**3. Criminology**

This branch of sociology is sometimes called ‘sociology of crime’ or ‘sociology of delinquency’. Although the terms are slightly different in their definitions, they however deal with the same subject matter: criminal behaviour. In other words, criminology refers to the study of criminal behaviour of individuals or groups through the use of scientific approach (Siegel, 2007). It is also referred to as the body of knowledge that studies crime or any other deviant behaviour as a social phenomenon. The scope of criminology covers the origin, types and causes of crime; law, punishment, police; as well as the process of making, breaking and reacting towards the breaking of laws (Scott & Marshall, 2005b). It aims at developing a body of general principles that can be applied to the process of making laws and to the treatment and management of crime. This branch has had a long standing history and has since evolved into the contemporary society (Jensen, 2015)