

Paper 1.8
(B) CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

Max. Marks: 100

Min.

Marks: 36

Note:

1. In order to ensure that students do not leave out important portions of the syllabus, examiners shall be free to repeat the questions set in the previous examination.
2. Leading cases prescribed under this paper may be read whenever they are relevant.

1. Criminology: Definition, Nature and Scope, Methods of studying, importance and classification of crime. Criminal Behaviour:

(i) Explanations.

(ii) Psychological Theories - Alcoholism and Drugs.

Crime and Social Process : Economic Motivation, Socio-cultural motivations, home and community influences, White collar crime, Female offender, Juvenile Delinquency, Influence of mass-media.

2. Schools of Criminological Thoughts (Factors in Causation of Criminal Behaviour)

(1) Ancient School

(a) Demonological

(b) School of Free will

(2) Classical School

(3) Cartographic or Ecological School

(4) Socialistic School

(5) Typological School

(a) Italian or Positive School

(b) Mental Testors School

(c) Psychiativists School

(7) Multi - Factor School

Control of Crime : Police and Law Courts : Prison System Re-socializations of the offender, Rehabilitation of discharged prisoners in the administration of Criminal Justice, Prevention of crime delinquency.

3. Definition of Punishment, Relationship between Criminology and Penology; Theories of Punishment; Expiatory, Preventive and Reformative and purposes of punishment. Penal Science in India: History of Punishment, Pre-c1assical School - Classical School, Neo-c1assical positive school, The reformers, Clinical school and multiple Causation approach.

4. Kinds of Punishment : Modes of treatment of offenders, Corporeal punishment, Transportation of Criminals, Capital punishment,

Imprisonment, Reactional treatment, Probation, Parole, Compensation, Admonition, Treatment of habitual juvenile, sex and adolescent offenders, indeterminate sentences, Borstal school, Criminal Procedural Jurisprudence.

5. Constitutional Guarantees - Principle of Natural Justice as applicable to procedural law, Protection to arrested persons, Under-trials, detinue and convicted persons. Double jeopardy and self-incrimination, rights to life and legal aid.
6. Cyber Crime

LEADING CASES :

1. Gura Singh v. State of Rajasthan, 1984, Cr. W 1423 (1428)
2. Bandhua Mukti Morch v. Union of India, AIR (1984) SC 802
3. Francis Coralie Mullin v. Union Territory Delhi, AIR, (1981) SC 746
4. R.K. Garg v. Union of India (1981) 133 ITR 239
5. Mithu Singh v. State of Punjab, Air 1983, SC 473

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1.	Barnes, H.B. & Teeters	:	New Horizons in Criminology
2.	Vold, G.S.	:	Theoretical Criminology
3.	Pillai, K.S.	:	Criminology
4.	R. Taft. Donald	:	Criminology
5.	Edwin H. Sutherland	:	Principles of Criminology
6.	Horman, Mannheim	:	Pioneers in Criminology
7.	Hon, Barren, Mays	:	Crime and the Social Structure
8.	Ahmed Siddiqui	:	Criminology - Problems & Perspectives
9.	Lord Pakehnam	:	Causes of Crimes
10.	S. Venugopalan Rao	:	Facts of Crime in India
11.	Korm R.R.	:	Criminology and Penology
12.	Grunhu	:	Penal Reforms
13.	Mandholm	:	Criminal Justice and Reconstruction
14.	Gorden Rose	:	The struggle for penal Reform
15.	I.L.I.	:	Essays on Indian Penal Code
16.	Ben	:	Penology - Old and New - Tagore Law Lectures
17.	Elliott	:	Confliction Penal Theories in Statutory Criminal Law
18.	Shamsul Huda	:	Tagore Law Lectures on Criminal Law
19.	Lawburse	:	Crime, Its Cause and Remedies
20.	Dequires	:	Modern Theories of Criminology
21.	Gillin	:	Criminology and Penology
22.	Beccaria	:	Crime and Punishment
23.	N.V. Paranjape	:	अपराधशास्त्र एवं दण्ड प्रशासन

24.	M.S. Chauhan	:	अपराधशास्त्र एवं आपराधिक विज्ञान सिद्धांत
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