

Experimental Criminology

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Abstract: *Experimental Criminology is a branch of Criminology which contracts with the scientific knowledge about crime thus providing assistance to the justice delivery system. In other words, it uses scientific experiments to answer questions about the crime took place: its prevention, punishment and injury. These experiments are to be primarily conducted in real-life settings, rather than in laboratories. It has a wide scope as it tends to assist in finding the actual cause and action of the crime and can help to achieve justice against the crimes to the actual accused. There is a long procedure of conducting experiments in the field of experimental criminology which consists of the stages which are theoretical, social, and methodological. The aim of this branch of criminology is to conduct experiments and using the outcomes in further study and also can be used to do numerous improvements in various fields. The purpose of identifying the step wise procedure is to make progressive change in the design and manner of criminological experiments. An advantage of Experimental Criminology involves lowering the incarceration rates and introducing socialisation to reform the criminals and abolish crime from society. Experimental criminology in the modern era has reduced the threat of causing damage by finding more humane and effective substitutes to long imprisonment. In India, it is tough to implement improvements based upon Criminological interpretations because of politics, bureaucratic hindrances and ideological clashes. Therefore, many reforms would have to be done to implement experimental criminology effectively and make it a successful measure to abolish crime from the society and socialise the criminals.*

Keywords: Experimental Criminology, Randomised Controlled Trial, Theoretically Central Hypotheses, CONSORT statement, Trickle flow experiment, Batch Experiment

1. Introduction

Criminology is the technical study of crime, comprising its causes, reactions by law enforcement, and processes and techniques of prevention. It is a sub-group of sociology, which refers to the scientific study of social behaviour. During the early days of its commencement, it highlighted on the reorganisation of criminal law and not on the causes of crime. The first textbook which precisely dealt with criminology was written in 1920 by an American sociologist¹.

Criminal justice researchers attempt to study questions of crime and justice scientifically. They sort regions of interest to research, show their studies at conferences, publish their conclusions in criminology and criminal justice journals, and communicate and publicise their research so that it can form an effective anti-crime policy. To obtain such policies, researchers need a proper research design. Research design has a substantial impact on the consistency of the results attained. It thus acts as a stable foundation for the entire research. Research designs for criminology are measures for obtaining information on individual and/or aggregate phenomena for the purpose of:

- 1) Creating a common explanation or theory to elucidate a phenomenon;
- 2) Testing the applicability of a surviving theory to a subgroup of the population; or
- 3) Testing the efficacy of a surviving social policy or program².

Research designs fall into two wide classes: quasi-experimental and experimental.

Quasi-experimental Criminology is such a research design which characterises like a true and real experiment. These experiments lack the similar high grade of internal

consistency and reasonableness as randomized measured trials.

Experimental criminology forms a larger portion of highly escalating scientific research and evidence-based movement in social policy. This movement broadly focuses on enhancement and development of society through the application of the highest-quality scientific evidence which will assist us to get knowledge of what will give the best outcome³.

1.1 Evolution of Experimental Criminology

The study on Criminology was commenced in Europe amid the late 1700's and the early 1800's. Theorists on crime and enhancement of penalties were the founders of Classical school of Criminology. The classical school believed that torturing the criminals is wrong but still criminals were facing tremendous torture over the continent for confessions and testimonies. In ideologies of this school, crimes are committed through free will of criminals. While committing crime, they have the knowledge of consequences of their actions, which should be strong enough to frighten others from doing such actions. This school has the basic motive to develop the system partly by avoiding and abolishing the ritual of torture which resulted in marking the commencement of great progress in the criminal justice system. The Neo-classical school got effect from classic school but made a few developments which recommended that people can be controlled by behaviour, which can be irrational. This school also included self-defence in their ideologies⁴.

Experimental criminology was started in the Cambridge Somerville Youth Study took place in Massachusetts in the 1930s, where students were randomly allotted to receive a multi-year program of support. After tracking the experiment, it was discovered and laid that the expensive

¹(criminology, n.d.)

²(criminal-justice, n.d.)

³(Experimental Criminology, n.d.)

⁴(evolution of experimental criminology, n.d.)

program had no effect. Many more attempts were made which included the Vera Institute of Justice Manhattan Bail project and others, and due to various reasons, they also failed.

According to a research done at Cambridge University, the first ever randomized experiment took place in policing began at Liverpool in 1963 in order to test the impact of decisions to divert arrested juveniles from prosecution on their behaviour. The first randomized experiment which was approved in 1981 was conducted in the use of arrest for any offence which was to be led by the Research Director of the Police Foundation in Washington, who was Professor Lawrence W. Sherman.

The rise of experimental criminology was actually during the 1990s and early 2000s, resulted in the foundation of the Crime and Justice Group related to Campbell Collaboration and many more influential organizations. Just as like 2005, the Journal of Experimental Criminology was propelled by Springer- Nature as an international, peer-reviewed publication, with appointment of Professor David Weisburd as the first Editor-in-Chief.

In 2017, Springer again propelled the Cambridge Journal of Evidence Policing, devoted to experimental criminology and other research handled completely by police professionals and again appointing Lawrence Sherman as the first Editor-in-Chief. In 2010, a separate Division of Experimental Criminology was framed by the American Society of Criminology as one of the newly formed divisions of the largest society of criminologists⁵.

1.2 Concept

Experimental Criminology deals directly with the scientific knowledge about crime and so provides required assistance and aid to the justice delivery scheme. It is an effective measure to expand scientific research of evidence-based movement in social policy and can also be used in testing ideas primarily for reducing crimes. It is a clan of research methods that involves the measured study of cause and effect⁶. At the time, randomised field experiments are properly executed, they have the possibility to provide with the theories which relates both, the prevention and causativeness of crime. It uses scientific experiments to find solutions about the crime done: its prevention, penalty and injury. In this clan, experiments are not to be settled and handled in laboratories but in day to day real life settings.

The field of experimental criminology is a direct response to the grounds of crime in the modern-day. It practices advanced experimental methods to find out and elucidate the causes and responses to crime. Experimental criminology relies on the work accomplished by criminologists, statisticians, and other social scientists in order to completely understand crime and the social justice system. The procedures used in experimental criminology comprises randomized controlled trials (RCTs), case-control designs, natural experiments and the like. Experiments determined

under it are intended at dealing with the crime and conciliate its effect on society⁷. At present the condition of Experimental Criminology is not well settled, it is to be ranked as the most effective way to evaluate the cause-effect connection of crime and helps in designing preventive actions to aid the justice delivery scheme.

1.3 Scope

Experimental Criminology tends to assist in finding the actual cause and action of the crime and can help to achieve justice against the crimes to the actual accused. It provides a similar set-up of the surroundings to the place where the actual incident took place. Experiments handled under this, aids to solve issues about the done: its prevention, penalty and injury. Possibilities of mistaken inferences are minimised because these experiments are not settled in laboratories but in day to day real life atmosphere.⁸

Experimental criminology is meticulously connected to escalate the evidence-based movement prevailing for social policy. The development of society can be escalated if the scientific evidence used in these experiments, is of highest quality under the evidence-based movement. In many respects, the evidence-based method is a direct descendant of the experimenting society concept.

2. Process in Experimental Criminology

This chapter is dedicated towards finding the framework of designed steps requisite to furnish an effective field experiment to be done in crime and justice. The stages designed in the framework are speculative, collective, and methodological. In order to bake a cake, it is necessary to identify the ingredients first and then the ingredients are needed to be mixed to bake it in oven. The steps in the process cannot be changed from their places, as ingredients need to be identified first to get the desired cake.

The steps mentioned commence with the Intellectual possessions of each experiment, which denotes the formation of the research question. Then arrives the social substance of a randomly based experiment, which will involve the selection and development of the research. In criminology, a field station can encompass many different classes of settings, but all of them must have some agents dynamically delivering some treatment that will have postulated effects on crime or justice outcomes. Once a partnership is recognised between these agents and the experimenters, the next stage is evolving a research “blueprint” for erection and design of the experiment which can be titled as the research protocol.

The experimenters should focus on work relating to discovery and contract with a range of agents to construct the experiment at their when the protocol is settled and admitted. Sustainability of the experiment depends on their planning and well-versed management, which should cover the necessary steps including the affording with the cases, assessing the eligibility, random allotment of treatments,

⁵(evolution of experimental criminology, n.d.)

⁶(What is Experimental criminology? Institute of Criminology, n.d.)

⁷(Randomised Controlled Trial (RCTs), n.d.)

⁸(Cuffari, 2019)

carrying the treatments obtained steadily, figuring out the outcome of treatments delivered, and quantifying outcomes⁹.

When the stages of this framework are accomplished, the overall set-up will be ready for analysis. In the broad literature on data analysis, the principles and beliefs of experimental analysis are partially addressed. But many of them are broadly violated. The steps for such experiments would be further defined-

2.1 Intellectual Possessions: Framing the Question of Research

In order to obtain a successful experiment done, first it is needed to frame the research question and for this subject, the competence is necessitated to obtain testable queries. It is to be conceptually appreciated that what questions are theoretically necessary by the initiation of competence. However, it is to be judged what hypotheses will be testable. Lastly, a practical model is included to decide how beneficial question is from a cost-benefit perspective. To go for the intellectual ground works of an experiment, three inferences are to be involved which are:

- They examine theoretically vital and crucial hypotheses.
- They have the ability to diminish as many contradictory explanations as possible.
- They will detect one inference to be far more cost operative than others¹⁰.

It seems to be more of an “art” than of science while keeping all three standards with each other in the formation of experimental research question.

2.1.1 Testing Theoretically Central Hypotheses

To improve the existing theory is the primary aim; public benefit is to be the most critical significance of any theory. It was noticed that the most substantial unit between policy change and research results was time. Experimental criminologists have been asked to help estimate innovations to diminish crime; they were not asked if any innovations could be sensible in terms of theory. It happened when the criminologists were most bounded on the theoretical contentions of their experiments. The criminologists planned effectively in field experiments with the aim of testing theories of causing of crimes.¹¹

2.1.2 Eliminating Competing Explanations

The reason that Experimental Criminology can make chief improvements in theory is the strong internal validity of randomised controlled trials design. The degree to which a research design can end all the competing explanations can be termed as internal validity. The more “plausible rival hypotheses” that can be excluded, the more it could be proved that the persisting explanation will be the best and truest of the observed correlation. The Data analysts will be needed to be both smart and lucky to prevent the observations from failure in excluding competing explanations When analysts will be *smart* enough to analyse each variable that should be left constant and *lucky* also to

obtain data set in which all relevant variables in their probable conditions is available for analysis of the primary pivotal hypothesis, as in such procedures, statistical controls will never be enough.

2.1.3 Demonstrating Cost Effectiveness

Experimental Criminology will be getting its biggest demonstration when the research work under it will be indicating cost effectiveness of one strategy over another. As of now, it is not focussed on cost but on theory and explanation. The focus on cost can be done when framing of research question will be done with giving attention on two principles. First is to perform the experiments as an approach in evaluation of the costs. The second requisite involves less technique than the first and seems to be more enforced. The constraint is not complex which is testing the highly exclusive schemes. A big success can be obtained by Experimental Criminology by framing them in such a way that it should provide descriptions of major difficulties of cost and harm.

2.2 Social Foundation: Mounting A “Field Station”

Social foundation is the least measured requisite in undertaking experiments under this field. The set of social grids and human relationships conjoining the Experimenters including those who govern the means needed by random assignment forms the foundational basics of social capital. The criminologists are the actual experimenters skilled in designing the experiments. The resources are reined by the people who are research partners.

A durable social foundation for Experimental Criminology can sustain numerous experiments. Weighty primary costs can be earned back by this multitask tactic to a sole site for experimenters in procuring how the partner agency functions. Partner agencies can also receive back the time they have invested in teaching the experimenters.¹²

2.2.1 Social Elements of Experiments

The vital part to have conducted an experiment together understands a cognitive map of its social elements. These elements include-

- 1) **Funders**– The Funders differ broadly in their former experience with experimental criminology in any field. In some cases, managers may have more knowledge about randomised experiments than the principle investigators. In other cases, the funding organisation has improbable expectations of how viably and rapidly an experiment can be accomplished. The latter difficulty is particularly possible to arise when the funding staff members try to design an experiment in the mental state, without being concrete and grounded in the daily operations of a particular agency which can move for such an experiment.
- 2) **Agency Executive**–From the first day of preparing for the experiment, agency executive should be facilitating the experiment after which it can be left by him until a serious obstruction arises. The principal investigator should be continuously communicating straight to the

⁹(Alex R. Piquero, 2010)

¹⁰(Alex R. Piquero, 2010)

¹¹(Alex R. Piquero, 2010)

¹²(Alex R. Piquero, 2010)

executive in order to keep him updated with delivering progress reports in writing.

- 3) **Operating Link-** The most significant role in this, after the principal investigator is of the operating link. This includes the mid-level operating people.
- 4) **Agents furnishing treatments-** These treatments supposed to be minimised as possible and asked to assist for the experiment voluntarily.
- 5) **Agent offering cases** – The agents offering cases may possibly be entirely distinct from those conveying the treatments.

2.3 Blueprints: Deciding on the Experimental Protocol

In the account of real-world experiments in field, procedural blueprints are the formality of recent times. In construction works, there was no using of architectural plans but the old built structures are still standing. Records were being kept in a frequent manner cautiously, to pursue with fast-moving advancements to find more efficient mode to carry out results.

In the recent times, these things are changed as the formal research protocol has become a legal requisite. Before implementing any change in the protocol, it has to be reviewed and should be approved first. It was obtained by the operating experiments that it is tough to exaggerate, which is said to be the adverse part of this requisite in this field. It was said that the blueprints are needed to be decided and to be switched over them for a clear future of this field. Claims said that with greater use of experimental protocols, this field can be effectively developed. By publicising the first CONSORT statement in 1996 – Consolidated Standards on Reporting of Trials aimed to recognise and filing the gaps in reporting coverage on medical trials. Relatively efficient designing of experiments with protocols can be formulated by these elements. The pattern of CONSORT'S 22 reported elements which entails the following framework of a final report which are:¹³

Title and abstract, Background, Participants, Interferences, Purposes, Consequences, Sample Size, Randomization-Order Creation, Randomization- allocation suppression, Randomization- Execution, Concealing, Statistical approaches, Contributor stream, Enrolment, Criterion Data, Figures evaluated, Results and Evaluation, Subordinate studies, Additional proceedings, Clarification, Generalizability, Complete Proof.

This list under CONSORT is not sufficient. It cannot be depicted by a reporting system that how a protocol is to be formulated for an experiment before its initiation. It is therefore obligatory on Experimental Criminology to advance its own principles.

2.4 “Contracts”: Recruiting, Consulting, and Training Key People

Contractors need to erect the experiment because they know how to deal with the correct people. In Experimental Criminology, the person at chief position is the person as

principal investigator, who should be PhD in their academics.

The experimental criminologists who serve as principal investigator should be given more responsibility of being at the chief position. To quantify the outcomes of an experiment, an evaluator free from outer pressure was appointed in some of the experiments, and directors should be accountable for the RCTs taking place. The researcher should effectively examine the experimental data and to work for this purpose, there should be regular visit by him at the location of the experiment.¹⁴

2.5 Building: Starting and Sustaining the Experiment

Design of an experiment directly influence its commencement. Initiating a “batch” experiment is far easier than initiating a “trickle flow” experiment. For batch assignment, a lot of groundwork is needed. But in Trickle-flow experiments, cooperation of numerous people may be required to catch for the cases eligible for random assignment. Once the experiment is initiated, there can be challenges which has to be faced while initiating and sustaining experiments in both, batch as well as trickle flow assignment projects. The key method to overcome the challenges is to keep recapping agents who can provide cases to do so. To overcome the challenges and to make the case flow at a steady speed, monthly meetings with the research team can also be scheduled.

2.6 Supplying: Obtaining Cases

To search for the cases that are “escaping” out of the experimental model, it can be called as the major trial in trickle-flow experiments. In order to identify the missing cases and the agents who could work as the experimenters, IT devices can also be utilised.

2.7 Screening For Eligibility

One, who created chaos, will be responsible for the outcome and fallout of it which cannot be overlooked. This proverb perfectly suits to the random assignment which were not competent for the assignment. When within order of random sequence, a case is randomly assigned; it cannot be detached without offering selection bias. There is a far-reaching, erroneous hypothesis that unqualified cases can easily be removed after random assignment. Models “modified” using this way cannot then be scrutinised as if the random allotment had never happened. It is the only honest amendment in postulating a multi-variety model which will reflect the calculation of gap between Intention-to-Treat and Treatment received. The best solution for ineligible cases involved is to dodge them prior to random assignment. This hindrance can be curtailed by planning more effectively and designing protocols in a better way.

2.8 Randomly Assigning Treatments

Saving money on random consignment costs is penny wise and pound foolish is the best outcome of first randomised

¹³(Alex R. Piquero, 2010)

¹⁴(Experimental Criminologists , n.d.)

experiment. The entire assignment order was given in advance to each agent who were offering the cases and delivering the treatments, this was the efficiently and effectively designed experiment. Due to this, officers were allowed to selectively embrace those cases which had order of arrest in them and they need to realise it beforehand.

Random allotment has been involved under unorganised schemes. Procedures which are able to generate equal possibility of assignment were in practice like tossing coins, using specific dates like date of births etc. It was felt that such schemes would be yielding numerous differences in case personalities between randomly allotted groups.¹⁵

2.9 Delivering Treatments Reliably

Heterogeneity is the main feature discussed within the statistical control of experiments. The more variances will be linking to cases and treatments and the lesser will be the impact in the tests. Anything can cause an ambiguous outcome whether the distinct analysis of elements or it can be in the treatments. It cannot be said that it is easy to assure constancy in the treatment being a protocol as the eligibility criteria can bound the variances in cases. Taking a person to jail can be the most auditable feature of the experiment and it can be said the chief feature of treatment.

The number of contacts achieved can be counted regularly to get an idea about the treatments which necessitates regular contact. But it would not be possible to review the number of minutes the contact persisted and what was discussed and it will not be possible to judge their approach towards treatment staff. Such ideas can be necessary theoretically. To participate deeply in measurements involving observations and interviews can be termed as the best idea out of all.

2.10 Measuring Treatments Delivered

The failure in quantifying the treatment delivery is the greatest drawback in Experimental Criminology. It has been laid that when treatment is allocated; it would be delivered as it was allocated. The costs incurred on treatment measurement can be reduced with rapid development of information technology. Investment done in the treatment is worth the value, it can be said as the inference that can be consequential from such experiments. To figure upon the outcomes of the experiment, there should be knowledge obtained over the treatment, otherwise there is no benefit of it.

2.11 Measuring Outcomes

Enormous official records about crime and information on medical accounts, victim dialogues, wrongdoer self-reports, and observational schemes like CCTV is facilitated to Experimental criminology. It has to be examined that how such things will work. Several values may help:

- Selecting world-wide schemes Over Low Response Rate approaches
- Selecting Crime regularity Over Occurrence

- Selecting an urgency Index Over defined Counts
- Selecting single degree as Primary at the inception

2.12 Analyzing Results

There can be two explanations to examine the results. The experiments are best designed in a simple way so their examination should also be simple, this can be the first explanation. With holding simple explanations, more people will get assistance to hold the meaning of the results. The second explanation is to test strategies rather than the treatments. For possessing the analysis uncomplicated, it is needed to that Intention-To-Treat should be analysed. There will always be complications to conduct experiments in this field of understanding that how people understand and transport treatments.¹⁶

2.13 Communicating Results

It will be best to be simple in communicating the results. Scholars and researchers who can be said to be inclined to make fine detachments will always be intolerant with simplicity. But they are not able to prove the claim that complexity will lead to improved policymaking. There were only few of the academics who can memorise the facts of any particular study unless it is directly related to their own research.

2.14 Synthesizing Results

The experiments have an effective worth in the field in which they are concluded and conveyed; it is always the basic motive of doing the experiments. It is possible that the worth obtained in experiment is restricted to a single experiment sometimes. Now, the allied ground of research synthesis has developed because of the development of branch of experimental criminology. To pull out inferences from all the existing assessments of a single proposition is the object of research synthesis. The experimenter's chief audience is no more the scholars and leaders of the day. A much larger audience will use concrete research outcomes for many decades to come.¹⁷

3. Features of the Experiments

3.1 Assessment of Factors

Selecting the appropriate metaphor denotes to the success of experimental criminology. It is to be done by the researchers to analyse a surviving data set and then get outcomes. The best metaphor which can be taken as comparison is the construction of a building. Construction requires cautious attention every day because missing of even a single step can spoil the structure of the building and can waste the money applied over it. In this, many steps are very critical like drawing up and negotiating plans, designs and blueprints, procuring land, hiring contractors, and then putting the building up in a meticulous sequence of steps. The specification of the sequence of steps plays an important

¹⁵(Alex R. Piquero, 2010)

¹⁶(Alex R. Piquero, 2010)

¹⁷(Alex R. Piquero, 2010)

role to complete a positive and effective field experiment in crime and justice.

A building's foundation must be laid before the frame goes up, and the frame must be completed before the roof is mounted. Some steps may be organised in less stiff order, such as whether to mount a staircase railing before or after mounting the roof. Yet even in that case, evidence can designate a chosen sequence: the lack of railing may increase the danger of injury to workers who fall off stairs.¹⁸

3.2 Object of Identification of Steps

Developing hypothetically coherent ideas about reducing harm is the best use of experimental criminology. An integrated body of grounded theory can be gathered by assessment of those tests in which experimental evidence depicts a crucial role. When these randomly assigned field experiments are suitably executed, they offer the model tests of theories about the prevention and causation of crime.

The purpose of identifying the step wise procedure is to make progressive change in the design and manner of criminological experiments. It is to define the obligatory steps and preferred decisions in planning, conducting, completing, analysing, reporting, and making high-quality randomized controlled trials (RCTs) in criminology.

3.3 Advantages of Using Experiments

The advantages of using experimental methods support elucidate why this branch of criminology is escalating rapidly with its first journal (Journal of Experimental Criminology) and a separate Division of Experimental Criminology of the American Society of Criminology established since 2005. But these advantages depend solely on the capability of the experimenters to ensure success in achieving many essential fundamentals of an impartial comparison. One of the advantages include that use of experimental criminology in its potential can lower the extraordinarily high incarceration rates. It may help to prevent crime without penalising the offenders to prison. One of the methods to reduce crime rate is Socialisation, which deals with inculcation of norms, values and habits that shape compliant conduct and it can reduce crime rate in the society.¹⁹ It is the greatest advantage and promise of experimental criminology that people can be encouraged to make the society free from crime.

3.4 Failures and Victories

On estimating the numerous features associated to Experimental Criminology as a device of crime prevention, it is clear that the field is in its budding phase and is therefore used primarily as a trial method. Hereunder are definite points based upon Indian settings that could be taken into account to correspond the effectiveness and non-effectiveness of Experimental Criminology? Experimental criminology reports intense issues in crime and justice, offering empirical guidance to the judiciary thus assisting

the judgments. It makes the whole judicial system come at balance with the contemporary rationalised view of the scientific fraternity thereby making courts resolve what is right and wrong more efficiently. Experimental Criminology methodology if done accurately poses fewer threats for society and reports a greater number of issues which cannot be responded under Analytical Criminology. In India, experimental criminology is now receiving acquaintances and both the police and the judicial system is employing it to simplify their investigations and judgments. Experimental criminology in the modern era has reduced the threat of causing damage by finding more humane and effective substitutes to long imprisonment. A reflection made through this process makes a clear and material point which enriches the overall feasibility of pieces of evidence and this in-turn becomes its highest victory by gratifying the noble concept it was developed for. As of now, criminologists laid most of their efforts into the elementary science of crime patterns and concepts of criminality and not as to how to avoid them and satisfy their effects. It is a known fact that transporting scientific facts, which are convincing, is not an easy task and taking into account the Indian Judicial System many a time, relevant fact remains unanswered and therefore the balance amid criminological conclusions and public policy cannot be sustained. The biggest lacuna here is that criminology still remains methodical and non-experimental which merely becomes a hindrance for this budding field. Criminologists are regularly under extreme pressure to yield scholarly work, which excludes them to establish an operative relationship with the legal society of a nation and the same is the situation in India as well. This prominently influences the overall work of criminologists thus making a gap between them and the legislators.²⁰

In India, it is tough to implement improvements based upon Criminological interpretations because of politics, bureaucratic hindrances and ideological clashes. India being home to innumerable communities cannot viably hold a law founded upon such researches because in one way or the other there would be a conflict of interest between several communities which again becomes a hindrance. In Indian Judicial System, empirical evidence is not corresponding to legislative provisions and this is the highest failure of India in the field of Criminology. Indian Courts reflect such evidences as the last option to know the truth and much is ruled by legal jargon which are difficult for others to understand.

4. Conclusion

Experimental Criminology is one of the emerging fields of criminology in which scientific experiments are mainly used to answer questions about the crime committed. These experiments are primarily conducted in real-life settings, rather than in laboratories. Experimental criminology is meticulously connected to a larger and increasingly escalating evidence-based movement in social policy. Experiments to be done are varying according to the fields in which they are to be performed but a basic structure is to be framed to know the basis of the stages to be employed in the whole procedure of conducting experiments. A standard list

¹⁸(Anthony A. Braga, 2010)

¹⁹(Anthony A. Braga, 2010) (Sherman, 2009)

²⁰(Pandey, 2020)

of stages or steps is prepared which is to be applied at all the fields in which the experiment is to be conducted. The basic framework designed to perform experiments must be kept in mind before performing because laying foundation is always necessary to build a strong and lasting structure over it. Experimental criminology reports intense issues in crime and justice, offering empirical guidance to the judiciary thus assisting the judgments. It makes the whole judicial system come at balance with the contemporary rationalised view of the scientific fraternity thereby making courts resolve what is right and wrong more efficiently. But India being home to innumerable communities cannot viably hold a law founded upon such researches because in one way or the other there would be a conflict of interest between several communities which again becomes a hindrance. There should be a strategy implemented to give an effective release of experimental criminology in India. If implemented effectively then it can be said and proved that Experimental criminology in the modern era has reduced the threat of causing damage by finding more humane and effective substitutes to long imprisonment.

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