CSS133 - INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY I SUMMARY

_____ is best seen as a social science which is concerned with the aspects of human behaviour.
Criminology

Criminology is best seen as a_____ which is concerned with the aspects of human behaviour.
social science

Criminology is best seen as a social science which is concerned with the aspects of_____.
human behaviour

Criminology has many meanings but the most commonly accepted is the specific scientific understanding of_____.
crime and criminals

Criminology has many meanings but the most commonly accepted is_____
the specific scientific understanding of crime and criminals

Basically, _____ appears to be a sociological concept and does not exist as an autonomous entity but is socially constructed.
crime

The term _____ is essentially concerned with the scientific study of crime.
criminology

There is no direct linkage between the detection of crime by the enforcement agents and the study of crimes and criminal behaviour carried out by the criminologists.
True

The _____ usually focuses more on 'how' and 'why' crimes are committed rather than 'who' did it, and providing proof of guilt.
criminologist

According to Hall Williams, 1984 "_____is best seen as a social science concerned with those aspects of human behaviour regarded as criminal because they are prohibited by the

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criminal law, together with such aspects of socially deviant behaviour as are closely related to crime and may usefully be studied in this connection"
Criminology

_____ is the study of crime and criminal behaviour.
Criminology

Criminology is the study of _____ and criminal behaviour.
crime

Criminology is the study of crime and _____behaviour.
criminal

_____ is an interdisciplinary field of study which analysis the aspects of a particular human behaviour.
Criminology

Criminology is the study of crime and criminal_____.
behaviour

Criminology entails the _____ of the particular aspects of the behaviour that predispose him to be referred to as criminal.
examination

Criminology entails the examination of the particular aspects of the _____ that predispose him to be referred to as criminal.
behaviour

Criminology entails the examination of the particular aspects of the behaviour that predispose him to be referred to as_____.
criminal

_____ is the study of penal sanctions or punishment
Penology

Penology is the study of _____ sanctions or punishment
penal

Penology is the study of penal _____ or punishment
sanctions

Penology is the study of penal sanctions or _____
punishment

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_____ is the study and rehabilitation of the victims of crime
Victimology

Victimology is the study and _____ of the victims of crime
rehabilitation

Victimology is the study and rehabilitation of the _____of crime
victims

Victimology is_____
the study and rehabilitation of the victims of crime

_____ is the methods of investigation and detection of crime especially the job of law enforcement agencies and forensic experts
Criminalistics

_____ of Criminal Justice involving the courts and prisons
Administration

Administration of _____ involving the courts and prisons
Criminal Justice

Criminalistics is the methods of investigation and detection of crime especially the job of _____ and forensic experts
law enforcement agencies

Criminalistics is the methods of investigation and detection of crime especially the job of law enforcement agencies and _____
forensic experts

Administration of Criminal Justice involving the _____ and prisons
courts

Administration of Criminal Justice involving the courts and _____
prisons

To study_____, the criminologist tries to identify the individual and the society.
crime

To study crime, the _____ tries to identify the individual and the society.
criminologist

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To study crime, the criminologist tries to identify the _____ and the society.
individual

To study crime, the criminologist tries to identify the individual and the_____.
society

The _____ writers wrote secular analyses, emphasising the importance of reason and experience rather than the theological forms of reasoning which are dominated by irrational, superstitious beliefs and prejudices.
Enlightenment

By the middle years of the _____ century the "scientific" style of reasoning about crime had become a distinctive feature of the emergent culture of amateur social science.
nineteenth

The scientific style of _____ was the Enlightenment thinking about crime.
reasoning

The scientific style of reasoning was the _____ thinking about crime.
Enlightenment

The _____ style of reasoning was the Enlightenment thinking about crime.
scientific

_____ became opposed to the church.
Secularism

_____ became a key way of organising knowledge.
Reason

Reason became a key way of organising_____.
knowledge

Secularism became opposed to the_____.
church

_____ defines criminology as the study of the social origins of criminal law, the administration of criminal justice, the causes of criminal behaviour, and the prevention and control of crime.
Sykes

Sykes defines _____ as the study of the social origins of criminal law, the administration of criminal justice, the causes of criminal behaviour, and the prevention and control of crime.

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Criminology

_____ define criminology as the body of knowledge regarding delinquency and crime as social phenomena.
Sutherland and Cressey

Sutherland and Cressey define criminology as _____
the body of knowledge regarding delinquency and crime as social phenomena

_____ is the basis of Sigmund Freud' analysis of crime.
Psychoanalysis criminology

Psychoanalysis criminology is the basis of _____ analysis of crime.
Sigmund Freud'

_____ criminology is the basis of Sigmund Freud' analysis of crime.
Psychoanalysis

Psychoanalysis criminology is the basis of Sigmund Freud' analysis of_____.
crime

Psychoanalysis criminology is the basis of _____Freud' analysis of crime.
Sigmund

According to_____, crime and delinquency are a consequence of an imbalance between the three factors of the subconscious mind: the id, the ego, and the superego.
Freud

The _____ is the component of the subconscious mind that is self-serving, egocentric, and concerned with self-gratification.
id (instinct gratification)

The _____ is the component of the mind that represents morality and conscience.
superego

The _____ mediates between the contrasting needs of the id and superego, and attempts to fulfill the desires of the id within the boundaries of social conventions.
ego

The _____ criminology is the structural - functionalism paradigm of Robert k. Merton and Talcott Parsons.
functionalism

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The functionalism criminology is the structural - functionalism paradigm of_____.
Robert k Merton and Talcott Parsons

_____ is both functional and dysfunctional.
Crime

Crime is both _____ and dysfunctional.
functional

Crime is both functional and_____.
dysfunctional

Crime is both functional and dysfunctional.
True

_____ criminology is the basis of Erving Goffman' analysis of crime.
Interactionalism

Interactionalism criminology is the basis of _____analysis of crime.
Erving Goffman'

The central point of the symbolic-integrationist theory is_____
that behaviour should be regarded not so much in terms of what it means to others and society in general but what it means to you, the actors

The _____criminology is the basis of Marxist' approach to crime.
Marxism

The feminist perspective is the radical tradition of the feminist criminology by a British sociologist,_____.
Carol Smart

The _____ perspective is the radical tradition of the feminist criminology by a British sociologist, Carol Smart.
feminist

_____ is a particular form of deviance.
Crime

Crime is a particular form of_____.
deviance

_____ are the most formal of norms.

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Laws

Laws are the most _____ of norms.
formal

Laws are the most formal of_____.
norms

_____ relates to the violations of folkways and mores
Deviance

The term _____specifically refers to those behaviours that violate norms encoded in the penal code or criminal laws.
crime

According to _____, crime is as a result of a necessary consequence of the existence of a collectively supported morality.
Emile Durkheim (1893

According to Emile Durkheim (1893); a sociologist, _____ is as a result of a necessary consequence of the existence of a collectively supported morality.
crime

Emile Durkheim divided laws into _____ kinds
two

Emile Durkheim (1893) divided laws into two kinds:_____ and_____
Criminal Laws and Civil Administrative Laws

_____ asserts that "an action does not shock the common conscience because it is criminal; rather it is criminal because it shocks the common conscience.
Durkheim

_____ laws represent a lesser expression of collective conscience in view of the nature of the consequences that flow from them.
Civil and administrative

A _____ of criminal law calls for punishment
violation

A violation of criminal law calls for _____
punishment

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Violation of a _____ law requires compensation of the victim by the offender.
civil

Violation of a civil law requires _____ of the victim by the offender.
compensation

Violation of a civil law requires compensation of the victim by the_____.
offender

Criminal laws call for retribution whereas civil laws seek to restore parties to their status quo ante.
True

_____ defined law as an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law (statutory and case law) committed without defence or justification and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanor.
Paul Tappan

Paul Tappan defined _____ as an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law (statutory and case law) committed without defence or justification and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanor.
law

_____ are concrete behavioural rules or guidelines that specify appropriate and inappropriate behaviour.
Social norms

_____ are the abstract, general concepts, central beliefs or ideas that provide a standard by which norms are judged.
Values

_____ are thus widely held beliefs for the maintenance of social order.
Values

_____ see the breakdown of social norms as the underlying cause of social problems.
Sociologists

Sociologists see the _____ of social norms as the underlying cause of social problems.
breakdown

Sociologists see the breakdown of _____ as the underlying cause of social problems.
social norms

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Sociologists see the breakdown of social norms as the underlying cause of_____.
social problems

There are _____elements of social norms
three

There are three elements of social norms, namely:
1. folkways
2. mores
3. law

_____ are approved ways of behaviour which are passed from one generation to another.
Folkways

_____ are norms that are looked upon by the members of a society or a group within the same society as not being extremely important and that may be violated without severe punishment from the society or group.
Folkways

_____ are the least important norms which involve in everyday conventional routines.
Folkways

_____ are reactions that convey approval or disapproval of behaviour.
Sanctions

The principal characteristics are that folkways are fairly weak norms sometimes called _____
conventions

An early U.S. sociologist, _____, used the term folkways to designate a society's customs for routine or causal interactions.
William Graham Summer (1959)

An early U.S. sociologist, William Graham Summer (1959), used the term _____to designate a society's customs for routine or causal interactions.
folkways

_____ are norms that are looked upon by the members of a society or a group within the same society as being extremely important and the violation of which will normally result in severe punishment from the society or group.
Mores

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_____ are norms which reflect moral and ethical behaviours.
Mores

_____ face the imposition of shame, ostracism, and sometimes exile.
Transgressors

Transgressors face the imposition of_____, ostracism, and sometimes exile.
shame

Transgressors face the imposition of shame, _____, and sometimes exile.
ostracism

Transgressors face the imposition of shame, ostracism, and sometimes_____.
exile

EFCC stands for_____
Economic and Financial Crime Commission

_____ represent formalised norms that may derive from folkways or mores and are enacted by lawmaking bodies in response to new or newly recognised developments or needs.
Laws

_____ are formally enforced and are carried out by special officers who are charged with the purpose of maintenance of social order in the society.
Sanctions

_____ is defined as any act that violates the law.
Crime

_____ is defined relative to laws, and varies from society to society or omission, from state to state, from time to time, and from strict enforcement to none.
Crime

According to _____"Crime is any act or omission resulting from human conduct which is considered in itself or in its outcome to be harmful and which the state wishes to prevent, which renders the person responsible liable to some kind of punishment; the result of the proceedings which are usually initiated on behalf of the state and which are designed to ascertain the nature, extent and the legal consequence of that person's responsibility".
Curzon (1973)

According to Curzon (1973) ''_____ is any act or omission resulting from human conduct which is considered in itself or in its outcome to be harmful and which the state wishes to prevent, which renders the person responsible liable to some kind of punishment; the result of

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the proceedings which are usually initiated on behalf of the state and which are designed to ascertain the nature, extent and the legal consequence of that person's responsibility".
Crime

To_____, crime is a category which can be defined only by reference to the specific social norms and values of the society in which it occurs.
Emile Durkheim

To Emile Durkheim, _____ is a category which can be defined only by reference to the specific social norms and values of the society in which it occurs.
crime

Crime is composed of _____ elements
two

Technically, crime is composed of two elements:_____
the act itself and criminal intent

_____ is a matter of degree, ranging from willful conduct to negligence in which a person does not deliberately set out to hurt anyone but acts (or fails to) in a manner that may reasonably be expected to cause harm.
Intent

_____ weigh the degree of intent in determining the seriousness of a crime and may find the person who kills another guilty of first-degree murder, second-degree murder, or manslaughter.
Juries

According to Curzon (1973), _____is a branch of public law which deals with the relationship between members of the public and the state.
criminal law

_____ spells out clearly the trial and punishment of offenders.
Criminal law

_____ define criminal law as "a list of specific forms of human conduct which has been outlawed by political authority, which applies uniformity to all persons living under the political authority, and which is enforced by punishment administered by the state".
Sutherland and Cressey (1974)

Sutherland and Cressey (1974) define _____ as "a list of specific forms of human conduct which has been outlawed by political authority, which applies uniformity to all persons living under the political authority, and which is enforced by punishment administered by the state".

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criminal law

The criminal laws are usually enacted by the _____ authority
political

The criminal laws are usually enacted by the _____
political authority

Criminal laws are usually _____ in regard to those behaviours that are termed as deviant and at the same time in which conditions such behaviour may not be regarded as crime.
specific

_____ usually prescribes a specific punishment for a particular deviance.
Criminal law

Criminal law usually prescribes a specific _____for a particular deviance.
punishment

Criminal law usually prescribes a specific punishment for a particular_____.
deviance

Any law that does not prescribe a punishment for its violation should not be regarded as a_____.
criminal law

_____ deals with criminal behaviour which lists the various criminal offences, identifying the elements or ingredients, which make up the offences, and specifying the punishment for each or group of offences accordingly.
Criminal law

_____ are standards that define the obligatory and expected behaviours of people in various situations.
Norms

_____ reflect a society's beliefs about correct and incorrect behaviours.
Norms

_____ help society control appropriate or harmful behaviours.
Norms

Norms are obeyed for _____ reasons
two

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There are _____ types of norms based on their level of importance to the dominant members of the society

three

There are three types of norms based on their level of importance to the dominant members of the society_____

Folkways, mores and laws

_____ is a body of rules of conduct prescribed by an authority with binding legal force, the violation of which may attract punishment.

Law

Law is a term derived from the _____word

Anglo- Saxon

Law is a term derived from the Anglo- Saxon word _____

lagu

The Anglo- Saxon word 'lagu', meaning_____

to determine

_____ defined law as 'the body of principles recognised and applied by the state for the administration of justice'.

Salmond

Salmond defined _____ as 'the body of principles recognised and applied by the state for the administration of justice'.

law

_____ defined law as 'a set of rules imposed and enforced by a society with regard to the attribution and exercise of power over persons and things'.

Vinogradoff

Vinogradoff defined _____ as 'a set of rules imposed and enforced by a society with regard to the attribution and exercise of power over persons and things'.

law

_____ defined law as a means of 'social control through the systematic application of the forces of politically organised society'

Pound

Austin defined law as _____

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a rule laid down for the guidance of individuals by the individuals with power over them

A _____ should be understood as a person who has violated the criminal law of the land and has been found guilty by a court of law and punished accordingly.
criminal

Anyone who violates the criminal law should be deemed a _____,regardless of whether or not they are apprehended ,tried ,and punished by a court of law
criminal

_____ is a violation of norms of the land,-a deviation from or failure to conform to the norms.
Deviance

_____ is a violation of the norms held by the society's members
Deviance

Crime is a particular form of_____.
deviance

The term _____ refers to the violations of folkways and mores
deviance

_____ refers to those behaviours that violate norms in the criminal and penal codes.
Crime

_____ is simply a science of crime.
Criminology

Criminology is simply a science of_____.
crime

_____ is best seen as a social science which deals so much on the aspects of human behaviour. Such study deals in conjunction with criminal law which prohibits such behaviour, together with aspects of socially deviant behaviours which is much closely related to crime.
Criminology

_____, as a major branch of criminology, deals with an important aspect of the criminal justice process, that is, punishment, correction, prevention and control of crime.
Penology

The Latin words – ''maxim nulla poena sine lege'' means_____

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there is hardly any law without punishment

_____ can be defined legally as simply the infliction of pain or suffering or deprivation of something of value in relation to someone who has committed crime, violated a rule, societal norms or regulations.
Punishment

According to_____, punishment is the society's responsibility to punish wrongdoers and it does so through a recognised body which exercises the authority to punish on behalf of the society.
Emile Durkheim

According to Emile Durkheim, _____ is the society's responsibility to punish wrongdoers and it does so through a recognised body which exercises the authority to punish on behalf of the society.
punishment

According to_____, crime is 'normal' in all societies.
criminologists

According to criminologists, _____ is 'normal' in all societies.
crime

According to criminologists, crime is _____in all societies.
normal

The crimes against a person include such deviant acts as _____
murder, assault, and rape

The crimes against property are_____
forgery, burglary, arson, vandalism and violent stealing

Drug addicts and narcotics are interpreted as crime against the_____.
public order

_____ and narcotics are interpreted as crime against the public order.
Drug addicts

Drug addicts and _____ are interpreted as crime against the public order.
narcotics

A _____ is a crime that may be punishable by death or imprisonment for three years or more.

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felony

Examples of felony are _____
Treason and murder

A _____ is any crime punishable with imprisonment for less than three years but more than six months; example is cheating.
misdemeanor

A _____ offence attracts imprisonment for six months or less
simple

A simple offence attracts _____ for six months or less
imprisonment

A simple offence attracts imprisonment for _____ months or less
six

_____ crimes include much of the type of deviant acts, as does organised crime
Unorganised

An _____ is an association of youths or Adult who are bound together by intimate types of friendship and loyalty.
Organised Criminal Gang

Examples of gang activities are:
(a) highjacking
(b) armed robbery on a large scale
(c) kidnapping (holding someone for ransom)

NAFDAC stands for_____
National Agency for Food, Drug Administration and Control

The third type of organised crime is known as_____.
racketeering

The fourth type of organised crimes is the _____or corruption.
political graft

The fourth type of organised crimes is the political graft or_____.
corruption

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Political corruption takes many forms, e.g. rigging of election, misuse of public fund, the performance of free-services for fees, contract kick-backs, etc.

A _____is a non-violent crime usually involving cheating, or dishonesty in commercial matters. **white-collar crime**

Examples of white-collar crime are _____
fraud, embezzlement, bribery and insider trading

A _____ is so designated because it also occurs in connection to occupational pursuit although at the common or lower level of the labour.
blue-collar crime

An example of blue-collar crime is_____
the policeman who demands for a bribe at the checkpoint

The _____ are offenders who have not developed their criminal roles to high degree.
non-professional offenders

_____ is a type of offence committed by juveniles.
Juvenile delinquency

Juvenile delinquency is a type of offence committed by_____.
juveniles

The major offences of juvenile delinquencies apart from vandalism are as follows:
(1) habitual truancy from school
(2) vagrancy (running away from home)
(3) incorrigibility (cannot be controlled by parents)
(4) stealing
(5) auto-thief (car-thief usually for joy rides)

_____ is a deliberate destruction of private and public properties.
Vandalism

The causes of crime are multiple.
True

The _____ include the psychological factors of criminal behaviour, which focus on the psychoanalytic and personality theories.
causes of crime

The causes of crimes involve the following:

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(a) multiple factor
(b) psychological factors
(c) sociological factors
(d) physiological factors

The _____ approach sees crimes as products of various combinations of the psychological, sociological and physiological factors.
multiple-factor

The scope of _____ emphasises the role of emotional or personality problems in criminal behaviour.
psychology

The _____ interest in criminality has been logically linked to psychiatric interest in finding unusual conditions producing abnormal traits in the make-up of criminals.
psychological

_____ advanced a psychoanalytic theory to explain criminal behaviour.
Sigmund Freud

Sigmund Freud (1856 – 1939) advanced a _____ theory to explain criminal behaviour.
psychoanalytic

Sigmund Freud (1856 – 1939) advanced a psychoanalytic theory to explain_____.
criminal behaviour

There are _____ major assumptions through which psychoanalysis influences man' abnormal behaviour
three

_____ claims that criminality is as a result of genetic constitution.
Sigmund Freud

Sigmund Freud claims that _____ is as a result of genetic constitution.
criminality

Sigmund Freud claims that criminality is as a result of_____.
genetic constitution

_____, In his work, "Crime and Personality" (1970), attempts to correlate the causes of crime to the "personality type" of the individual.
Hans Eysenck

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_____ claims that criminality is as a result of genetic inherited predispositions.
Eysenck

The _____explanations emphasise the influence of the social environment in which individuals find themselves.
sociological

_____ view crimes as resulting from tension, stresses and strain within the societies.
Sociologists

Sociologists view _____ as resulting from tension, stresses and strain within the societies.
crimes

Sociologists view crimes as resulting from_____, stresses and strain within the societies.
tension

Sociologists view crimes as resulting from tension, _____ and strain within the societies.
stresses

Sociologists view crimes as resulting from tension, stresses and _____ within the societies.
strain

_____ explained the concept of anomie in relation to the society's social structure in which the society pressurises people to engage in illegitimate routes to success.
Robert Merton

_____ explained that the cause of crime is involved in the concept of alienation.
Karl Marx

Karl Marx explained that the cause of crime is involved in the concept of_____.
alienation

The ____ thinking was the pillar of the classical approach to crime.
Enlightenment

The Enlightenment thinking was the _____ of the classical approach to crime.
pillar

The Enlightenment thinking was the pillar of the _____ approach to crime.
classical

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The _____ believed that human beings are naturally pleasure loving and would use their free-will (liberty) to choose acts that bring pleasure (hedonism) to them as against those that will bring pain and suffering.
classicists

The _____ have a heuristic view that there were a lot of pleasurable outcomes and profit that will result thereof.
offenders

The offenders have a _____ view that there were a lot of pleasurable outcomes and profit that will result thereof.
heuristic

The offenders have a heuristic view that _____
there were a lot of pleasurable outcomes and profit that will result thereof

Classical criminology is more interested in _____than in why people break the laws.
penology

The principle of _____ was derived from the economist notion of "utility".
utilitarianism

The principle of utilitarianism was derived from the economist notion of "_____".
utility

_____ is defined as that quantity of goods and services, which make a desired usefulness, and satisfaction derived from it.
Utility

_____ postulated that laws should have a "spirit" of utilitarianism, that is, the laws should be made for the greatest happiness for the greatest number in the society.
Jeremy Bentham

Bentham argued that the violation of the principle of utilitarianism would open the door to _____
anarchy

Utility is defined as _____
that quantity of goods and services, which make a desired usefulness, and satisfaction derived from it

_____, an English reformer was not happy with the legal system in England in the 18th century.

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Jeremy Bentham

Jeremy Bentham, an English reformer was not happy with the legal system in England in the _____ century.
18th

A criminal law should be _____ so that all could know and understand it.
clear

The _____ should be given adequate time and resources for his defence.
accused

A criminal law should be clear_____
so that all could know and understand it

The accused should be given adequate _____ and_____ for his defence.
time and resources

The accused should be given adequate time and resources for his_____.
defence

_____ should be quick, certain, and commensurate with the crime committed.
Punishment

Punishment should be _____
quick, certain, and commensurate with the crime committed

The main proponents of the neo-classical thought are _____ and R. Bayer.
Vanden Haag

The main proponents of the neo-classical thought are Vanden Haag and _____
R. Bayer

The main proponents of the neo-classical thought are_____.
Vanden Haag and R. Bayer

The _____ school did not agree with the idea that human beings are naturally pleasure-loving animals who use their freewill to choose acts that will bring pleasure to them or for the purpose of maximising pleasure.
neo-classical

The point of contention to the _____ is that the classical school erred in the idea of a blanket punishment for the criminals.

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neo-classicist

The point of contention to the neo-classicist is that_____
the classical school erred in the idea of a blanket punishment for the criminals

The historical development of criminology started with the _____ which grew out of a protest against the barbaric nature of the criminal justice system of the eighteenth century Europe.
classical school

The central _____ of the classical school was the idea of free-will.
theme

The central theme of the _____ was the idea of free-will.
classical school

The central theme of the classical school was the idea of_____.
free-will

The _____ thoughts attempted to fill a gap left by the classical school in the administration of justice to the accused person.
neo-classical

The _____ was not interested in studying criminals, but rather law-making and legal processes.
classical school

The _____ school was not interested in studying criminals, but rather law-making and legal processes.
classical

The classical school was not interested in studying____, but rather law-making and legal processes.
criminals

The classical school was not interested in studying criminals, but rather _____and legal processes.
law-making

The classical school was not interested in studying criminals, but rather law-making and_____.
legal processes

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_____ held the view of the rational nature of human beings, the ability to choose and control their actions.
Beccaria

_____is a psychological reality
Free-will

Free-will is a _____ reality
psychological

Free-will is a psychological _____
reality

Free-will is a_____
psychological reality

_____ is the father of sociology
Auguste Comte
Auguste Comte (1798 – 1857), the father of sociology is associated with the term _____
positivism

_____ saw man's intellectual development as an evolutionary process related to the progressive development of science, which he analysed in terms of his law of three stages: theological, metaphysical and positive.
Auguste Comte

_____saw positivism – the use of observation and experimentation to understand natural phenomena – as the key to man's continued progress.
Auguste Comte

The _____ school claimed to have discovered the existence of "criminal types" whose behaviour was determined rather than choice or become, and for whom treatment rather than punishment was appropriate.
positivist

The point of contention to the _____ school is the explanation of crime in the criminal, not in the criminal law.
positivist

The _____ concentrated upon the criminal rather than the crime.
positivists

The positivists concentrated upon the _____ rather than the crime.

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criminal

_____ is usually seen as the founder of modern criminology
Cesare Lombroso

As a medical doctor, _____ studied Italian army recruits and asylum and prison inmates and attempted to identify different racial types and to subject them to scientific scrutiny.
Lombroso

The _____ is a specific type of person.
criminal

_____ are the "atavists" or the genetic remnants of the primitive humanity which accounts for their inability to become law-abiding.
Born – criminals

_____ believed that born-criminals could not restrain their violent and animalistic urges.
Lombroso

The _____ are law-abiding citizens but who break the law under conditions which is beyond their control, implying that sociological and environmental determinants played a role in criminal behavior.
Criminaloids

_____ confirmed Sheldon's conclusion, but cautioned that a powerful build does not necessarily cause or even predict criminality.
Glueck and Glueck (1950)

_____ explained criminal behaviour as a result of mental inferiority and Ernest Hooton (1939) argued that there exists a "criminal stock"
Charles Goring (1972)

Charles Goring (1972) explained criminal behaviour as a result of mental inferiority and Ernest Hooton (1939) argued that there exists a _____
criminal stock

In_____, Raffaele Garafolo (1851 – 1934) in his book "criminology", examined the social and legal aspects of criminality as well as its "an anthropological (biological) embodiment.
1884

In 1884, Raffaele Garafolo (1851 – 1934) in his book ''_____", examined the social and legal aspects of criminality as well as its "an anthropological (biological) embodiment.
criminology

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In 1884, _____ in his book "criminology", examined the social and legal aspects of criminality as well as its "an anthropological (biological) embodiment.
Raffaele Garafolo

Ferri classified criminals under _____ basic types
five

Ferri classified criminals under five basic types: _____
Criminal lunatics, the born-criminals, habitual criminals, occasional criminals and emotional criminals

Critical criminology was developed in _____ and Britain.
America

Critical criminology was developed in America and_____.
Britain

_____ was developed in America and Britain.
Critical criminology

Critical criminology was developed in_____.
America and Britain

The _____ is also known as the radical school or new criminology.
critical criminology

The critical criminology is also known as the_____.
radical school or new criminology

According to_____, "Immorality is fostered in every possible way by the conditions of working class life.
Friedrich Engels

_____ theory of criminal behaviour was enshrined on the capitalist tendency to maximise profits in order to expand its wealth and property and by implication exploit the working class (proletariat).
Karl Marx's

Working class crime is an expression of _____ against inequality and against a system that used the legal system – including the law, the police, court and prison as weapon in the class war.
rebellion

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_____ believed that there was a relationship between economic situation and criminality.
Williem Adrian Bonger

Williem Adrian Bonger believed that there was a relationship between _____ and criminality.
economic situation

Williem Adrian Bonger believed that there was a relationship between economic situation and_____.
criminality

_____ argued that poor people are often arrested and charged of crimes.
Jeffrey Reiman

The _____ argued that limitation were found in the early theories (the classicism and positivism) on the explanations of control of crimes but should be discovered on the critical school of criminology; the radical theories (labelling , new deviance, neo-marxism, etc)
neo-Marxists

The sociological school of thought emanates from the term _____ as a concept.
sociology

The _____ English Dictionary defines sociology as "the study of social organisation and institutions and of collective behaviour and interaction, including the individual's relationship to the group".
Oxford

The Oxford English Dictionary defines _____ as "the study of social organisation and institutions and of collective behaviour and interaction, including the individual's relationship to the group".
sociology

The _____ theory of Differential Association suggests that crime is learned in everyday situations through a process of cultural transmission.
Sutherland's

The Sutherland's theory of _____ suggests that crime is learned in everyday situations through a process of cultural transmission.
Differential Association

_____ theories emphasis the influences of social environment in which individuals find themselves.

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Sociological

Sociological theories emphasis the influences of _____ in which individuals find themselves.
social environment

Sutherland's book, "Principles of Criminology" was published in _____
1939

Sutherland in his book,_____ published in 1939 made a key contribution to criminology in his 'Differential Association theory".
Principles of Criminology

_____ is living a conventional life involving acceptance of both culture goals and culture means, i.e. the true story of "success" to gain wealth and prestige are through talent and hard work.
Conformity

_____ was the rejection of both the cultural goal of material success and access to the approved means.
Retreatism

_____ involves the rejection of both the cultural definition of success and the normative means of achieving it.
Rebellion

_____ sought to explain crime in terms of cultural or subcultural differences
Sociological theories

Sociological theories sought to explain crime in terms of _____ or subcultural differences
cultural

Sociological theories sought to explain crime in terms of cultural or _____ differences
subcultural

_____ theory is closely tied to a school of sociological thought.
Cultural transmission

_____ refers to how organisms of different species can live together to their mutual benefit, applied it to humans and formulated a theory of human ecology.
Symbiosis

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_____ postulates that deviance is sociologically transmitted from one generation to the next when communities or neighbourhoods develop cultural traditions and values that tolerate or encourage deviant conduct and rule- breaking.
Cultural transmission theory

The central tenet of _____ is that deviance can be passed down from generation to generation because community traditions and values are either permissive toward or supportive of violating conventional rules of conduct, including criminal laws.
cultural transmission theory

The central tenet of cultural transmission theory is_____
that deviance can be passed down from generation to generation because community traditions and values are either permissive toward or supportive of violating conventional rules of conduct, including criminal laws

The _____ were the offshoots of the Marxism and conflict theory.
neo-Marxists

The neo-Marxists were the _____ of the Marxism and conflict theory.
offshoots

The neo-Marxists were the offshoots of the _____ and conflict theory.
Marxism

The neo-Marxists were the offshoots of the Marxism and_____.
conflict theory

The _____ to crime is associated with the symbolic – interactionist theory.
labelling perspective

The labelling perspective to crime is associated with the_____.
symbolic – interactionist theory

According to Frank Tannenbaum, _____ is the process of making the criminal.
labelling

The labelling theory of deviance is based on _____ assumptions.
two

_____ per se is not sufficient to label the deviant according to the labelling theory
Rule-breaking

_____ refers to an initial action committed by an individual

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Primary deviance

_____ refers to the social reaction to the initial action.
Secondary deviance

Crime is classified according to the _____ or degree of the offence.
severity

Crime is classified according to the severity or _____ of the offence.
degree

Crime is classified according to the severity or degree of the_____.
offence

A _____ is a serious offence punishable by death, a fine, or confinement in a state or federal prison for more than one year.
felony

A _____ is punishable by certain amount of fine and one year imprisonment.
misdemeanour

_____ involve threat of violence include murder, manslaughter, infanticide, assault, sexual assault, abduction and robbery.
Violent crimes

_____ used a historical analysis to classify similar crimes together and separating those which do not show similar patterns.
Leslie Wilkins

_____ define organised crimes as crimes committed by criminal groups involving the provision of illegal good and services.
Sociologists

Sociologists define _____ as crimes committed by criminal groups involving the provision of illegal good and services.
organised crimes

_____ consist of acts defined by law as criminal that are committed by state and government officials in the pursuit of their jobs as representatives of the government.
State organised crimes

_____ are those committed by people of high social status in connection with their legitimate work.

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White-collar crimes

There are _____ main principals in the definition of white-collar crime
two

There are two main principals in the definition of white-collar crime:_____
the offender is a person of high social status, and it is committed in the course of a legitimate activity

The _____ is applies criminal justice system method. It is the society's formal response to crime.
official treatment of crime

_____ is defined as a legal process which involves the procedure of processing the person accused of committing crime from arrest to the final disposal of the case.
Criminal justice

_____ is concerned with content.
Justice

_____ should be fair and reasonable in themselves.
Laws

Justice is concerned with_____.
content

Laws should be _____ and_____ in themselves.
fair and reasonable

_____ is the very essence of justice.
Equality

Equality is the very essence of_____.
justice

The _____ are the largest and most important subsystem of the criminal justice system.
police

_____ is the "gate –keeper" of the justice system.
Police

The job of the _____ is complex.
police officer

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The job of the police officer is complex.
True

The job of the police officer is _____.
complex

The _____ are the second component in the triangular relationship of the criminal justice system.
criminal courts

A _____ is defined as the agency set up by government to define and apply the law, to order its enforcement and to settle disputed points on which individual or groups do not agree.
court

According to pound, the _____revolves round the court system.
administration of justice

According to pound, the administration of justice revolves round the_____.
court system

A person who violates the _____is brought before the court.
criminal law

A person who violates the criminal law is brought before the_____.
court

The _____ is responsible for the custody of the final product in the criminal justice system.
prison

The _____ carries out measures to prevent escapes, by erecting high walls, placing armed guards, constant checks of cells, providing a system of passes for movement within the prison.
prison

The prison according to _____ is a "total institution".
Erving Goffman

The _____ according to Erving Goffman is a "total institution".
prison

The prison according to Erving Goffman is a _____
total institution

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An _____ is regarded as a criminal.
offender

An offender is regarded as a_____.
criminal

Legally, a _____ is defined as any person who has violated the criminal law of the land and has been found guilty by a court of law and punished accordingly.
criminal

A _____ is someone who commits crime.
criminal

A criminal is someone who commits_____.
crime

The _____ are offences universally accepted everywhere and every time as an offence.
mala in se

_____ are offences that are pronounced illegal because the law of that particular society has declared it so.
Mala prohibita

Mala prohibita are offences that are pronounced illegal because_____
the law of that particular society has declared it so

The first profile of the criminal is what Kork and Mccorkle referred to as_____.
offenders-in-fact

The second profile is called _____
criminal by adjudication

The United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985) defined _____ as "persons who individually or collectively have suffered harm including mental injury emotional suffering economic loss or substantial impairment of their fundamental rights through acts or omissions that are in violation of criminal laws operative within member states including those laws prohibiting criminal abuse of power ".
victims

A person is regarded as a _____of crime "regardless of whether the perpetrator is identified, apprehended, prosecuted or convicted and regardless of the familial relationship between the perpetrator and the victim".

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victim

_____ is the branch of criminology which is concerned with the scientific study of victims.
Victiminology

_____ is a science of social concern for the victims. Its scope includes the scientific analysis of patterns, causal factors explored in the etiology of the victimisation.
Victiminology

_____ are victims in which the persons act as a direct and positive precipitators is the crime.
Precipitative victims

_____ are victims whose physical and mental conditions are impaired.
Biologically weak victims

_____ are referred to as "crimes without victims".
Victimless crimes

Victimless crimes are referred to as_____.
crimes without victims

_____ are the victims that suffer in the hands of the ruling class.
Political victims

_____ are victims that are regarded by the larger society as full-fledged members, but are discriminated against.
Socio-economically weak victims

The majority of the victims in ritual killings in Nigeria are _____ and children.
women

The majority of the victims in ritual killings in Nigeria are women and_____.
children

Laws should be_____ and reasonable in themselves
Fair

Crime is_____ in all societies according to criminologist
normal

_____represent formalised norms that may derive from folk ways or mores
laws

Folkway are the least important_____ which involve in everyday life

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norms

There are _____elements of social norms
three

Social norms are guidelines that specify appropriate and_____ behaviour
inappropriate
Mechanical solidarity is associated with a society with _____ division of labour.
Little

Violation of a civil law requires compensation of the victim by the _____
offender

To Emile Durkheim, violation of criminal laws constitute a_____ of the collective consciences
Violation

Crime is a particular form of_____
deviance

Felony is crime that may be punishable by_____
Death

Criminology is best seen as_____ science
Social

Crime appears to be sociological and it does not exist as an autonomous_____
Entity

Criminology is essentially scientific study of_____
Crime

Environmental factors are important in determining why an individual exerts criminal_____
Behaviour

_____ criminology is the basis of Segmund Freud analysis of crime
Psychoanalysis

The Id is the component of the sub conscious _____ that is egocentric
Mind

It is a fact no _____ exist is without a crime
Society

To the Marxist, criminal behaviour arises from social structure of political_____
Economy

Crime to the feminist arise out of frustration, sub –service and_____
Dependency

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If an act does not violate the criminal law of society, it does not constitute_____
Crime

Crime is a particular form of_____
Deviance

To Emile Durkheim, violation of criminal law constitute a_____ of collective conscience
Violation

Violation of civil law requires compensation of the victim by the _____
Offender

Mechanical solidarity is associated with a society with _____ division of labour
Little

Social norms are guidelines that specify appropriate and _____ behaviour
Inappropriate

There are _____ element of social norms
Three

Folkways are the least important _____ which involve in everyday life
Norms

_____ represent formalised norms that may derive from Folkways or mores
Laws

Crime is _____ in all societies according to criminologist
Normal

_____ is a crime that may be punishable by death
Felony

Misdemeanours is any crime punishment with imprisonment for less than three years but more than _____ month
Six

An important feature of organised crime is the _____ pattern of organisation
Feudal

Racketeering is a form of_____ crime
Organised

A white –collar crime is a _____ crime usually involving dishonesty in commercial matters
Non - violent

A police man who demand for a bribe at a check – point is an example of _____crime
Blue –collar

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_____ Criminals are the least likely to get caught because they plan their activities very carefully
Professional

Juvenile delinquency is a type of offense committed by _____
Juveniles

_____is a deliberate destruction of private and public properties
Vandalism

Psychological factor emphasises the role of emotional or personality problems in _____ behaviour
Criminal
Sociologist view crime as resulting from tension, stress and _____ within the societies
Strain

Those who sell their labour power to capitalist are _____
Proletariat

Lombroso believed that man was born-criminal and exhibit_____ urge
Animalistic

The principle of utilitarianism was derived from _____notion of 'utility'
Economist

The classicist believed that human beings are natural_____ loving
Pleasure

Punishment should be commensurate with the seriousness of the_____
Wrong

The concept of free- will is central to commit_____
Crime

Criminaloids are citizen who break the law under condition which is beyond their_____
Control

Working class crime is an expression of rebellion against_____
Inequality

Differential association suggest that crime is_____
Learned

Robert K. Merton developed theory of structures and _____
Anomie

Differential association theory has _____ propositions
Nine

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_____is failure to internalise the norms of the society
Anomie

There are_____ mode of adaptation to anomie
Five

Conformity as form of adaptation accepts cultural goals and institutionalised _____
Means

Retreatism was the _____ of both the cultural goals and approved means
Rejection

Cultural transmission theory postulates that deviance is sociologically transmitted from one _____ to the next
Generation

The neo- Marxists were the offshoots of Marxian and _____ theory
Conflict

Labelling theory of deviance is based on _____assumption
Two

Secondary deviance refers to the social reaction to the initial_____
Action

Social norms are guidelines that specify appropriate and _____ behaviour
Normal

Social norms are products of_____
Culture

Folkways are least important norms which involve in everyday life_____
True

_____represent formalised norms that may derive from folkways and norms
Laws

Crime is normal in all societies according to criminologists
True

Criminology is best seen as natural science
True

_____ is regarded to be a social science
Crime

Crime appears to be a sociological and does not exist as an _____ entity
autonomous

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Criminology is essentially scientific study of theory
True

_____ is essentially scientific study of crime
Criminology

Environmental factors are important in determining why an individual exerts criminal _____
Posture

_____ criminology is the basis of Segmund Freud analysis of crime
Psycho

The Id is the component of the subconscious mind that is egocentric
True

It is a fact that no _____ exist without a crime
Group

To the Marxist, criminal behaviour arise from social structure of political economy
True

Crime to the feminist arise out of frustrations of men
True

To the feminist, crime arise from frustration, sub-service and _____
Greed

If an act violate the criminal law of the society, it does not constitute crime
True

Crime is a particular form of deviance
True

Deviance and crime are the same in the face of law
True

To Emile Durlcheim, violation of criminal laws constitute a _____of collective conscience
Negation

Violation of civil law requires compensation of the victim by the _____
offender

Mechanical solidarity is associated with a society _____division of labour
Moderate

Robert K. Merton developed theory of structure and _____
Deviance

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Differential Association theory has _____proposition
Seven

_____ is failure to internalise the norms of the society
Anomie

There are _____ of adaptation to anomie
Three

Conformity as a form of adaptation rejects cultural goals and institutionalised means
True

Conformity as a form of adaptation accepts only cultural goals
True

Retreatism was the _____ of both the culturally approved goals and means
All

Cultural transmission theory postulates that deviance is sociologically transmitted from one _____ to **the next**
Level

The neo- Marxist were the offshoot of Marxian and _____theory
Cultural

Secondary deviance refers to the social reaction to the initial action
True

Laws should be fair and reasonable in themselves
True

A courts is agency set up by society to watch the law
True

_____ is agency set up by government, defines and apply the law
Society

_____ is responsible for the custody of the final product in the criminal justice system
Court

An offender is regarded as criminal
True

Offences are classified into five
True

The Mala in se are offences universally accepted everywhere as an _____
Act

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Victiminology is the branch of criminology concerned with scientific study of victims
True

Criminologist classify victims into two categories
True

Rapist and their victims are likely to be acquaintances
True

Felony is a crime that may be punishable by _____
Isolation

Misdemeanour is any crime punishable with imprisonment for more than three years but not less than six months
True

An important feature of organized crime is the_____ pattern of organisation
Federal

Racketeering is a form of organized crime
True

White-Collar crime is a _____crime
Violent Social

A white-collar crime involves dishonesty in commercial matters
True

The term 'criminology' is essentially concerned with the _____ of crime.
scientific study

There is no direct _____ between the detection of crime by the enforcement agents and the study of crimes and criminal behaviour carried out by the criminologists.
Linkage

Criminology is the study of crime and _____
criminal behaviour

Criminology is an _____ field of study which analysis the aspects of a particular human behaviour.
Interdisciplinary

Penology, the study of penal _____ or punishment
Sanctions

Victimology is the study and _____ of the victims of crime
Rehabilitation

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Criminalistics, the methods of _____ and detection of crime, especially the job of law enforcement agencies and forensic experts
Investigation

The psychological, physiological, social as well as environmental factors are important in determining why an individual exerts _____
criminal behaviour

In defining criminology as an independent discipline the seventeenth and _____understanding of crime was regarded as an omnipresent temptation to which all human kind was vulnerable.
eighteenth century

But the question was, "why some _____and others resisted".
Succumbed

The explanation was trailed off into the _____ resort to fate, or the will
Unknowable

Crime is a particular form of _____
Deviance

Laws are the most formal of _____
Norms

Deviance relates to the violations of mores and ____
folkways

The term 'crime' specifically refers to those behaviours that violate norms encoded in the penal code or _____
criminal laws

Punishment for crime is therefore commonly harsher and more _____ than those for breakers of the folkways and mores.
Formalised

But the _____ are not necessarily uniformly applied and the patterns of inequality are quite common.
Punishments

Durkheim divided laws into two kinds: Criminal Laws and _____
Civil Administrative Laws

It must be pointed out that crime is _____ in time and place.
Relative

What is a lawful behaviour in the past may constitute a criminal behaviour due to _____social, economic and political factors.
Changing

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Emile Durkheim (1893) said that crime is as a result of a necessary consequence of the existence of a collectively supported_____
Morality

Crime can be seen as a necessary part of every social order because any social order needs a _____ supported morality
Collectively

Durkheim uses laws as an indicator of_____
moral norms

A violation of criminal laws constitutes a violation of the_____, since it is understood that a person who violates a society's law invites society's anger and must be disciplined
Collective conscience

A violation of criminal law calls for punishment, but a violation of a civil law requires _____of the victim by the offender.
Compensation

"An _____does not shock the common conscience because it is criminal; rather it is criminal because it shocks the common conscience.
Action

Civil and _____laws represent a lesser expression of collective conscience in view of the nature of the consequences that flow from them
administrative

Crime is an act or omission defined by law and unless the elements specified by case law or _____are present and proven beyond a reasonable doubt there may be no finding of a "crime" and a person may not be convicted of a crime.
statutory

Criminal laws call for _____whereas civil laws seek to restore parties to their status quo ante.
Retribution

Durkheim found that the proportion of the two types of law changes as
societies move from mechanical to_____
organic solidarity

Societies with _____are noted for higher proportion of penal or retributive laws
mechanical solidarity

But as the _____increases and as society becomes integrated by organic solidarity
Division of Labour

Mechanical solidarity is _____with a society with little Division of Labour
Associated

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Societies with high Division of Labour are bound by _____
organic solidarity

_____ to act is not a crime unless there is a duty to act; a mere moral duty to act would not suffice
Failure

_____ defined law as an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law (statutory and case law) committed without defence or justification and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanor.
Paul Tappan

A person may not be punished for his or her _____
Thoughts

Words may tantamount to an act as in treason, aiding or abetting. But to think about community a crime is not _____
Punishable

Folkways, mores and law are three elements of_____
social norms

Social norms are concrete behavioural rules or guidelines that specify appropriate and_____ behaviour.
inappropriate

Values are the abstract, general concepts, _____or ideas that provide a standard by which norms are judged.
central beliefs

Values are thus widely held_____ for the maintenance of social order
Beliefs

_____see the breakdown of social norms as the underlying cause of social problems
Sociologists

If people deviate from the social norms and values, they create disharmony to the _____, and definitely, they should be labeled "criminals".
social structure

Marijuna, a type of the _____ is locally called eegbo, wee-wee, kaya or stone
Cannabis sativa

Formalised principles of law are normally enforced through the formal agencies of _____
social control

In Nigeria, there are customary laws backed with_____
formal sanctions

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The practices include the proscription of _____in public places.
Nudity

_____ represent formalised norms that may derive from folkways or mores
Laws

Laws are the Folkways and _____deemed so vital to dominant interests that they become translated into written, legal formalisations that even non-members of the society are required to obey
mores

Mores are strongly held norms whose violation would seriously offend the standards of _____
acceptable conduct

The full meaning of EFCC is _____
Economic and Financial Crime Commission

_____ used the term folkways to designate a society's customs for routine or causal interactions.
William Graham Summer (1959)

The violation of _____is generally not considered as serious within a particular culture.
folkways

The principal characteristics are that folkways are fairly weak norms sometimes called _____ which are passed down from the past.
conventions

_____are reactions that convey approval or disapproval of behaviour
Sanctions

Amongst the Yoruba's, you are not to have a handshake with the Oba but should instead _____before him
prostrate

Sanctions imposed on the violation of folkways are often relatively mild expressions of _____
reprimand

An example of _____ is the rule that forbids eating without having a mouth wash particularly in the morning.
folkway

folkways are the least important norms which involve in everyday_____ routines
conventional

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Crime is defined relative to laws, and varies from society to society or omission, from state to state, from time to time, and from strict _____ to none.
enforcement

_____argues that crime is a category which can be defined only by reference to the specific social norms and values of the society in which it occurs.
Emile Durkheim

The violation of law in which there are no readily apparent victim such as prostitution, gambling, vagrancy, purchasing illegal drugs like cannabis or marijuana comes under _____
victimless crimes

Common crimes committed in industrial societies, including robbery, burglary and larceny are classified as _____
property crimes

_____involve threat of violence, include murder, manslaughter, infanticide, Assault, sexual Assault, Abduction and robbery.
violent crimes

Technically, crime is composed of two elements: _____and _____
the act itself and criminal intent

_____weigh the degree of intent in determining the seriousness of a crime and may find the person who kills another guilty of first-degree murder, second-degree murder, or manslaughter.
Juries

According to_____, criminal law is a branch of public law which deals with the relationship between members of the public and the state.
Curzon (1973)

_____ spells out clearly the trial and punishment of offenders.
Criminal Law

The criminal laws are usually _____ by the political authority, e.g. the national or state assembly.
enacted

Criminal laws are usually_____ in regard to those behaviours that are termed as deviant and at the same time in which conditions such behaviour may not be regarded as crime
Specific

Criminal law as an instrument of rule of law, it is expected to apply to_____ irrespective of class, sex, ethnicity and religious or political affiliation.
all persons

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Any law that does not prescribe a punishment for its violation should not be regarded as a _____
criminal law

The common law developed in England after the introduction of _____
Feudalism

It was in the law that crime was not seen as an act against the whole society, therefore _____was paid to the victim rather than the state.
compensation

A major objective of criminal law is the _____ and _____
prevention and control of crime

_____are standards that define the obligatory and expected behaviours of people in various situations
Norms

_____are standards that define the obligatory and expected behaviours of people in various situations
Norms

When people's expectations of behaviour are suddenly violated, they experience _____ (Neubeck, 2005).
culture shock

_____ is the social processes by which norms and values become thoroughly ingrained and are largely unquestioned as ways of thinking and acting "normally"
Internalisation

Members fall cultures develop mechanisms for _____
internalisation

When socialisation fails to produce the desired behaviour mechanisms/traits, "social control" comes in to enforce _____
conformity

The negative sanctions, or punishments, meted out to violators of norms vary in severity depending on the type of norm being _____
transgressed

Law is a body of rules of conduct prescribed by an authority with binding legal force, the _____of which may attract punishment.
violation

Law is a term derived from the Anglo-Saxon word, _____meaning to determine.
'lagu'

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Salmond, for example, defined law as 'the body of principles recognised and applied by the state for the _____of justice'
administration

_____defined law as 'a set of rules imposed and enforced by a society with regard to the attribution and exercise of power over persons and things'
Vinogradoff

Pound defined law as a means of 'social control through the systematic application of the forces of_____ organised society
politically

Austin defined law as 'a rule __ ____ for the guidance of individuals by the individuals with power over them
laid down

A criminal is a person who has violated the criminal law of the land and has been found guilty by a _____and punished accordingly.
court of law

_____ is a violation of norms of the land.
Deviance

Crime is a particular form of _____
deviance

The punishments for crime are commonly harsh and more_____
formalised

Criminology is simply a science of _____
crime

The fundamental focus of criminology is to _____ the criminal behaviour
ascertain

_____deals with an important aspect of the criminal justice process, that is, punishment, correction, prevention and control of crime
Penology

Crime is 'normal' in all societies because it helps to keep a society _____
orderly

The three main categories of crimes are: _____ ,_____ and_____
crimes against a person, crimes against property, and crimes against public order

Deviant acts as murder, assault, and rape are crimes against _____
a person

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