

Criminology and criminal justice:

1. Criminology:

Is the scientific study of crime, investigating its causes, criminal psychology, and societal responses.

2. Criminal justice system:

Enforces laws, maintains order, and administers justice through law enforcement, legal processes, and corrections.

3. Types of crime:

- + **Violent crimes:** Assault, robbery,
- + **Property crimes:** Burglary, theft, vandalism.
- + **White-collar crimes:** Fraud, embezzlement, insider trading.
- + **Cybercrimes:** Computer-related offenses.
- + **Drug-related crimes:** Illicit drug trafficking and possession.
- + **Hate crimes:** Offenses driven by prejudice.
- + **Organized crimes:** Coordinated criminal activities.

4. Causes of crime:

- **Socioeconomic Factors:** poverty, inequality, and lack of opportunities.
- **Family Background:** dysfunctional families, abuse, or neglect.
- **Educational Deficits:** limited access to education or high dropout rates.
- **Substance Abuse:** drug or alcohol dependency.

- **Mental Health Issues:** psychological disorders or untreated mental health conditions.
- **Peer Influence:** association with criminal peers.
- **Unemployment:** lack of employment opportunities.
- **Community Environment:** high crime neighbourhoods and lack of community resources.
- **Cultural and Societal Factors:** cultural norms or societal tolerance of certain behaviours.
- **Lack of Social Support:** limited social networks or support systems.

5. **Criminal profiling:**

In law enforcement involves analyzing criminals' behavior and psychology to create a profile, helping identify and apprehend suspects. This process considers crime scenes, victim information, and forensic evidence to develop a psychological portrait of the likely perpetrator.

6. **Criminal justice policies:**

Are guidelines and strategies adopted by governments to address crime. They include rules for law enforcement, sentencing, rehabilitation, and prison management. The goals are to ensure public safety, administer justice fairly, and facilitate the rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders.

7. **Juvenile justice:**

Is the legal system that deals with offenses committed by minors. It focuses on balancing accountability with understanding their developmental stage, involving

juvenile courts and rehabilitation services tailored to their needs. The goal is rehabilitation and preventing future criminal behavior

8. **Victimology:**

Is the study of crime's impact on individuals, focusing on their experiences in the criminal justice system. It explores the physical, emotional, and financial consequences of crime, aiming to improve support systems and understand victims' roles in the legal process.

9. **Correction and rehabilitation:**

- **Corrections:** overseeing people who committed crimes, using things like jail, parole, probation, and community programs to carry out sentences and keep the public safe.
- **Rehabilitation:** it is about helping those who committed crimes by addressing the reasons behind their actions through things like education and counseling. The aim is to prevent them from repeating offenses and support positive changes for their return to society.

10. **Contemporary issues:** are current significant challenges or topics relevant to the present time.