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**Chalimbana University**

**SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**PCJ 3100: PROACTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

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**Module Overview**

**Introduction**

Welcome to the course ‘Proactive Criminal justice! ’Combatting crime is a process of reactive as well as proactive action from various law enforcement agencies or criminal justice players. The module explains the meaning of proactive criminal justice and why prevention of crime is necessary in our society. Hope you will enjoy the course and contribute positively to the crime free country.

**Rationale**

Understanding Proactive criminal justice will help the learners to develop different approaches for Proactionism; then the thinking behind the various methods of proactionism; then the proactive techniques couched in the various methods; and, lastly, some aspects involved in managing proactive activities .

Aim

The aim of this course is to help learners understand economic concepts and apply the microeconomic principles to decision making in a business environment. The course will also help the learners understand the general macroeconomics environment and its effect upon markets and business organisations.

Learning outcomes

At the end of this course, students should be able to:

* To explain and analyse the various approaches to methods and techniques of proactionism.
* To Understand and evaluate proactive processes.

**Summary**

The module looks at why prevention of crime is necessary and its role in the whole criminal justice system.

**Study Skills**

As an adult learner, your approach to learning will be different to that of your school days: you will choose when you want to study, you will have professional and/or personal motivation for doing so and you will most likely be fitting your study activities around other professional or domestic responsibilities. Essentially you will be taking control of your learning environment. As a consequence, you will need to consider performance issues related to time management, goal setting, stress management, etc. Perhaps you will also need to acquaint yourself with areas such as essay planning, searching for information, writing, coping with examinations and using the internet as a learning resource.

Your most significant considerations will be *time* and *space* i.e. the time you dedicate to your learning and the environment in which you engage in that learning. It is recommended that you take time now before starting your self-study to familiarise yourself with these issues.

Time frame

You are expected to spend at least 18 hours of study time on this module. In addition, there shall be arranged contact sessions with lecturers from the University during residential possibly in April, August and December. You are requested to spend your time judiciously so that you reap maximum benefit from the course.

Need Help

In case you have difficulties during the duration of the course, please get in touch with your lecturer for routine enquiries during working days **(Monday-Friday)** from 08:00 to 17:00 hours on Cell: +260964133628**; E-mail: kangwajolly@yahoo.com website:** [**www.chau.ac.zm**](http://www.chau.ac.zm)**.**You can also see your lecturer at the office during working hours as stated above.

You are free to utilise the services of the University Library which opens from 07:00 hours to 20:00 hours every working day.

It will be important for you to carry your student identity card for you to access the library and let alone borrow books.

**Assessment**

In this module you will be assessed on the basis of your performance as follows:

**Continuous Assessment 50%**

Two Assignments of equal weight 20%

One field practical exercise 20%

One Test of equal weight 10%

**Final Examination 50%**

**Total 100%**

## UNIT 1:

## THEORETICAL BASSIS FOR PROACTINISM IN THE CRIMNAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

## Introduction

Most people will be rebel when threatened with their first exposure to theory. This seems to happen because they think of theory as something abstract and not really applicable to the” real world “.What they don’t understand is that we all use theory; theory is part of everyday life .When you see a dark cloud in the sky and say that it is going to rain, you have just expressed a theory .Theories cam be very **simple** or very **complex,** depending upon a number and types of relationships expressed by them. A more complex theory of rain would be that , under certain circumstances ,surface water evaporates and rises into the atmosphere conditions cause the water to condenses , first into clouds and ultimately into drops of rain.

**Learning Outcomes**

After studying this unit you should be able to;

* explain the basis foundation for proactionism
* distinguish the benefits of proactive criminal justice from reactive
* explain the role of a criminologist in the dispensation of criminal justice
* explain what theories are.

**Theories**

Theories can also be concrete or abstract .Theories about simple behavior such as throwing a ball through a window also tend to be concrete .Abstract theories , however, are difficult to directly to reality .For instance , Einstein’s theory of relativity is an abstract concept. We have difficult in directly testing the concept that time gets slower the faster one travels, and certainly we cannot velocities beyond the speed of light. Similarly, theories about the effect of social structure on crime rates are abstract .Social structure is an invented concept, and crime rates are a mathematical concept derived from dividing the number of crime by some population size.

The most important thing about theories is that we need them to live our daily lives .Imagine what life would be like if you could never generalize about things, if every time you saw a cloud you had to get to conclude that it was going to rain And suppose you could not assume that the door represents a way to enter a building .Theories, then, are really generalization of a sort; they explain how two or more relationships takes place. For example ,the statement that seat belts reduce deaths in automobile accidents expresses a relationship between two events .The seat belts alone will not reduce deaths ,however there must be a condition that they be worn (we could also add that the seat belts have to be installed properly , worn correctly , etc.)

The way we express these generalization, or think about things, depends on the form of knowledge we are using at the time .we know things through experiences (often referred to as empirical knowledge) ,intuition , common senses , or science , or because someone important to us (even an important to us has told so .The causes of crime , for instance are assumed to be known by everyone .They include broken homes , lack of religion , hanging around with the wrong crowed , poor upbringing , and so forth .While you probably don’t think of these explanations as theories , they are not good theories because they are not true .Even more important is the fact such theories also apply the reverse ;that is people who are raised in good family environment , who are religious , and who associate with the right people will not do anything criminal (or delinquent ).This is not true either .The problem of our day to day theories is they are often logical or they are a product of selective observations.

The necessity of the of a strong foundation for proactive criminal justice rests on the belief that policy makers, practitioners and students need to have strong grasp of the thinking behind the strategies and tactics that are used to prevent crime .One function of theory is to trigger debate amongst scholars and the public in order to help shape orientations to crime prevention policies. A debate could lead to a more ethical and effective preventive activity. students in policing and security studies need to be able to engage fully with the theories at work in crime prevention for obvious reasons .In order to asses ,criticize explain , interpret and apply crime prevention ideas they need to have a good understanding of them.

 **Theoretical foundations**

**1.** Theory is inescapable

Our every action is premised on assumptions and expectations about how the world works and how others will behave .These are folk theories that we have to depend on to get by .We work on assumptions (i.e. with the theory that ) we will be remunerated for services rendered **(Tilley 2009: 2-3**)

|  |
| --- |
|  **Think about it** Even hard- nosed detectives (crime investigators) work with theories and assumptions. A detective is called to a crime scene of an incident: the body of a male person lies in the pool of blood in the middle of room .Just above the right temple of the corpse is a small wound (similar to entrance wound of a gun).On the floor on the right hand side about a meter away from the body is 9mm pistol. What would be the (assumption theory) the detective will entertain and why? |

**2. Crime problems are complex and changing**

In unchanging conditions it might be possible to establish what works and apply it in the reasonable expectation that what produced a preventive impact in one place at one time would also produce the same effect at another place and at another time .For many crime problems this will not be the case .New motivations, new opportunities new methods and new crime type mean that crime problems are suitable to change by place and time.

**3. Values in policy and practice of crime prevention**

Third reason has to do with the values at stake in the policy and practice of crime prevention .Crime prevention (proactionism ) is a worthwhile concern .The very distinction of crime implies classes of behavior that are deemed so undesirable they are made unlawful .Efforts preventing criminal behavior by others who pose threats can be found throughout evolutionary history .Mounding people to conform to sets of expectations regarding what is deemed proper conduct has always part of social life , as has the issues of what to do when some fall to conform .For all these reasons crime prevention as an activity a given .

 **Academic domain of proactionism**

The question should read .What academic should read .What academic should read .What academic discipline would or should be interested in proactionism (crime prevention)?The obvious answer is all those who makes as study of crime. It means therefore that academic disciplines such as criminal justice.

 **Criminal justice**

In the criminal justice we are concerned with the understanding of dealing with crime and criminals, powers and restrictions, the methods and techniques and the relationship problems that influence the attainment of the delegated objective (maintaining social order) of the criminal justice.

The following are the main areas of this terrain:

 **Proactive criminal justice**

If we bear in mind the basic objective social control is the preservation of order and the promotion of voluntary compliance with the laws, then it is clear that the primary element in the execution of the laws is the protection of society against violations of the rules of behavior .Wilson (in Van Heerlen 1992:16-17) rightly insists that the preservation of crime is the primary functions of the criminal justice.

General speaking crime prevention (proactive criminal justice) consists in those measures adopted by a society for the purpose of strengthening its control over the behavior of individual members’ .These includes;

* Fostering respect for the control structure , especially by the way in which the criminal justice role is full filed , and thus promoting voluntary compliance with the law
* Short term preventive techniques such as the street patrols , incarceration , guarding and visible protection of life and property

**Medium term preventive methods such as utilizing environment changing techniques**;

* Long term preventive techniques such as the rehabilitation of offenders, the education of young people, and society in general, about problems relating to crime and the law enforcement agencies.
* The rendering of services which , though not directed at behavior that endangers order , help to strengthen mutual respect and confidence in the power structure ;
* The elimination or minimizing of the opportunities to commit crimes; and any other measure designed to deter potential criminals or prevent the repetition of a crime, or the development of criminal motivations, or the spread of crime to other susceptible personalities.

 **Responsive (reactive) criminal justice**

Responsive criminal justice concerns the restorationorder .The enforcementof the lawin accordance with the three-fold doctrine involves the assembling of evidence concerning the violation of the legal rules can be concerning violations individualized in a positive manner and , if found guilty , proper punishment .This process involves the criminal investigations (detection)techniques by means of which the disrupter of order may be brought before the judiciary ; the prosecution ,sentencing and punishment.

|  |
| --- |
|  **Role players in the criminal justice** Can you recognize from the above discussions regarding the three main role players in the criminal justice system :the Police, Drug Enforcement commission ,Immigration , the National prosecutions Authority and the Correctional services (prisons).These are principle /organizations formally responsible for the maintenance of order .Can you perhaps mention a few institutions informally responsible . |

##  The milieu of criminal justice role

The realization of the aim of the criminal justice is strongly influenced by the milieu in which the role is carried out .On the one hand this milieu consists of a pluralistic external environment in which a wide variety of contact situations and publics influence not only the attitudes of one to another, but relationships as well .And on the other hand there is beauracractical internal milieu, with its own distinctive hierarchical structural functional pattern , which also has a decisive influence upon the realization of the aim and its therefore of great importance to the criminal justice (van H arden) 1992:17).

**Criminology** he word criminology literally means “the study of crime “the term was first used by a nineteenth –century French sociologist called Toppinnard.

**Definition and description of criminology**

Criminology has been defined in number of ways, but for our purposes the following will suffice; criminology is an applied discipline with in the human sciences; it field of study is crime, criminals, victims, punishment and the prevention and control of crime.

Criminologists study aspects like the causes of crime (why people commit crimes) societies reaction to crime (unofficial and official attempts to prevent and control crime ) when people break the law , differences in the nature and scope of crime (patterns or tendencies )between countries and communities in the same area , and why some people commit crimes while others in similar circumstances do not .Criminologists also try to explain the judicial process( for instance , why some types of unacceptable behavior are branded as criminals while others are not )In addition criminologist study the victims of crime , and try to determine why people become victims of crime , the profile of a crime Victim , and what makes people prone to victimization .The prevention and control of crimes are another important area of study.

##  Functions of a criminologist

According to Schmallerger (1996:12), a criminologist is a graduate who makes a study of crime , criminals and criminal behavior .He defines criminology as a the scientific study of crime and criminal behavior , including the ways in which it occurs , the causes of crime ,legal aspects and control as well as possible solution to the crime problem.

Other functions among many includes:

* Is to define , describe , interpret , explain and indicate policy directions in respect of a crime
* Help to develop appropriate programs for the prevention of crime
* Research the criminal justice system and suitable treatment for offenders to help recidivism (relapses into crime )
* They also submit reports and give evidence court in order to explain offender’s criminal behavior, thereby helping impose appropriate sentences.

##  3. Career- pathing in criminology

Besides the preceding the preceding tasks people who qualify in criminology can pursue a wide range of occupations (careers)in which they can apply their knowledge .Examples of careers include academics , law enforcers such as Police , parole officers and working in the field of correctional serves and support services in the judiciary (schmalleger 1996:12)

Criminologists can also work as a forensic laboratory technicians, computer crime investigators, polygraphists, Correctional services directors, in the security field, in business sector as risk managers. In the selection of high risk personnel , in the public (civil)service and the private sect the development and implementations of policy on the prevention of crime and victimizations as well as in the development of aid/support services programs for crime victims.

 **Some prevalent theories in criminology**

Theorists in the criminology (William, McShane et al) mention the following**:** the classical school, the positive school, the Chicago school, the differential Association Theory, Anomie Theory, the subculture Theories, Labelling Theory, the Conflict Theory, the social Control Theory, the special Learning Theory, the

**Law**

The term law has many meanings .If it is used as a rule prescribing human action by a determinate authority (for example the state by means of legislation made by parliament) or the rules that society employs to enforce acceptance of its culture standards we are referring to norms .If it is used to describe the physical laws of the universe such as the law of gravity we are referring to the laws of nature.

The term law can be described as a rule or norm that control or regulate human conduct .Though many rules exist in society not all rules are regarded as law. Rules applicable to a particular sport do not form part of the law although it regulates man conduct .Rules applicable to a particular sport only apply to the participants where law refers to rules or norms applicable to the society as a whole.

If an apple is thrown into the air it will always come down (law of gravity) i.e. natural (physical) law of nature.

Although we refer to the law as rules or norms it must be distinguished from the well-known principle of rule of law .This principle means according to AV Decey a British writer that:

* No one is punishable except for a distinct breach of the law which is applicable to every body
* All are equal before the law
* The rights of the people are not formally protected by a constitution but by the courts.

 **Rationale for proactionism**

The main reason for adopting a proactive approach is simply a pragmatic and obvious one –the consequence of crime. Countries have found that crime has far reaching impact .It affects quality of life of every citizen .Crime is also veryexpensive (in terms of lives and property )to combat **.**

**Activity**

1. Discuss the theoretical foundations of proactionism

2. Discuss the domain of criminal justice.

**UNIT 2:**

 **PRINCIPLES OF PROACTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

 **Introduction**

The principle in the criminal justice relates to the origin, evolution and development of proactionism .One overriding principle is that one agency alone can be solely responsible for the efficient, effective and productive crime prevention.

**Learning outcomes**

After studying this unit, you are expected to;

* discuss the processes of the criminal justice
* discuss the of proactive criminal justice
* discuss various modern viewpoints on proactionism

 **Origin of proactionism**

Stephane lab (1997:15-17) relate to that earliest responses to crime (reactionism) were left to individual and his family .Retribution , revenge , and vengeance were the driving forces throughout early history .While such actions would serve to make the victim whole again , they also would eliminate the benefit gained by the offender .It was assumed that potential offenders would see little gain in an offence , there by deterring the individual from taking action .The code of Hammurabi(approximately 1750 B.C .) outlined retribution by victim and /or his family as the accepted response to injurious behavior. *Lex talionis,* the principle of an eye for an eye”, was specifically set forth as a driving principle in the **Hammurabi law**. Such laws and practices provided legitimacy to individual citizen action.

The Norman conquest of England in 1066 gave rise to obligatory form of avocational citizen policing .Male citizens were required to band together into groups for the purpose of policing each other .If one individual in the group caused harm (to a group or non-group member), the members were responsible for apprehending and sanctioning the offender .Beyond this obligatory action, a variety of cooperative practices emerged that relied on citizen participation to protect the community and one another .Watch and ward rotated the responsibility for keeping watch over the town or area , particularly at night , among the male citizens . Identified threats would cause the watcher to raise the alarm and call for help (rue and cry).It was then up to the general citizenry to apprehend and Possibly punish the offender .Those responding to the call for help not employees of the state , they were other common citizens. The watch and ward and hue and cry ideas were codified in 1285 in the statute of Winchester , which also required men to have weapons available for use when called **(assize of arms ),**andthe roleof aconstable ,which was unpaid position responsible for coordinating the watch and ward system , and overseeing other aspects of the law. It is apparent throughout these actions that crime prevention was a major responsibility of the citizenry.

Entrepreneurial policing appeared with the passage of the highwayman Act in 1692 England .This law outlined the payment of bought for the capture of thieves and the recovery of property .The voluntary bounty hunter came to be known as *thief takers* who by the mid-1700s, were organized under the leadership of English magistrates .The thief takers who were often reformed criminals themselves, were paid to protect the public by being able to keep portion of all recovered property. The evolution of the thief takers from wholly voluntary activity to a legitimized, organized group under government control was the beginning of a process that ended with the establishment of the metropolitan police in London in 1829.

A key to the metropolitan police organisation was the idea of crime prevention, Sir Robert peel, who was the driving force behind the metropolitan police Act, and Charles Roman , the commissioner of the new organisation, both saw crime prevention as a basic principle underlying police work(LaGrange ,1993).The advent of the twentieth century witnessed a great deal of change in societal response to deviant behavior .Not only was a formal police force becoming the norm , but other forces were emerging to address crime and deviance .The growth of the scientific study of crime and criminal behavior offered new responses to deviant behavior .The emerging fields of psychology and sociology in the late 1800s and early 1900s were beginning to question the causes of deviant behavior .

The logic result of this growing study was the movement away from simple responses involving repression, vengeance ,retribution , and the like to actions that would attack the assumed causes of deviant behavior .The emerging criminal and juvenile justice systems , therefore ,responded by incorporating more preventive oriented functions into their activities .

One prime example of an early ‘crime prevention ‘approach was the development of the juvenile court and its efforts to combat the problems of poverty ,lack of education ,and poor parenting among the lower classes of society. The juvenile system therefore, was clearly an attempt at crime prevention .Yet another form of early crime preventive action was the Chicago Area Project, Shaw and McKay **(in** Lab 1997:18) found crime and delinquency concentrating in the central areas of Chicago , and persisting in those areas despite demographic change over time .Identifying a high level of transparency and an apparent lack of social ties in these areas as the cause of the problems , they labelled the problem socialdisorganization *.*

Shaw’s proposed solution to the problem of social disorganization was work with the residents to build a sense of pride and community, there prompting people to stay and exert control over the actions of people in the area.

 **Modern view points on proactionism**

Proactive criminal justice dates and precedes all the functions in the system .As early as 1829 the first commissioners (Rowan and Mayne ) of the very first organized police service (London Metropolitan Police )said that the security of persons and property, the preservation of public security /tranquility and all the other objectives of a criminal justice establishment will thus be better affected by prevention , rather than by detection and punishment of the offender after she / he has succeeded in committing the crime.

Introducing himself to his readers at the close of the eighteenth century .Dr Colquhounwrote “ law enforcement/police may be considered as a new science” A full generation later , or to be more precise , in year of Queen Victoria’s accession .One of the leading magazines of the found occasion to remark as follows :” The art of preventing offences is unbeaten ground –has hardly had a scientific teacher .On laws and general legislation , on the theory of crimes and punishment , on prisons discipline , on the execution of offenders , and all the ulterior proceedings of delinquency , we have treaties without perhaps out number; but on the institution of police we have a not a single work , except perhaps the matter of fact publication of the late Dr Colquhoun.

Crime prevention is the responsibility of every person in society .It cannot be the task of the law enforcement agencies alone, since every society has to come to grips with crimes that occur in it.

Crime prevention is the responsibility of every person in society .It can’t be the task of law enforcement officials alone, since every society has to come to grips with crimes that occur in it .Taking a part in of the *crime prevention hypothesis*, society and the law enforcement should try to prevent crime by removing the *opportunity* or the desire because both opportunity and desire must be present for the crime to be committed.

Developments in the United Kingdom would through colonization, eventually find its way to Africa .The view point that crime prevention is the fundamental purpose of policing would later be questioned by Burger (2007) in terms of what Burger calls “ an impossible mandate “.

No organized or systematic approach to proactionism has existed in some parts of Africa .No single agency or level of government has been responsible for crime prevention in the broadest sense , and there is currently no special structure to plan ,manage and coordinate crime prevention policy and activities .Previous crime prevention initiatives were developed without taking note of the root causes of high crime rates and were narrowly focused on only one or a few aspects of crime problem .The focus of the existing crime prevention efforts has been on” stemming the tide “and relied on reactive strategies , primarily through the application of more policing capacity to problems.

The traditional responses to crime prevention by the criminal justice system and the private sector (the community )were not coordinated .As a result , responses to crime from within the criminal justice system have failed to stop the rising rate.

Internal constitutions and different legislations, organizations and functions of the different agencies of the criminal justice ( Judiciary, Police ACC ,DEC, and other Law enforcement officials, NPA, Correctional Services) describe the objectives of the i.e. police (as part of the criminal justice system) as the main component in preventing crime as –

* To prevent , combat and investigate
* To maintain public order
* To protect and secure the inhabitants of the country and their property
* To uphold and enforce the law

 **Concepts and meaning**

Proactinism (or proactive criminal justice) refers to activities initiated by individual officials or by the various components in criminal justice .This is usually done by anticipating events through planning and getting others involved through coordination.

Reactive criminal justice is a response (reaction) to a problem by the criminal justice system when assistance is requested by the public .As long as the criminal justice takes the initiative (as active partner) partnership criminal justice is always proactive.

 **Processes of proactionism**

Crime is a complex problem that is unlikely to be solved by isolated efforts. Crime prevention, similarly, requires an integrated program (planning) treatment or prevention, making use of all suitable measures, aids and institutions (coordination) with object of:

* Preventing the repletion of crimes
* Preventing the development of criminal motivations
* Channeling negative motives into lawful directions
* Preventing the spread of criminal tendencies to other susceptible persons
* Protecting society from established criminality by detain the criminal
* Eliminating conditions that might foster criminality
* Eradicating the belief that crimes can in fact be successfully committed

 **Purpose of proactive criminal justice**

Some purposes of criminal justice are:

Respect for criminal justice system and voluntary compliance with the law

* Short term preventive measures or techniques such as street patrols , the visible and speedy application of the law and incapacitation
* Medium term preventive techniques such as obstruction and deterrence through environmental designs
* Long term preventive techniques such as partnership criminal justice and the education for the young people and society in general about respect and appreciation for the problems relating to crime and the criminal justice system
* The elimination or lessening of opportunities to commit crimes
* Any other measures designed to prevent the repletion of a crime

**Summary**

We pay a price for high crime rate in our country. Crime affects every single person .This makes proactive criminal justice extremely very important .The various components of criminal justice system are not solely responsible for prevention of crime .All citizens and communities should become involved in solving the problem of crime.

**Self-evaluation**

1. Discuss the origin of proactionism

2. Evaluate the processes of criminal justice

**UNIIT: 3**

**THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Introduction**

For the purposes of your study and in this module we will adopt the situation crime prevention theory .Reasons being –

* It is more specific visible and consequently measureable , and
* It takes cognizance of both opportunity and means as a concepts with in the crime prevention hypothesis
* It is a more readily acceptable theory amongst

 Law enforcement agencies and security officials

**Learning Outcomes**

After studying this unit, you are requested to;

* discuss the routine activity theory
* discuss the broken window theory
* justify that three conditions must converge in a space and time for crime to be committed
* analyze the environmental theory

Situation crime prevention attempts systematically to find what’s of reducing crime problems or removing opportunities , in particular where existing efforts are don’t appear to be adequate .Ronald Clarke , the main architect of the situational approach to crime prevention , provides a formal definition , where he states that :situational crime prevention comprises opportunity reducing measures that :

* Are directed at highly specific forms of crime
* Make crime more difficult and risky , or less rewarding and excusable as judged by a wide range of offenders (Clarke in Tilley 2009:114-115)
* Involve the management , design or manipulation of the emendates environment in as systematic and permanent way as possible;
* Make crime more difficult and risky , or less rewarding and excusable as judged by a wide range of offender (Clarke on Tilley 2009:114-115)

**The following could be regarded as the requisite for situational crime prevention**.

* Situational crime prevention promises no panacea. The measures targeted at some specific subset of crimes: rather than focusing on all crime, or all property crime, or all shop theft.
* The measures put in place relate to the immediate environment rather than to a distant or underlying cause and they are designed in ways that provide for sustained effects.
* The main way the measures produce their effects is by increasing cost or effort to the rewards.

 **Application of the theory**

The idea that focusing on reduction in opportunity could compromise a promising general approach to the prevention laid n of crime was laid systematically in a Home office research study, crime as an opportunity , in 1976(Mayhew in Tilley 2009:120).They mayhew et al. )refer to the power of opportunity in determining behavior and variety of ways in which it may do so .They classify opportunities to commit crime very by their age , gender and life style. As potential victims, people generate variations in opportunity for offenders.

**Related theories**

There are important sister theories to situational crime prevention .These are concerned like wise to explain crime event pattern prevention rather than criminality and they have been found useful in informing crime prevention as a central focus quite as well as the case with situational crime prevention as the central focus quite as was the case with situational crime prevention.

**Routine activity theory**

Routine theory was developed in the USA by Lawrence Cohen and Macus Felson and presented in a major, much cited article on American crime trends in 1979 (Cohen and Felson 1979 in Tilley 2009:123).

The theory has since been substantially elaborated and applied further by Felson (2002).it has had major impact on criminal justice thinking as well as informing crime prevention initiatives.

According to routine activity theory, as it was originally formula for a direct contact predatory offence to take place three conditions must converge in space and time.

* **A likely offender** –someone liable to commit a crime
* **A suitable target** – a person or thing that the likely offender focuses on and
* **Absence of a capable guardian** –someone who is able to protect the target.

Put this way the theory might seem to suggest, implausibly, that classes of likely offender, suitable targets and capable guardian e clearly marked and from one another .In fact, of course there are more and less likely offenders may be less important than guardianship credibility.

Less elegantly, but more accurately, routine activity they may be rested in the following way: direct contact predatory crime requires the convergence in in space and time of –

sufficiently likely offender

 suitable enough target; and

An absence of sufficiently credible guardianship.

 Refinements to routine activity theory have added presence or absence of an intimate handler to the conditions relevant criminal acts **(Felson 1986).**An intimate Handler is some significant other in front of whom a likely offender will be reluctant to commit. Other refinements to routine activity theory that is relevant to opportunity relate to the capabilities of the potential offender. Some crimes requires little or nothing by way of specific capability .The thief faced the open strong box filled with money no special tools or abilities .But other situations require capabilities.

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| NOTE  **Opportunities**  In situational (opportunity) crime prevention (SCP) opportunity is considered a root cause of crime. Felson and Clarke (1998) suggest that there are some waysThat theory can assist when thinking about crime prevention .These they term the principles which include the following- 1. **Opportunities play a role in causing all crime, not just common property crime –**For example, studies of bars and clubs show how their design and management play an important role in generating violence of preventing it.2. **Crime opportunities are highly specific** –For example the theft of cars for joyriding has a different pattern for opportunity than theft for car parts .Crime opportunity theory helps sort out theses difference is so responses can be appropriately tailored.3. **Crime opportunities are concentrated in time and space**- , dramatic difference are found from one address to another even in high crime area .crime shift greatly by the hour and day of the weak reflecting the opportunities to carry it out4. **Crime opportunities depend on every day movements of** **activity** – offender and targets shift according to their routine activities e.g. [work, school leisure] For example burglars visit houses in the day when the occupants are out at work or school.5. **One crime produces the opportunities for another**.e.g. successful break in may encourage the offender to return **6.some products offer more tempting crime opportunities** e.g. easily accessible electrical items such mobile phones may are attractive to burglars **7.social and technological changes produce** **new crime opportunities** Saturation of products when most people have them are unlikely to be stolen unlike vice versa.**8. Crime can be prevented by reducing opportunities-the opportunities** methods of situation crime prevention cut across everyday life though they can be tailored to specific situations .It is firmly grounded in opportunity theory. **9. Reducing opportunities of crime doesn’t usually displace crime-**whole sle displacement is very rare and many studies have found little if no crimedisplacement. **10. Focused opportunity reduction can produce wider decline in crime-**prevention measures in one area can lead to reduction in another nearby, a diffusion in 0f benefits .this is because offenders might overestimate the reach of those measures.    |

 **Spatial and environmental theories of crimes**

C. Ray Jeffry (1971) believed that the environment determines behavior including that which s criminal .Influenced by the behavior psychology of B.F.Skinner ,Jeffry took the view that the consequences of the actions cause their repletion or non-repetition .If the environment were to be designed in ways that pre- emptied (or were less conducive to ) criminal actions that would be reinforced when successful , then there would fewer crimes instead of weak rationale choice as a the major mechanisms underlying choices to commit crime , Jeffrey stressed the reinforcement of behavior as the key determinant of crime. The environmental offers opportunities and reinforcements that could be modified to reduce crime. It is Jeffrey that we owe the term Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). In practice that term is now used more widely to describe efforts to design and redesign buildings and neighborhoods in ways that will reduce opportunity without necessary embracing Jeffrey’s underlying psychological theory.

It was Oscar Newman (1972) who coined the CPTED related and popularly used phrase defensible space .Fostering defensible space comprises a means of controlling crime .Increasing defensible space involves improving territoriality (the ways in which building design may encourage a proprietary and hence protective orientation to areas which residents identify as theirs );surveillance (the scope buildings offer the watching over the relevant areas ); image (the avoidance of stigma being attached to the development );and environment( safe nearby areas).The creation of defensible space comprises a means of increasing difficult and risk for prospective offenders.

Crime pattern theory is most associated with the work of Paul and Patricia Brantinghum. It describes and explains the geographical distribution of crime .It does so by looking at routine activities and at the awareness space’s that prospective offenders have .Crime will be distributed according to the supply of suitable targets with in the awareness spaces of those minded to offend .Routine movements take people between their main zones of activity, typically home, school, work and recreation.

 **Broken windows theory**

The broken windows theory, formulated by Wilson and Kelling (in Tilley 2009: 120-121), has enjoyed a great deal of press coverage .Much policy and practices has been put in place in its name, though not always quite as intended by its authors .Broken windows is avowedly not a manifesto for zero- tolerance policing as has sometimes been assumed, although it is not difficult to see how and why has come to interpreted that way where there have been calls for get tough policing policies. The key tenet of broken windows is that small signs of disorders seem to build up, a permissive environment for antisocial behavior may seem to develop .A point may be reached at which crime may spiral out of control, when no one seems to care about it and where marginal increases are no longer noticed .It then becomes very difficult to recover the situation.

 **Crime causation hypothesis**

The crime causation hypothesis as proposed by **Wilson Kelling** (1968) is unique because it serve also as an explanation how crime could be prevented.

Crime is seen as a result of interaction between predisposing and precipitating factors, or as Wilson puts it , the simultaneous existence of the desire to commit a crime and the belief the opportunity to commit that crime has actually presented itself .The desire is a condition of readiness which has been created by social psychological causal factors in the individual’s past (predisposing factors).This readiness is precipitated by the opportunities that exist at the time of commission of crime .No one can be committed in the absence of one or both these factors alone , no matter how strong they may be , result in a crime .In such a case there is no intermeshing of factors with in the criminal and factors relating to the crime. The predisposing factors may be regarded as the more important of the two sets, since they control, or dominate the criminal’s reaction to the precipitating factors. Except in the case of the accidental or situational criminal, ordinary environmental precipitants will not include a crime unless he/she is predisposed towards or susceptible to antisocial behavior.

There is no point in directing preventive endeavor towards only one of these factors .The aim must be to eliminate or reduce both of them .Efforts must be made to prevent or cure criminally in the individual and to inhibit criminal activities by means of security measures .The total elimination of predisposing factors would be beyond the capacities of the law enforcement officials .even if it were not , it would be virtually impossible of achievement , since no single casual factor can be regarded as divisive .Indeed , now that the archaic monistic theory has been rejected in favor of the more tenable eclectic or multiple cause theory , expert are becoming more and more insistent that no two people are motivated to crime by precisely the same set of factors .Although control over human behavior in this respect is the belief that is possible to commit crimes successfully is eradicated.

Generally speaking, crime prevention includes all forms activity by means of which society reinforces its control of individual members .In this context control is used with special reference to the criminal who, by reason of a specific act, necessities the need for control measures that will on the one hand deal with a certain undesirable situation, and other prevent the recurrence of that situation (in Van Heerden , 1992:153-154)

In criminal justice circles, the view point on why people commit crimes is much simpler and to the point .This where the crime prevention hypothesis comes in

**First supposition**

A person will commit a crime when three factors are present:

* **Predisposing factors** .she /he has the motive /desire to commit a crime .The motive could be the result of social, psychological, economical etc. factors.
* **Precipitating factors** .The opportunity exist to commit a crime e.g. the unlocked door in the case of potential burglary.
* **Enabling factors**. The means /capacity /ability of the offender to commit a crime

**Second supposition**

No crime will be committed if one of the factors is missing

**Third supposition**

Proactionism happens when one or more of these factors is deliberately eliminated.

 **Crime prevention**

Crime prevention is an ideal that has been around for as long as there has been crime .While the form has changed, and debates to call for frequent changes in fact the concern about safety as ages old. The individual was responsible for safety and to deal with crime and offenders throughout most of history .Societies have only moved to a system of law enforcement, courts and corrections in the relatively recent past. This movement of what is called criminal justice system has been an interesting one, covered in academic debate and policy changes in countries including Zambia.

 **Definition of crime prevention**

Lab (2007: 23)makes it clearthat the definition of crime prevention varies from study to study and program to program**.** He consequently explains why hisdefinition of crime prevention differs from that advanced by Ekblom and draws a distinction between crime prevention and (reducing or eliminating crime prior to the occurrence**)** and crime control (maintain an existing level of crime) (Lab, 2007:24)

 **Deterrence**

According to Van Heerlen (1992:154-155) deterrence means preventing crime in general because of being caught by law enforcement officials , prosecuted through the courts of and punished .It also means eliminating the physical opportunities to commit crime by the presence of the law enforcement official , or by using locks or alarms and other physical measures.

Can you identify the predisposing and the precipitating factors in the definition of deterrence? Fear of being caught is something inside of a person .Even if cell phone is lying on the front passenger seat of unlocked car, this fear will cause a person not to steal it .But if then person has no fear of being caught, he/she could well steal the cell phone .We can then say that the person is predisposed to commit the crime. Physical opportunities refer to the precipitating factors, that is, the opportunity provided for by leaving a cell phone on the front passenger seat of an unlocked car.

 **Omnipresence**

Now look at the reference to the law enforcement official (his /her presence) in the definition of deterrence .It is impossible for the law enforcement official to be everywhere all the time .If it was possible, we would be able to say that law enforcement officials are **omnipotent**. Therefore, its police use tactical methods in staff deployments to make people believe that they are everywhere all the time, thereby creating an illusion of omnipresence.

 **Crime reduction**

What is crime reductionthen**?** Remember Lab‘s definition of crime **prevention**? The following comes from training course that the police in United Kingdom use.

(Source: http://crimereduction.homeoffice .govt.uk**)**

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|  **Reducing crime** **Crime and disorder reduction means reducing the opportunity for crime of** disorder to take place .It’s not possible to prevent all crimes taking place, but it is possible to reduce the fear of crime and its impact.  |

**Sources of crime prevention information**

You are required to know more about their chosen discipline by learning about it all the time. A student of crime prevention cannot pick up a newspaper without appreciating the crime prevention imperatives in the reports the internet, however, has literally brought all the libraries in the world into our students at home. At this level, and at this point in time, you can simply not expect to be on top of your subject (and to make an impact) if you can simply not except to be on top of your subject if you don’t consult the internet.

The law enforcement agencies are a source of information on crime .Other valuable crime sources among others in Zambia include Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC), Zambia Revenue Authority, and RATSA and National Registration office among many others.

**Activity**

1. Define the following concepts
2. Crime reduction
3. Predisposing and precipitating factors
4. Omnipresence
5. Critically evaluate the application of routine activity theory and discuss its importance in the fight against gender based violence in Zambia

**UNIT 4:**

**PROACTIVCE METHODS**

 **Introduction**

The Police and other law enforcement agencies such as Drug Enforcement commission, ACC are the only ones that exist for the specific purposes of combatting crime .Since the these law enforcement agencies are obliged to execute the law through its fullest implications .It follows that law enforcement agencies must regard steps to prevent crime as very important .The law enforcement officials can simply not be the only structure in society to be held responsibility for crime prevention .However , they can’t abdicate or hand over this responsibility either. Law enforcement officials should play an active role in getting the community involved in and committed to crime prevention .They should also be the major educator of the community as far as crime prevention is concerned and supply community with crime information.

**Learning Outcomes**

After studying this unit, you should be able to;

* discuss the importance of functional approach in crime prevention
* analyze the importance of primary and secondary in crime prevention
* discuss the pre requisites for crime prevention

**Crime prevention model**

Various crime prevention approaches are found in the study of the theoretical criminology .These approaches cover, to some extent, both individual oriented as well as environment oriented scientific studies .Jacobs (1993) is a valuable source of this regard.

His discussion covers approaches such as the following –

* The functional approach to crime prevention is based on the premise that crime can be prevented by the willingness of members of society to confirm to society’s rules rather than risk being expelled from the society system;
* The improvement of quality of family life , stricter discipline by parents ,and self-control by family members who serve as role models is described in the conservative approach to crime prevention;
* Improve of social and economic conditions (such as education , job opportunities)
* The biological approach to crime prevention takes genetic, neurophysiological and biochemical factors into account.
* The main emphasis of behavior approach to crime prevention is on the development of aggressive patterns of behavior that may lead to crime of violence ;and
* The rational decision making approach to crime prevention describes the voluntary aspect of criminal behavior.

 **Primary crime prevention**

In primary crime prevention, people identify physical and social conditions that provide opportunities for (precipitate) criminal acts.The main aim is to remove opportunities to commit crime, Environmental design, for instance, include wide range of techniques aimed at making it more difficult for the offender to commit a crime, marking it easier for residents to see clearly and spread the feeling of safety more widely. Examples of environment design include constructing buildings that will support viability, adding lights and locks, access control into neighborhoods and making of possessions for purposes of identification .Neighborhoods watch systems which are sometimes supported by citizen’s patrol, offers higher visibility and the possibility that they may affect the attractiveness of the areas for offenders and lower the fear of crime as well.

 **Secondary crime prevention**

One would, or instance, identify potential offenders (people who may commit crime in future) and potential situations which could make it the commitment of crime easier, and try to intervene before something criminal happens .Of course one cannot simply decide that someone will be an offender one day; the identification and prediction of the problem people and situations must be based on a sound principles and procedures. The emergency of community policing and sector policing is closely related to situational crime prevention.

Many efforts found in secondary crime prevention may also be found in primary crime prevention .The distinction, however, rests on whether the efforts are aimed at avoiding the development of problems that may lead to criminal activity, or whether the efforts are aimed at identifying existing situations which may aid the commitment of a crime and then deal with it

**Tertiary crime prevention**

In tertiary crime prevention, we deal with actual offenders in such a way that they will not commit further offences .The majority activities in tertiary crime are situated with in the criminal justice system .This is where arrest, prosecution (courts), incarceration (in prison), treatment and rehabilitation come in .The immediate problem is dealt with and steps are taken to prevent it from happening again.

 **Strategies for crime prevention**

Through most of history (and prehistory) the prevention of illegal actions towards property and people has not been seen to be the responsibility of criminal justice agencies .Rather, individually and collectively, potential victims have assumed that is up to them to take steps to reduce their own risk .In many way and quite a long period law enforcement, courts and correctional services have existed, of course but have not compromised the major means by which protection is provided.

There are five major mechanisms through which criminal justice agencies can directly reduce crime and promote safety and five which they can do so indirectly (Tilley 2009 :26-49)

 **Direct crime prevention**

The following are involved in direct crime prevention, incapacitation, specific deterrence, general deterrence, restorative justice and disruption.

* **Incapacitation**

In capacitation is the obvious means by which the criminal justice system may prevent crime .Those who are incarcerated , transported , executed or otherwise physically treated (for example by castration , drugs or dismemberment ) in ways that disable crime , cannot commit it in some cases indefinitely and in others for a given duration.

* **Specific deterrence**

Specific deterrence refers to the preventive effects sanctions may have on those who are punished .Offenders are deterred from committing future crimes by the unpleasantness of the punishment and their decisions not to risk more of it in future .They are taught to lesson by punishment and the lesson is, do not do it again. As with incapacitation there are a number of rather basic objections to using specific deterrence as a crime control strategy.

**General deterrence**

Criminal justice agencies are also often deemed to deliver deterrence’s. General deterrence’s referees to the preventive effects sanctions (or the prospects of them) have for those who are not

 **Restorative justice**

The down sides of the ways in which the formal criminal system justice ordinarily works have been widely noted .Restorative justice has been advocated instead not only as a means of avoiding some of the unintended criminogenic consequences of the traditional systems ,but also as a means of providing more effect closure for victims.

The main crime reduction thinking behind restorative justice is that provides a means whereby many unintended crime causation mechanisms are replaced with the ones that will reduce the probability of future crime .As with Boston Gun Project informal social control mechanism are mobilized and down sides of formal ones are avoided .

**Indirect crime prevention mechanism**

Many methods of its prevention will therefore require interventions by agencies that do not form that do not form criminal justice .We now turn to contribution of criminal justice agencies can make even when not directly delivering interventions that on their own reduce crime such as collaboration , information and expertise , leverage, victim service , and incentives for treatment.

 **Collaboration: crackdown and consolidation strategies**

The need for collaboration in fighting crime and promoting safety has become a common purpose. The key partners in the fighting crime among many others includes;

* Central and local government department,
* schools,
* businesses community
* and communities themselves can all affect crime and conditions for it

They will sometimes need to work in concert with one another to maximize their impact.

Crack down and consolidation strategies describe one form in which collaboration can take place.

**Information and expertise**

Even if reducing crime requires actions by others criminal justice agencies are the largest custodians of data relating to crime and criminality. The police, correctional service and courts all hold data that may be drawn on locally to identify crime patterns, to identify offender and victim attributes

 **Leverage**

The potential use of leverage on those able to implement crime prevention measures complements law enforcement access to data and the expertise law enforcement often have in the prevention of crime by non-enforcement means.

 **Victim services**

Law enforcement agencies have been able to fore warn victims of their increased risk and advise them of measures they can take to reduce their risks .In some instances, in particular in relation to domestic

 **Setting incentives for treatment**

It needs to be pointed out that these measures are often put in place with , or by elements of criminal justice system .Once offenders have been convicted and sentenced by the courts , then probation services .

 **Pre requisites for crime prevention**

Crime prevention includes the adoption of certain proactive principles and the implementation of certain plans, tactics and strategies .However, these principles and strategies alone are not sufficient.

An important additional factor is the nature of the individual official’s attitude towards his/her functional within the criminal justice system in general ,and the task of the preventing crime in particular .Although people say prevention is better than cure, some officials prefer to investigate crime through to prevent it ,or to punish an offender rather than to rehabilitate him/her .This attitude could be expressed and explained in terms of roles ,styles and partnership in criminal justice system. Keep in mind that what the term officials is used, it could either mean police officer, immigration officer, prosecutor, correctional officer, or social worker. The term officer will refer to the above.

 **Roles in the criminal justice**

The term role usually applies to particular function (role of law enforcement officers), justice official, a correction officer or a social warfare official) or a public prosecutor. A warden on guard duty must fulfil at certain level of the system. The function is never fulfilled in a vacuum but always ion interaction with others. It also means that one person may at the same time fulfil many different roles

**Styles in the criminal justice**

Criminal justice official’s behavior towards members of the public i.e. his/her style, is probably the most important determining factor fair creating good or poor relations .The style may determine whether the criminal justice system can rely on a community’s cooperation through partnership or whether that community withdraw its support. Without this support the system might as well as close down.

**Definition of criminal justice style**

A criminal justice style refers to the daily and routine nature of an officials’ contact with members of the public.

The close relationship between the criminal justice system and the community and the effect of these relations on criminal justice styles are important .Styles is the unique manner in which officials practice their craft, both organizationally and individually

 **Nature of styles**

There are two ways in which an individual official adopts to the criminal justice role by adopting a certain criminal justice style with in a group, and by having a professional outlook.

Two sets of criminal justice styles can be distinguished –Functional and fundamentals styles.

 **Functional styles**

The oldest style of criminal justice system was the so called war style .The style is based on the theory that components of criminal justice system are the first line of defense against criminals.

 **Professional outlook**

The main characteristic of an official with a professional outlook is that she /he and understands the proactive nature of the criminal justice functions .She/he has a working knowledge and an understanding of the limits of her/his authority. The significance of her/his function and the factors that influence human behavior.

Other specific professional skills are:

* having good manners and a friendly disposition
* an ability to work more effectively and more creatively
* a willingness to render a social service
* an ability to adapt to change
* influencing positively and changing negative attitude

**Partnership in criminal justice**

To be in partnership means having regular interaction, communication, cooperation and coordination between individuals and the system .The purpose of such a partnership is to jointly assist in solving problem (e.g. crime ) for the benefit of all It is generally assumed that the various components of the criminal justice system s cannot solve the problem of the crime and cannot prevent crime on their own .They must seek the active assistance of all (other state and private organizations and especially the community and private citizens.

**Various levels Partnerships exist-**

* **Collegial partners .**This is the cooperationthat should exist between thefive components of the criminal justice system
* **Security partners .**The role of National Defense Forces and Zambia Security Intelligence Services is of importance .Units of the Defense Forces can prevent the spread of crime (impend the movement of criminals )by occupying road block and border posts .The Zambia Security Intelligence services can provide information on criminals and crimes .
* **Statal partners**

Government department’s t such as auditor general can provide information to and help prevent fraud and corruption.

* **Private organizations and individuals** -some other organized business are probably the most important elements in preventing crime because thay are usually the targets of crimes and could therefore serve a s the first line of prevention. The voluntary principle plays an important role –they are not remunerated for helping to prevent crime .We can distinguish between-
* Private organization such as Transparence International Zambia(**TIZ)**
* Private security such **as** Pre-secure, Armco and many more could be very important aid to Zambia police service and other law enforcement agencies in reducing crime in the country.
* **Individuals –**who can become involved as police reservists, community neighborhood watches etc.
* **Foreign Partners –**are particularly important in preventing international crimes (smuggling of weapons, drugs etc.)and combatting international crimes syndicates (mafia, raids etc.) and other operational partners such as INTERPOL and the Southern African Police Chiefs(SARPCO)

In order to understand the proactive processes and structures in the criminal justice system, an understanding of the wide array of individual styles and roles is necessary .The professional way in which these processes are applied and the partnerships forged will ultimately determine whether the community will be willing to become actively in the proactive processes.

**Activity**

1.Discuss the importance partnerships in the criminal justice system and why emphasis should insisted in order to fight crime.

2. Discuss the model with special reference to primary, secondary and tertiary crime prevention.

**UNIT: 5**

**GENERAL PROACTIVE PROCESSES**

**Introduction**

The concept of proactive criminal justice should be kept in mind that crime prevention and the combating of crime is not the sole responsibility of the law enforcement officials alone, but is a joint operation by all the law enforcement officials, the members of the community, the judicial system (courts), corrections (prisons) and social work.

**Learning Outcomes**

After studying this unit, you should be able to;

* justify why prevention and combating of crime is not the sole responsibility of the law enforcers
* evolution of sector policing
* discuss the principles of sector policing or beat operation.
* discuss the deterrence value for incarceration

The main objectives of proactive criminal justice is to prevent crimes before they are committed. This is theory possible through various short, medium and long term preventative measure and strategies. The situation in this practice is, however, quite difference. The high incidence of crime throughout the world has testimonies of the various criminal justice systems` inability to combat and prevent crime.

 **Evolution of sector policing**

All over the world police agencies have come to realize in view of the complex and diverse nature of crime, and their limited resources and the fact that they are incapable of implementing effective crime prevention strategies alone. Therefore, international trends in policing demonstrate the increasing involvement of communities and other government agencies in a partnership as part of a holistic and ultimately, more effective approach to crime prevention.

Bowman (1992: 114) identifies the historical roots of modern community policing movement in the nineteenth-century and America enforcement. In the British system, the primary emphasis was on crime prevention through the maintenance of order. The role of all police officials included securing cooperation and respect of community residents. They viewed themselves as members of the community.

Braiden (1992: 21) traces the re-emergence of community policing to the philosophy of policing promulgated by Sir Robert Peel. He refers to item seven of Peel`s original principles, “the police are the public and the public are the police”.

In 1987 the process of community policing was advanced in Cleveland, Ohio. This was the result of an extensive research by neighborhood residents, police officers and their supervisors. The concept community policing was formulated and operationalized.

In the Zambian context, a policy framework for community policing was introduced by the former Inspector General of Police Dr F.X.Musonda in 2004, providing comprehensive guidelines on how partnership with communities can be established, how these partnership should function, and how to implement a problem-solving approach to resolve community problems and address the cause of crime and disorder.

As part this approach, sector policing must be seen as an enabling mechanism which organizes and mobilizes individuals within communities to establish the driving force on which the philosophy of community policing is based. It was identified as a policing priority. Because it support the “back to basic” approach of policing, which is aimed at providing a more effective and person-centered service to the community.

Sector policing seems to have been one of the few innovations in community policing that the British can even partially claim as their own. Although it`s earliest obvious antecedents lie in the experiments in “team policing’ conducted in several American cities in the early 1970s, the idea that small groups of police officials should take responsibility for meeting as many of the policing needs of the particular area as possible, can be traced back into the previous decade in the United Kingdom and the introduction of the ‘unit beat` system of motorized patrol in the community (Sherman et al, 1973; Weatheritt, 1986). Team policing itself fizzled out at the height of what proponents of community policing call the ‘professional era’ of policing in the United States of America (Sparrow et al, 1990).

But this did not stop several British police forces from initiating a series of patrol experiments based on the assumption that ‘ geographically responsible’ police officers would be in more regular contact with the people they served and therefore better informed about their problems and priorities (Weatheritt, 1986, 89).

 Principles of sector policing (weatherit, 1986, 89)

* Make the most effective use of resources.
* Work in close co-operation with the local community.
* ‘Own’ and ‘get ahead’ of local problems by identifying and helping to tackle their underlying causes.
* Encourage visible and accessible patrolling by known local officers.
* Deliver a ‘ better quality service provided by officers ‘enjoying the support and approval of local people-policing by consent’ (Dixon & Stanko, 1993: 14, adapted from Metropolitan police, 1991: 2,5).

 **Different models of sector policing**

According to British model, it forms an integral part of community policing. It is seems as a demonstration of the presence of the police in the community with the responsibility of forging close links with the public and developing policing systems of policing to meet the specific needs of the local community.

In the USA, sector policing entails delegating responsibility for essentially all police services in a given neighborhood to a team of officials who are seldom reassigned. The major objectives are to reduce crime and to improve police /community relations.

Another application of the concept in the USA is problem-oriented policing. The problem-oriented policing team consists of a few members with experience in community-oriented policing strategies who are assigned to specific areas in the city. The team acts as link with other city departments, federal and state agencies, community groups, and other specialized police units in its efforts to find long-term solutions to persistent community problems.

In South Africa, the application of the concept is based on the launch of informed, intelligence-driven projects in collaboration with the local community. This is based on the principle that all role-players in a sector are involved in identifying the safety and security needs of the sector, and caries a collective responsibility to address the root causes of crime, as well as its enabling and contributing factors (2007: 133).

Research revealed that the term sector policing was used to describe a decentralized style of policing at station level reminiscent of, but by no means had identical to, “classical” sector policing practiced in London. The label was also applied to a system of “clustering” neighboring stations into larger ‘sector’ within which scare resources could be concentrated on particular crime problems.

**Pillars of sector policing**

According to Burger (2007: 134), sector policing is based on the following pillars:

* The geographical division of a police station`s area of responsibility into manageable sectors also based on the diversity of communities and community interests and needs.
* The appointment of a sector commander who will act as a crime prevention official and the forming of Sector Policing Teams.
* **Active participation by the community** in respect of its local safety and security by means of reservists, partners and support groups.
* The police station taking responsibility for its diverse community interest groups and their needs.

**Objectives of sector policing**

Sector policing is first and foremost a crime prevention technique. It entails that through understanding of the causes of crime and the factors that enable it to take place, the police and the community will be able to join their capabilities and in partnership, launch projects to address such cases, enabling factors, identified hot spots and vulnerable communities.

Sector policing also envisages bringing the police services closer to the community through the appointment of sector commanders. The needs experiences, expect.

 **Implementing of sector policing**

The implementation of sector policing at station level entails various phases which will be briefly be discussed.

**PHASE 1**.Determining the boundaries of the sectors

The station commissioner must take the initiative to divide the local policing area into sectors by doing a thorough analysis of the circumstances prevailing with in the precinct.

**PHASE 2.**Appointing the sector commanders and sector teams

**T**he station commissioner is to appoint the sector commanders and sector team for each sector. The numbers of the members of the sector team, in terms of both permanent members and reservists, is based on the discussion with the station commander.

**PHASE 3.**Compling the sector

After having being appointed, the sector commander must compile a sector profile by using the station profile and refine it in terms of the sector .a sector profile is a planning tool that Is used to provide direction to the police in identifying the needs, concerns, perceptions and abilities of sector communities .this should be done in order to address the sector‘s policing needs in respect of improved service delivery and police community relations.

**PHASE 4.** Establishing a sector crime forum (SCF)

As sector policing forms an integral part of the community policing philosophy, it must be seen as a method which not only enhances this process but also the community police forum (CPF) structures itself.

**Deterrence value of punishment**

According to Burger 2007: 12) crime prevention, as a concept and subsequently also as a definition, is probably one of the most problematic areas of policing. It is therefore important to investigate and briefly discuss the deterrence and crime preventative value of legislation and punishment of a criminal in a court of law.

Condemnation and punishment, community protection, and deterrence are the broad objectives of a sentence in a criminal case. Collateral objectives are equity (to the convicted offender) and rehabilitation according to Weston and wells (1981: 216), which will be discussed a little bit later in this unit.

 **Viewpoints on deterrence**

The concept of condemnation and punishment are fundamental to the sentencing function of the courts of law. It is aligned with the principle of commensurate dessert: the sentence must be commensurate with the gravity of crime for which the offender was convicted. The more punitive the sentence the greater the implicit condemnation (Weston & well, 1981: 216).

Any punitive sentence, according to Weston and Wells (1981), caries some generalized deterrence. An offender who is convicted penalized has some motivation change behavior; and no doubt, many people are deterred from criminal behavior upon learning of the penalties given convicted offenders.

According to Burger (2007: 14) crime deterrence should be seen as a form of crime prevention, but should not be confused with it. According to Van Heerden (in Burger, 2007: 14), deterrence describe those activities which are aimed at discouraging criminal from the preparation of crime by the placement of obstacle s.

According to Newburn (2007: 518), a distinction has been drawn between two types of deterrence: individual general deterrence (sometimes referred to as specific and general deterrence). The former refers to the ain of deterring those who have already offended from doing so again. The latter is the more general aim of imposing punishment so as to deter other potential offenders.

Hmkkk

 **General deterrence**

The general deterrence model focuses on future or potential criminals. In contrast, the theory of specific deterrence (also called special or particular deterrence) holds that criminal sanctions should be so powerful that known criminals will never repeat their criminal acts (Siegel, 2007 : 113).

General deterrence has arguably been the predominant justification for punishment and it is something that also benefits having from intuitive appeal.

Most of us understand, and may well also believe, that imposing punishment on someone is a sensible way of showing others that such behavior is unacceptable (Newburn, 2007: 518).

In the case a distinction also drawn between the certainty and severity of punishment: Historically – certainty in pre individual times –severity was the basis of the system of punishment. Penalties were often arbitrary and, by contemporary standards, would seem often to be extraordinarily severe. As reliance on the death penalty and transportation declined, so the underlying pbasis of the penal system shifted towards certenity of punishment. Casare Baccaria argued that the extent of punishment should be limited by what was necessary to prevent crime, and that the system of punishment should be graduated to fit the severity of the crime and not the nature of an individual criminal. The purpose of punishment is not that tormenting or afflicting any sentient creature, nor of undoing a crime already committed. Punishment and the means adopted for inflicting them should, consistent with proportionality, be so selected as to make the most efficacious and lasting impression on the minds of men with the least torment to the body of the condemned (Newburn, 2007: 518 et seq).

 **Individual deterrence**

Newburn (2007: 519), use the following example to illustrate punishment as individual deterrence: in the early 1980s William Whitelaw, Home Secretary in Margaret Thatcher`s first administration, announced the introduction of a new regime in juvenile detention centers which would provide a “short, sharp, shock” to those on the receiving end and, consequently, would be more effective in preventing future offending. Unfortunately, for those who place their trust in such initiatives, the research evidence is not good. The Home Office`s own evaluation of the short, sharp, shock initiative was that the regimes were no more effective than those they had replaced.

According to Siegel (2007: 113), punishment works only if a connection can be established between the planned action and memories of its consequences; if these recollections are adequately intense, the action will be unlikely to occur again. Yet, the connection between experiencing punishment and fearing future punishment is not always as strong as expected. At first glance, specific deterrence does not seem to work because a majority of known criminals are not deterred by their punishment. Arrest and punishment seem to have little effect on experienced criminals and may even increase the likelihood that first-time offenders will commit new crimes.

 **Deterrence value of incarceration**

Siegel (2007: 116) says that it stands to reason that if more criminals are sent to prison, the crime rate should go down. Because most people aged out of crime and the duration of a criminal career is limited. Placing offenders behind bars during their prime crime years should lessen their lifetime opportunity to commit crime. The shorter the span of opportunities, the fewer offences they can commit during their lives; hence crime is reduced. This theory, known as the incapacitation effect, seems logical, but does it work?

While it is difficult to measure precisely, there is at least some evidence that crime rates and incarceration rates are interrelated. Economist Steven Levitt concludes that each person put behind bars result in a decrease of 15 serious crime per year. He argues that the social benefits associated crime reduction equal or exceed the social and financial costs of incarceration (Siegel, 2007: 117).

Newburn (2007: 521 -522) argues that if general deterrence and individual rehabilitation are difficult to achieve, it perhaps seems a plausible goal to protect potential victim from the further crime by unknown offenders through physical incapacitation, either by rendering criminals physically harmless, or by removing from circulation. This approach is based upon the assumption that the state has a duty to protect and that, in the absence of other approaches that can be shown to work, such protection can be provided through some form of incapacitation.

The message that is clearly echoed by this unit is the fact that the police cannot on their own prevent and combat crime effectively as it is according to Burger (2007 : 12) not the sole responsibility and task of the south Africa Police Service. The community and the police are jointly responsible for combating crime in their respective communities. This joint responsibility culminated in 1994 in the philosophy of Community Policing.

 As the concept of Community Policing failed for various operational reasons, the concept was replaced by sector policing is a priority and the successfully implementation thereof, envisaged to provide a safe and secure environment to the inhabitants of Zambia. Sector policing has therefore been adopted as the future policing style that would contribute to the normalization of the crime situation through improved community involvement and cooperation in policing. Apart from direct and visible methods the police adopt to combat and reduce, various other less visible crime deterrent mechanisms are relevant in the fight against crime. Mechanisms such as legislation and the deterrence value of punishment by our judicial system as well as the incarceration or incapacitation of offenders do have a role to play in the level of criminality of existing as well as future criminals.

**Activity**

1. You are the correctional officer on duty and a prisoner inquiries from you to explain to him about what deterrence value of punishment is all about, guide him accordingly.
2. Explain the preventive role of your institution or agency in the criminal justice system.
3. What are some of the challenges facing by community members like CCPU who are working on voluntary basis?

**UNIT: 6**

**SECURITY AS A MIDUIM –TERM CRIME PREVENTION METHOD**

 **Introduction**

The criminal justice as part of the government that is permanently concerned with maintaining social order (law and order).

Freedom and security are not a privilege but rather a right guaranteed by the constitution .The law does however, require a degree of accountability from citizens.

**Learning outcomes**

After successful completion of this unit, you are expected to;

* discuss the evolution of security
* discuss industrial espionage
* analyze the elements of security
* discuss levels of security

**6.2Functioanal structures approach to security**

Safely and security are terms which are sometimes used interchangeably The Word safety is an umbrella term which is used to cover all safety and security issues , while security refers to visible and tangible measures used to maintain social order. The term protection encompasses both protection and security .Since these terms are universally accepted and are used interchangeably in the prescribed and recommended literature, we will use them interchangeably in the following study units.

Security refers to protection and safety.

* Security looks at those techniques which can be used to protect all forms of property against any kind of crime, loss or vandalism.
* Safety refers to the protection of life and property against risks or threats (e.g. fires and disaster)

Carol (in Botha, Marias &Van Vuuren 1989:114) states that security (protection) consists of a series of obligations –

* It is an obligation of business, because trade is based on a tacit agreement with society which aims to provide essential commodities in accordance with accepted norms.
* It is a moral obligation, because each trader deals with society from a position of trust.
* It is a social obligation, because a serious breach of security can disrupt the ordered existence of society as a whole.

The elimination of predisposing factors indicates a change in the negative attitudes and prejudices and law-abiding citizens may have towards the criminal function, the security function (within the context of security) and the functionary. Public attitudes can be changed either by purposeful motivation and activation as a result of education, or by the different functionaries setting an example an example and providing better service delivery. The result of such a change in attitude can lead to greater involvement in the protection actions (either within the criminal justice or security context) or a willingness to comply with the law. In short, members of the public needs to be made aware of how essential it is to protect their own and others` interests.

Security also means that the opportunity to breach security or to commit a crime must be eliminated. The potential criminal must be made aware of the following two things-

Firstly, it will be too difficult to complete his or her actions because of the hindrances he or she will encounter.

Secondly, even if he or she is able to complete the activity, the reaction that will follow will be quick and purposeful, and will have negative consequences for him or her. We can distinguish between two approaches in respect of security, namely the structural and the functional approaches.

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 **Structural approach**

The structural approach has the following characteristics-

* It concentrates on the primary and elementary aspects of security.
* We can define aspects of this approach, which means that they can be clearly identified, outlined and distinguished from one another, they are therefore, structured.

 **Functional approach**

The functional approach has the following characteristics-

It deals with those processes (functions) needed to ensure safety and security.

It looks at why it is necessary to use safety and security services to maintain social order.

 **Evolution of security**

The idea that people have a right to protect their property, wetter real or personal, has existed since time immemorial. Unofficial security activities date back to the feudal system, so many private security organizations have a longer history than the official public criminal justice (Burstein 1994: 1). During feudal times, servants were paid –out of public funds – and entrusted with safe guarding property and with preserving social order. Security should thus not be regarded as an inferior form of policing, but rather as a very specialized form of policing.

Security became important in times of social economic revival when public security services were not able to accord the degree of protection considered necessary by institutions and individuals. During the 16th and 17th centuries, England became increasingly involved in world trade and began to acquire and move to around large sums of money; it was during this time that banks and traders hired private people to protect their property and investigators to investigate losses (Burstein, 1994: 2-5) Traders, who could not obtain insurance, were especially interested retrieving stolen goods. These private investigators were mandated to locate stolen property and negotiates its return – a function still carried out today by assessors on behalf of insurance companies and private detectives on behalf of owners whose goods are not covered by insurance (Wiechmann, in Marais & Van Vuuren 1996 : 90).

Security began to develop its many facets: international and national security; institutional and individual security; business and residential security; personal physical, communication and technological security; and disaster and emergency planning. The higher the level of human civilization, the greater the number of security risks for human beings; a greater number of security risks means a greater needs for security.

**Physical security**

Throughout the ages, almost every member of the community has been closely involved in the policing process, at both a preventive and repressive level. The principle of collective responsibility – where the group is responsible for the individual and the individual was responsible for the conduct of his or her neighbor – dates back to the Anglo-Saxon period (1066—600BC). This approach, which worked on the premise that every able-bodied free citizen was a police official, was reflected in Peel`s theory that the public were the police and the police were the public (Van Heerden 1992: chap 2). The present idea that the police and the public are inseparably linked stems from this. Theory. The system, however, had certain defects, one of which was caused by the increase in the population. It became easier for criminals to hide among the ever-increasing numbers of people and thus avoid making restitution for their crimes.

 **Industrial Security**

During the middle Ages, master craftsmen taught their apprentices and workmen to work skilfully and safety, that is, to work in such a way as to prevent accidents. During the industrial Revolution, the conditions were such that accident prevention was established as a specialized field. This idea was used to reduce the number of work- related accidents and injuries; it also led to the idea that a large proportion of accidents could be prevented.

Espionage and industrial espionage, in particular, is not new. Espionage means “to collect, evaluate and analyze information obtained, clandestinely or under false pretenses, from one organization or government for transmission to another, usually hostile … industrial espionage is carried out by one commercial body against another with the aim of gaining such business information as well allow it to gain a commercial competitive advantage” (Murphy in marais & Van Vuuren 1996:22).

In the middle of the 19th century, the Japanese, influenced by American initiative, saw the tremendous possibilities of western industrial development. Great numbers of young men were sent to the United States of America and Great Britain to liaise with westerners. What happened was that they were appointed to key posts in important industries and soon learned industrial secrets. They then returned to japan and shared their newly – acquired expertise with their colleagues. In a short space of time, they were able to complete favorably with the western industrial economies.

During the industrial Revolution, privately – funded institutions were established. Investors had to be protected and this was mainly effected by three security measures: anti-frauds legislation (the definition of frauds was extended to include “wrongful trade activities”), compulsory registration of brokers and the registration of stocks.

 **Elements of security**

The concept security has acquired different meanings, because it is used in different contexts (e.g. international security, natural security, private security, retail security, physical security and industrial security). Although each context calls for a different approach – uniquely different view of vulnerability, risk and the application of distinctive security measures – the basic function of security remains unchanged.

 **Security**

Security is a science (discipline) aimed at individual and collective survival. It is designed to identify, isolate, observe, investigate, describe, analyze and explain the following in a planned way by using scientific methods and techniques-

* Vulnerable areas (which are intrinsic to an enterprise)
* Risks threatening an enterprise (human and other resources)
* Security and protective measures (it aims to apply security measures so that vulnerable areas are eliminated, of risks is reduced and crises are managed).
* Consequent crises (for the enterprise and the community)

 **Vulnerability**

Vulnerability is a relatively static condition (i.e. it cannot be changed easily) in the organization and is caused by a variety of factors. A vulnerability is a security weakness, so security measures should be implemented to eliminate, disguise, or lessen the weakness. The following factors may influence the vulnerability of an organization, individual (grouping) or security measure –

* The degree and scope of the threat .An organization is vulnerable because it is subject to a number of risks .This is one of the reasons for claiming that vulnerability is” relatively static “ because the degree of vulnerability is determined by the risks involved and the choice of security measures .
* Risk are intrinsic to the organization .the very nature of an organization is what makes it vulnerable .risks intrinsic to the organization include :

The services they render (an organization that provides services of national or major strategic importance, such as nuclear exchange or fuel storage places will have inherent risks)

Their general accessibility (hotel, commercial banks, etc.)

The physical danger to employees or by standers in the case of a breach of safety or accidents (a factory like Kafironda explosives possess a danger to individuals and the community)

Their relative isolation (goods in transit are an ideal target for thieves and terrorist the fact that they are political targets (embassies, military camps and police stations are often target by political criminals)

The fact that they are intrinsically vulnerable (some organizations intrinsically vulnerable in terms of capital investment, destructibility and, irreplaceability and strategic importance; the continued existence of some organization may even depend on high quality performance, staff attitudes and supervision.

* **The level of visibility**; an individual or a group maybe vulnerable because of a high level of visibility or a particular lifestyle.
* **Security measures;** security measures may, in themselves, constitute a source of vulnerability.
* **Application of security measures; vulnerability** may be the outcome of the breaking, non-application, under application, over application, erroneous application or superficial application of security measures.” if security is done on the cheap it servers to indicate the target rather than protect it.

if security is carried out to an absurd degree it can have effects more adverse than the loss of property it was designed to protect .over strict security controls can be irksome to staff and workmen in that they cause resentment –due to the constant interference of day-to-day activities**.**

 **Risk**

A distinction is generally made between speculative risk and simple risk**. Speculative risk** depends on the enterprise itself .a bank as a loan institution may, for example, lend too much to the wrong people or a retailer may not be able to attract enough clients to operate his or her business economically. Market research is one way of reducing speculative risk.

**Simple risk are accidents** or hostile aggressive acts .these risks are diverse ,occur frequently and are sometimes unique to certain industries .examples include theft ,sabotage ,arson ,fraud ,industrial accidents and air disasters .

Simple risks are divided into general risks and special risks .a general risk is a threat or intentional act aimed at a vulnerable point or at the security measures of enterprise .a general risk aims to harm the enterprise or its employees and thus gives the offender or an unauthorized enterprise an unfair advantage. **Special risks** are those accidents and natural threats which are always latent. This kind of risk should it materialize is generally referred to as an accident, a natural disaster or result of negligence.

The word risk means uncertainty and is the result of uncertainty ;risk refers to a lack of predictability about structure ,outcomes or consequences in decision or planning situation .a risk situation is one in which a probability distribution for outcomes is made on a meaningful basis ,agreed upon by the set of relevant experts ,and is therefore ‘known’. Situations of uncertainty arise, therefore, when there is an unknown, undefined probability distribution for the set of then outcomes.

Risk is a compound measure of the probability and magnitude of adverse effects .our premise is that risk is simply a potentiality and that its effects should be expressed in terms of crisis.

Vulnerability and risk are , however, closely related and this can be illustrated by the example of a garrulous member of staff in a sensitive area .the individual seems to be laying the enterprise open the risk and vulnerability .a reflection on the underlying motivation for this loose talk will raise inter alia two possibilities for security.

**Posibility A**; The person has no ulterior motive in spreading the news. He or she could be an extrovert in search of attention ,who speaks thoughtlessly and carelessly ,without taking into account the detrimental effects which careless talk could have no the enterprise **vulnerable**.

**Possibility B;** the member of staff speaks to other with the intention of harming the enterprise or of conveying information to someone else (an industrial spy).In case, the **deliberate** talk is a **risk.**

The characteristics of vulnerability (a relatively static condition) and there risk (functional-dynamic acts or events) their close relationship and the casual, direct connection between the two make the following possible.

* Vulnerability can become a risk. Sometimes vulnerability can be manipulated in such a way that it becomes a risk .the relatively static condition (vulnerability) then becomes an act (risk).

**Example 1**. A computer is a vulnerable entity in an enterprise .when a computer is manipulated or programmed to attack the enterprise itself, it becomes a **risk.**

**Example 2.** The labor force represents a point of vulnerability in the economic system .if the labor force is mobilized to create industrial unrest, it becomes a **risk**.

* A risk analysis study .Risk should be regarded as any threat, or disturbance of which you are aware but the effect cannot be forecast in respect of timing or extent .although the time and scope of the risk cannot be calculated, it does not mean that the security administrator should not take precautions .any risk has financial implications and a reduction of risk leads to increased profits .security administrators should thus attempt to analyze the nature of the risk.

Calculating the nature and scope of the risk facing an enterprise determines the amount of time, labor, funds and the kind of techniques used for security .in other words, the most effective way of reducing the risk factor is a scientific combination of security, insurance, budgeting and information about vulnerability. An attempt has been made to determine risk by the way the following formula.

 R=C+V where R=risk, C=crime tendency and V= Vulnerability

* Risk analysis is a process of initially identifying risk independence of other security elements (by isolation ,description ,measurement and calculation )and controlling it( by absorption or elimination ) .identification involves describing risk in terms of where ,when and if possible how risk will occur .the analysis should give an indication of the extent of losses or of accountability were the risk to materialize.

The institution usually has three alternative ways of handling risks

* **Elimination**. A risk can be eliminated by removing vulnerabilities and establishing security measures( offensive security )
* **Transference** .by transferring the risk to a third party in the form of insurance, you are able to minimize the risk (defensive security).
* **Acceptance or absorptions of risk**. It is customary for organizations to accept or absorb a risk and it is often the inevitable outcome of tremendous economic competition .Any loses are transferred to the consumer’s account.

 **Crisis**

A Crisis is an unusual situation which has arisen because of some form of risk .A crisis exits at a particular moment in time, that is, after a risk has occurred and usually before the start of a situation which may be defined as normal or secured .

There is a tendency to refer to potential situations as crises .we often speak of total war as a crisis of international dimensions ,but it more correct to speak of such a situation as a risk .the degree of crisis is usually measured and expressed in terms of its effect on the institution(processes , production, staff etc.) ,and expresses in terms of its effect ,it would range from **purely incidental** to **catastrophic**( threatening total destruction)

**Security and protective measures**

Viewed in the context of security and protective measures, security means the study and establishment of all those measures aimed at either nullifying, reducing, disgusting or strengthening general vulnerability or specific week spots in an organization in order to reduce or absorb the risk to which it is subject.

 **Levels of security**

We look for levels at various levels of security in the section s below

 **Offensive and defensive security**

The establishment of security measures needs not always be a dynamic act(offensive) directed at vulnerable points or risks ,but also be relatively static (defensive ).insuring an enterprise is an example of a defensive security measure and aims to make up to the insured for loses of insured property .compensation need not be financial ,but can also entail replacement or repair of the insured property .the important point is that the insured is in a similar( but not better position after compensation for the breach of security .

 **Individual and group security**

This level of security is concerned with anyone who comes into contact with the enterprise ,including staff ,future staff and members of the general public .personal security refers to protecting people (people’s vulnerability).safeguarding against people (e.g. saboteurs) or safe guarding by people e.g. guards implementing security measures ) .

**Physical security**

Physical security safeguards physical possessions such as buildings, equipment, material and stock against theft, loss and malicious destruction by establishing or using physical measures (e.g. Gates, walls, locks) or aids (e .g dogs) at vulnerable points.

 **Information and communication security**
The level of security with the written and spoken word. It aims to control the production, handling, distribution, conservation and dispatch of information of a secret, confidential or sensitive nature, which, if their contents were to become known, could seriously harm the enterprise .it also deals with those methods by which information is communicated.

**Technology security**

Technological security aims to safeguard intellectual assets confidential information, ideas and patents –against unlawful duplication or decoding by means of technological aids.

 **Computer security**

Computer security has two branches; physical security and data and software security .physical security aims to protect the enterprise from loss, whether it is caused deliberately (e.g. sabotage) or accidentally (e.g. by fire or flood) .data and software security aims to protect data and software from unauthorized modification or error.

 **Emergency and disaster planning**

Emergency and disaster planning is designed to confine losses and damage through fire, floods and other natural disasters, riots and sabotage or other accidental or intention causes so as to ensure the survival of society and the institution. Emergency and disaster planning also encompasses **secondary** **security**, which makes use of security aids such as;

* Legal aid e.g. statutory regulations
* Reactive aids e.g. investigations, interrogations, settlement of industrial disputes.
* Clandestine aids e.g. surveillance cultivation and administration of informers

 **.Mechanical prevention**

The mechanical approach to crime prevention focuses on eliminating opportunities to commit crimes .Crowe **(**in Marias and van Vuuren **1996:131)** takes this idea a little further when he states the following: “These methods depend on the denial of further access vulnerable properties or individuals.

Mechanical prevention thus deals with-

* Access control by means of mechanical equipment e.g. looks cctv and cameras
* Access control or creation of an illusion of limited access and
* Sustained observation by means of environmental planning and the design of premises

Mechanical security shows the following elements.

 **Perimeter security**

Perimeter security contains a detective element e.g. alarms

 **External security**

External security is second line of defense and consisted of barriers, locks and alarms at windows or other entrances. This line of security aims at preventing entry into the building through windows, doors walls roofs or floors.

 **Internal security**

Internal security is the third line of defense and focuses on protection by means of structural planning of the building, safes strong rooms, looks and electronic detectors.

 **Environmental oriented security**

It’s becoming increasingly common for manufacturers, architects, engineers and security officers to offer security protection against general risks by using environmental modification and design.

**Security engineering**

The security engineering is responsible for planning spatial design and controlling the perimeter and traffic flow so as to improve security .Security engineering covers the choice of location ;layout of the location topography

 **Environmental design**

Security planners have once again to think of safeguarding the immediate environment as a security measure .Points dealt with include street surveillance as a key to crime prevention. The following are the important things in environmental design:

* Control of access
* Natural obstacles
* Existence of psychological barriers
* Surveillance

 **International and National security**

 **International security**

The study of international security is important, because collective survival is threatened by an increasing number crises and an increase in violence;

**An increase in the number of crises**

International and national crises have increased to such an extent that there have been more than one hundred full scale wars since 1949.Since decolonization , the possibility of conflict between societies have increased tremendously .In many of the emancipated countries , national unity is still fragile and radical religious , language , ethnic , class or tribal differences are evident.

 **An increase in violence-** Any increase in violence in an international crises increases the risk of the use of weapons of mass destruction being used- this greatly increased the need for research into international crises.

 **National security**

National security is an important component of security at international level .A country which is experiencing crises and conflicts of national proportions e.g. disasters, epidemic a general strike internal war or an over throw of government is an international security risk itself .Internal security is the key in the implementation of foreign policy.

The two basic components of human security are freedom from fear and freedom from want **(Hough 2002:79)** Threats to human security are listed as being threats to the following areas namely:

* Economic security
* Health security
* Environmental security
* Personal security
* Community security
* Political security
* Food security

**Problems associated with national security guarantee**

Despite a well-defined legal mandate , clear department orders , a continuous effort to employ only high caliber staff , the implementation of excellent support services , and the availability of funds (Hough 2002:78-80) of the opinion that the following aspects play a role ;

* a continuous increase in the incidence of crime ;crimes of violence in particular
* the fact that the people are justifiably concerned of their personal safety

The last problem implies that there should be sufficient differentiated, visible and viable security measures for different social economic strata. Although the general standard is objective law enforcement, the upper social economic classes seek distance policing while the lower social economic class demand law enforcement tempered with sympathy.

**Authority structures responsible for national security**

Zambia being a democratic society state organizations play a vital role in ensuring security on a national level.

**Zambia National Defense Forces**

Traditionally national states defense force (Zambia Army,ZAF and ZNS are responsible for maintaining the states territorial integrity, either by direct action outside its borders or by acting as a deterrent merely by its existence.

**Law enforcement**

The Police service and other sister agencies are responsible for internal security.

In order to maintain national social order successfully, the Police service and other law enforcement agencies do have long term, medium and short term priorities.

* Long term priorities .The long term goal is to cultivate among the public the correct attitude to personal security, to crime in general and the administration of justice in particular.
* Medium term priorities .A communal law enforcement which entails of bringing policing functions closer to people.
* Short term .All law enforcement activities aimed at the protection of the individual person should be assessed pragmatically and in the short term. This evaluation presupposes a high priority for law enforcement and continual monitoring of law enforcement functions.

Private security is part of important initiative to prevent crime and means that the opportunity or ability to commit crime must be eliminated .The potential criminal must be made aware of the following two things;

* It will be too difficult to complete his or her actions , because of all the hindrances he or she will encounter
* Even if he or she is able to complete the activity, the reaction that will follow will be quick and purposeful, and have negative consequences for him or her.

**Activity**

1. Discuss primary and secondary security

2. Discuss the application of security and protective measures

**UNIT 7:**

**PROACTIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION**

 **Introduction**

In this study unit, we explore the relatively unfamiliar field of operational criminal justice administration. Our aim is to discuss criminal justice administration from functional, applied and futuristic points of view. An attempt is made to reconcile administration principles and criminal justice principles. Criminal justice administration is directed in particular at the functional components such as prevention, investigation and restoration.

**Learning Outcomes**

After studying this unit, you should be able**;**

* Define various concepts in reactive administration
* Describe the scenario of societal risks
* Describe the processes of change administration

 A components such as reactive administration is far wider than the usual understanding of the concept:

Processes of investigation (and sentencing) becomes (reactive) administration

Crime becomes risk or social problem

 **Proactive administration**

The nature of criminal justice is unique, often paradoxical and the always controversial. Criminal justice institutions do not exist in a vacuum, and the occupational culture flavor of each institution may require criminal justice administration to take on a different format to management in other state or even economic institutions.

**Proactionism**

The literature provides sufficient evidence that the prevention of crime is one of the primary duties of the state. The foundation for this point of view was provided by the fielding brothers and Dr Patrick Colquhoun, whose many publications introduced and gained acceptance for this view in the British of prevention.

Prevention is closely related to the concept of order. Oder may be regarded as a harmonious condition of cohabitation in communities. The task of the criminal justice system is primary to protect this condition by preventing any breach in the order (crime). Only if the peace has been disturbed, may the criminal justice act by gathering information and presenting evidence to the judicial authority in order to identify the individual or group that has been responsible for the breach. A breach in the order can never be prevented absolutely, just as complete freedom equals anarchy, Keenoy (1985: 293) contends, total order is equal to tyranny. This means that “the plan adopted for the prevention of crime must never become more intolerable that the effect of the crime itself” (Lee 1901: xiii).

It flows that prevention of crime should be aimed at both sets of factors in order to pursue the true meaning of crime prevention, which is to reinforce control over the behavior of individuals. Operationally, the criminal justice system endeavors to exclude the precipitating conditions by means of short term tactics such as patrols and road blocks as well as cordoning and searching operations. Intervening directly in character-building processes or changing social conditions (predisposing factors) is traditionally not the task of the of the criminal justice system; accepting, of course, the Case of reactive education through corrections. And yet, for prevention to succeed, the criminal justice system has not only an indirect involvement in ‘predisposing factors (by identifying such factors and bringing them to the attention of the societal institutions that deal with them) but also a definite and direct involvement by involving the public in crime prevention.

The criminal justice system is involved in crime prevention, for the following, by now, well-known reasons:

* It is the only societal institution that traditionally has been established with the primary duty of preventing crime.
* It is in an excellent position, by reason of its activities, to coordinate the preventive activities of other societal institutions.

Crime prevention is essentially directed at the future and therefore a proactive criminal justice philosophy should include methods and actions that are aimed at both short-term and long-term prevention.

**A proactive administration model**

A proactive model is worthless unless it can be applied in practice.

**The mechanical and physical milieu of crime prevention**

This model, which is particularly popular in Britain and the USA, is based on the following –

* mechanical prevention which consists of introducing access control, locks, alarms, fences, burglar bars and architectural design to make the physical environment less accessible for criminals.
* High and low crime areas, where the former refers mainly to low socioeconomic areas, areas adjacent to commercial area and freeways, which present better opportunities for crime.
* Recognition that efforts should not be concentrated only on physical aspects (initially all prevention was aimed at the physical aspects of the environment), but also on the social milieu of people (while such physical milieu).

The interest of the criminal justice system in the model is significant because the model was initially aimed only at opportunities to commit crime, therefore at short-term (tactical) considerations. Its recent expansion to include to social circumstances of people in the particular area implies a long-term view and strategic considerations.

 **Tactical considerations**

As far as the short-term preventive tactics (patrol, road blocks, cordoning as searching) as concerned, the particular manifestations of such measures are of particular importance.

Deterrence refers to increasing the possibility of detection, prosecution and punishment (general deterrence). The greater the possibility of the police apprehending the offender (the individual who breached the order), that the public prosecutor will prosecute the offender and that the court will impose a suitable punishment, the greater the deterrent value of the tactic (Van Heerden 1992:154.155).

**Omnipresence and accessibility** confirms the supposition that the presence and accessibility of the system will deter offenders. Omnipresence is dependent on (Adams 1971:5)—

* Clearly identifiable uniform/patrol vehicle s and a high solving rate
* Speedy trials and high conviction rates
* Punishment

 **Strategic considerations**

Strategic considerations revolve around aspects such as identifying predispositions towards crime, informing the appropriate institutions of such identifications, fulfilling their roles in a way that will satisfy the public and active efforts on the part of the criminal justice system to strengthen relations with the community.

Warning signs that the criminal justice system may heed include the following:

* Allegations of political injustice, corruption and inefficient public administration
* Economic difficulties that bring about a sudden and drastic drop in living standards, an unjust system of taxation, unemployment, rising inflation, overpopulation and inadequate transport facilities

The consequences of urbanization and the resultant decline of traditional values

* Rumor-mongering, friction in relationships and the appearance of threatening, insulting and challenging signs, caricatures and pamphlets in public place or in the press.

Demagogic groups

* Sudden escalation in particular crimes and/or violence in certain areas and against specific people/organizations and increasing necessary to useforce in carrying out arrests
* Growing disapproval of, distrust in, resistance and accusations against the criminal justice system Increased firearm sales
* Actions by certain groups (e.g. at school and universities) to test the ability of the justice or the resolve of persons in positions of authority
* Organized confrontation with a particular section of the community`s structure of authority

At the same time, the following should be taken into consideration –

Public approval of criminal justice authority and powers and respect for the system may be gained and maintained by means of irreproachable, just, fair and sensitive actions.

The absence of disorder is the fundamental measure of criminal justice effectiveness.

The integrity of criminal justice may be found in the moral responsibility of the actions of each individual official.

The stability of a country and the power of democratic ideals are dependent on the criminal justice system being constantly aware of the delicate balance between individual freedom and collective safety (Van Heerden 1990:78—79).

**Proactive administrative functions**

Proactive administration is heavily reliant on some administrative aids.

 **Information systems**

One of the key requirements for the criminal justice to prevent crime is the availability of relevant and reliable and information / intelligence in a manageable format.

Available crime related information includes, amongst others, the nature of offences committed, the places where crimes are committed, the date, time, day of week, motive, modus, operandi, victims and targets, suspect persons and vehicles, their movements and contacts, linkages to other cases, escape route, and places from where crimes are “launched”. Furthermore, information on the causes, contributory factors and generators are also available. The information is available in a variety of sources, ranging from police registers and forms to ceases dockets, members of the police, other law enforcement agencies, suspects, informers and community members.

**Use of information systems**

Crime information / intelligence is the cornerstone of successful crime prevention and combating. The crime information picture, if complied correctly from the available information systems and then enriched—

* Clearly depicts the crime problems and the causes, contributing and underlying factors thereto;
* Enable a police station administrator to follow an integrated and intelligence driven approach;
* Forms the basis for operational planning and the deployment of resources;
* Forms the basis for activating initiatives to deal with the causes / contributory factors; and

Enables the identification and subsequent activation and involvement of all possible role players who can contribute to the combating of the crimes, be it through traditional policing methods of crime prevention, the various forms of social crime prevention, investigation of crime, intelligence gathering or partnership policing.

For purposes of this study unit, crime information systems are used in three distinct areas.

These are:

Targeted crime prevention interventions, such as patrol, roads blocks, stop and search, cordon and search, surveillance and observation duties. In the main the crime information systems enable the police to plot crime tendencies, patterns, modus operandi, possible targets and victims, escape routes, linkages and similarities. It is also used to identify and compile lookouts on a persons responsible for the commission of the crimes.

This in turn allows various criminal justice components to ensure the implementation of actions and the deployment of resources in areas and on the days and times that the priority crimes are most likely to be committed. Furthermore, it empowers the members performing such duties with information on who the possible victims will be, profiles of the suspects as well as vehicle and routes used by them.

**Community based crime prevention initiatives** – in most instances initiated by the police – including neighborhood watches, crime prevention through environmental design, victim support and youth programs. The information systems allow the police. In partnership with other structures (for instance, the community, other government departments, local government) to identify priorities and needs and initiate projects or measures to deal with. Some of the examples of these are –

* The environment – lighting in dark areas, clearance of bushy areas, fencing, design shopping centers, parking lots, parks, vehicles off ramps (target hardening);
* Perpetrators – drug abuse as a crime generator, youth programs and rehabilitation; and
* Victims / potential victims – creating awareness and victim support.

**Crimes prevention through detection and arrest** – tracing and arrest, linking of cases and the identification of organized crime links. The information systems enable crime investigators—

* To trace suspects through determining their last known addresses, movements, contacts, criminal records, modus operandi, personal particular;
* Access photos and descriptions;
* Obtain criminal records (previous convictions);
* Identify and link firearms used in committing crimes;
* Link cases;
* Blacklist and identify / link wanted persons;
* Circulate and identify stolen property, vehicle and firearms (also tracing ownership); and
* Obtain evidence on, for example, DNA, ballistics and convicted criminal.

 **Information content**

**(a)Determining crime patterns**

Crime is highly patterned. It is not randomly distributed. Directing preventive efforts would be more difficult if this were not the case. The following briefly describes the patterns found in relations to space, time, victims, targets and offenders. A general description is provided each case followed by some data that illustrate what tends to be found. Readers interested in more details on national patterns are referred to national and international statistics websites

**(b)Spatial patterns**

Geographically, at whatever level crime patterns are looked at, crime tends to be highly concentrated in particular places. Crime levels vary by country. Within countries cities tends to have higher crime rates than elsewhere because they bring together large numbers of people, some of whom will wish to commit crime, large numbers of crime targets of various kinds, and a relatively high level of anonymity. Cities thus furnish many opportunities for the offender to act covertly, or without be noticed or disturbed, as they commit their crimes.

It is important to unpack them and to release that patterning at one level does not necessarily explain patterning at another. If a crime map is drawn of a city, it will generally be found that city Centre’s have a high concentration of a wide range of offences. Across residential areas, neighborhood that are poorer generally tend to have higher risk than their fellow residents who are rather richer. Rather, it may be, and is indeed found to be the case, that the better off living in poorer neighborhoods suffer more crime than the poorer people within those neighborhoods. It is not hard to understand why: the better off in poorer neighborhoods have more steal. Both the city Centre and the poor area concentration patterns can be explained by the proximity of likely offenders to attractive crime targets.

**(c) Temporal patterns**

Crime is unevenly distributed by time are well as by place. It varies by time of day, time of week and time of year. Motor mowers, for example, tend to be stolen in the spring. Children`s bicycles tend to be stolen around Christmas. Alcohol related violence tends to take place late at night. Shop thefts often tend to take place at lunch times. Domestic burglaries through open windows and doors tends to happen in hot weather. Relatively few crimes tend to be committed between 4am and 12noon. Local patterns may be produced by local circumstances. In some university towns, for example, there are traditions of end of year celebrations that include drinking, disorder and minor vandalism.

Temporal patterns are produced in various ways :by the supply of and demand for stolen goods {for example stolen lawn mowers} , seasonal events {for example Christmas }, by weekly leisure patterns {for example drinking at weekends} ,by work patterns {for example fewer shop workers during many other workers’ lunch times }, by the weather { for example domestic burglary through insecure doors and window }, and by sleep patterns { the relative lack of crime incidents when most have gone to bed and few offenders are ready to begin their days}.

**(d)Victim patterns**

Across a wide variety of crimes types, those who have been victims of crime once have been found to be at heightened risk of a further crime. If they experience two crimes, they are at still higher risk of a third and so on .The risks increase with the number of crimes experienced .Moreover ,the risks are at their highest in the immediate aftermath of a crime .they then fade this general pattern has been found for both property crime and personal crime . It has found for individuals, household and businesses. It has been found for high-volume crimes. It has been found in rural areas as it has in urban areas. It has been found for all countries where the research has been undertaken.

There are two broad ways in which repeat patterns may be generated –

* The crime event itself increases the risk of a subsequent crime
* Those who are repeatedly victimized (crime victims) have some attribute that makes them at especially high risk of being targeted by offenders.

**(e)(Target Patterns**

Some goods are stolen at a much higher rate than others. Cash is always popular. Jewelry is generally also well-liked by thieves .large refrigerators and washing machines are not stolen in in large numbers.

**(f)Offender Patterns**

Men commit crime at a much higher rate than women .A low level of criminal behavior is quite normal among males in early adolescence .Loosening of direct parental control and oversight, biological development, and increasing amounts of time spent with peers who are in a similar situation conspire to create a context in which some degree of criminal behaviors is very wide spread, though continuing with ties to school and home for most mean that the volume of crime committed is modest.

|  |
| --- |
|  **Changes in pattern** Many crime pattern are fairly constant .Those relating to age and sex offenders ,repeat victimization , target choices for theft , and spatial offending patterns appear to be universal .They help make sense of some longer term crime trends and will help the criminal administrator to institute strategies to prevent crime .Increases in female participation in the labour market , growing levels of urbanization , increases in numbers of single parent families , improvements in personal  |

**Applying proactive administration**

**Planning**

The planning phase starts with a full assessment of the problem .one should not look at the symptoms here. Rather, the emphasis should be on the cause of the crime problem .Therefore the problem is clearly identified, analyzed and defined .The result should be a complete crime profile based on accurate intelligence.

In planning phase, the criminal justice will consider the displacement possibilities once the plan is in operation .Similarly the, criminal justice will ensure that other forms of intelligence are fully exploited (views of colleagues such as intelligence officers, detectives and others), informers , victims , witnesses (remember the issue on victim survey).

Of course the criminal justice will assess whether they are aligned to the strategic objectives of the criminal justice system as a whole.

At the same time, the law enforcer will ask the following questions –

* What do we want to achieve?
* How will we go about achieving this?
* Who will be involved?
* When will it be done?

**Organizing**

**The main issues here are:**

* Management evaluates the plan in terms of the strategic direction , aims and objectives of the organization;
* Revisit the main aim and objectives of the plan and complete the due dates and responsible person list .apart from human resources, what and how much of other resources do we need. Are these resources available?
* What would the relations between the staff members be? What is the mandate of the person responsible for the whole plan viza-viz-her/his superiors?
* How will coordination of various efforts take place?; and
* Are the structures of the organization conducive to the division of work, or do we work over structural boundaries for the purposes of this plan?

 **Leading**

Execution of the plan now takes place and leading commences as soon as the first objective is started. Record is kept of activities, best practices noted and lessons learned are interrogated as to reasons for failure. Contingence plans are activated where necessary .the person responsible for the whole plan leads in terms of the inside out, principle based approach.

Control takes place through the monitoring process while the plan is being executed .Although the aim and objectives are closely followed, provision is made for deviations in terms of contingencies .The questions are –

* Are the objectives completed on time by the person responsible for them? If not what do us do we have to do to stay on track?
* Are we within the budget

**Reactive administration**

Operationally, administering investigations, whether by public or the private sector, should always take place within a particular judicial frame work and with due consideration of the democratic rights of the individual .The investigative method based on the premise that an investigations is launched in order to gather facts evaluate data, determine causes, identify trends, make recommendations, provide advice, prosecuting, convict, sentence and punish objectively and scientifically.

The following general issues apply,

* It has been suggested that we are moving away from the current accusatory(adversary) system towards an inquisitorial system (questioning by investigating magistrate )
* Consideration and respect for the democratic rights of the individual doesn’t mean and should also not be seen as denying or ignoring the right of society to the authorities or organizations to the maintenance of order and ethics.
* In countries with relative high crime rates some people still have to go through a process of adaption an cause tension .There are undoubtedly some people who may exploit such a situation and who can cause enormous harm to an organization and even the country .
* We should therefore be constantly aware that rapid change will require vigilance and specific reactive techniques .Crime patterns are changing .The spot light falls on public and business ethics .The urge to do things in an orthodox way or fashion may pose some danger .There are many new issues that should be examined.
* The private sector should never the less endvour to take over the task of the authority, instead the private sector should strive towards supporting the authority, as this will lead to a sound partnership between the private sector and crime justice system.

**Particular approaches**

When analyzing the concept of reactive criminal justice, it is essential to first establish where reactionism fits into the broad field of the science of criminal justice.

 **Scenario of societal risks**

A societal risk may be seen as a real or perceived, calculated or assumed threat that endangers the establishment ,its vulnerabilities or security measures and which may have a detrimental effect on people , processes , products , property, interests or the environment.

 **Operational area of reactive criminal justice system**

Consider the following elements-

* Reactive criminal justice is the science aimed at individual and collective survival
* It determines and evaluates societal vulnerabilities, risks and probabilities.
* It develops and implements preventive measures.
* It investigates breaches in order to prevent, minimize, control or manage societal risks.

**Concepts in reactive administration**

**Investigations**

Investigations is the scientific process whereby facts and evidence are collected in order to reconstruct an incident objectively and accurately as a basis for evaluating actions , behavior , convicting and sentencing.

 **Investigation policy**

When an organization decides that an investigation function is essential, it is extremely important to pay attention to policies, procedures and consequences. Although as a reactive function it should be enforceable, it should be formulated so as to enjoy the support of all affiliates and divisions as well as of top, senior and line management.

Policy provides the framework within which the reactive becomes controllable and predictable. This removes the basic discriminating nature of the reactive function. It is necessary to apply a large degree of flexibility in examining the functions. The needs and management style of the specific organization will, however, be decisive.

 **Interrelations between the criminal justice components.**

It is essential that there are regular, controlled and continuous interactions amongst the police, prosecutions, prisons and welfare.

 **Administration of change**

It is obvious that the criminal justice system has undergone many changes

 **Definitions**

Two concepts are of importance; criminal justice administration and the administration of change

 **Criminal justice administration**

Criminal justice administration comprises all the elements of ordinary administration, but it also has certain distinctive characteristics-

* Decision may be a matter of” life and death”
* The criminal justice system reflects the authority of the state
* The criminal justice is subject to fish bowl effect or syndrome
* Public authority and functional power are vested in the criminal justice system
* Policy making becomes a basic administrative task
* The criminal justice system has a dual task relating to service and force

 **Administration of change**

 This involves the following shifts in emphasis-

* The systems (analytics) approach and the process (synthesis) approach are integrated into contextual approach.
* There are shift from reactionism to proactionism.
* Planning as a basic administrative task is not only first among equals , but actually becomes **primus** (first)
* Information as a component of planning becomes extremely important.
* In administering change, control as basic administrative task implies not only an attempt to control internal or even external realities, but also to control the dynamics of change.

 **Future /change**

Change is a voluntary or involuntary dynamic process that has certain effects on individual, groups and environments .The following are characteristics of change as it occurs –

* It takes place rapidly
* It is an avoidable .Change affects the external and internal occupation environments of the criminal justice system: consequently nothing and nobody is immune to change.
* It is destabilizing .change gives rise to feeling of uncertainty and often creates conflict, especially when it accompanied by political upheaval and economic deterioration.
* It sometimes brings about a complete revolution. The future and the environment may turn out totally different to the way it was envisaged. **Bennis** (1989:3 et seq) describes the organizations of the future (also the criminal justice) as rapidly changing temporary system.
* Change is interactive, in other words changes in the political field necessarily also influence the economic, social and judicial fields

**Administration approaches**

The course of development of the following approaches is relevant to change management –

* Linear approaches including the traditional ,scientific and human relation approaches
* Analytic approach which implies the systems approach
* Process or contingency approach which assumes synthesis
* Contextual approach.

**Internal effects**

Change has particular effects on organizations and individuals:

1. Change can cause organizational inertia .Inertia means that for the sake of self-preservation, nothing is done .such an organization protects itself by reducing risk taking and concentrating exclusively on survival .
2. Individuals have a particular perception of the consequences of change Resistance is aimed not at the fact that of change but against the psychological and social consequences of change.
3. Change is often feared because it affects the status quo, the established interests and standard behaviors.
4. People differ in their individual abilities to adapt to change
5. Individuals often fear that they will lose something valuable in the process change or do not understand the reasons for the change, or are convinced that change doesn’t make sense.

 6. The lack of a clear vision of the causes uncertainty in individuals about their

**External effects**

Three external environments are affected by change management, namely the microscopic; the formal state environment and the informal (public environment).

 **Macroscopic environment**

Four environments will play a significant role in future; the political (short term), economic (short and medium), the social and judicial (long term).

 **Formal (state) environment**

As executive leg of the sate environment, it would appear as if some components play another inferior role .The legislative leg determines the mandate of policing prosecuting and corrections, while the judicial section fulfills a monitoring function.

 **Informal (public) environment**

The public play an important role in criminal justice .apart from the fact that the criminal justice is sub system of the greater social system, the following reasons may be advanced for this statement.

* The criminal justice doesn’t function in a vacuum
* Strategic operationally the criminal justice cannot perform its primary task with the public.
* Criminal justice is not only for law enforcement but also responsible for managing relations.

**Processes of change administration**

The following processes are in force**:**

 **Debureaucratisation**

Originally, bureaucracy was considered tom be the ideal organizational approach**:** a rationalorganizational model primarily aimed atrealizing was the delegated objective in the most effective manner by means of a regulating and routine system .For a variety of reasons , this ideal was unfortunately never realized Change administration is aimed at debureaucratisation .This doesn’t mean that the bureaucracy is to destroyed , but to return the ideal bureaucracy (the simplified or back to basics approach).

 **Demilitarization**

Ideologically and functionally some components of the criminal justice system are militarized e.g. the Police, correctional services and Drug enforcement commission officers. Investigations have indicated that this brings out conflict and distance between the criminal justice system and the public .Demilitarization doesn’t necessary involve removal of visible symbols, but a change in the criminal justice style and emphasis on the service motive.

**Democratizing**

This process involves two points of view, namely a fundamental and administration consideration. Fundamental considerations relate to aspects such as decentralization (especially) where it gives rise to non-representative control by the public, sound relations and greater opportunity for informal communication), social service (which is traditionally the main function of the criminal justice).

 **Privatization**

This process is related to democratization .The previous section referred to democratization of the e structure, criminal justice structure, whereas privatization is essentially a form of the function .In broad terms, privatization means greater community involvement in the criminal justice function and includes the civilization of this function .In essence privatization rejects the traditional approach to criminal justice .Criminal justice is expressed in terms of the following –

* **Commodity** .Criminal justice becomes a service that is rendered and may be negotiable.
* **Ownership** .The main question here is: who owns the criminal justice system? - The politicians or the public?
* **Auditing** .This includes collective (community) control over criminal justice system and the community’s acceptance of responsibility for its criminal justice system.
* **Civilization** .This entails surrendering, contracting out and funding of the criminal justice functions.

**Professionalization**

The meaning of this process is often vague and is sometimes misused Professionalization is the process that comes into effect once uncertainty has arisen around the necessity and importance of the criminal justice function .It involves improvement of collective and individual abilities in respect of protection and service provision .It means effectiveness in the true sense of the word , and not organizational gimmicks .The challenge is for the criminal justice system to bring its perception of effectiveness in line with that of the public .It involves prevention , visibility , response time , empathy , accessibility and restoration .

**Summary**

Operational criminal justice administration is a new concept that intends to reconcile administrative principles and the criminal justice function. Proactive and reactive criminal justice is of particular importance .The role of change should be taken into account by every criminal justice administrator, it should be seen and judged against the background of the organizational developments.

An organization that is inclined towards paramilitaries and beauracratism is subject to change such resistance should be managed.

**Activity**

1. Define various concepts in reactive administration
2. Discus the internal effects of change
3. Describe the processes of change

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