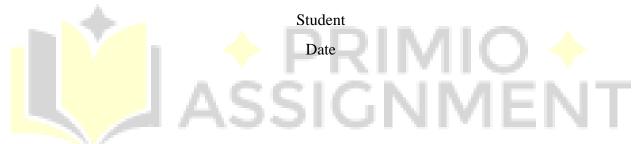"Critically Analyse Two Theories of Crime Prevention"

Student

Date

Introduction

Crime prevention is described as a variety of tactics that are fully implemented by a person, various groups, and even corporations in order to tackle existing environmental and social elements that are believed to be hazards of crime, victimisation, and civil unrest (Clarke, 2018). The two principal preventative approaches, situational and social, are seen to be helpful in reducing criminal conduct via the assumption that it can be improved.

Main Body

Situational Crime Prevention

Situational prevention refers to a set of approaches that emphasize the need to deal with certain types of crime in certain situations. This includes identifying, misleading and controlling the context and environmental factors associated with certain types of crime and based on assumptions about the nature of the crime and its objectives (Tunley et al., 2018); Recognizing these circumstances, environmental reforms are undertaken to reduce the possibility of committing situational crimes.

As an alternative to offender-based theories of white-collar crime, the Situational Crime Prevention Theory (SCPT) has been developed in recent years. When it comes to environmental crimes, most of them are committed by negligence, whereas the SCPT is meant for predatory crimes committed on purpose. Anandarajan and Malik, (2018), claims that aside from the fact that the SCPT is useful for assessing environmental crime opportunities, it is difficult to develop new preventive measures based on it, since most of the ideas have already been addressed in current environmental development model. Environmentally sustainable in developing nations are among the most difficult to prosecute because they are strongly rooted in local communities with few other sources of income and where the political, economic, and infrastructural situation makes it difficult to enforce the laws.

In contrast, Freilich Gruenewald and Mandala, (2019), proposed that situational crime prevention measures have shown to be extremely effective in providing safe surroundings that reduce the chance of crime. They seek to improve compliance with the law by discouraging individuals through environmental manipulation, such as the installation of CCTV and alarm systems. These

strategies make it difficult to commit crimes undetected and, as a result, encourage compliance with the law.

The understanding of Anandarajan and Malik, (2018) and Freilich Gruenewald and Mandala, (2019) completely oppose as Anandarajan and Malik, (2018) beliefs that it is difficult to develop new preventive measures based on the environmental settings. However, Freilich Gruenewald and Mandala, (2019) proposal indicates that situational crime prevention measures are extremely effective in providing safe surroundings that reduce the chance of crime.

Social Crime Prevention

Social crime prevention is a way to prevent crime, not an environment that can adapt to changing social conditions. This process involves abused age groups in various social activities that often bring together children, adolescents and specific racist groups in society. The term "social crime prevention" can simply refer to the use of any program designed to change behaviour patterns, social conditions, self-control, or values in order to reduce the chances of resentment (Freilich Gruenewald and Mandala, 2019). However, the situational crime prevention recognizes the circumstances, environmental reforms are undertaken to reduce the possibility of committing situational crimes.

The aim of social crime prevention is to discourage determined or potential perpetrators by increasing the responsibilities of the community and the level of informal public management. Crime prevention in the community can focus on helping disadvantaged people feel more secure in society. The goal of crime prevention in the community is to deal with social problems that can lead to criminal behaviour. In contrast, the aim of situational crime prevention refers to a set of approaches that emphasize the need to deal with certain types of crime in certain situations. According to Peters and Ojedokun, (2019), early intervention programs and learning strategies that protect individual rights are the most effective ways to prevent local crime and facilitate law enforcement. However, social crime prevention initiatives have mostly been ineffectual for offenders of ATSI descent, with statistics revealing significant tendency rates. In this approach, notwithstanding dark areas, preventative actions have been mainly effective in encouraging compliance with the law. This demonstrates that, in many circumstances, mitigating measures can reduce crime with minimal indication of relocation. This may be accomplished with an emphasis on crime prevention, and those that are adaptable in their implementation are more effective in minimising house theft (Sutton et al., 2021).

Likewise, the literature of Widhiasthini et al. (2020) supports the fact that early intervention programs and learning strategies are the most effective ways to prevent the crime rates, despite the lack of data to identify a successful technique, it is a financially feasible plan. In contrast, Clarke, (2018) suggests that while this technique may not always prevent crime, but it can discourage people from committing crimes when they are more likely to be caught.   The understanding of Peters and Ojedokun, (2019) and Widhiasthini et al. (2020) completely support each other as they believe that early interventions and learning can prevent the crime rates. However, Clarke, (2018) suggests that social prevention technique can only discourage people from committing crimes when they are more likely to be caught.

The government is investing millions of dollars in numerous areas to address various types of social problems such as inadequate living circumstances and parental duties, economic and social difficulties, low school attendance, and calling police and other authorities as quickly as feasible.

Furthermore, a potential criminal's actions might prevent him or her from committing a crime. As a result, this crime-prevention approach is highly successful (Sutton et al., 2021). However, the situational crime prevention is a pragmatic approach to reducing the possibility for crime by changing opportunistic premises and adjusting environmental conditions to discourage criminals from participating in criminal behaviour. Whilst government approaches to situational strategies have been largely effective in increasing adherence with the law, the justification for widespread CCTV show no indication of decreasing crime rates, demonstrating the ineffectiveness of these measures in encouraging compliance (Clarke, 2018). Thus, situational crime prevention focuses on preventing crime rather than punishing or detecting offenders, with the objective of making criminal conduct less appealing to criminals.

Conclusion

Outlining the conclusion of an essay, crime prevention has taken a new and higher level, as it be actively involved in investigative work in line with current policy and practice. It is seen as an integral part of an overall crime reduction strategy. These strategies stem from a broader understanding of the need for a better balance between prevention and punishment. Social and situational crime prevention appear to generally contribute to crime reduction in the UK. The analyses two crime prevention theories highlights that the situational and social crime prevention measures have mainly succeeded in establishing criminal law compliance among various types of crime. While situational crime prevention techniques have usually been beneficial, they have

shown to be much more expensive and less resource efficient than social crime prevention initiatives, which try to address the underlying reasons that influence criminal behaviour.

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