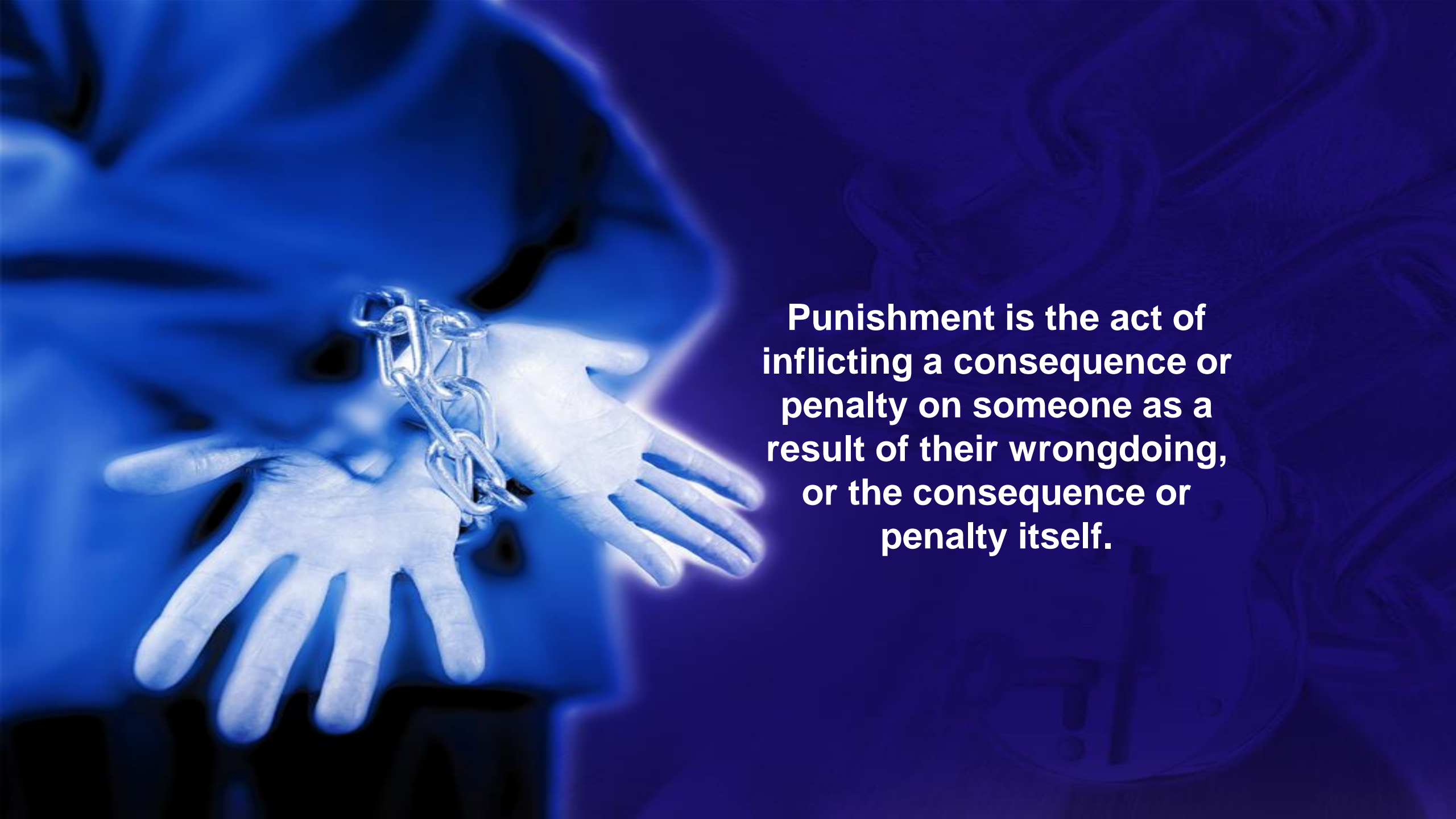




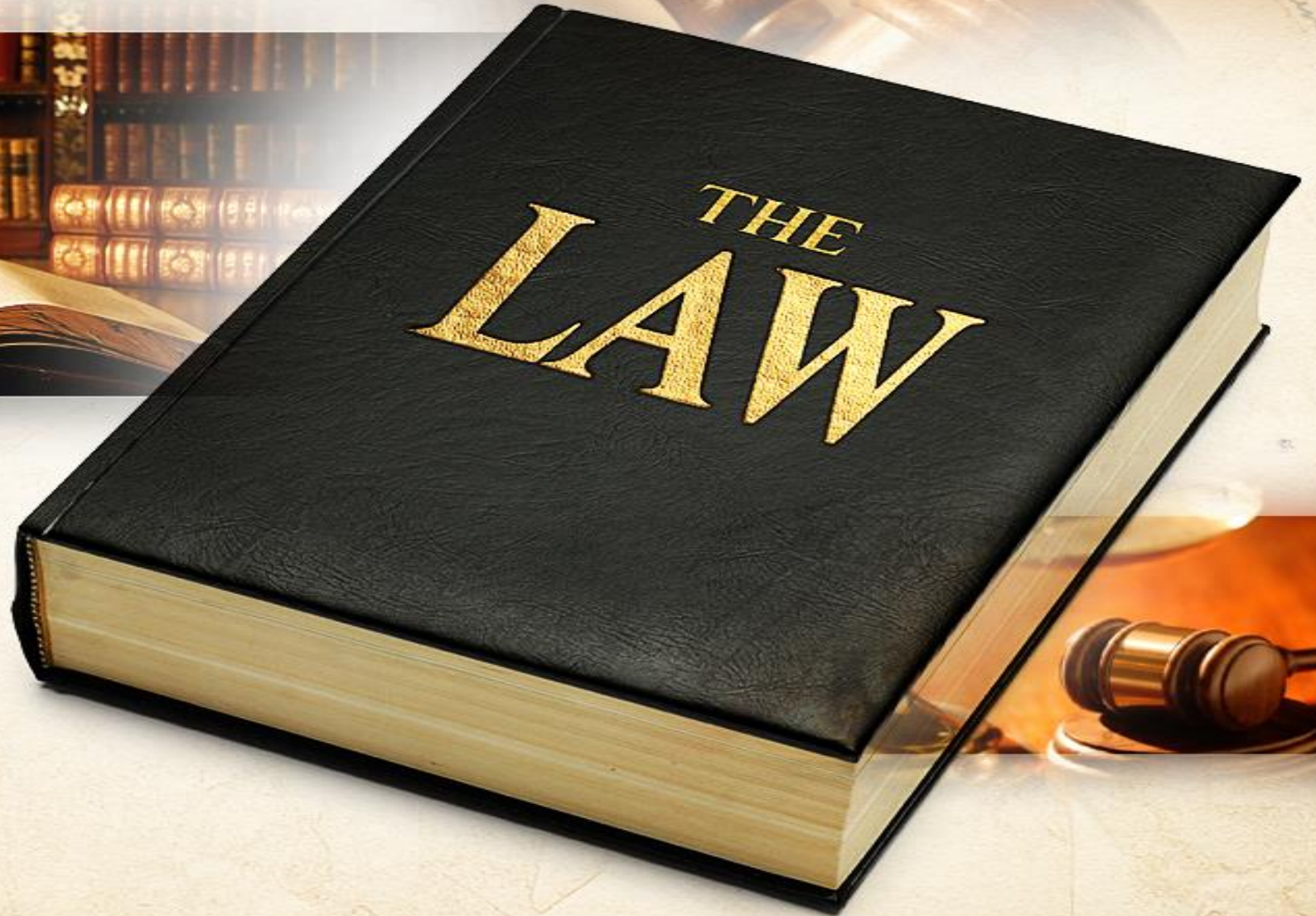
Punishment And Crime Prevention

A blue-tinted photograph of a person's hands in handcuffs. The hands are spread apart, and the metal chain of the handcuffs is visible. The background is a blurred image of a person's face, also in blue tones. The overall mood is somber and punitive.

**Punishment is the act of
inflicting a consequence or
penalty on someone as a
result of their wrongdoing,
or the consequence or
penalty itself.**

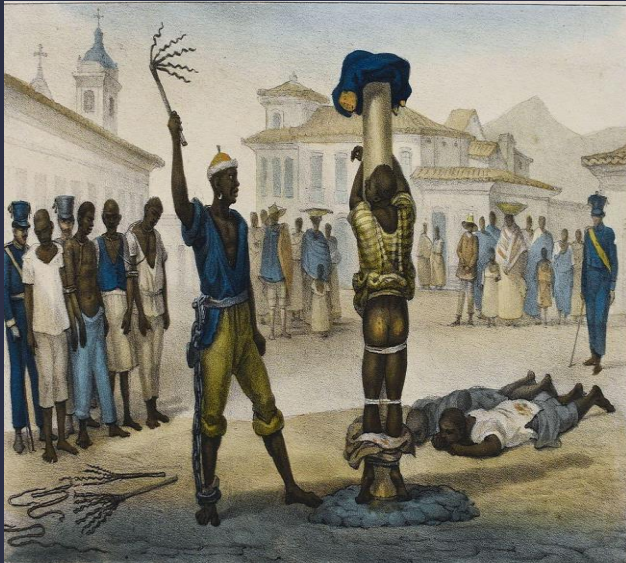
Black Law Dictionary

“In criminal law, any pain, penalty, suffering, or confinement inflicted upon a person by the authority of the law and the judgment and sentence of a court, for some crime or offense committed by him, or for his omission of a duty enjoined by law”.

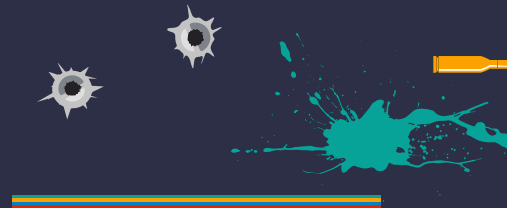


Types of Punishment

01 Corporal



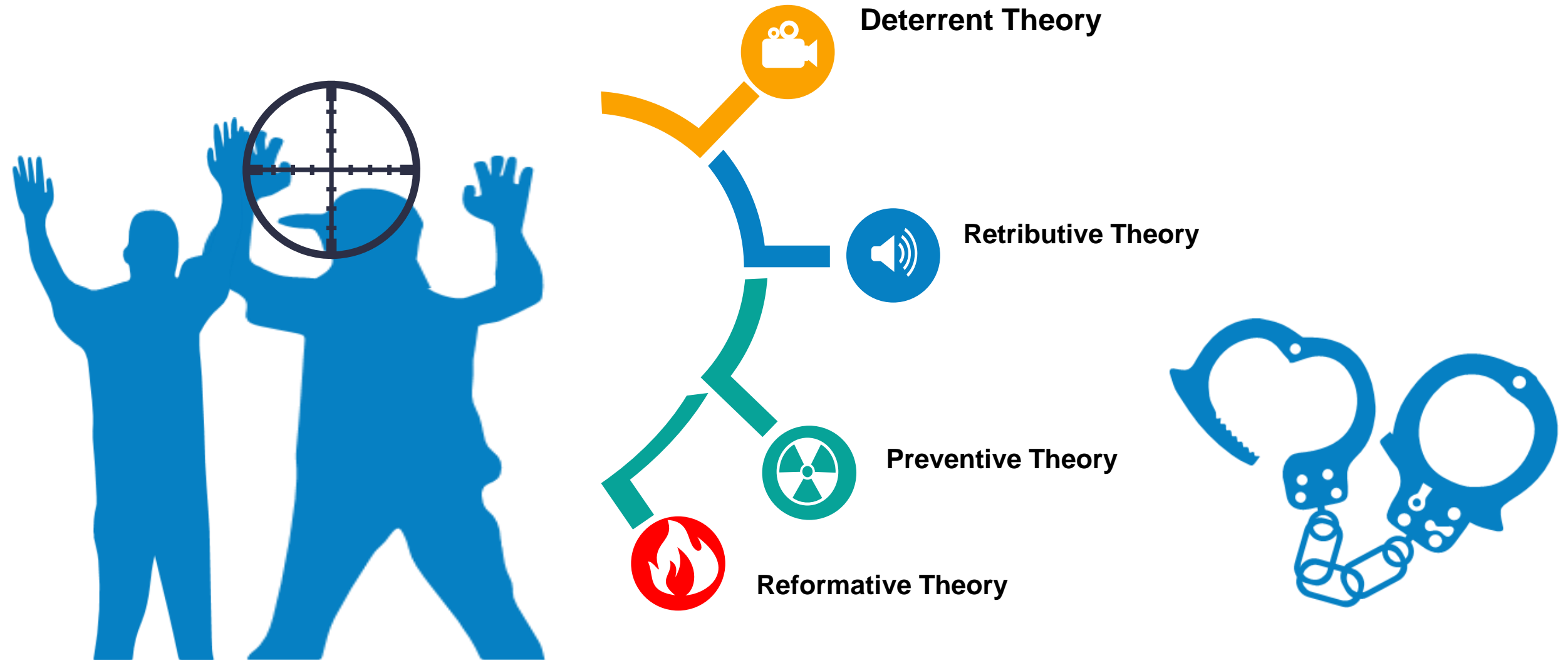
02 Non-corporal



Type of
punishment!



Punishment theories





Deterrent Theory

“

The term “Deter” means to abstain from doing an act. The main purpose of this theory is to deter (prevent) the criminals from doing the crime or repeating the same crime in future.

”

severe (strong) punishments are inflicted upon the offender so that he abstains from committing a crime in future and it would also be a lesson to the other members of the society, as to what can be the consequences of committing a crime.





Retributive Theory

*“An eye for an eye, a tooth
for a tooth, blood for
blood”*





Preventive Theory



The preventive theory is founded on the idea of preventing repetition of crime by disabling the offender through measures such as imprisonment, forfeiture, death punishment and suspension of license.

"I am giving punishment to you not because you stole the sheep but because of the fact that people should not steal sheep in future"

As per this theory, the idea is to keep the offender away from the society.



Reformative Theory



The supports of Reformative Theory maintain that crime is a kind of disease and the criminal should be treated well, so that he may be able to recover from this disease.



The idea behind this theory is that “no one is a born Criminal and criminals are also humans”.

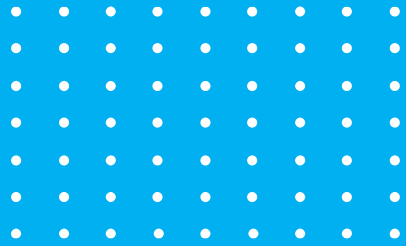


Under this theory, it is believed that if the criminals are trained and educated, they can be transformed into law abiding citizens





Expiatory Theory



Under this theory, it is believed that if the offender expiates or repents and realizes his mistake, he must be forgiven.



Crime prevention

Crime prevention is the attempt to reduce and deter crime and criminals. It is applied specifically to efforts made by governments to reduce crime, enforce the law, and maintain criminal justice.



The Change in Thinking

OLD

The State v. the Offender

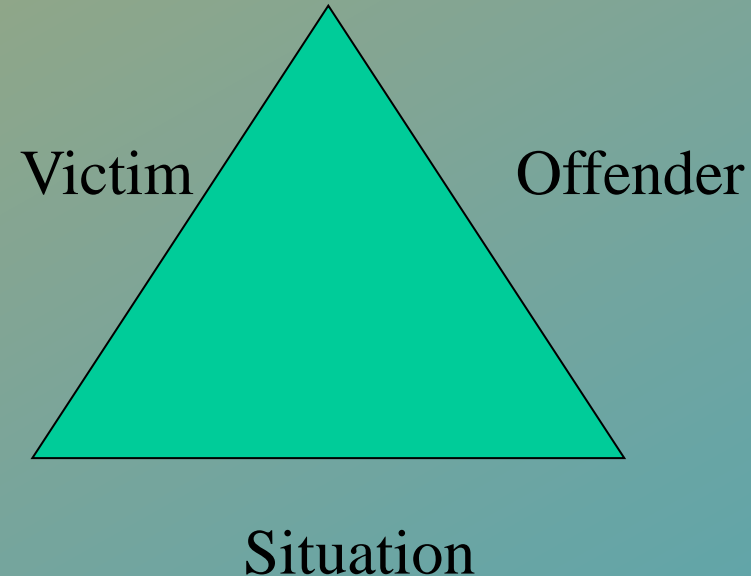
Offender breaking the criminal code

Solution:

Punishment and Deterrence

Change offenders' disposition to commit crime

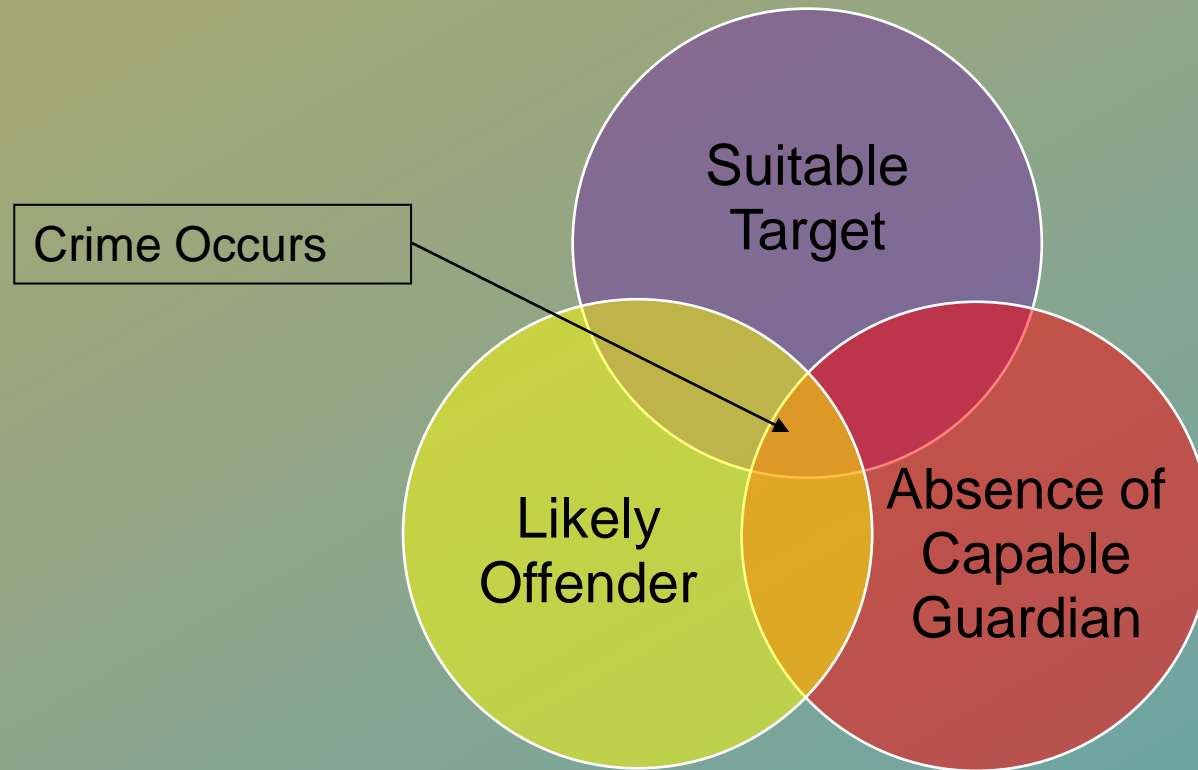
NEW (situation crime prevention)



Solution:

Intervene in the situation that produces crime

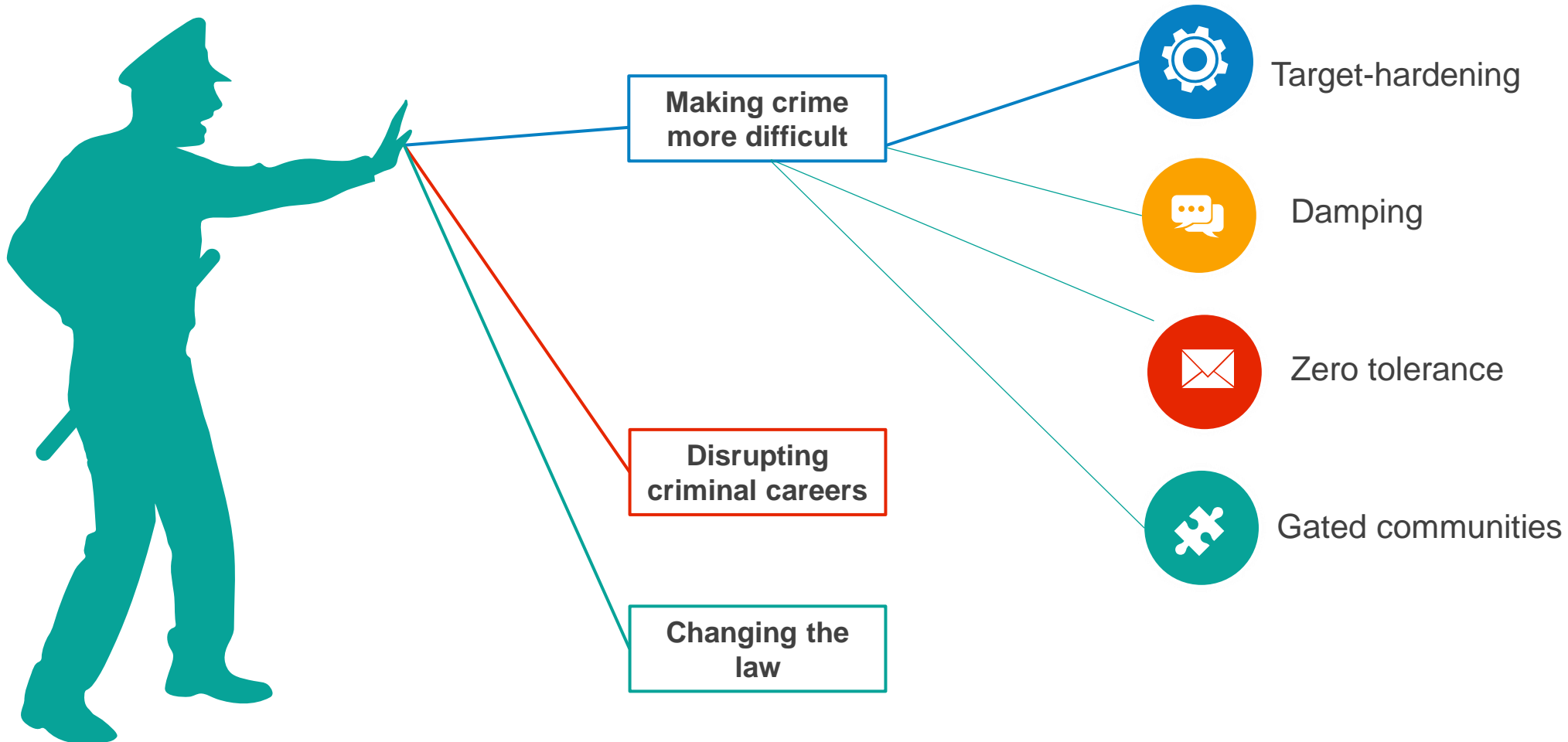
Marcus Felson: Routine Activities Theory



Most “settings” of crime can be analysed in terms of these three factors

Crime can be prevented by altering any or all of these factors

Examining Ways to Prevent Crime





Thank You!