

**ЭКОНОМИКА И НАУКА В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ.
РАЗВИТИЕ НОВЫХ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ
GENESIS OF THE CRIMINOLOGY**

Khashimov Shokhjakhon

PhD researcher

ASIFL Teacher of the Department of Practice of the English Language

Phone number: +998993278272

Abstract: The primary topic of the paper is the examination of the peculiarities of the development and evolution of criminology. The growth of science's conceptual apparatus is one indicator of its current qualitative position, hence this question seems to be quite relevant.

Keywords: criminalistics, terms, terminology, criminalistic terminology, criminal law sciences.

Аннотация: Основной темой статьи является рассмотрение особенностей становления и эволюции криминологии. Рост понятийного аппарата науки является одним из показателей ее современного качественного состояния, поэтому данный вопрос представляется весьма актуальным.

Ключевые слова: криминалистика, термины, терминология, криминалистическое терминоведение, уголовно-правовые науки.

The word Criminology originated in 1890. The general meaning of the term is the scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon, of criminals and of penal institutions. Prof. Kenny described that Criminology is a branch of criminal science which deals with crime causation, analysis and prevention of crime. Criminology as a branch of knowledge is concerned with those particular conducts of human behaviour which are prohibited by society. It is, therefore, a socio-legal study which seeks to discover the causes of criminality and suggests the remedies to reduce crimes. Therefore, it flows that criminology and criminal policy are interdependent and mutually support one another. Thus, criminology seeks to study the phenomenon of criminality in its entirety.[1]

In essence, the issue of crime control entails the necessity of researching the variables that contribute to crime and the various interconnected elements that shape an offender's psyche. Over the course of the previous two centuries, this ultimately led to the formation of modern criminology. The goal of this field of study is to examine various facets of crime and develop practical strategies for treating offenders in order to promote their rehabilitation and reintegration into society. Therefore, criminology as a field of study has practical value insofar as it seeks to improve the well-being of the community at large.

The fundamentals of criminology provide useful recommendations for creating penal policies. In the twentieth century, extensive criminological study led to the development of contemporary clinical practices and reformatory measures including probation, parole, indeterminate sentences, open prisons, and other correctional facilities. These actions have amply illustrated the pointlessness of placing criminals in jails and administering cruel penalties.[6]

The study of crime and criminal must proceed on a scientific basis by carefully analyzing various aspects associated therewith and must necessarily suggest measures proposed to suppress criminality. It must be added that with new crimes emerging in the modern complexities of life, we seem increasingly concerned about the problem of crime. Today destructive acts of vandalism, highway, train and bank robberies, looting, bomb blasts, rape, illegitimate terrorist activities, white-collar crimes, cybercrimes, criminalization of politics, hijacking, etc., are constantly increasing which have posed a positive danger to human life, liberty and property. Modern criminologists, therefore, seem to be seriously concerned with the problem of crime to protect the society from such anti-social activities of criminals. It is for this reason that the two sister branches of criminal science, namely, criminology and penology work hand in hand to appreciate the problem of criminality in its proper perspective.[2]

Criminology maybe defined as "the scientific study of the causation, correction, and prevention of crime". Criminology (from Latin *crimen*, "accusation"; and Greek *-λογία*, *-logia*) is the social science approach to the study of crime as an individual and social phenomenon. Although contemporary definitions vary in the exact words used, there is considerable consensus that criminology involves the application of the scientific method to the study of variation in criminal law, the causes of crime, and reactions to crime.

ЭКОНОМИКА И НАУКА В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ. РАЗВИТИЕ НОВЫХ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ

The prevalence, types, causes, and effects of crime are all subjects of study in criminology. They also cover political and social policies as well as responses to criminal activity. The behavioral sciences' interdisciplinary field of criminology primarily draws from legal literature as well as the work of psychologists and sociologists. Examining quantitative approaches in criminology is a crucial part of data analysis.[4]

Scholars and practitioners from a variety of behavioral and social sciences, as well as several natural sciences, are involved in the multidisciplinary area of criminology. Criminology became an academic subject housed in sociology programs because sociologists had a significant influence in establishing and expanding the field of study.

But in the latter half of the 20th century, criminology became a separate professional field with a wide, interdisciplinary focus and a shared dedication to producing knowledge through methodical research, thanks to the founding of schools of criminology and the growth of academic departments and programs that focused exclusively on crime and justice.

The creation of ideas that are precise enough to be evaluated using data gathered in a way that permits replication and verification has been one of criminology's ultimate goals.

As a subdivision of the larger field of sociology, criminology draws on psychology, economics, anthropology, psychiatry, biology, statistics, and other disciplines to explain the causes and prevention of criminal behavior. Subdivisions of criminology include penology, the study of prisons and prison systems; bio-criminology, the study of the biological basis of criminal behavior; feminist criminology, the study of women and crime; and criminalistics, the study of crime detection, which is related to the field of Forensic Science. Much research related to criminology has focused on the biological basis of criminal behavior. In fact, bio-criminology, attempts to explore the biological basis of criminal behavior. Research in this area has focused on chromosomal abnormalities, hormonal and brain chemical imbalances, diet, neurological conditions, drugs, and alcohol as variables that contribute to criminal behavior.[5]

Criminology has historically played a reforming role in relation to Criminal Law and the criminal justice system. As an applied discipline, it has produced findings that have influenced legislators, judges, prosecutors, lawyers, Probation officers, and prison officials, prompting them to better understand crime and criminals and to develop better and more human sentences and treatments for criminal behavior.

The term Criminal Justice System is relatively new. It became popular only in 1967, with the publication of the report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, *The Challenge of Crime in the Free Society*. The discovery that various ways of dealing with law breaking form a system was itself the result of criminological research. Research into the functioning of the system and its component parts, as well as into the work of functionaries within the system, has provided many insights over the last few decades. Scientists who study the criminal justice system are frequently referred to as criminal justice specialists. This term suggests a separation between criminology and criminal justice. In fact, the two fields are closely interwoven. Scholars of both disciplines use the same scientific research methods. They have received the same rigorous education, and they pursue the same goals. Both fields rely on the cooperation of many other disciplines, including sociology, psychology, political science, law, economics, management, and education. Their origins, however, do differ. Criminology has its roots in European 11 scholarship, though it has undergone refinements, largely under the influence of American sociology. Criminal justice is a recent American innovation.[3]

Another distinction between the two fields is their divergent areas of emphasis. While criminal justice focuses on scientific studies of decision-making processes, operations, and justice-related issues like the effectiveness of police, courts, and corrective systems; the fair treatment of offenders; the needs of victims; and the consequences of shifting sentencing philosophies, criminology typically concentrates on scientific studies of crime and criminality.

REFERENCES:

1. Andargachew Tesfaye, *The Crime Problem in Ethiopia* (1998).
2. Adler, Muller, Laufer, *Criminology*, 4th ed. Mc Graw-Hill Companies, New York, 2001.
3. Andargachew Tesfaye, *The Crime problem And Its Correction*, Vol. II, Addis Baba University Press, Addis Ababa, 2004.
4. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey, *Principles of Criminology* (6th ed, 1960).

**ЭКОНОМИКА И НАУКА В СОВРЕМЕННОМ МИРЕ.
РАЗВИТИЕ НОВЫХ ВОЗМОЖНОСТЕЙ**

5. Freda et al, Criminology, (2nd ed, 1995).

6. Don C. Gibbons, Society, Crime and Criminal Behavior (1992).

7. Paranjape. N.V, Criminology and Penology, 13th ed. Central Law Publications, Allahabad, India, 2007.



WORDLY
KNOWLEDGE