



SOCIAL SCIENCES FOR BEGINNERS

VOL. II

**Sociology, Social Work, Criminology,
Psychology and Political Science**

Editors:

B. Salawu
U.A. Raheem
A.A. Abdullahi
L. Saka

A Publication of the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ilorin, Ilorin Nigeria

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter (Topics)	Page
Forward	
1. Basic Concepts In Sociology	1-8
2. Sociology and Related Disciplines in the Social Sciences	9-18
3. Elements of Social Structure	19-25
4. Culture and Socialisation	26-35
5. Modernization, Civilization and the Nigerian Heritage	36-43
6. The Concepts of Culture and Heritage in Sociology	44-52
7. Social Work and Social Problems	53-58
8. Ethical Issues in Social Work	59-69
9. Gerontology and Geriatric Social Work Services	70-77
10. Fieldwork Practice and Reporting in Social Work	78-85
11. Ancient and Contemporary Nigerian Civilizations	86-96
12. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Criminology	97-105
13. The Criminological Schools of Thought: A General Overview	106-115
14. Introduction to Psychology	116-123
15. Perspectives, Theories and Personality Psychology`	124-141
16. Psychoeducation of Drug Use and Abuse	142-150
17. Biological Basis of Behaviour and Human Development	151-163
18. Political Science: Methods, Approaches and Relationship with other Social Sciences Disciplines	164-172
19. Basic Concepts in Political Science	173-181
20. Government institutions and Separation of Powers	182-191
21. Legislative Process in Nigeria's National Assembly	192-202
22. Public Opinion, Pressure Groups and Political Parties	203-210
23. The Study of Comparative Politics	211-220
24. The Centrality of The State in Political Science	221-227
25. Political Parties and Pressure Groups – An Overview	228-232

Names of the Contributors

Adekeye Deborah Shade	Olatunji, Abdulganiyu	Tejideen T.O.
S. Z. Abdulbaqi	Issah, M.	Raji Abdullateef
Kelani, K. A	Salahu Tunde Saliman	Sunday Evaristus A.
Atiku Abdullateef Abiodun	Veta Oghenechoja D.	Mohammed Sanusi Y
Olanrewaju A. S.	Abdullahi A. A.	Abdullahi K. Ibrahim
Tomisin A. Akangbe	Obasanjo Solomon Balogun	Monsurat Isiaka
Olaseni, Abayomi O.	Ibrahim, B. A.	Oguntayo Rotimi.
Hassan A. Saliu	Luqman Saka	Aremu F. A.
Muhammad A. A.	Bakare Adebola Rafiu,	Aliu Fatima O.
Abubakar Abubakar	Oluwashina M. Adebisi,	Luqman Saka,
Taiye A. Awotunde	Ojo Emmanuel O.	Edun A. Jimoh
Abdulwaheed A. Isiaq		

Faculty of Social Sciences
University Of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

CHAPTER TWELVE

MEANING, NATURE AND SCOPE OF CRIMINOLOGY

Abdullahi K. Ibrahim and Tomisin A. Akangbe

Introduction

Criminology is an emerging discipline that has attracted thousands of students and lecturers and professionals across the globe (Kristopher & Whittingham, 2019). It is a sought-after and admired discipline in most universities in Nigeria (Maliki, 2014). There are many different approaches to criminology, and the subject itself has been shaped by different academic disciplines and social scientists such as sociologists, anthropologists, political scientists, philosophers, psychologists, historians and lawyers, as well as social theorists and cultural analysts (Zedner, 2007, Durrant & Ward, 2015 & White, 2018). Criminology is an interdisciplinary field of study, and though its origination and development have been led largely by sociology. Criminology is a discipline primarily interested in acts constituted as crimes and the subsequent social responses to these criminal acts. Criminology has been defined by almost every author who has written a text in the field. In this chapter, we examine the meaning, nature and scope of criminology. Thus the essential terms are central to the study of criminology.

However, some scholarly definitions of crime will be presented and considered. The most fundamental definition of crime is any action with a legal consensus of being wrong or harmful, codified by law or legislation, and that has prescribed sanctions by the state for violation (Agnew 2011; Durrant & Ward 2015; White, 2018). Crime is regarded as unacceptable behaviours in all societies and it varies from time to time and from place to place (Zehr, 2019). Daily life in many parts of the world is closely influenced by crime. Many media platforms and social media such as Instagram, Facebook, snap chat, Twitter and other websites are built around crime stories of various kinds. Crime can also be described as an "act that causes harm and is outrightly condemned and sanctioned by the public (Agnew, 2011).

Criminologists have also recognised that what constitutes a crime is socially constructed and changes based on historical, cultural, and social conditions (Durrant and Ward, 2015; White, Eisler & Haines, 2018). For example, cannabis was initially criminalised in some parts of the world; however, in recent years, many states have changed their laws to legalise the consumption of cannabis for both medicinal and recreational purposes (Ellis & Hoskin, 2015). Crime can be described as human behaviour that negates or contradicts the laws of a state with the power to make and enforce the laws. Crime can also be seen as an act or omission that is prohibited by criminal law. Every territory sets out some prohibited and punishable acts upon commission with fine, imprisonment or some other form of punishment. From time immemorial, humans have committed acts that were directly or indirectly forbidden by the rules and regulations guiding conduct in society.

Although ruthless punishments existed for wrongdoing, there was no reduction in crime and trying to explain (increase in crime commission despite punishment) was part of the factors that birthed criminology. To define what Criminology is, various social scientists in the field have employed different approaches. The term Criminology was first coined by an Italian professor named Raffael Garofalo in 1885 in his book titled "*Italian Criminologia*" The American Criminologist Edwin Sutherland define criminology as:

the body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon. It includes within its scope the process of making laws, of breaking laws, and of reacting toward the breaking of laws... The objective of criminology is the development of a body of general and verified principles and other types of knowledge regarding this process of law, crime, and treatment or prevention

There is a general understanding among social scientists that criminology should include the study of law, the causes of crime, and society's responses to criminal acts. However, there continues to be disagreement regarding what should be considered a crime and what precisely should be included under the purview of criminology (Durrant & Ward, 2015; White, 2018). In any case, criminology is primarily interested in acts constituted as crimes and the subsequent social responses to these criminal acts. Criminology can be seen as the scientific study of causation, correction and prevention of crime in human society. According to Dambazau (2011), criminology is the scientific study of crime and criminal behaviour in its most straightforward meaning.

It is a field of study concerned with human conduct that is considered "criminal" because it is prohibited by law (Watts, 2010). It is an interdisciplinary field of study that analyses the aspects of particular human behaviour, including examining particular aspects of the behaviour that predispose humans to be referred to as criminals. The study recognises what determines and why individuals commit a crime and how to control it. Although Sutherland emphasised/mandated that criminologists like other scientists should collect information for study and analysis by the research methods of modern science, not until the 18th century that serious investigation into criminal behaviour was first conducted. However, these first investigations were not based on empirical research, and their conclusions were based on factual information. By the 19th century, however, criminologists began to systematically gather facts about crime and criminals and scientifically evaluate their data (Dune, 2009).

Criminology has also been defined as the scientific study of crime, social phenomenon, behaviour of criminals, and the penal treatment of the criminal; studies the non-legal aspects of crime which include the causes and preventions of crime (Ward, 2013). The study of crimes, criminals, crime victims, and criminological theories explaining illegal and deviant behaviour, the social reaction to crime, the effectiveness of anti-crime policies, and the broader political terrain of social control (Brotherton, 2013).

A discipline that gathers and analyses empirical data to explain violations of the criminal law and societal reactions to those violations (Conklin, 2007)

According to Postrado (2012), criminology can be understood and seen as follows:

- An applied science because anthropology, sociology, zoology, psychology and other natural sciences may be applied to study the causes of crimes. Chemistry, medicine, physics, mathematics, ballistics and photography are used in crime detection and documentation.
- A social science because crime is a social creation that occurs or exists in a society that is a social phenomenon.
- It is dynamic because it changes as social conditions change. It progresses with the advancement of other sciences that have been applied to it.
- Nationalistic because the study of crime must be about existing criminal law within a territory.

According to Mannheim cited in Dambazzau (2011), criminology is defined as the study of crime and punishment, which takes three forms: the descriptive, the causal and the normative. The descriptive form involves the observation and collection of facts about crime and criminals, the causal form is the interpretation of the observed facts which can be used for the search for the causes of crime, an aspect referred to as etiology; and the normative form aimed at the discovery of what he calls "universally scientific laws and conformities or trends. Reckless, cited in Dambazzau (2011), also define criminology as an understanding of criminal behaviour within the realm of the criminal justice system. Gibbons also define criminology as a scientific study of crime that involves breaking of the law and the attempt to unravel the causes of crime through the scientific method of inquiry into the process of lawmaking law-breaking and people's response to the breaking of laws.

Criminology aims at enabling us to predict, explain and in some circumstances modify the values and behaviours of those who make, apply or break criminal laws. To measure, understand and control crime. The measurement of crime involves how much corruption exists so that effective steps can be taken to prevent it (Roufa 2017). The understanding crime involves knowing and discovering why people choose to violate laws. Controlling crime is the process by which society develops policies that may eventually reduce criminal behaviour and the reform of the criminal. Sociologists played a major role in defining and developing this field of study, and criminology emerged as an academic discipline housed in sociology programs. However, with the establishment of criminology schools and the proliferation of academic departments and programs concentrating specifically on crime and justice, criminology has emerged as a distinct professional field with a broad, interdisciplinary focus and a shared commitment to generating knowledge through systematic research (Nirmala 2012).

Criminology and other Disciplines; Exploring Relationships

Criminology is an interdisciplinary field of study in Social Sciences. It is surrounded by other relevant disciplines such as sociology, psychology, anthropology, law, biology, chemistry, psychiatry, medicine, economics, political science, geography history and public administration. Academically, criminology is considered a social science discipline primarily. Many contemporary criminologists operate primarily from a sociological perspective. Many of today's theoretical explanations of criminal behaviour are routinely presented in the language of social science and emerge within the framework of sociological theory. Criminologists, however, recognise that criminology is an interdisciplinary field of study. This is because it draws from and relies on other disciplines to provide an integrated approach to crime in contemporary society and advancing solutions to the social problems that crime creates. Cultural anthropology, or ethnology, biology, sociology, political science, psychology, psychiatry, economics, ethology (the study of character), medicine, law, philosophy, ethics, and numerous other fields all offer the field and students of criminology.

These other disciplines provide the tools required to measure results and can be found in statistics, computer science, etc. Fields such as law and criminal justice make use of criminal statistics and data worked on by criminologists to make policies for effective crime control and prevention programs. Criminology relies on biology, anatomy, medicine, psychiatry, forensics and so on to carry out criminal investigations such as fingerprints, DNA, blood and semen analysis. Kauzlarich and Barlow (2009) assert that criminology offers various subjects such as Age and crime, Drugs and drug abuse, comparative criminology.

environment and crime, politics and crime economics class and crime, gender and crime, and juvenile delinquency others. It is an interrelated science encompassing various science courses such as biology, economics and psychology in its domain.

Criminology as a Science

As a distinctive discipline, Criminology applies scientific methods and a pragmatic approach to crime control (Ludwig-kunz, 2011). Historically, criminology was perceived as a field with a mere support function with multidisciplinary endeavours rather than a science and discipline on its own. The field of criminology is currently a discipline where crime-related issues are explained by scientific methods (Brown, Esbenson & Geis, 2007). It shares its subject matter with other relevant disciplines such as anthropology, sociology, social work, psychiatry and political science among others. The multidisciplinary focal points of criminology are applied to capture the causes of crime, criminality, offenders, victims, and the criminal justice system (Bartol, 2008).

Criminology takes an empirical approach towards social problems, social issues and social circumstances. Although there are various ideological differences among criminologists, there is a consensus that a scientific method is central to understanding crime and criminality (Brown, Esbenson & Geis, 2007). Criminologists adopt practical application and pragmatic sources of data and data collection methods in examining theories to explain crime and criminal behaviour. They often applied the scientific method to promote and improve the understanding of crime control and prevention (Shearing, 2007). The central focus of criminologists is to investigate the real cause of crime to search for the reality of crime and separate facts from myth.

Scope and Branches of Criminology

Criminology is a distinct discipline with a broad focus and commitment to create ideas and extract knowledge through research. It focuses on quite a wide range of areas as it relates to crime, the frequency of crimes, the causes, location and types of crime, explanation for crime and formulation of causal theories, the social and individual consequences of crime, the reaction of the government, victims and the society at large to crime. The subdivisions of criminology include penology, bio-criminology, feminist criminology, Victimology and Criminalistics. For a clearer view, the subdivisions of criminology are discussed below.

Penology

Penology involves the study of punishments, prison and the prison system. It deals with the vital aspect of the criminal justice process, including punishment, correction, prevention and control of crime. It is concerned with the effectiveness of social processes that exist to prevent crime through repression or inhibition of criminal intent or the fear of punishment. It entails the treatment of prisoners, the subsequent rehabilitation of convicted offenders and penitentiary management. Penology is one of the components of criminology that deals with the practice of various societies in their attempts to repress criminal activities and satisfy public opinion via an appropriate treatment regime for persons convicted of criminal offenses (Sharma, 1998 & Shoham, Beck & Kett, 2007).

Bio-criminology

Bio-criminology attempts to explore the biological basis of criminal behaviour. Research in this area has focused on chromosomal abnormalities, hormonal and brain chemical imbalances, diet, neurological conditions, drugs, and alcohol as variables contributing to

criminal behaviour. According to Mathews and Hubbard (2001), biology is a major factor in crime, interacting with cultural, social, and economic factors, is so strong... that to ignore it is "perverse." Yet it is ignored more often than not, and few criminologists consider themselves "perverse" for doing so. Bio-criminologists are more or less interested in collecting, explaining, measuring, predicting, and acting on criminal tendencies. Bio criminologists understand that it will be arduous to convince other social scientists such as sociologists on the importance of the biological perspective (Walsh & Ellis, 2004) that the biosocial view has much to offer.

Victimology

Victimology is the study of the victim, including the offender and society. It focuses on the rehabilitation of the victims of crime (Karmen, 2003). Victimology can be seen as the scientific study of the victim of crime. The study of the victim is crucial to the understanding of crime and the offender. It is also essential to understand that the best way to measure crime and criminality is to examine victims. The field of Victimology has developed exponentially in recent years in the areas of measurement and evaluation of victimisation, the criminal justice response to victims, and attention towards victim trauma and services (e.g. Baumer & Lauritsen, 2010; Buzawa & Buzawa, 2003).

One of the basic perspectives of Victimology is that of victim precipitation. Victim precipitation can be seen as a situation when an individual involves directly or indirectly in something that can increase the possibility of being victimised. This can be in two forms, namely *active precipitation* and *passive precipitation*. Active precipitation involves a situation when an individual indirectly involves a circumstance(s) that increases the possibility of being victimised. For example, if somebody forgets to lock his house door and his property got stolen. This is known as passive victim precipitation because it was something they do unintentionally. The other type is active victim precipitation. This involves a situation when an individual actively and directly participates in a circumstance that increases the risk of being victimised. For example, if clement make abusive words against Femi and then Femi attacks clement, what clement did is not reasonable, but clement increased the possibility of being attacked. This is the reason it's an active form of precipitation. The concept of victim precipitation is not about blame, and it is about the risk of being victimised. Victims shouldn't be blamed, but their actions and inaction made them more prone to being attacked.

Criminalistics

Criminalistics is another term for forensics. The scientific study and evaluation of physical evidence in the commission of a crime apply scientific techniques in collecting and analysing physical evidence in criminal cases. In its broadest definition, forensic science is the application of science to manage evidence and control crime. Forensic science applies the scientific knowledge and methods to examine, evaluate, detect, investigate and arrest crime offenders. Forensic science is applying science to the criminal and civil laws enforced by police agencies in a criminal justice system. Forensic science is an umbrella term encompassing many professions that use their skills to aid law enforcement officials in conducting their investigations (Saferstein, 2015). Forensic science provides services and skills such as fingerprint examination, firearm and tool mark examination, and photography. Forensic criminologists often adopt a scientific procedure to collect evidence at the crime scene, process all evidence, question witnesses, interrogate suspects, carry out search

warrants, and testify in court. These tasks are almost always delegated to different people in different parts of the criminal justice system in the real world. Science merges more closely with civil and criminal law. The use of scientific technology has been helpful to regulate and control and monitor crimes and crime rates and other salient areas such as food and drug regulation or environmental protection (Saferstein, 2015). Forensic scientists must be technologically and scientifically skilled in applying science techniques to analyse the physical evidence that may be recovered during a criminal investigation. Of the three major avenues available to police investigators for assistance in solving crime: confessions, eyewitness accounts by victims or witnesses, and the evaluation of physical evidence retrieved from the crime scene, only physical evidence is free of inherent error or bias.

Criminal Justice System

This is the procedure of processing the accused person of involving in crime through the criminal corridor. This involves the police, the courts and the correctional institution. The characteristics of CJS include justice, fairness, equality, effectiveness and efficiency (Alemika, 2014; Alemika & Chukwuma, 2005; Gabbay, 2005). The CJS is mostly concerned with orderliness, peace and tranquility in most societies. Criminology has played a reformation role in the criminal justice system. As an applied discipline, it has generated results that directly impact and mostly influence judges, prosecutors, lawyers, probation officers, and prison officials, prompting them to understand crime, criminals better and proffer a better and appropriate punishment for criminal behaviour. The general purpose of the criminal justice system can be divided into three primary goals, to control crime, prevent crime and provide and maintain justice. The criminal justice system structure has been organised to achieve these goals, and the components of the criminal justice system include the police, courts, and correctional institutions.

The Police: The Police have been established and vested with the responsibility of detecting, investigating and solving crime to ensure peace and stability (Alemika, 2014). Within the criminal justice corridor, the police are referred to as the gatekeeper since they set in motion a criminal case (Alemika, 2014). The police often begin criminal cases through the process by which they detect, investigate, arrest, detain and prosecute cases. The significance of the police as an institution of achieving and sustaining peace, tranquillity and orderliness cannot be overemphasised. It is a legal institution or state agency charged primarily with criminal law enforcement and the maintenance of order through monitoring, discharging, and destroying challenges to the existing order of things (Ibrahim 2015). However, in Nigeria, despite the presence of a constitutionally empowered police force, the institution failed to prevent and contain series of insurgent attacks, kidnappings, violence against vulnerable groups, assassinations, electoral disturbances and armed robbery that have been bedeviling the Nigerian nation in recent decades. Many reasons are adduced to such wanton failure. These include but are not limited to the inadequacy of trained staff, poor funding and lack of police welfare (Karimu, 2015), corruption (Cheri, 2014; Ibrahim 2015) and poor planning.

The Court: One of the essential functions of the court is to adjudicate the law and ensure that due process is the dispensation of justice. While the police initiate a criminal proceeding, the courts determine, without doubt, the guilt or innocence of individuals brought before it and ensures that punishment is served appropriately. According to the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the court is empowered to ensure fair dispensation of justice. The hierarchy of courts in Nigeria includes the magistrate/district courts, the high

court/sharia/customary court of appeal, the court of appeal and the Supreme Court (Olamide, 2016). The functions of these courts are to interpret the law, adjudicate and enforce the law. However, despite the responsibility of dispensation of justice bestowed on the courts in Nigeria, it has been fingered in recent years as one of the most corrupt institutions in Nigeria. Injustice has become the order of the day, and as such, the masses are in trouble. This is because the social order is threatened where it is possible to contradict the law and go scot-free. Unfortunately, such is the case in Nigeria (Akinlotan, 2016). Research has shown that the Nigerian Judiciary has been blamed on the accounts of corruption, deliberate misinterpretation of the law, misdemeanour, unnecessary delay in legal proceedings, haphazard legal proceedings and violation of rights of the citizens (Edosa & Fenemigho, 2014; Egbewole & Imam, 2015).

The Correctional Institutions: This is the third leg of the criminal justice system (CJS). The correctional institutions, previously known as the prisons, are places where violators of the state laws are kept as punishment with a unique code of conduct. The prison is responsible for the custody of the final product in the criminal justice process (Danbazzau, 2011). The functions of Nigerian prisons are mostly to rehabilitate, reformat, rejuvenate, correct and re-integrate convicted individuals back to the society as contributive members of the society (Ndukwe & Nwuzo, 2014; Omagbemi & Odunewu, 2008). However, the Nigerian prison has also been accused of breeding criminals with all manners of atrocities. The prison established to correct and re-integrate the prisoners back to society has been found disintegrating them, which can easily lead to recidivism. It is always on the news with different negative reports about prison officials who are said to engage in all manners of illegal activities ranging from extortion from inmates and their families, renting of VIP cells, stealing of inmates' properties, denial of medical needs, rape, extrajudicial killings, mismanagement of funds, and illegal release of prisoners (Adams, 2015; Hembe, 2016; Onyegbula, 2016).

Most prison facilities in Nigeria are in poor condition regarding physical structure, funding, staffing and other peculiar needs. These include dilapidated structures, poor sanitation and lack of medical facilities. The government has failed to reform the laws that regulate Nigeria prisons which were established in 1947 (Adams, 2015). Furthermore, prison congestion is another big problem that troubles most prisons in Nigeria. It houses twice the number of inmates it was originally built to accommodate, and only a few have been tried and convicted (Adams, 2015). Also, there is an absence of avenues for training and reorientation of the criminal minds of incarcerated individuals for re-absorption into society on completion of their jail terms, thereby making them unfit to cope with life after prison (Okoroafor, 2015). With all these existing conditions in Nigerian prisons, it becomes difficult for it to serve the purpose for which it was put in place: to reform prisoners and as a vehicle for the dispensation of justice.

Conclusion

This chapter has discussed the general overview of the meaning and different definitions of crime and criminology. It shows that crime is any action that has a legal consensus of being wrong or harmful, codified by law or legislation, and has prescribed sanctions by the state for violation. The chapter also discussed some of the major perspectives of criminology. It is argued that criminology is an emerging discipline and centers on crime causation, correction, and prevention of crime. The chapter also examines the scope and branches of criminology as it is surrounded by other relevant disciplines such as sociology, psychology, anthropology,

law, biology, chemistry, psychiatry, medicine, economics, political science, geography history, and public administration. It also explains some of the branches of criminology, which includes Victimology, the study of victims of crime, Criminalistics, scientific study and evaluation of physical evidence in the commission of the crime, penology, the science of punishment, bio-criminology, the biological basis of criminal behaviour and criminal justice system and this involve the components such as the police, courts and correctional institutions. It also emphasises the relationship between criminology and other relevant disciplines in social sciences and the scientific nature of criminology. Students are to familiarise themselves with these basic concepts of criminology and emerging forms of crime to understand them and get equipped with some basic concepts of criminology.

REFERENCES

- Adams, A. A. (2015, February 13). Legal aid group demands voting rights for prisoners. International Centre for Investigative Reporting. Retrieved from <http://icirnigeria.org/legal-aid-group-demands-voting-rights-for-prisoners/>.
- Akinlotan, I. (2016). Angry judges endure tough governmental challenges. The Nation. Retrieved from <http://thenationonline.ng/angry-judges-endure-tough-governmental-challenges/>.
- Alemika, E. E. O. & Chukwuma, I. C. (Eds.). (2005). Crime and policing in Nigeria: Challenges and options. CLEEN Foundation. 1-196.
- Alemika, E. E. O. (2014). Crime and public safety in Nigeria. CLEEN Foundation. Pp1-205
- Alder F, Mueller G.O.W, Laufer W.S (2004). Criminology and the criminal justice system. 5th Edition. McGraw hill, New York, NY, 10026
- Andrew Karmen, 2003, Crime Victims: An Introduction to Victimology, Wadsworth Publishing, ISBN 978-0-534-61632-8.
- Baumer, E. P., & Lauritsen, J. L. (2010). Reporting CRIME to the police, 1973–2005: A Multivariate analysis of long-term trends in the national crime survey (NCS) and National Crime Victimization Survey. Criminology, 48, 131–185.
- Brotherton, D. (2013, 12 14). *What is Criminology?* Retrieved from John Jay college of criminal justice. http://www.jjay.cuny.edu/departments/sociology/about_criminology.php Brown
- S.E, Esbensen F. Geis G. (2013). Criminology; explaining crime and its context. 8th Edition. Anderson Publishing, USA
- Bura R. (2012). What are the major features of radical Criminology? Retrieved from <http://www.preservearticles.com/2012050131502>.
- Buzawa, E. S., & Buzawa, C. G. (2003). Domestic violence: The criminal justice response. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Conklin J.E. (2007). Criminology. 9th Edition. Ally and Bacon Pearson. USA
- Dambazau A. B (2011). Criminology and Criminal justice. Spectrum Books limited, Ibadan.
- Dunne, T. (2009). How do we secure the environment: review of 'Security and Environmental Change' by S. Dalby, Polity, 2009', In Times Higher Education, 8th October, p. 46.
- Durrant, R., & Ward, T. (2012). The role of evolutionary explanations in criminology. Journal of Theoretical and Philosophical Criminology, 4, 1-37
- Edosa, E. & Fenemigho, E. O. (2014). The Judiciary as an organ of government An International Multidisciplinary Journal, Ethiopia, 8(3), 92-101. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4314/afrev.v8i3.7>.
- Egbewole, W. & Imam, I. (2015). Nigerian Judiciary and the challenge of corruption: Islamic options as panacea. Journal of Islam in Nigeria, 1(1), 84-103. Retrieved from http://www.iwf.com.ng/journal/vol_1_no_1/nigerian_judiciary_challenge_corruption_islamic_options_panacea.pdf.
- Ellis, L., & Hoskin, A. W. (2015). The evolutionary neuroandrogenic theory of criminal behavior expanded. Aggression and Violent Behavior, 24, 61–74. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2015.05.002>.
- Gabba, Z. D. (2005). Justifying restorative justice: A theoretical justification for the use of restorative justice practices. Journal of Dispute Resolution, 2, 349-397.
- Postrado F.C (October 9, 2012) Criminology. An introduction and overview
- Frank Schmalleger (1999) Criminal law today: An introduction with capstone cases.