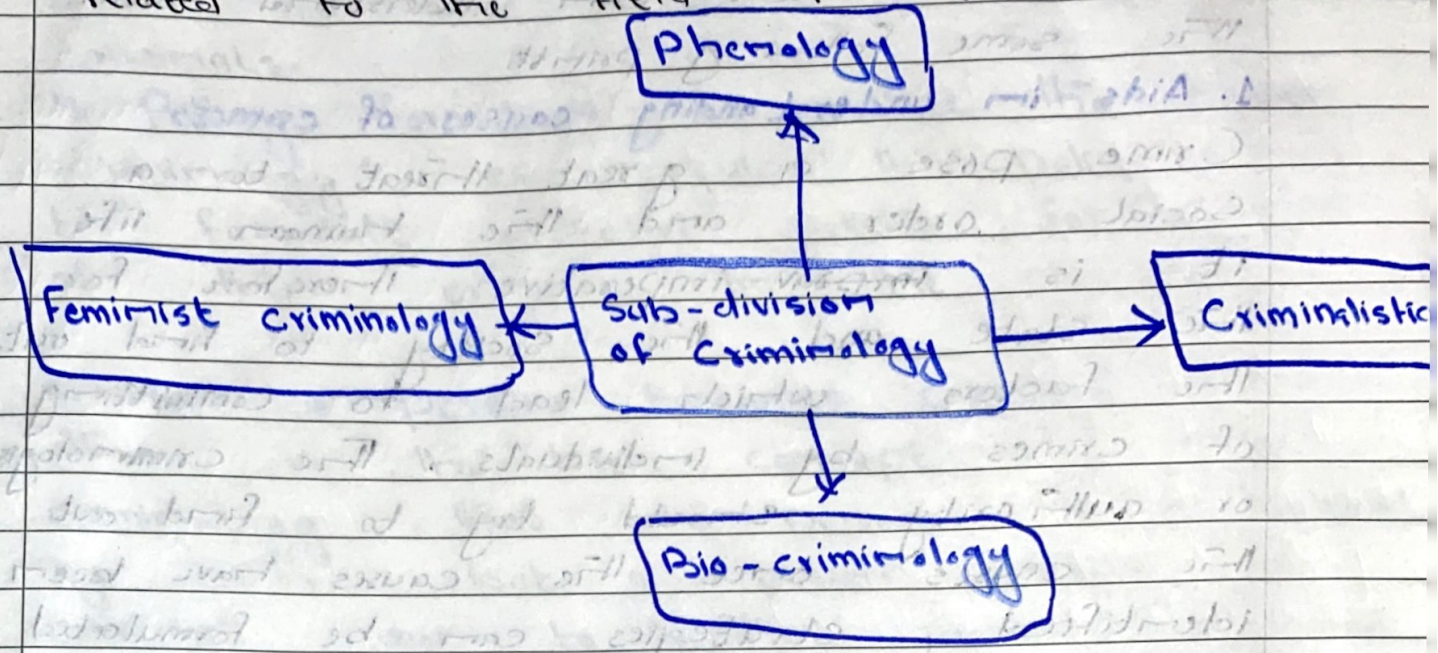
The study of the biological basis of criminal behaviour.

Feminist Criminology:

The study of women and the crime.

Criministics:

The study of crime detection which is related to the field of the forensic science.



- Importance of the criminology

Criminology has its own importance. It is being study as a subject. Men's desire for more money, physical desires, hatred towards each other, jealousy, suspicion, mistrust etc. are the main reasons for crime and murder. In criminology, the causes of crimes and their prevention measure are considered. Criminology has historically played a reforming role in relation to criminal law and criminal justice system. It has produced findings that have influenced legislator, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, probation officers, and prison officials. Promoting them to better understand crimes and the criminals and to develop better and more human sentence and treatment for criminal behaviour.

For this reason, the importance of the criminology has increased in the present time, which we can understand from the some following points

1. Aids in understanding causes of crimes:

Crime pose a great threat to a social order and the human life

It is an imperative therefore for the state and the society to find out the factors which lead to committing of crimes by individuals. The criminologists or authority should try to find out the causes once the causes have been identified, strategies can be formulated therefore to address all these causes.

2. Nature of Crimes:

Crimes against human body and property, crimes of the social and economic nature, crimes related to pollution of environment and water, crimes of the state against state, crimes related to labour etc. The amount spent in each class can be ascertained only by joint survey which makes the study of crime problem necessary.

3. Rehabilitation and treatment of Criminals

One of the primary objects of the criminal justice system is to rehabilitate the criminal so that they can reintegrate in the society as a healthy individuals.

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Criminology can provide intellectual and empirical input in devising such strategies which can be effective in reforming the criminals.

4. Policy formation to control the crimes:

Criminology can guide the policy makers to formulate effective policies for control of the crimes in the society.

5. How a person becomes criminal:

This is the basic concept of the criminology that no person is a criminal by birth but a person becomes a criminal due to the circumstances and the social environment. Under this by improving the attitude of the criminal, efforts are made to make him a normal law-abiding citizen in the society and for this personal punishment is adopted as a same means.

6. Aids in study of juvenile delinquency and measure to address them:

Juvenile delinquency is another challenge to the society. If a child goes astray the future of the society is in perils. It's a job of criminologists to identify the causes of juvenile delinquency and then suggest measure for addressing these causes so that the children may (discuss) delinquent behaviour and become

Law-abiding citizens of a political society.

7. Study of Social-economic factors in stalling criminal Behaviour:

Criminologists study the socio-economic factors which promote crimes. For example unemployment may be one of the reasons for which the youth resort to crimes for earning livelihood. A criminologist identifies such factors so that the policy makers can address these issues.

Conclusion:

Overall criminology is a broad field that outlines theories and methods as well as the answer to the better understand the nature and causes of crime. Through a scientific examination of criminal behaviour come on the justice system and prevention strategy. Criminology aims to improve our understanding of criminal behaviour and to develop effective strategies to further preventing crimes and promoting public safety.

Q: Write a critical note on increasing importance of criminology in Pakistan also discuss the historical developments of criminology as a scientific discipline.

Introduction:

Criminology is a multi-disciplinary field that involves the study of crimes, criminal behaviour, and the criminal justice system. It encompasses various fields, such as sociology, psychology, law, and anthropology. The history of primitive societies and early medieval period shows that human thinking in those days was predominated by religious mysticism and all human relations were regulated through myths and religious tenets but with the time and with the change of human thinking, certain social reformers took up the cause of criminals and devoted their attention to analysis of crime causation.

Importance of Criminology in Pakistan:

In Pakistan, criminologists can play a crucial role in reducing crime rates by analyzing and addressing various factors that contribute to criminal behaviour.

In this answer, we will discuss the scope of criminology in Pakistan and suggest some areas where criminologists can put their efforts to reduce crime rates.

Origins of Criminology in Pakistan:

The criminology department started in July, 1996 as the Institute for applied criminological studies with approval of the former vice-chancellor of the University of Karachi (KU). The first batch of 21 students passed out in 1998 with postgraduation degrees in criminology. This has led to an increase in criminological research focusing on understanding the nature, extent, and causes of crime in the country.

Scope of Criminology in Pakistan:

The scope of criminology in Pakistan is vast and includes various areas such as:

1. Understanding Criminal Behaviour:

Criminologists in Pakistan can contribute to the understanding of criminal behavior by conducting research and analyzing data to identify the factors that lead to criminal activity.

2. Victimology:

Criminologists can also focus on victimology which involves studying the experience of victims of crime and developing strategies to help them recover and prevent victimization.

3. Crime Prevention:

Criminologists play a vital role in developing crime prevention strategies by analyzing the root causes of crime and identifying effective interventions.

4. Forensic Science:

Criminologists can also contribute to development of forensic science in Pakistan by conducting research and providing expertise to law enforcement agencies.

5. Violent extremism and terrorism:

Criminologists in Pakistan are engaged in research aimed at understanding the root causes of violent extremism and developing effective strategies for preventing and responding to terrorist attacks (Jabeen and Fatima, 2019). This includes studying the psychological and social factors that contribute to radicalization as well as developing community-based interventions that promote social inclusion and resilience.

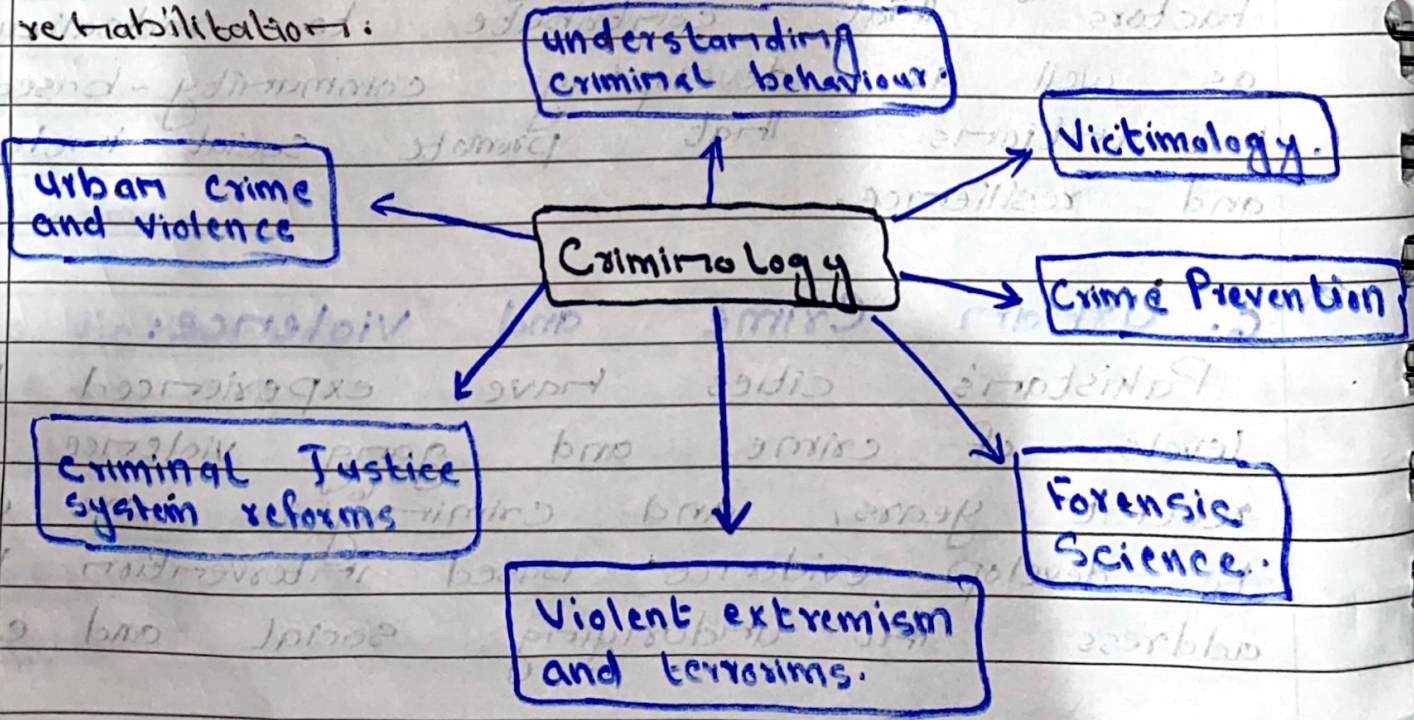
6. Urban Crime and Violence:

Pakistan's cities have experienced high levels of crime and gang violence in recent years, and criminologists are working to develop evidence based interventions that address the underlying social and economic

Factor that contribute to these problems (Khan, 2017). This includes programs that provide education and vocational training to at risk youth, as well as community-based policing strategies that build trust and cooperation between law enforcement and local communities.

7. Criminal justice system reforms:

Criminologists in Pakistan are studying issues such as police reforms, corruption, and the capacity of the criminal justice system to handle cases and administer justice (Raza & Hamif, 2016). They are also working to promote the use of evidence-based practices in the criminal justice system, including restorative justice and diversion programs that aim to reduce recidivism and promote rehabilitation.



- Historical of Criminology -

The history of primitive societies and early medieval period shows that human thinking in those days was predominated by religious mysticism and all human relations were regulated through myths, superstitions and religious mysticism. This is in other words, meant that little attention was devoted to the motive, environment and psychology of the offender and the causation of crime. Moreover, doing crimes were more easy because of absence of any definite principles for the guidance to criminals. These circumstances were continued until the end of 17th century. Thereafter, with the change in human thinking and evolution of modern society, certain social reforms took up the cause of criminology and devoted their attention to analysis of crime causation. This finally led to the emergence of criminology as a ~~big~~ branch of knowledge through development of different schools of criminology.

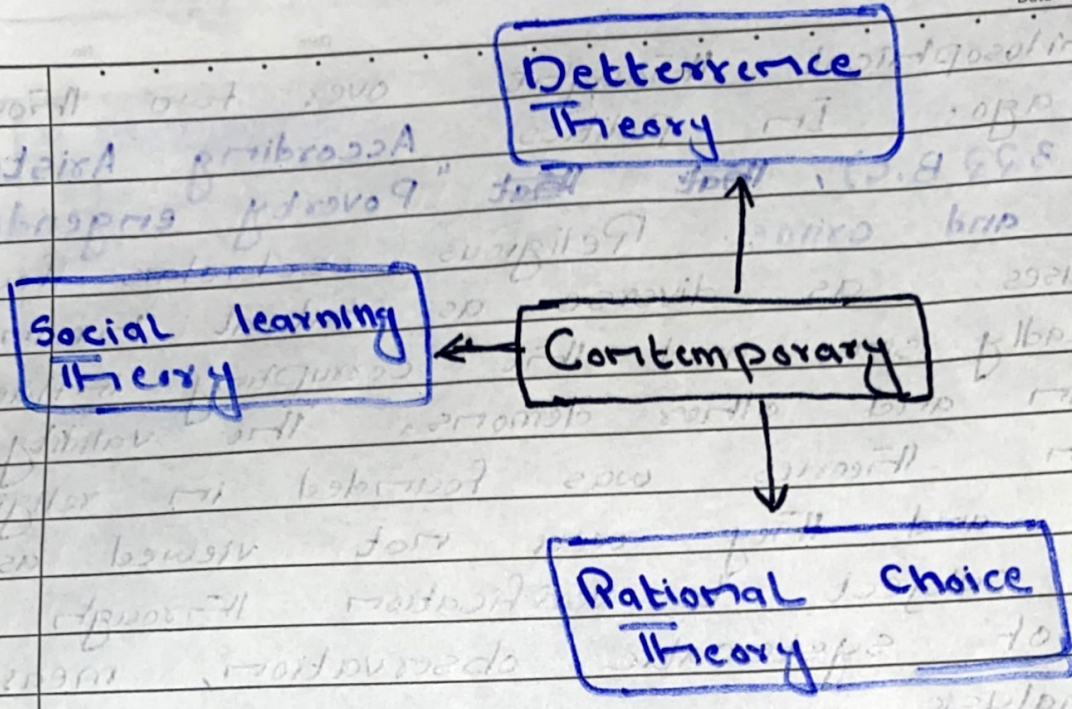
Theoretical Dimension of Criminology:

The theoretical dimension of criminology has a long history and ideas about the causes of crimes can be found

in Philosophical thought over two thousand years ago. In politics (384-322 B.C), ~~that~~ ~~that~~ "Poverty engenders rebellion and crime". Religious scholars focused on causes as diverse as natural human need, deadly sins, and ~~the~~ corrupting influence of satan and other demons. The validity of such theories was founded in religious authority and they were not viewed as theories subject to verification through any form of systematic observation, measurement and analysis.

Rational and naturalistic Philosophies

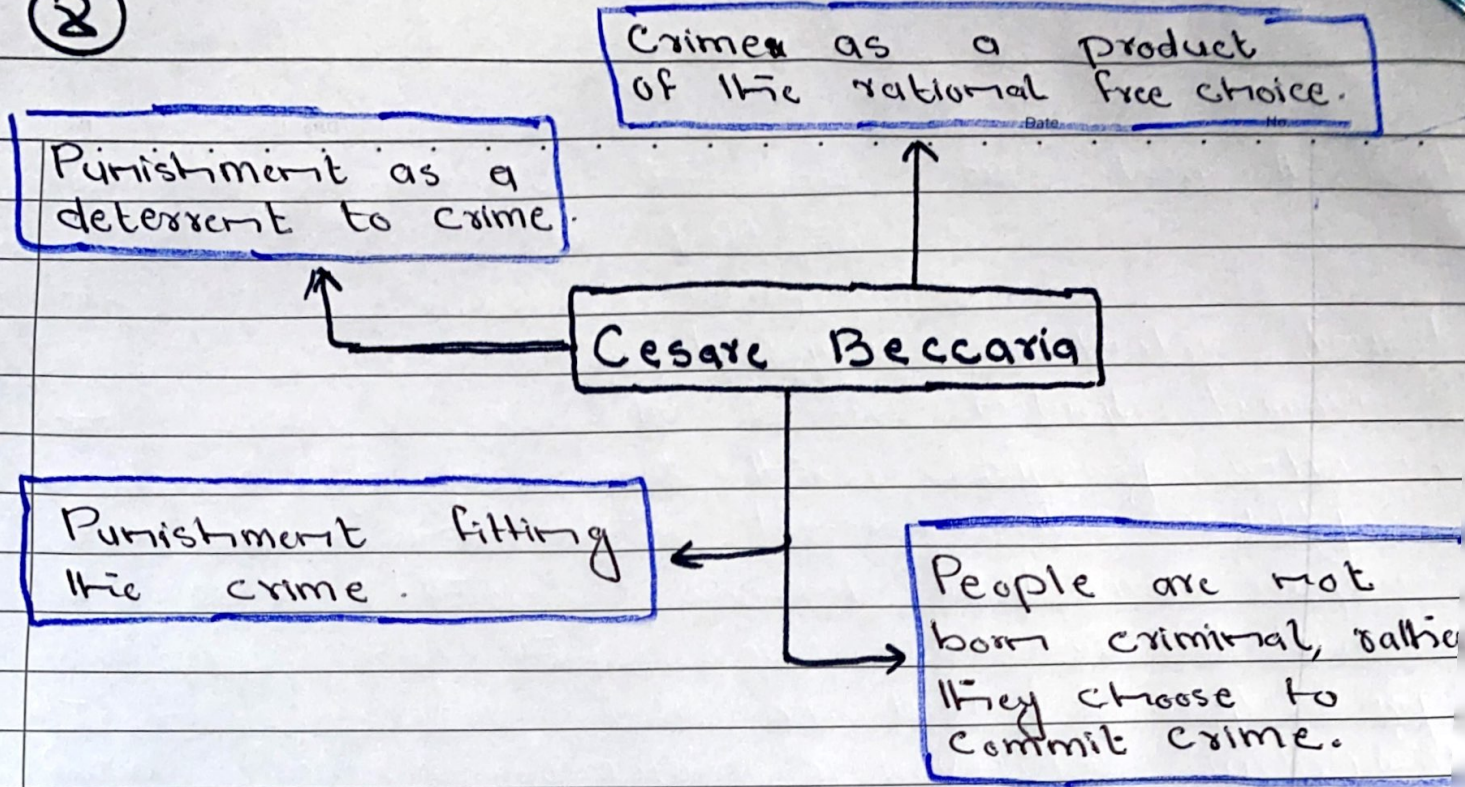
During the 18th century, Enlightenment philosophers such as Montesquieu, Voltaire and Jeremy Bentham criticized political and legal institutions and advocated social reforms based on the assumption that people were rational, deliberative beings. Such as constituted the first major school of organized, naturalistic thought about criminal laws, criminality, and appropriate responses to crime. The classical school's such perspectives were called naturalistic because they constructed theories locating the causes of crime. Classical theorists assumed that most people were capable of rational calculation of gains and costs and that criminality was a choice. Law were to be designed and enforced based on that principle.



Lombrosian Project - Fatalistic View?

The birth of criminology originally developed from the work of Cesare Lombroso and his followers in the "Scuola Positiva". His school of thought was specifically positivist and he had claimed to be establishing a new scientific discipline studying the "criminal type" as he thought criminality is something one is born with rather than develops over time. He drew on Charles Darwin's Theory of evolution he claimed to have found the born criminal what he called 'atavistic man'

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- Analyzing the current situation of criminologists in Pakistan:

There are more than 1000 universities in the country - Private and Public. But hardly 100 universities included this subject in their syllabus. Most of Law universities included.

Sindh University of Jamshoro

The Sindh University of Jamshoro offers criminology as a subject. However, most of the student avoid to study this subject because of limited scope.

According to the chairman of Sindh University G. Nabi Baksh "Those who

are graduated from Sindh University with criminology subject, are jobless.

There is no federal and provincial jobs for criminologist.