



Forensic Criminology

Thomas R. Souvignet*

School of Criminal Justice, Faculty of Law, Criminal Justice, and Public Administration, Batochime, University of Lausanne, CH-1015, Lausanne-Dorigny, Switzerland

*Corresponding author: Thomas R. Souvignet School of Criminal Justice, Faculty of Law, Criminal Justice, and Public Administration, Batochime, University of Lausanne, CH-1015, Lausanne-Dorigny, Switzerland.

, E-mail:Souvignet49@gmail.com

Received date: March 9, 2021; Accepted date: March 22, 2021; Published date: March 29, 2021

Introduction

Criminology (from Latin crimen, "accusation", and Ancient Greek -λογία, -logia, from λόγος logos meaning: "word, reason") is that the study of crime and deviant behaviour.[citation needed] Criminology is an interdisciplinary field in both the behavioural and social sciences, which pulls primarily upon the research of sociologists, political scientists, economists, psychologists, philosophers, psychiatrists, biologists, social anthropologists, also as scholars of law. The term criminology was coined in 1885 by Italian law professor Raffaele Garofalo as Criminologia [it]. Later, French anthropologist Paul Topinard used the analogous French term Criminologie [fr].[1] Paul Topinard's major work appeared in 1879. within the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, the stress of criminology was on the reform of legal code and not on the causes of crime. Scholars like Cesare Beccaria and Bentham , were more concerned with the humanitarian aspects in handling criminals and reforming several criminal laws. Great progress in criminology was made after the primary quarter of the 20 th century. the primary American textbook on criminology was written in 1920 by sociologist Maurice Parmalee under the title Criminology. Programmes were developed for the precise purpose of coaching students to be criminologists, but the event was rather slow.

Criminologist

Criminologists are the people working and researching all of the ins and outs of criminology. Criminologists often search for behavioural patterns of a possible criminal in hopes of finding a specific perpetrator. They also conduct research and investigations, developing theories, and composing results, and more often than not solve crimes. The interests of

criminologists include the study of nature of crime and criminals It are often broadly said that criminology directs its enquiries along three lines: first, it investigates the character of legal code and its administration and conditions under which it develops, second, it analyses the causation of crime and therefore the personality of criminals; and third, it studies the control of crime and therefore the rehabilitation of offenders. Thus, criminology includes within its scope the activities of legislative bodies, law-enforcement agencies, judicial institutions, correctional institutions and academic , private and public social agencies. The Positivist school argues criminal behaviour comes from internal and external factors out of the individual's control. It's key method of thought is that criminals are born as criminals and not made into them;[citation needed] this school of thought also supports theory of nature within the debate between nature versus nurture. They also argue that criminal behavior is innate and within an individual . Philosophers within this school applied the methodology to review human behavior. Positivism comprises three segments: biological, psychological and social positivism Biological positivism is that the belief that these criminals and their criminal behavior stem from "chemical imbalances" or "abnormalities" within the brain or the DNA thanks to basic internal "defects".

Psychological Positivism is that the concept that criminal acts or the people doing said crimes do them due to internal factors driving them. It differs from biological positivism within the thought that that faculty of thought says criminals are born criminals, whereas the psychological perspective recognizes the interior factors are results of external factors like , but not limited to, abusive parents, abusive relationships, drug problems, etc.[citation needed]

Social Positivism, which is usually mentioned as Sociological Positivism, discusses the thought process that criminals are produced by society. This school claims that low-income levels, high poverty/unemployment rates, and poor educational systems create and fuel criminals and crimes

Criminal personality

The notion of getting a criminal personality springs from the varsity of thought of psychological positivism. It essentially means parts of an individual's personality have traits that align with many traits possessed by criminals, like neuroticism, anti-social tendencies, and aggressive behaviors. there's no evidence of causation between these personality traits and criminal actions, but there's a correlation.