

Criminology

Crime Crime means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force. [CrPC 9(1)(o)]

[Primitive Society / ~~Rules~~ Kings / Europe → Arab - Indian history]

Relativity of Crime : Time / space / Social context / Religion

[Adultery and Prostitution / Sodomy - LGBTQ]

Definition Perspective : ① Legalistic ② Political ③ Sociological ④ Psychological

Crime is an Antagonistic action to the solidarity of Social Group
— Thomas

Ingredients of Crime

Guilty - [Act mind]

- ① Actus Rea
- ② Mens Rea

- ① Intention
- ② Knowledge
- ③ Harmful consequences
- ④ Forbidden
- ⑤ Penal Law
- ⑥ Punishment

⑦ motive

Criminology [Krimo + logia]

is the scientific study of Nature, extent, management, causes, control, consequences, and prevention of criminal behaviour both in individual and social level. Sub-field of sociology.

Criminal: who is found guilty of the commission & conduct that cause social harm and punishable under law

Criminal's Types

1. First offender
2. Juvenile Delinquent
3. Casual Criminal
4. Habitual
5. Professional
6. White collar

1. Insure
2. Born
3. Habitual
4. Occasional
5. Passionate

Classification of Crimes

1. Mala in se
2. Mala Prohibita

- ① Legal ② Political
- ③ Economic ④ Social ⑤ Etc

Penal code अधिनियम -

- ① O.a. Person ② Property
- ③ State ④ Pub. Tranquillity
- ⑤ Pub. Justice ⑥ Religion
- ⑦ Economic ⑧ Moral-decency

Crime

+ Page - 31

Punishment — P - 32

W.C.C-B.C.C — P - 47

Probation parole — P - 66

Sexual offence — P - 72

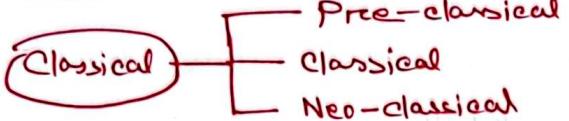
Criminal Profiling — P - 82

Cesare Lombroso - classical

(CBL)

Schools of Theory

129



Pre-classical → Dominance of state and religion / Divine rights of kings / worship, sacrifices and ordeals / Right of the society to punish

Classical → Mid 18th CEC / mental phenomenon of individual, not divine / Hedonistic principle — pleasure and pain / Individual responsibility / Punishment as a principle / Prevention / Right of the state to punish / Equal punishment for same offence

Neo-classical → Distinguishing Acute & Habitual / Full & Clenched / Punishment based on mental condition / Insane, children....

Positive School

Cesare Lombroso — Positive

(PLC)

(CEI)

Anthropological experiment / Physically inferior / 3 category

Atavistic
Stigmata

- ① Atavist (16 physical characteristics)
- ② Insane — (mental)
- ③ Criminid . (Need of survival)

Sociological

→ Based on social environment, opposed to born theory

↓ Differential Association Theory (1939)

Observing
Modeling
Imitating

Sutherland's Nine Propositions/ 9 Thesis

- ① Criminal behavior is learnt
- ② C.B. is learnt through interaction
- ③ ② + within intimate Personal Group
- ④ Learning includes
 - ① Techniques of committing crime
 - ② Direction of motive
- ⑤ Direction of motives and drives is learnt by defining laws positively or negatively / legal codes of favorable or unfavorable

- ⑥ A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definition favorable to violation of law that unfavorable to v.o.l.
- ⑦ D.A. vary in Frequency, Duration, priority, Intensity
- ⑧ It involves all the mechanism of learning
- ⑨ Although Criminal behavior is an expression of general needs and values, it is not explained by them as non-criminal behavior is an expression of the same n.v.

Female Criminoity

where women play vital role/central role in crime commission.
Crimes only committed by female. Abducted or compiled by female.

Crime & Gender / Women in criminality/ History / Extent (28-57) / Punishments/

- Causes of Female Crim.
- ① Cesare Lombroso Positive Theory (Women are lower, less int, less capable like domestic animal / small cerebral cortex / more female, more good)
 - ② Socialization (Different from men)
 - ③ Freud's Theory | → Anger, Jealousy, Revenge
 - ④ Genetics, Biology, Sociology, | Developing Feminine Behav

Types of Female Criminoity

Murder / Child & Drug Trafficking / Prostitution / Suicide / Adultery / Theft / Robbery
 Family Quarrel / Abortion / Affray / Black Marketing / Drug Dealing / Corruption
 Terrorism - Extremism / Shoplifting / Coin counterfeiting / cheating / Cyber Crimes
 Homosexuality / Dowry violence / Infanticide /

Causes of Female Criminoity

Poverty / Economic Insecurity / Economic Gain / Dowry-money / Addicted husband / Unnatural sexual lust / Family disorganization / Illegal sexual need / Failure in love
 Extremist religious group / Consumerist attitude / Hostile wife-husband / In-laws relation / Family conflict / second marriage / Mental illness / Gullibility
 Illiteracy / voluntarily taking illegal professions

Sexual Offense + P-72

- Offences
- Abortion / Rape / Sodomy / Pornography / Kidnapping / Enticement
 - Abduction / Adultery / Incest / Assault / Homosexuality / Prostitution
 - opposite sex / married / Relation / Private / Humanbeing / Consent

- Causes
- Endless media / Religious Impact / Western culture / Luxury / Industrial dev
 - Social pattern / Family Disintegration / Freedom of women / Integrity
 - Harassment / Urbanization / Youngsters / Hooliganism / Media contents /
 - Intoxication / Alcoholism / Late marriage / Unhappiness in sex life /
 - Sex education / Justice system / No punishment /

Swindling

Swindling is a crime in which a person intentionally cheats, or defrauds another of money or property, or otherwise obtain the money or property by fraudulent means.

Economic Crime / Crime against property

by → Deceit, Fraud, Cheat, Misleading, Forgery
Investment fraud, security fraud

Swindling may involve small amount of money or property, but as it involves multiple persons generally, it can amount a large scale. Swindling can be single accused and single victim too.

Common Swindling: Ponzi scheme / Pump & Dump / Senior Investment Fraud /

Promissory Note / Dishonest stockbrokers / Affinity fraud / Unlicensed Insurance agents, selling securities / Internet or cyber fraud / Insider Trading / Destiny & Hallmark Group

Modus Operandi / Signature Aspect

The two most basic aspects of measurable and identifiable criminal behavior in the field of forensic behavioral analysis are Modus Operandi and Signature aspect.

[Crime scene analysis
criminal profiling]

- ① Mo is the method that used to commit the crime
- ② Mo is about habit, SA is about Expression or Ritual
- ③ Mo is about MO is the method of operation, SA is the calling card of the offender
- ④ Mo is necessary to commit the crime, SA is unnecessary for committing the crime but for the mental pleasure of the offender.
- ⑤ Mo modifies, improves and adjusts over time, SA remains the same
- ⑥ Mo depends on the victim's or the crimes pattern, SA depends on gratification
- ⑦ Mo and SA may be the same - using face mask for hiding id or a
- ⑧ Same act somewhere can be Mo and somewhere SA
- ⑨ Mo is manner of working, SA is a unique and integral part of criminal behaviour
- ⑩ Mo changes over education, experience, maturity, calling card remains the same!

Juvenile Delinquencies

Juvenile: Child means a person under the age of 18 years - Children Act, 2013
 A juvenile is every person under the age of 18

Juvenile is a child or young person, who under the respective legal system, may be dealt with for an offence in a manner which is different from an adult.
 A child found to have committed an act of J.D by a court is a Juvenile Delinquent.

- Juvenile Delinquency violation of any law and ordinance / Theft, Robbery, Dacoity, Hijacking / Culpable Homicide/Murder / Extortion / offences relating to Drug / Eve-teasing / Traffic law violation / flee from home or school / offences of sex / Pick pocketing / vulgar language / Smoking / Begging / Indecent Conduct / Gambling

Criminal Responsibility

section-82 Nothing is an offence, which is done by a child under 9 years of age

section-83 Nothing is an offence, which is done by a child above nine years of age and of age under twelve, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding of the nature & consequences of his conduct

Causes Social Transition / Poverty / Problematic Family / Migration / Environment / Action movie / Modern Technology / Availability of materials to commit crime / Drug Addiction / Pornography

Main Features of Children Act, 2013

- Child Affairs Desk at police stations
- Child Affairs Police officers
- Preference given to Female officers
- Separate files & Registers for children
- Probation officer — Duties, Responsibilities

Children Act, 2013 Every District will have a Children Court to try children cases

Children Court the offences where a child is involved in any offence.

According to Nari o shishu Nirajatan Saman Min. 2000, Nari o shishu Nirajatan

Daman Tribunal will act as Children court
 Arrangements — decoration, seating plan // Probation officers, lawyers, police, family members, no others.

Psychological Theories of Crime

MBGICP

- I. Theory of Maternal Deprivation
 - II. ~~Social~~ Biological Theory of Crime | Anti-social MD BiGi Choice Psycho
Extraversion Neuroticism Trait
 - III. General Theory of Crime | low control / Internalized early in life
Rational actor Pre-destined actor Bio-social Theory
 - IV. Choice Theory | Rational actor
out of choice well planned decision Pre-destined actor
well-motivated actor RPV
 - V. Psychodynamic Trait Theory
- Criminal et Criminology*

Serial Killers: Definition, Types, Characteristics

kill three or more people over a period of more than a month / 30 days, with a "cooling off" period between each murder. and whose motivation for killing is largely based on psychological gratification. (often sexual element is involved)

Types: ① Organized

⑪ Disorganized

⑫ Stable

⑬ Transient

Others ⑭ Visionary

⑮ Mission-oriented

⑯ Hedonistic (pleasure seeker)

⑰ Control Oriented

Anti-social personality Disorders/
Lack of Empathy / Narcissism/
Sadism / Abuse history / Cruel /
Desire of control & power /
Social Isolation / Fantasies /
Predatory Behav / Triphier-Savaging
Manipulative / Cooling off period /

males ⑱ Intelligent ⑲ Flame history

situations ⑳ Unstable family history

by Father & raised by Single mother

Psychiatric & alcohol history

is of suicide attempt

with Fire ⑳ Sadistic activities (torture)

⑳ Egocentric, Impulsive

⑳ Psychopathy

⑳ Anti-social Personality Disorders

⑳ Appear to be normal & charming "Mask of Sanity"

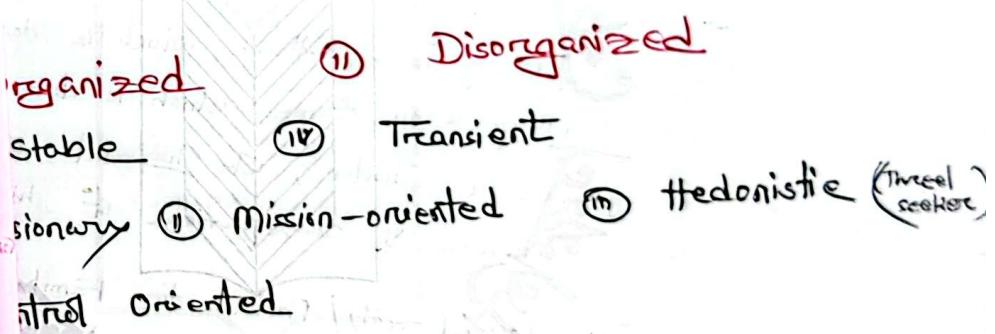
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Pre-destined actor
Victimized actor
out of choice
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- RPV

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Characteristics

- I. Single White males
- II. Intelligent
- III. Home history
- IV. Employment difficulties
- V. Unstable family history
- VI. Abandoned by Father & Raised by Single mother
- VII. Criminally, Psychiatric & Alcoholic history
- VIII. High rates of suicide attempt
- IX. Fascinated with fires
- X. Sadistic activities (Torture)
- XI. Psychopaths
- XII. Egocentric, Impulsive
- XIII. Anti-social Personality Disorders
- XIV. Appear to be normal & Charming "Mask of Sanity"

a) Psychological Theories of Crime - Dreams characteristics
 b) Serial Killers - Define, Types, Examples
 c) Ted Bundy Case Example
 Joseph Murphy

Q) Criminal Profile

CP is a technique used to identify the criminal of a violent crime by identifying the personality and behavioural characteristics of the offender based upon an analysis of the crime committed.



Approaches

- The Geographical Approach (Phs)
- The Clinical Approach (Dementis)
- Investigative Psychology (Pry)
- The Typological approach (Po) (Crime Scene Analysis)

Purpose

- i. Criminal Investigation
- ii. Identify Likely Suspect
- iii. Predict future Offences and victims
- iv. Knowing the nature of crime
- v. Criminals Behav.
- vi. Addl. Evidence
- vii. Criminal psychology
- viii. Causo of criminal behav.

Techniques & Tools

1. Crime Scene Analysis
2. Victimology
3. Behavioral Analysis
4. Geographical Profiling
5. Forensic Psychology
6. Data Analysis.

Q) Risk Assessment Matrix

Asset + Threat + Vulnerability = Risk
 Asset, what we are trying to protect
 Threat, what we are trying to protect against
 Vulnerability, weakness or gap in our protection effort
 - Risk is a product of Risk

Likelihood Consequence	Very Likely	Likely	Unlikely	Highly Unlikely
High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low
Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Very Low
Low	Low	Very Low	Very Low	Very Low

People People Information

Page - 82 + Criminal Profiling

Analysis of persons psychological & behavioral characteristics

- 5 steps → Analyzing the criminal act and comparing it to similar crimes in past.
1. In-depth analysis of the actual crime scene
 2. Considering the victim's background and activities for possible motive & context
 3. Considering other possible motives
 4. Developing a description of the possible offender to compare with prev. known犯人
 5. Crime/Scene/victim/motive/offender CSVOM

History

3rd wave of investigative science

CCPI

1st — Study of clue

2nd — Study of crime itself & the criminal

3rd — Study of psyche of the Detective & Metro. Police

First offender profile — "Jack the Ripper" by Detective & Detective
serviced killers → Prostitutes (1880s)

(Dr Thomas Bond)

10.11.1888

1912

A Psychologist in Lackawanna, New York

Victim — Joe Joseph

Offender — J Frank Hickey

20th century

Mad Bomber case

Framework by

James Brundell + FBI

Toulmin

1950 — Coding

Note
Pros & Cons from Note

Pros Investigative Information / Information to work on / Victim Protection
resource for serious crime / Identifies Personal characteristics

Cons Based on only educated assumptions / Profile not based on fact / limited method
Rely on facts of crime scene / consistency / unclear language //

II Forensic Psychology → Scopes / Roles & F. Psychologist

Application of methods, theories & concepts of psychology within the legal system.
Looks at the impact of police, victim, expert witness, lawyers, Judge, defendant, prison guard, parole officer on the legal system.
Applied branch of psychology/ Criminal behavior, mental state, providing expert testimony, bridges the gap between psychology & law.

Scopes

- ①. Criminal Investigation
- ②. Criminal Profiling
- ③. Behavior Analysis
- ④. Legal Consultation and Expert Testimony
- ⑤. Competency Evaluation
- ⑥. Insanity Defence evaluation
- ⑦. Witness Credibility
- ⑧. Correctional Psychology
- ⑨. Rehabilitation of offender
- ⑩. Risk Assessment
- ⑪. Mental Health Treatment in prison
- ⑫. Victim Advocacy & support
- ⑬. Trauma Counseling
- ⑭. witness preparation

- ⑯. Child & Family Forensic
 - ⑯. Child Abuse Investigation
 - ⑰. Juvenile Forensic
 - ⑱. Police Psychology
 - ⑲. Crisis management
 - ⑳. Stress management
 - ㉑. Research & Academia
 - ㉒. Policy Development
 - ㉓. Civil Law
 - ㉔. Jury Consultation
Jury selection & Trial strategy
- Crime Investigation / Consultation - Expert /
Correctional / victim advocacy / Child /
Juvenile / Police / Research / Policy /
Civil / Jury //

Roles of Forensic Psychologist

1. Criminal Profiling
2. Competency Evaluation
3. Expert Witness Testimony
4. Risk Assessment
5. Psychological Evaluation
6. Consulting with attorneys
7. Child Custody Evaluation
8. Rehabilitation & Treatment Planning
9. Victim Support & Counselling
10. Jury Selection

Criminal Psychology: Define, Role of Psychological / Crim Behav, Types / Theory / Emile

Q-Psy is the study of Thought, Intention, Action or Reaction and Behavior of a criminal to analyze and derive the pattern that would help police to apprehend the criminal. It is the study of mental state of a criminal. / Thought, Intention, Action, Behavior, Motive. The application of the knowledge of psychology and principles in criminal activity.

Role:	Clinical / Experimental / Actuarial / Advice	CEAA	Involves
Criminal Profiling	Assessing offenders / Expert witness /		Criminal Behavior Risk Assessment Crime Prevention
Rehabilitation and Treatment	Research / Consultation /		The Criminal Justice System
Crime Analysis	Interviewing / Crim Prevent / Helping C.J.S		

Criminal Behavior

CB refers to the Behavior/conduct that violates the laws of a society and is punishable by legal system. It involves act or omission that is considered harmful or dangerous to individual or the community. It ranges from minor offence like theft to severe offences like assault, murder,

CB can be complex, influenced by a combination of social, psychological, biological and environmental factors — Poverty, peer group, family, Mental health, neurological state, etc

Four Parameters to define C.B

- ① Prohibited by law and Punished by Statute
- ② Violation of Moral or spiritual code, punishable by supreme spirit
- ③ Violates norms of the society and punishable by community
- ④ Causes psychological stress & mental damage to victim

Types of Criminal Behav:

① Violent Crimes (Homicide, Assault, Robbery, Domestic violence)

② Property Crimes (Theft, Arson, Burglary)

③ White Collar Crime (Fraud, Embezzlement, Money Laundering)

④ Organized Crime (Drug-Human Trafficking, Gang)

⑤ Sex Crime (Rape, Assault, Prostitution)

⑥ Cyber Crime (Hacking, Phishing)

⑦ Public Order Crime (Drug, Consum, Affairs)

⑧ Environmental (Pollution, Dumping)

⑨ Moral (Gambling, Prostitution)

⑩ Hate Crime

Violent / Property
White / Organized
Sex / Cyber
Moral / Hate /
Environment
Public Order