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Criminal Justice

The Criminal Justice field is divided into two separate concentrations: law enforcement and legal. The law enforcement concentration deals with the practice of Criminal Justice. This area spans jobs within protecting the peace, investigating the causes of crimes, and interpreting criminal behavior and society's response to these behaviors. Protecting the peace involves working in society to maintain order, protect life, and apprehending criminals. Jobs within this area include police officers, law enforcement officers, game wardens, bailiffs, and many more. Criminal Investigation involves the study of crime scenes, the collection and examination of evidence, and the interviewing of suspects, witnesses and victims that lead to the arrest of the guilty party. Jobs within this area include Federal Special Agents, private and police investigators, and forensic scientists. Interpreting the causes and reactions to crimes involves the study of behaviors within criminals to determine motivation of criminal activity and the study of how the criminal justice system affects the community. Jobs within this area include criminologists and sociologists. The legal concentration handles the courtroom, determining whether individuals or groups are innocent or guilty. Jobs within this area include defense attorneys, who back the accused; prosecuting attorneys, who work with law enforcement to prove a party guilty; judges, who preside over trials to keep them orderly and fair; and paralegals, who work in law firms and government agencies as legal counsellors.

Sociology

Sociology is a broad field that situates itself everywhere from crime to family, and from crime to religion, from the family to the state, from the divisions of race and social class to the shared beliefs of a common culture, and from social stability to radical change in whole societies. The primary focus of Sociology is studying human relations in an attempt to understand how we are affected by all of the aforementioned subjects, and how human consciousness is affected by cultural and social structures. Sociologists seek to explain aspects of daily human life on personal and societal levels. On a personal level, they examine the social causes and consequences of everything from religion to romance, from gender identity to familial conflict, and from drug abuse to race. On a societal level, sociologists examine and thusly explain matters like crime, social/financial classes, discrimination, education, and business firms. To do this they conduct surveys, take place in observing groups of people, examine and

interpret documents, and conduct experiments. These yield a better understanding of social processes that shape society and the problems found within it.