

Many Faces of Criminology

Student's Name

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Cheema, A. A., & Virk, A., (2012). Reinventing Lombroso in the era of genetic revolution: whether criminal justice system actually imparts justice or is based on ‘Convenience of Assumption’? *International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory*, 5(2), 936-946.

This article depicts that the genes are the highly influential factors to shape every human behavior. The prior notion was that the genes play a vital role in developing certain physical characteristics, whereas this article draws the attention of a reader to the fact that a criminal can be defined as a ‘born criminal’ due to the gene factor. The advanced genetic technology research proves that criminal behavior is much influenced by the genetic structure. This latest hypothesis shook the free-will foundation on which criminal justice system is founded. The research puts a sign of interrogation beside Lombroso’s theory of ‘atavism’.

The paper is written by Aman Cheema, an assistant professor at the Panjab University Regional Centre, and Ashish Virk, Panjab University Regional Centre. It basically depicts the criminology and criminal behavior and its impact on the society.

The purpose of the resource: the main purpose of this resource is to evaluate the actual reason of criminal behavior.

The resource is much important for students who are studying criminology. To get a clear picture about the relation of criminology and genetics, this article must be read properly. It is an important source for defining criminal behavior. This information can be used for several reasons: criminal justice and the identification of criminals.

Clark, M. (2011). Exploring the criminal lifestyle: A grounded theory study of Maltese male habitual offenders. *International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory*, 4(1), 563-583.

This research explores the causes of becoming and remaining criminals, including the lifestyles of habitual criminals who develop criminal careers. This paper deals with the descriptions of habitual criminals’ stories and attempts to reveal how the way of a criminal’s life

is shaped and characterized by distinctive behavioral patterns. The way of life of an offender supplies several advantages to those who want to pursue it. Criminal lifestyle is revealed as a significant factor during the adult years.

The paper is written by Marilyn Clark, the lecturer at the University of Malta. It basically discusses the causes of becoming and remaining a criminal.

Purpose of the resource: the main purpose of this resource is to bring forth the relation between criminology and social identity.

The resource is significant for the criminologists and criminology students to acquire an apparent depiction of the criminology relation. It is significant to know about criminal behavior and this resource can be used to deepen understanding about criminal lifestyle and behavior.

Cohen, P. (2011). Genetic basis for crime: A new look. *The New York Times*. Retrieved from http://www.nytimes.com/2011/06/20/arts/genetics-and-crime-at-institute-of-justice-conference.html?pagewanted=all&_r=0

This article stands against the genetic explanation of criminology due to the contaminated history biology. The criminologists are giving more attention to the social causes of crimes. The main concern of this article is to draw the attention to the fact that crime and violence connect social and biological themes together. Environmental causes also play a vital role in violence and criminal behavior. Unlike psychologists, criminologists and sociologists are more playful about genetic causes of crime.

The paper is written by Patricia Cohen. It mainly depicts the genetic impacts on a person's criminal behavior.

The purpose of the resource is to assess the reasons of criminal behavior.

This article is highly important for criminologists and students. To get an apparent depiction of the connection between criminology and genetics, this article must be read accurately. This resource can be used for criminal justice and the identification of criminals.

Degenhardt, T. (2010). Representing war as punishment in the war on terror. *International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory*, 3(1), 343-358.

This paper reveals how the concept of punishment has been instigated by the ex-President of the USA George W. Bush, and the former UK Prime Minister Tony Blair to represent war. The research suggests that the concept of punishment provides different objectives in this context. This paper highlights the needs of criminologists to connect with international relations and the necessities to assess the different environment of the international perspective.

The paper is written by Teresa Degenhardt, the lecturer at Queens University Belfast. The main subject of the research is the discussion of war in criminology.

The purpose of the resource is to reveal the political use of international law by the USA and the UK.

It is a useful source for criminologists and students. This article is important to get a clear picture of international politics and its relation to criminology and provides a clear idea on criminology in the international context.

Felson, R. B., Cundiff, P., & Davis, P. N. (2012). Age and sexual assault in correctional facilities: A blocked opportunity approach. *American Society of Criminology*, 50(4), 887-911.

This paper generally discloses that the younger inmates are on greater risk of sexual harassment and rape than the older inmates in prison. Younger inmates are on greater risk of being victimized by the workers and other prisoners. Mixed evidence was found in victimization survey, according to which male and female inmates combined physical coercion and verbal pressure. The study shows that age is one of the most important factors for criminal behavior analysis.

The paper is written by Felson B. Rechar, the professor of Criminology and Sociology, Patrick Cundiff and Noah Painter-Davis, the Department of Sociology & Crime, Law, and

Justice at Pennsylvania State University. This study discusses the sexual assault in correctional facilities.

The purpose of the resource is to disclose the facts of age in sexual and physical assaults in the prisons by the inmates and workers.

The resource is essential for those who want to study criminology. This information can be used for understanding criminal behavior in prisons and sexual harassments by the inmates and prison workers.

Kaplan, K., (2009). Criminal behavior may be hard-wired into children as young as 3, study suggests. *Tribune Newspapers*, Retrieved from http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2009-11-26/news/0911251006_1_criminal-behavior-brain-tones

This paper depicts the criminal behavior from neuroscience and suggests that a criminal can be traced to dysfunctional brains. Abnormalities of certain parts of the brain that may add to anti-social and psychopathic performance have also been connected to a bigger threat of arrests and convictions. Several tests were taken by the researchers to complete this study.

The paper was written by Karen Kaplan in 2009. It generally describes neuroscience and fear and its relation to criminal behavior.

The purpose of the resource is to review the impact of brain deformities on criminal behavior.

It is an important source that can help to realize the causes behind the criminal attitude. This resource can be utilized for various purposes, including gaining understanding on the causes of criminal activity and fear of jail.

Knepper, P. (2012). Measuring the threat of global crime: insights from research by the league into the women trafficking. *American Society of Criminology*, 50(3), 777-809.

This research suggests that there is a mounting concern about global crime. Criminal activity has become a worldwide concern alongside banking crises, climate change, and

outbreaks of diseases. The League of Nations performed a first socio-scientific study of the worldwide crime of women trafficking. The studies were performed during the year of 1920 and 1930. In the first study, 112 cities and 28 countries were considered.

The paper is written by Paul Knepper, the Centre for Criminological Research, University of Sheffield. This research paper discloses the reasons behind global crimes that are mounting on with every day.

The purpose of the resource is to interpret global crimes and their relation to criminology.

It is an important source about global crime. Every student and criminologist can get a clear account of global crime in this article. This resource can be used for criminal activity related to several crises.

Nhan, J., Polzer, K., & Ferguson, J. (2012). "More dangerous than Hitmen: judicial perceptions of sexual offenders" *International Journal of Criminology and Sociological Theory*, 5(1), 823-836.

Using a law and society speculative structure, this paper reveals the cultural and structural consequences of criminal and legal justice procedures using judicial observations of sexual offenders. Face-to-face interviews were performed with judges from Texas and California during the research process. This paper describes the importance of evaluation of judicial attitudes to sexual offenders. Several cases resulted in key adolescent sex offender legislation in this paper. Primary findings suggest that the sex offenders were different from other criminals.

The paper is written by Johnny Nhan and Katherine Polzer, the Department of Criminal Justice, Texas Christian University, and Jennifer Ferguson, Texas Christian University. This paper mainly depicts the importance of the evaluation of judicial attitudes towards sexual offenders to make a clear idea between the "law on the books" versus the "law in action".

The purpose of the resource is to make the sexual crime more apparent in judicial perspective.

This resource is essential for students because it contains face-to-face interviews with judges. To know the judicial attitudes towards sexual offenders, this article should be read. The source is vital to understand the criminal behavior of sexual offenders.

Raine, A., (2013). The criminal mind. *The Wall Street Journal*. Retrieved from <http://online.wsj.com/news/articles/SB10001424127887323335404578444682892520530>

This article discusses Lombroso's controversial theory. This theory has two main points: that the crime and violence created on a large scale result from abnormalities in the brain, and that the criminals were evolutionary thrown back to more archaic species. Based on the physical characteristics, criminals could be identified. Large jaw and sloping forehead can be an example of these characteristics.

The paper is written by Adrian Raine, the professor of Criminology at Richard Perry University and the professor of Psychiatry and Psychology at the University of Pennsylvania. It generally describes Lombroso's controversial theory based on racism and its futility.

The purpose of the resource is to review the impacts of brain abnormalities and physical characteristics on criminal behavior.

It is a very important source for criminology and can be used in criminal justice and identification of the criminals.

Thompson, M, & Uggen, C. (2012). Dealers, thieves, and the common determinants of drug and nondrug illegal earnings. *American Society of Criminology*, 50(4), 1057-1087.

This research paper presents the disparities between drug and other types of crimes evaluating major and minor punishments. This article explores the question whether there is any difference between the illegal drug earnings and other forms of financial offense. Several data and methods were applied to perform this study. The data from the 1997 National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY97) was taken into account to accomplish additional analysis. The result of this study reveals that there are no considerable differences between the illegal drug earnings and other forms of economic crimes.

The paper is written by Melissa Thompson, the Department of Sociology, Portland State University, and Christopher Uggen, the Department of Sociology, University of Minnesota. This research paper states the similarities and differences between illegal drug income and other illegal economic earnings.

The purpose of the resource is to reveal the fact that there is no significant difference between illegal drug income and other illegal economic earning.

The research is important for understanding the illegal drug earnings and other illegal economic earnings.

Overall Discussion about Criminology

All the articles delineate criminology and criminal activity and diverse directions of criminal behavior. The multiple researches reveal that criminal behavior has biological roots and offer a critical analysis of the criminal cases by providing judiciary's position on 'criminal genes' which can be applied by the defense lawyers. Some of the criminologists in these articles suggest that criminal activity is inherently a matter of genes that influence a person to commit crimes. Other researchers, however, oppose this view. They state that criminal activity is not a matter of genetic condition. A man is not a 'born criminal', but the environment and circumstances make one a criminal. In these articles several theories were discussed, including social influence and identity factors. Offences related to sex and finance were also researched and differentiation has been shown among several illegal earnings. Some of the legal realists and scholars dispute over the fact that the law does not operate in a vacuum and often deviates from the ideal. However, judges should be free from personal feelings during the decision-making process and sentencing criminals. These papers do not mean to create sympathy for the offenders, but to clarify the difference between the "law on the books" versus the "law in action". In addition, the collected data was used to observe the role of age on the risk of sexual and physical attack in prisons and jails. The study suggests that the young are sexually assaulted more often. There is a strong evidence that sexual attractiveness and age decrease chances for consensual sex among older prisoners.

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