Key theories of Crime prevention

Introduction

According to Newburn (2019)"Crime prevention strategies and measures seek to reduce the likelihood of crime occurring and their potentially harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes". Crime prevention involves strategies and measures that usually seek to minimize the risk of crimes and their potential negative implications for individuals and the community on a collective level. Different principles are prioritized in crime prevention, such as reduction of the means, reducing the payoff, having surveillance and environmental changes, implementing rules, setting, and target removal collaboration between the local and national authorities, the government line Forssmann, system implementation and enforcement of the laws, and maintaining criminal justice (Cairo et al., 2022) The present assessment explores different theoretical concepts in crime prevention with regards to their application process in practice while alluding to different examples.The primary goal of this assessment is to gain an understanding of how crime prevention can be established using theoretical understandings and effectively implemented onto the practical aspects of the profession (Jones and Newburn 2019).

Crime prevention

The police department employs the crime prevention triangle as a concept to help eliminate any one of the three aspects to ensure that a crime has not occurred. Dimension, entails, desire, ability, and opportunity are the elements of crime. It is an interconnected non- crime prevention triangle as a concept to help eliminate any one of the three aspects to ensure that a crime has not occurred.
its an interconnected, non-linear, and multi - disciplinary endeavor that aims to provide suggestions for crime prevention (Carrington et al., 2019)
Encouraging those in positions of authority to employ specialized and cutting -edge instruments. To establish and maintain the institutional framework required for effective crime prevention, government leadership is required.

Socio Economic development is being implemented, inclusion is being encouraged at- risk groups, families , youth, and children are being given priority and it is being stressed how crucial it is to incorporate crime into social and economic policies. Given the range of causes of crime and the knowledge and responsibilities needed to address them, cooperation and partnerships among government ministers and authorities, civil society organizations, the corporate sector and the general public are essential (Xiong,2022).

Only when sufficient funds, resources and clear accountability are established for the financing, implementation, evaluation, and accomplishment of specific goals can sustainability and accountability be realized (Groff et al.,2019). Data about individual crime problems, their causes , and practical solutions, as well as a broad, multidisciplinary body of knowledge, must serve as the foundation for strategies, policies, and programmes.
All aspects of crime prevention must respect human rights, the rule of law, and a culture of lawfulness, with the latter being actively promoted. International agreements in which Member governments are parties that recognise these rights (Jeffery,2021). Because of this interconnection, it is essential that National Crime prevention diagnosis and strategies, where appropriate, consider the connections between domestic criminal issues and transnational

organized crime. The principle of differentiation states that in order to effectively prevent crime, policies must take into account both the particle needs of men and women as well as those of the most vulnerable people in Society (Jonathan-Zamir et al.,2022).

The act of " predicting, identifying, and uprising a criminal risk and initiating action to remove or diminish it" is referred to as" community policing" The first step in discouraging crying and keeping individuals from becoming victims of it is realizing that crime prevention is a shared Duty (Joyce and Laverick, 2021) It is not a problem with the university or the police.It's a societal problem that can only be successfully resolved by the entire collegiate population. With students, teachers, staff visitors, and neighbors on a university campus. Because of this ensuring campus security is a shared duty. Opportunity, ability, and desire must all be present for a crime to occur (Kaufmann et al.,2019)

Another name for this is the crime triangle. Someone may have the "desire" and ability to commit a crime, but if we deny them the" opportunity", they won't be able to.Catching criminals has historically been the primary goal of crime prevention (Joyce and Laverick,2021) . Even though they are still important, the goals of preventing crime and lowering crime costs have gained prominence.
The intention is to help people avoid Crime by teaching them everyday habits that will make it less likely for crime to happen whether or not it happens (Lum et al.,2022).

Key theories of crime prevention

Theories of situational crime prevention

The goal of situational prevention is to lessen the opportunities for types of Crime by increasing the risks and challenges while lowering the rewards. An articulated theoretical framework, a set of Opportunity- reducing strategies, and a common methodology for addressing particular crime issues make up it's three main parts (Harfield, 2009) The theoretical framework is informed by severa l" opportunity" series, such as routine activity and rational choice perspectives. The standard methodology is an adaption of the action research paradigm, where researchers collaborate with practitioners to define and analyse the issue, find and test potential solutions, and assess and communicate the results (Clarke, 1995). Simple target hardening techniques and more complex ones for diverting offenders and lowering in documents are all examples of reduced opportunity techniques. Crime displacement has not proven to be a serious of a problem as once believed, and situational measures may have some" diffusion of benefits" to crimes that are not particularly.

The theory of situational crime prevention (SCP) which emphasizes methods to reduce the likelihood of crime, adopts a preventive stance. The first description of it appeared in British Home Office research that was released in1976 in contrast to traditional criminology, SCP Focuses on the criminal context and begins by examining the circumstances that lead to particular types of crime (Lumsden and Goode,2018) Understanding this elements enables the implementation of systems that change the relevant environments in an effort to reduce the possibility that particular crimes will occur.

SCP places more of an emphasis on crime prevention than punishment or detection of offenders in order to discourage offenders from engaging in Criminal activities (Nagin and Telep,2020). By emphasizing an opportunity-reduced approach, it places a heavy emphasis on targeting particular forms of crime. It is also necessary to manage, produce, or manipulate the

immediate environment in a way that is organized and durable (O'Connor et al.,2022) . This either makes crime more challenging, risky, or less profitable and defensible.
The theory behind SCP Focuses on developing safety mechanisms that protect people by giving criminals the impression that they might be stopped from committing crimes or would be in a situation where they might be caught or detected, which will make them less likely to do so in areas where such mechanisms are in place (Nagin and Telep ,2020) The justification for this is based on the concept of rational choice, which contents that every criminal will weigh the pros and drawbacks of committing a crime, as well that's the likelihood of success, before taking action (Pearce and Simpson, 2022).

Situational crime prevention is far more successful when it focuses on the environments in which crimes are pure rather than individuals who commit particular crimes. It becomes more situation- dependent as a result of the focus on managerial and environmental change that may be able to decrease the likelihood of crime occurring (Piza and Welsh 2022). One of the theoretical pillars upon which SCP is primarily based is the rational choice hypothesis, which claims that potential criminals logically choose to commit crime and the means by which to do so.

This choice is influenced by the offender's goal to maximize gain while minimizing hazards (Sandwick et al .,2018). The theory of routine activities is yet another concept that lends weight to the SCP.
A crime must have three interrelated elements in order to happen, according to the theory: motivated perpetrators, suitable targets, and the absence of qualified guardians. Environmental components like looks or other security measures as well as people, such as security personnel or the police, can act as capable guardians (Stenson,2019) .

Social crime prevention theory

Social crime prevention Theory aims at preventing crime instead of avenging it. According to the theoretical understanding, keeping the offender away from Society is the most effective way to prevent crimes from occurring. Criminals under the theory are punished with death or life imprisonment (Todak and Huey,2022).The social crime prevention Theory prioritizes and addresses the root causes of crime, such as a lack of community, and lack of cohesion, ignorance and lack of education, deteriorated family and societal values, and environmental conditions (Joyce and Laverick,2021).The social crime prevention hypothesis holds that preventing social crimes requires an awareness of the societal issues that are prevalent in the neighborhood (Weisburd and Braga, 2019) It is also vital to assess the results of recent work in this area and offer suggestions in order to prevent social crime (Wood,2021) Other strategies for preventing social crime include encouraging communities to engage a social change agents in their local neighborhoods, and altering attitudes through public education. Communities are asked to participate in programs that reduce social crime and promote moral growth (Nagin and Telep ,2020)

According to the theory of social crime prevention, the authority develops and implements programmes for social crime prevention, including training for traditional leaders and social crime prevention and human rights, school safety,rurel safety, integrating safety plans into local government, drug awareness campaigns, and training for young people to prevent crime (Weisburd and Braga,2019) Determine the focal groups that are involved as victims or offenders of social crime and that can help with prevention. Develop, assemble, rank, and link social crime prevention programs and efforts with national goals and strategies (Nagin and Telep,2020) .

Applying them in practice using examples

Applying the theories aforementioned in practice as a professional in the crime prevention process is important. The first situation I'm going to mention is that it can be applied with the use of different opportunity reduction techniques amongst established or potential criminals. For example, increasing the effort to target hardening and controlling access to facilities, among Other things, can help reduce crime rates (Weisburd and Braga,2019) Extending guardianship or assisting natural civilians while reducing anonymity can be credible ways to reduce risk factors associated with criminal activity.Provocation can be reduced by reducing frustration and stress, avoiding conflicts and reducing emotional arousal (Nagin and Telep,2020).

Automated traffic enforcement is an illustration of SCP in use. Automated traffic enforcement systems (ATES) Employ automated cameras on the roadways to detain speeding and red-light-running motorists. All across the world, these systems are in operation (Joyce and Laverick, 2021) . These devices have been implemented and are being promoted as a means of reducing instances of illegal driving. Anyone planning to speed or run a red light is aware that their chance of being caught is almost 100% with these devices (Weisburd and Braga,2019) .As a result, the person is actively discouraged from speeding or running red lights in places where ATES are installed. There is evidence that these kinds of systems operate, albeit it is not conclusive (Joyce and Laverick, 2021) In a study conducted in Philadelphia, the installation and promotion of an ATES system resulted in a 96% decrease in red light violations at some of the city's most hazardous intersections(Nagin and Telep,2020) .

In terms of applying social crime prevention theory and practice, this involves focusing on community practices that can help prevent crime. It seeks to prevent crime from reaching the police, causing corrections (Weisburd and Braga, 2019) The connection process involves the identification of the social or root cause in society behind a criminal act that is committed. Encourage people to obey the law by focusing on their connections, commitments, values, norms, and beliefs.
People who internalise moral principles and experience a sense of community and Investment in it will voluntarily reduce the propensity to act unethically (Joyce and Laverick,2021) Understanding ways to reduce the likelihood that someone may develop criminal behavior is the idea's main objective. Without mentioning motivating factors, it's merely asserts that people have a wide selection of activities at their disposal, with the exception of those that are constrained by socialization and social learning processes (Nagin and Telep,2020)

Conclusion

The key findings from the present assessment have suggested that theoretical understanding such as situational crime prevention theory, social crime, prevention and diaries can be effective. For example, effective understanding accumulation and implementation and professional practise can assist experts in the criminal department in effectively strategizing and and incorporating methods and different approaches to create preventive environments for criminals to prevent them from committing any acts. Constant collaboration, implementation, and enforcement of laws, as well as maintenance of criminal justice, can assist states and the federal government in achieving desired societal outcomes and establishing effective crime prevention while incorporating them into the practical aspects of the profession.

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