

## Preface

Criminology (from Latin *crimen*, "accusation", and Ancient Greek *-λογία*, *-logia*, from *λόγος* *logos* meaning: "word, reason") is the study of crime and deviant behaviour.[citation needed] Criminology is an interdisciplinary field in both the behavioural and social sciences, which draws primarily upon the research of sociologists, political scientists, economists, psychologists, philosophers, psychiatrists, biologists, social anthropologists, as well as scholars of law. The interests of criminologists include the study of nature of crime and criminals, origins of criminal law, etiology of crime, social reaction to crime, and the functioning of law enforcement agencies and the penal institutions. It can be broadly said that criminology directs its inquiries along three lines: first, it investigates the nature of criminal law and its administration and conditions under which it develops; second, it analyzes the causation of crime and the personality of criminals; and third, it studies the control of crime and the rehabilitation of offenders. Thus, criminology includes within its scope the activities of legislative bodies, law-enforcement agencies, judicial institutions, correctional institutions and educational, private and public social agencies.<sup>1</sup>

In the present book, fifteen typical literatures about Criminology published on international authoritative journals were selected to introduce the worldwide newest progress, which contains reviews or original researches on Conservation Criminology, Smart Home Cybercrimes, Green Criminology, Human Security, Crime Patterns, Environmental Criminology *ect*. We hope this book can demonstrate advances in Criminology as well as give references to the researchers, students and other related people.

The Editorial Board of Academic Archives  
Scientific Research Publishing  
September 10, 2021

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<sup>1</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criminology>