



REMEDY OF OFFENCE THROUGH SITUATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION

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Abstract

Situational Crime Prevention use techniques focusing on reducing on the opportunity to commit a crime. Some of techniques include cumulative the difficulty of crime increasing the risk of crime and reducing the rewards of crime. It is a new crime prevention technique used in the field of criminology and criminal justice system. That is a crime prevention strategy that addresses specific crime by supervision designing and manipulating the situation in a manner that seeks to increase the risk to the offender, while reducing the offender's potential reward of committing the crime. Situational crime prevention emphasizes on the criminal setting and is different from most criminology as it being with an examination of the environments that allow particular types of crime. While there has been much research and criminological discussion of situational crime prevention, it has focused on issues of effectiveness and other technical aspects. These ideas about prevention are not necessarily shared by the man – in the street or even by policemen and magistrates, but they have prevailed among academics, administrators and others who contribute to the formulation of criminal policy.

Keywords – Offence, Situational Crime, Prevention

Introduction:

Situational crime Prevention departs radically from most criminology in its orientation. Proceeding from an analysis of the environments giving rise to definite kind of crime, it introduces discrete decision-making and environmental change to reduce the opportunity for those crimes to arise. Thus it is focused on the setting for crime, rather than upon those compelling criminal acts. It seeks to forestall the occurrence of crime, rather than to detect and sanction offenders. It seeks not to eliminate criminal or delinquent tendencies through development of society or its institutions, but merely to make criminal action less attractive to offenders. Central to this creativity is not the criminal justice system, but a host of public and private organizations and agencies. Situational crime prevention is a relatively new concept that employs a preventative approach by focusing on methods to reduce the opportunities for crime. Situational crime prevention focuses on the felonious setting and is different from most criminology as it begins with an examination of the situations that allow particular types of crime. By gaining an understanding of these circumstance, mechanisms are the introduced to change the relevant environments with the aim of reducing the opportunities for particular crimes. Thus, situational crime prevention emphasizes on crime prevention rather than the punishment or detection of criminals and its intention to make criminal activities less appealing to offenders. Situational crime prevention is the name given by criminologists to crime prevention strategies that are aimed at

reducing the criminal opportunities which arise from the routines of everyday life. Such approaches include 'hardening' of potential targets, improving investigation of areas that might attract crime and deflecting potential offenders from setting in which crimes might occur while there has been much research and criminological discussion of situational crime prevention, it has engrossed on issues of value and other technical phases. Situational crime prevention is a primary prevention measure. This means that it is directed at stopping crime problems before they occur. Like other primary crime prevention measures, situational prevention tends of focus on reducing crime opportunities rather than on the features of criminals or potential criminal.

Situational crime prevention focuses on opportunity reducing processes that :-

- Are aimed at particular forms of crime.
- Entail the management, creation or guidance of the immediate environment in as organized permanent a manner as possible.
- Result in crime being more difficult and risky or less worthwhile and justifiable.

The theory behind situational crime prevention focuses on the creation of safety device that assist in protecting people by making criminal feel they may be unable to commit crimes or world be in a situational where they may be immovable or detected which will result in them being reluctant to commit crimes where such mechanism are in people. The logic behind this is based on the concept of rational choice, that every criminal will evaluate the situational of a potential crime, weigh up how much they may loss and the probability of falling and them and

act accordingly. One example of situational crime prevention in practice is automated traffic enforcement. Automated Traffic Enforcement Systems use automated cameras on the roads to catch driver who are speeding and those who run red lights. Such systems enjoy use all over the world. This system have been installed and are advertise as an attempt to keep illegal driving incidence down. As a prospective criminal, someone who is about to speed or run a red light know that their risk about getting caught is nearly 100% with this system. This completely disincentives the person from speeding or running red light in areas in which they know automatic traffic enforcement are set up. However not conclusive evidence show that these type of system work.

Meaning of Situational crime prevention

According to Dr. N. Patel, "Situational crime prevention is a crime prevention strategy that addresses specific crime by managing designing and manipulating the environment in a manner that seals to increase the risk to the, while reducing the offender's potential reward for committing the crime,"

* Situational is a new approach that embraces a wide range of practical thinking about the crime and its prevention.

* Situational is a crime prevention strategy that addresses specific crimes by handling , offender designing and manipulating the environment in a manner that seeks to increase the risk to the offender, while reducing the offender's potential reward for committing the crime.

Importance Of Situational Crime Prevention

- Reduces the occasions for criminals to commit crime .
- Changes criminal's ideas about whether they can get away with a precise crime.
- Makes it seem harder, riskier, and less satisfying to commit crime.

Relating situational crime prevention to information system (I S)

Situational crime prevention in general efforts to move away from the "dispositional" Theories of crime commission, the influence of psychological factors and genetic emperament of the criminal, and to focus on those environmental situational factors that can potentially impact criminal conduct. Therefore rather than focus on the criminal situational crime prevention focus on the context that lend themselves to crime commission. Understanding this situation leads to the introduction of measure that alter the environmental factors with the aim of reducing opportunities for

criminal behavior. Others aspects of situational crime prevention include. A) Targeting specific forms of crime (Cyber Crime) B) Aiming to increase the efforts and potential risk of crime. C) Reducing provocative phenomena

DEFENSE

Another features of situational crime prevention that is more applicable to the cyber environment is the principle of conservation. The introduction of this defends is designed to influence the prospective offenders view of the risk and benefits of committing the crime. A criminal act is regularly performed in the offender decide that there is little or no risk devoted to the act. One of the goals of the situational crime prevention is to implement defense to the point where the potential offender views the act critically. Script where originally develop in the field of cognitive science and focus on the behavioral practice involved in rational goal – oriented behavior. Therefore script have been purpose as tool for examine criminal behavior. In particular the use of what is the termed a " Universal script" has been innovative for correctly identifying all the stages in the commission process of a crime.

Theories the assist situational crime prevention approach

Similar theories followed by Dr. N Patel and Clerk in their studies

- 1) Environmental criminology
- 2) Rational choice
- 3) Routine activity

1) Environmental criminology

Crime happens when four things come together :- A law, an offender, a victim or target and a place. Environmental criminologists examine the forth elements—place (and time when the crime happened)

2) Rational choice

Rational choice theory says that criminal thing about their decision before they commit crime, in other words people don't commits crimes because of forces beyond their control. Criminals commits crime because they benefit from it. The benefits of committing crimes are greater than the benefits of not committing crime.

3) Routine activity

The routine activity approach says that in order for crime to happen there must be three things and offender luckily to commit a crime, a suitable target, and no one watching this target. If one of the three things is removed, there will be no crime.

SUGGETION

The situation crime prevention ought to be viewed a vigorous application. The need to widen its approach and applications in the newer setting and crime is therefore imperious

--- Situational crime prevention needs to be clearly located in the theoretical boundaries of criminological research. And effort in this study has been made to this effect.

----Situational crime prevention to be tailored to respond other variety of crime. It can have applicability in the case of certain economic, violent crime and terrorist crime.

-----Almost no research exists as to whether situational crime prevention would work in the changing context or not. The most situational crime prepemotionpractices where carried out and evaluated in case UK. USA or Australia . The applicability of situational crime prevention in developing countries, diversified reason, and relatively lesser techno- oriented societies etc. Is yet to be exploded

---Situational crime prevention has many success divisions in the UK and USA where the crimes rates have shown visible reduction due this measures.

----The issue of substantiality of situational crime prevention in long term is also critical.

---The personal applying and assessing situational crime prevention needs to have satisfactory training orientation.

Human Right Reflection

Human right are set of rightsdefinite to people only due to the quality of being human and not because of any particular difference of position. Violation of human rights is equal to violation of the all essentials is berries and ultimately it means to ignore the inherent dignity of human. Hence Governments are grateful to comply with this rightswithout their own compromise. Situational crime prevention sometimes in conflict with human rights values which will be discussed in this courses.

Challenges regarding the scope of situational prevention

As it was defined, situational prevention observes and inspects the crime existences location. Then, the only preventable crimes are the occurrence based ones. By opportunity based offenses we mean that they occur only if the proper commission opportunity with the least extend of risk ascend. Many highpoint crimes as well as several violence ones belong to the category of opportunity- based crime. Encountering this types of crime situational prevention proposes viable and effective strategies. However in the case of crime devoted

by purposeful and resolute criminals rather than opportunities ones, the criminals with no intention of gaining apparent benefit being stock in situational with even known possibility of assessing profit and loss. Situational prevention seems know effective. Therefore, most of the powerful crimes as well as some of the monetary. Zones or in other words crime followed by inner tensions and craving expose, the efficiency of situational prevention to serious challenges.

Conclusion:-

In order to prevent crime commission revenge, provocationand preventive actions are of equal importance. Situational prevention is also one of these prevention types mostly noticed because of its glittering statistics on reducing delinquency. But it should be noted that for the situational prevention to be an effective from of criminal policy. It is needed that its imaginary drawbacks such as limitation of scope be removed or reduced and its positive points befortified. Despite governments and civil communities already made efforts to ward disabling these drawbacks the mentioned challenges still occur. Although cognitive criminology and its preventive actions have proved ineffective regarding crime reticence, it shouldn't lead to leaving this method and necessary theories of social prevention aside. Many of the situational prevention technology based strategies have the two concurrent functions of crime prevention and promotion of life quality in the current ear. Thus, the advocates of situational prevention reject the posed criticisms such as beingprejudiced. But since providing the entire society by security is of the human right and government inherent duties no discrimination is acceptable. Therefore, first estimation about the existence of challenges in situational prevention methods regarding human right and scope is proven.

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