

Crimes: elements, prevention mechanisms and vicap

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CRIMES: Elements, Prevention Mechanisms and VICAP

Crime is an activity or a case of neglect considered harmful to the welfare of the public in general, morals or to the welfare of the government of the day, and that is lawfully illegal. Criminal actions can be regulated by chastisement and by interactive/social expenditure both on redistributive and enforcement transfers leading to growth in the opportunity cost of incarceration. There may be differences in the combinations of these policies that individuals prefer. A partisan mechanism defines the policy adopted by any given society. The nature of the political working and the first distribution and level of incomes explain the different policies adopted by different societies. The elements of a crime are all the components series that forms the basis of crime and for it to be confirmed that someone is guilty of a crime. For one to be declared guilty of a particular the prosecution must have sufficient evidence to prove that all elements of a crime are evident in a given case and the validity of a case on one or more aspects can always be challenged by the defense team if all/part of the crime component has weak evidence(Brasol, 1969).

Other components that must be present include concurrence, conduct, intent, and causation. Without one of these components of crime, a case of crime possibly can lead to it failing on the side of the defense team. This enlightens why occasionally, for example, the defense will without restrictions admit to something which seems implicating, for them to win the case; by this the defense accepts that some and not all element were present, it uses the denied elements to criticize the prosecution's case(Brasol, 1969).

Intent, guilty mind involves someone to anticipate to be involved in a criminal activity, and to have a rational capacity to it, intent. For example, someone who has intentions of committing robbery clearly meets the intent condition of a crime (Brasol, 1969). Methods to deter crimes or to break the cycle are all mechanisms that with implementation reduce or totally eradicate criminal activities in the society. They include key prevention, discourse personal level, and family level factors linked with later criminal involvement. Personal level factors like attachment to school and involvement in social activities reduce the likelihood of criminal involvement because it keeps one's mind engaged (Arrington, 2006). Situational crime prevention is a comparatively new concept that uses a preventative method by focusing on mechanisms to decrease the chances for criminal activities to occur. It emphasizes on the criminal scenery and is diverse from most criminology as it starts with a scrutiny of the conditions that allow specific kinds of crime. An example of Situational crime prevention is automatic traffic enforcement. These systems use automated cameras on the roads to capture over speeding drivers. The systems have been installed in most parts of the world and are presented as an attempt to keep illegitimate driving incidences at the lowest rate (Arrington, 2006). DNA analysis, fingerprints, ballistics, are some of the latest technique to solve new crimes as experts endeavor to develop knowledge in " fingerprinting" and finding the roots of chemical materials that can be used in terrorist attacks inclusive of other forms of criminal activities (Arrington, 2006). Providing stress relief, anger management and conflict resolution mechanism for the general public. It helps build an anti-violence environment at home, school, and in the

society at large (Arrington, 2006). Urging an adoption of antiviolence courses in learning institutions that help people learn ways to manage anger without engaging in criminal activities or using weapons (Arrington, 2006). VICAP is part of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's department of Analysis of Violent Crime, and they both operate under the sponsorships of Critical Incident Response Group, has been used by government and local law enforcement across the nation for assistance to find and stop such dangerous rogues by tracking links between the seemingly separate crimes. It functions as the national source for information about violent crimes, specifically those involving missing persons, homicides, and sexual assaults (Douglas, Burgess, & Burgess, 2013).

In conclusion, crime is involvement in actions that are illegal in the society. These actions can be regulated by punishment and by interactive expenditure both on redistributive and enforcement transfers. For development to be realized in a nation or any society criminal activities should be at zero if not at the lowest level possible. Different societies use different means to deter crime.

References

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manual: A

standard system for investigating and classifying violent crimes.