

SUBJECT : CRIMINOLOGY & PENOLOGY
SUBJECT CODE : HTF

Unit - I :Introduction

The meaning and significance of crime – Concept of Crime and basis of Criminalization– Definition of Crime -Criminology – Criminological reminiscence: Global Scenario – Renaissance – Modern age – Focus on the need for criminological study –Ingredients of Crime – Distinguish crime from non-crime - Classification of crimes –Development of Criminal Law– The Criminal — Sources of crime data – Crime reporting – Uses of crime data – Schools of criminology.

Unit - II: Crime Causation

Individual centric causes –Societal centric causes- Theories on crime causation– Juvenile Delinquency-legislation- Juvenile Justice Act, 2000- Statutory bodies and procedure-Reformative institutions under the Act- Rehabilitation process-case law.

Unit - III: Types of Crime

(a)White-collar crime and blue-collar crime :

Implications of white-collar crimes- white-collar crimes in India – Santhanam Committee Report, Wanchoo Committee Report, 47th Law Commission Report, detection and investigation – trial of white-collar crimes – case law

(b)Crime and Women:

Dowry Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1986 – – female criminality – crimes of passion – new legislation – prostitution –Immoral Traffic Offender (Prevention) Act, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, Pre Conception Pre Natal Diagnosis Techniques (Regulation) Act, Domestic Violence Act, Criminal Law Amendment Bill,2013.

(c)Terrorism:

Definition– nature of terrorism – causative factors — funds for terrorism – kinds of terrorism – terroristic spectrum – punishments and measures for coping with TADA-POTA – criticism – anti-terrorist measures – communal violence – causes and cures.

(d)Marginal and Victimless Crimes:

Social deviance and marginal crimes – kinds of marginal crimes– victimless crimes – definition –hidden victims – drug and crime – depiction of offences & punishments – NDPS.

(e) Modern Crimes and International Crimes:

Computer crime –kinds of computer crimes – definition of computer crime – Information Technology Act, 2000-human organ crimes – International crime – environmental crimes –.

Unit - IV: The Police and Criminal Justice System:

(a) Police :

Organizational structure of Indian police – police bureaucracy –police set up – custodial deaths – modernization in police – crime records management - traditional vis-a-vis modern crime records management - police community relations – Thana Level Committee – police advisory committees – media and police – discipline and lawlessness – Interpol.

(b) Criminal Justice System:

Objectives of CJS – rights of accused and arrested person-plea bargaining – human rights and administration of criminal justice.

Unit - V: Correctional Institution and Crime Prevention:

(a) Probation and Parole:

Origin –salient features of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 –parole -parole regulations – parole recommendations.

(b) Prison:

Prison system in India- problems of prisoners – organised setup –prison discipline – prison labour – prison education – open prison – the prison community – prison reform in India – Dr. Wreckless committee report – International perspective.

(c) Crime Prevention:

Theories of punishment-kinds of punishment-Recidivism-various forms of recidivist- Prevention of crime and delinquency.

Books prescribed:

1. Sutherland – Criminology
2. Taft and England – Criminology
3. Ahamed Siddique – Criminology problems and perspectives
4. Dr. M. Ponnian – Criminology and Penology
5. Dr. Rajendra K. Sharma – Criminology and Penology
6. Dr. Sirohi – Criminology
7. Siegel – Criminology
8. Paranjape – Criminology
9. Bames and Teeters – New Horizons of Criminology
