

**Book Review:**  
**Ondrejkovič P., *Criminology for Sociologists,  
Social Workers and Social Pedagogues.***  
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The publication *Criminology for sociologists, social workers and social pedagogues* includes the latest knowledge of criminology in the world. The book also introduces the most important concepts and theories as well as representatives of criminology to the general public of professionals and non-professionals. Although the publication primarily serves as a studying material for students of several fields of study, it can be a source of useful and important information for the general public, too.

The publication is divided into several parts and begins with general knowledge on science as such. Then it continues with the most extensive part about the social deviance theory which is divided according to basic concepts. The author puts a lot of effort into naming given concepts in the accurate way and placing them into the context of criminology. In this section the reader learns not only about (often found in literature) dysfunctional effects of deviance, but also about positive ones, which are usually only briefly and marginally mentioned in similar publications. The author describes several effects (the effect of definition, the effect of innovation, the effect of ventilation and the effect of solidarity) which may be multiple, combined or contradictory.

Social control as a sociological category is described in connection with an important Slovak sociologist, A. Hirner. An important part of the chapter dedicated to social control is composed of the phenomena which occur when social control itself is unsatisfactory. Social regulation and social corrosion belong to such phenomena.

The author deals quite extensively with the state of anomy in society, which professor Ondrejkoivič has been dealing with for a long time. Traditionally, his writing is based on Durkheim and Merton. However, he does not remain on the level of basic knowledge and he analyses the concept of anomy and its understanding from the point of view of some important sociologists from Germany, Bohemia and other countries. What is useful and appropriate is the scheme of the relations of relevant sociological categories (p.34) created by professor Ondrejkoivič himself. In this part, the author does not forget about sanctions. Again, he bases his ideas on the work of important sociologists, such as Riesmann or Habermass.

The last part of this chapter is dedicated to deviance theories and the limit of tolerance. The concept of “the limit of tolerance” as such is not commonly discussed or explained in a sufficient way in literature. By describing this concept the author emphasizes its uniqueness. According to him, the limit of tolerance is different depending on the social class as a part of the vertical stratification of society. The author divides social deviance theories into two big groups, so-called a) *traditional social deviance theories* (e.g. classical, positivist and anthropological schools, multifactorial, psychological and psycho-genetic theories, etc.) and then b) *theories based on the change of the paradigm* (e.g. labelling approach or interaction theories).

The third chapter is dedicated to defining the basic concepts of criminology. The author quite briefly, but aptly, defines the basic concepts of criminology and victimology. Here, the question of social control – which is elaborated elsewhere in the book – comes to the fore once again. At the end of the chapter we can read about the normative and interpretative paradigm in criminology.

The fourth chapter deals with criminality. The author discusses three ways of defining (delimiting) criminality: socio-ethical, normative and sociological delimitation of crime. In this chapter the author pays attention to economic criminality and organized crime without explaining his choice to the reader. The remaining types of criminality are discussed in the next chapter. Also economic criminality is described in more detail here. Last but not least, the author mentions the concept of fear, precisely the fear of criminality. It is worth noticing that at first the author describes fear from the biological point of view, which makes the topic especially attractive.

A part entitled “The scope and measuring of criminality” is connected with this part of the book. The author claims that criminality represents a summary of crimes delimited by criminal law. The state of criminality is then expressed by the number of crimes within a given period, usually a year. The author considers criminality of violence, criminality of vice, economic criminality and organized

criminality as the most important types of criminality in Slovakia. At the end of this part, the author states that monitoring not only the state, but also the structure of criminality and its development as time passes by, is a source of important information concerning individual features of criminality as well as the level of the development of our society. Another part of the book is dedicated to social interdependence of criminality, which is described on the basis of criminological theories.

The last chapter of the publication deals with prevention of criminality which – according to the author – should be addressed in the context of the prevention of some other socio-pathological phenomena. Here, the reader learns about the method of so-called zero tolerance and about so-called community policing, consisting of partnership among citizens and the police, co-operative solutions of civil problems and improving the quality of life. The chapter deals with – as standard – primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. Here, the knowledge of prevention is not sufficient. The author mentions the types of prevention which are not usually used in literature, so this is something like an exception, but these types of prevention are of the same importance as the others. They are: social, situational, and victimological prevention.

In the final part of the book the author plays with the idea of creating a new criminological discipline – preventology. We absolutely agree that the knowledge of this discipline has to be acquired by many state and local authorities.