

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank all who in one way or another contributed in the completion of this work. First, I give thanks to Almighty God for protection and ability to successfully actualize this work.

I am so grateful to Salem University, Lokoja (SU) for making it possible for me to study here. I give deep appreciations to the professors, Doctors and lecturers at the University.

I extend profound gratitude to my highly esteemed lecturers who give me a professional guidance and taught me a great deal about both scientific research and life in general. I would especially like to thank. Dr. Uche Wilson Nwosu, Dr. Okwendi Solomon and Dr. Nwaneri Constance. They have taught me more than I could ever give them credit for.

My special words of thanks should also go to my research co-guides Dr. Ameh Sunday and Dr. Solomon Okwendi for their continuous support, guidance, cooperation, encouragement and for facilitating the entire requirement, going out of their way. They have taught me another aspect of life, that “goodness can never be defied and good human beings can never be denied”. I owe a lot of gratitude to them for always being there for me and I feel privileged to be associated with persons like them during my life.

My special regards to my friends Comr. Onujeme Peter Emeka (Pee Link), A.A Muhammed, to mention but few. I extend greetings to all of you, and wish you all ‘new hope’.

How to use the book

Order of entries:

The entries in this book are arranged in alphabetical order. The following are typical examples to guide you through:

ACTUS REUS
ABDUCTED
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
ACQUIT
ACCUSED
ABOLITIONISM
BURGLARY
BAIL
BULLYING
BLACKMAIL
BURDEN OF BURDEN
BLUE-COLLAR CRIME
CASE LAW
CLAIM
CHOP SHOP
CLONING
CLIENTELISM
CONFISCATION

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Written to help you develop the essential skills needed to succeed on your course and prepare for practice.

or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a controlled substance, and all proceeds traceable to such an exchange.

35. Atavism: A concept used by **Cesare Lombroso** to suggest that criminals are physiological throwbacks to earlier stages of human evolution. The term “atavism” is derived from the Latin term atavus, which means “ancestor. However, it also refers to “Condition characterized by the existence of features thought to be common in earlier stages of human evolution.

36. Attorney aka Lawyer aka Counsel: A person trained in law admitted to practice before the bar of a given jurisdiction, and authorized to advise, represent and act for other persons in legal proceedings. An attorney may represent private individuals, corporations, or the government.

37. Arbitration: A form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) is a way to resolve disputes outside the courts. The dispute will be decided by one or more person.

38. Atrocities: Atrocity is an extremely wicked or cruel act, typically one involving physical violence or injury. Or it is an extremely cruel,

CHAPTER TWO

"Power not rule by law is a menace".
-Arthur Goldberg (Former US Supreme Court Judge)

52.Backstabbing: This is the action of criticizing someone in a treacherous manner despite pretending friendship with them.

53.Bail: The temporary release of an accused person awaiting trial, sometimes on condition that a sum of money is lodged to guarantee their appearance in court.

54.Bias Motivated: No person, whether or not acting under color of law, shall by force or threat of force, willfully injure, intimidate, interfere with, oppress, or threaten any other person or, shall knowingly deface, damage, or destroy the real or personal property of any other person for the purpose of intimidating or interfering, with the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him or her by the Constitution or laws of this state or by the Constitution or laws of the United States because of the other person's race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, gender, or sexual orientation, or because he or she perceives that the other person has one or more of those characteristics.

- 71. Burglary:** The unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. Attempted forcible entry is included.
- 72. Bullying:** Bullying is the use of force, threat, or coercion to abuse, intimidate or aggressively dominate others. The behavior is often repeated and habitual.
- 73. Brutality:** Brutality is cruel and violent treatment or behaviour. A brutality is an instance of cruel and violent treatment or behaviour.
- 74. Banishment:** Banishment means to expel someone from or relegate to a country or place by authoritative decree; condemn to exile. He was banished to Devil's Island.
- 75. Beyond a reasonable doubt:** The standard that must be met by the prosecution's evidence in a criminal prosecution: that no other logical explanation can be derived from the facts except that the defendant committed the crime, thereby overcoming the presumption that a person is innocent until proven guilty.
- 76. Body language:** The ways in which we use our bodies consciously and unconsciously to communicate.

CHAPTER THREE

"One who spares the guilt threatens the innocent".

.... Legal Mazism

79.Capital punishment: Capital punishment, also known as death penalty, is a government-sanction practice whereby a person is killed by the state as a punishment for a crime.

80.Case law: Body of judicial precedent, historically built on legal reasoning and past interactions of statutory laws, that serves as a guide to decision making, especially in the courts.

81.Chop shop: A place where stolen vehicles are dismantled so that parts can be sold or used to repair other stolen vehicles.

82.Classicist criminology: This approach to the study of crime emphasized the importance of free will and viewed a criminal act as one that had been consciously carried out by its perpetrator having rationally weighed up the advantages and disadvantages of undertaking the action. The main focus of classicist criminology was on the reform of the criminal justice system.

83.Clientelism: The practice among those with power or influence of favoring relatives or friends, especially by giving them jobs.

- 185. Elements of a crime:** A prohibited act, criminal intent, concurrence of the act and causation.
- 186. Eludes:** To manage to avoid or escape from somebody or something, especially in a clever way: the two men managed to elude the police for six weeks.
- 187. Emergency:** An emergency is a situation that poses an immediate risk to health, life, property, or environment. Most emergencies require urgent intervention to prevent a worsening of the situation.
- 188. Evidence:** Evidence is the foundation of proof. It is the testimony and production of documents and things relating to the facts into which the court enquires and the methods and rules relating to the establishing of those facts before the courts.
- 189. Evidence based policing:** Crime fighting strategies that have been scientifically tested and based on social science research.
- 190. Exile:** An exile is someone who has been excommunicated from a particular community as a result of a social infraction of norms and other societal rules and regulations.

CHAPTER SIX

*"I need not pause to explain that crime is not a disease. It is criminology that is a disease".
....G.K Chesterton*

202. False Pretense: One who obtains money or other property by lying about past or existing facts and the victim parts with the property voluntarily.

203. Fact: A fact is a thing that is known to be consistent with objective reality and can be proven to be true with evidence.

204. Fear of crime: General term that suffers from lack of clarity in its definition. Generally taken to refer to concern, worry or anxiety about crime but there is research evidence that it may be a conduit for broader concerns about change and uncertainty. At the start of the twenty-first century the focus for the police has broadened to encompass a reassurance agenda as politicians struggle with falling recorded crime levels and rising levels of public anxiety.

205. Fraud: Deliberate deception to secure unfair or unlawful gain, or to deprive a victim of a legal right.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

"Don't compromise yourself-you're all you have".

...John Grisham

- 273. Kerb crawling:** The offence committed in a street or public place by a man in a motor vehicle (or near a vehicle he has just got out of) who approaches a woman for sexual services in return for money.
- 274. Kleptomaniacs:** A recurrent urge to steal, typically without regard for need or profit.
- 275. Knock for knock:** An agreement between insurance companies that they will pay for their own policyholders' losses regardless of who was to blame.
- 276. Knowing:** Underlying with awareness. A Person acts knowingly but may not have criminal intent.

CHAPTER TWELVE

"All men make mistakes, but a good man yields when he knows his course is wrong, and repairs the evil. The only crime is pride".

...Sophocles

277. Larceny: The unlawful taking and carrying away of the personal property of another with the intent to deprive the owner of the property.

278. Lethal force: This refers to an intervention by a police officer that is likely to cause the death or serious injury to a person on the receiving end. Lethal force is delivered by armed police officers whose decision to shoot a suspect is based on the belief that this is the only way guaranteed to protect themselves and other members of the general public.

279. Legal cause: A legally recognizable cause. A legal cause must be demonstrated in court in order to hold an individual criminally liable for causing harm.

280. Legislation: (or "statutory law") is law which has been promulgated (or "enacted") by a legislature or other governing body or the process of making it. (1) Before an item of

socially---and legally---unacceptable, and it can even the perpetrator in jail.

283. Law: Is a system of rules that are created and enforced through social or governmental institutions to regulate behavior.

284. Liquidated damages: Damages agreed beforehand by the parties to a contract in case one of them should later break the terms of the contract.

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nature and extent of 'management' is determined by the level of risk and harm the offender is judged to pose to the public.

328. Offender profiling: To support that such an individual in committing target offences which are having a significant impact upon law and order, or their offending or behavior is having an adverse and significant on local community.

329. Officers: An officer is a person who has a position of authority in a hierarchical organization.

330. Offence: An offence is a crime that breaks a particular law and requires a particular punishment. Thirteen people have been charged with treason- an offence which can carry the penalty.

331. Offend: To make somebody feel upset because of something you say or do that is rude or embarrassing.

332. Organized crime: The unlawful activities of the members of a highly organized, disciplined association engaged in supplying illegal goods and services, including but not limited to gambling, prostitution, loan sharking, narcotics, labour, racketeering, and other unlawful activities of members of such organizations

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

'To have once been a criminal is no disgrace. To remain a criminal is the disgrace.

...Malcolm X

337. Parole: A conditional release from imprisonment that entitles the person to serve the remainder of the sentence outside the prison as long as the terms of release are complied with.

338. Penology: This term refers to the study of the way in which society responds to crime. It covers the wide range of processes that are concerned with the prevention of crime, the punishment, management and treatment of offenders and the measures concerned with reintegrating them into their communities.

339. Petition: A formal written request to a court for an order of the court. It is distinguished from a complaint in a lawsuit which asks for damages and/or performance by the opposing party. Petitions include demands for writs, orders to show cause, modifications of prior orders, continuances, dismissal of a case, reduction of bail in criminal cases, a decree of distribution of an estate, appointment of a guardian, and a host of other matters arising in legal actions.

340. Per pro: On behalf of. (This term is Latin.)

- 341. Peacemaking criminology:** Holds that crime control agencies and the citizens they serve work together to alleviate social problems and human suffering and thus reduce crime.
- 342. Per quod:** In accordance with or whereby. (This term is Latin.)
- 343. Per se:** In itself or by itself. (This term is Latin.)
- 344. Plaintiff:** A person who brings and initiate a case against another in a cant of law, in other to seek legal remedy.
- 345. Pursuance:** The following or carrying out of some plan, course, injunction or the like.
- 346. Proof:** The cogency of evidence that compels acceptance by the mind of a truth or a fact or to produce belief in its truth.
- 347. Perjury:** An intentional act of swearing a false oath or falsifying an affirmation to tell the truth, whether spoken or witting, concerning matters with materials to an official proceeding.
- 348. Precipitate:** To cause an event or situation, typically one that is desirable to happen suddenly expectedly or prematurely.

The release of an offender from detention, subject to a period of good behavior under supervision.

359. Prosecution: Legal proceedings in which a person accused of a criminal offense is tried in a court by the government (state) appointed public prosecutor called district attorney (US) or public prosecutor.

360. Prosecutor: A government attorney who presents the people's case in court against the accused (the defendant)

361. Police: Force is a constituted body of persons empowered by a state to enforce the law, to protect people and property, and to prevent crime and civil disorder.

362. Positivist criminology: This approach to the study of crime adopts a deterministic approach whereby offenders are seen as being propelled into committing criminal acts by forces (that may be biological, psychological or sociological) over which they have no control. Positivist criminology also insists that theories related to why crime occurs should derive from scientific analysis.

402. Rebellion: An attempt by some of the people in a country to change their government, using violence uprising.

403. Robbery: The wrongful taking and carrying away of the personal property of another through violence or threats.

404. Rule of law: The constitutional principles that asserts the supremacy of the law as an instrument governing the actions of individual citizens in their relationships with each other and also controls the conduct of the state towards them.

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does point to the fact that there may not be a consensus as to what constitutes criminal act.

421. Social order: A condition of a society characterized by social integration, consensus, smooth functioning, and lack of interpersonal and institutional conflict.

422. Smuggling: Importing or exporting goods illegally to avoid a ban on them or to avoid the duties on them.

423. Social Control: Use of sanctions and rewards within a group to influence and shape the behavior of members of a group. Leads to the creation of both criminal and civil statutes.

424. Social development theory: Integrated view of human development that points to the process of interaction among and between individuals and society as the root cause of criminal behavior.

425. Social disorganization: A condition exists when a group is faced with social change, uneven development of culture, maladaptiveness, disharmony, conflict and lack of consensus.

441. Summary Proceedings: A trial by magistrates, where the defendant has the right to choose which court should hear the case, but has agreed to be tried in the magistrates' court.

442. Surety: Someone who takes responsibility for someone else's debts or promises, and guarantees that they will be paid or undertaken (done). It is also the name for the money put up as security that someone will appear in court. If they do not appear in court the money will be forfeited.

443. Summary trial: The trial of an action by way of affidavit evidence only or by use of truncated process.

444. Suspect: this is a person who is believed to be guilty of a crime. If you leave the scene of a murder with blood on your hands and a weapon in your pocket, you're likely to become a prime suspect.

445. Suicide: Suicide is the act of intentionally causing one's own death. Depression, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, personality disorders, and substance abuse including alcoholism and the use of benzodiazepines — are risk factors.

480. Unliquidated damages: The amount of damages decided by a court because the parties to a contract had not agreed in advance how many the damages would be for breaking the terms of the contract.

481. Unlawful: This is an act that is not conforming to, permitted by, or recognized by law or rules.

482. Underworld: The organized and professional syndicate of crime ranging from bandits, mafia, criminal network, gangster and decoy that commits a heinous offence against the state.

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499. Vandalism: Action involving deliberate destruction of or damages to public or private property, such as graffiti and defacement directed towards any property without permission of the owner.

500. Vigilante: A member of a self appointed group of citizens who undertake law enforcement in their community without legal authority, typically because the legal agencies are thought to be inadequate.

501. Victimless: This is an illegal act that typically involves only the perpetrator or occurs between consenting adult. It is consensual in nature.

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