LL.B. IV Term

Paper : LB - 5033 – Criminology

Prescribed Readings:


**Topic 1 : Theoretical and Historical Perspectives of Criminology**

(i) Perspective of Crime and Criminal – Sin, Wrong and Crime – Changing concept of crime in varying social formations – Crime viewed through consensus or conflict perspectives
(ii) Relationship between Criminal Policy, Criminal Law and Criminology

**Readings:**


**Topic 2 : Crime causation generally and in the context of specific offenses such as White Collar Crimes, Crime against Women and Children, Terrorism etc.**

(i) Prominent criminological thought currents – Classicalism, Positivism and Radicalism
(ii) Learning Theories of Causation – Differential Association Theory of Sutherland
(iii) Social Disorganization Theories – Durkheim, Merton
(iv) Psychodynamic Theory - Freud
(v) Economic Theory of Crime

**Readings:**


**Topic 3 : The Indian Crime Reality**

(i) Organized Crimes  
(a) Cyber Crime  
(b) Trafficking  
(c) Narcotic Trade  
(d) Money Laundering  
(ii) Privileged Class Deviance

**Reading:**  

**Topic 4 : Juvenile Delinquency**

(i) Concept of Juvenile Delinquency  
(ii) Legal Position in India

**Readings:**


2. B.B. Pande , “  
5. Union of India (UOI) and Ors. Vs. Ex-GNR Ajeet Singh (2013)4SCC186
Topic 5 : Punishment and its Justifications

(i) Theories of Punishment – Retribution, Deterrence, Reform and Prevention
(ii) Kinds of Punishment – with a special emphasis on Capital Punishment.
(iii) Probation as a form of Punishment

Readings:
2. B.B. Pande, “Face to Face with Death sentence: The Supreme Court’s Legal and Constitutional Dilemmas” (1979) 4 SCC 714
6. Essa @ Anjum Abdul Razak Memon vs. The State of Maharashtra (2013)3SCALE1 128
7. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

Death Penalty:
10. Allauddin Mian v. State of Bihar, AIR 1989 SC 1456 175

Probation:

Topic 6 : Female Criminality and victimity

(i) Female Criminality as an aspect of Marginal Criminality
(ii) Female Victimity and Victimology
Readings:

**Topic 7 : Restitutive Justice**
(i) The Concept of Restitutive Justice
(ii) Legal Position in India

Readings:


**Topic 8 : Indian Police and Prison System**
(i) Reforms in Police System
(ii) Reforms in Prison System


IMPORTANT NOTE:
1. The students are advised to read only the books prescribed above along with legislations and cases.
2. The topics, cases and materials mentioned above are not exhaustive. The teachers teaching the course shall be at liberty to add new topics/cases.
3. The students are required to study the legislations as amended up-to-date and consult the latest editions of books.
4. The Question Paper shall include one compulsory question consisting of five parts out of which four parts will be required to be attempted. The question papers set for the academic years 2001-08 and 2008-09 are printed below for guidance.

**LL.B. IV Term (Supplementary) Examinations, July-August 2011**

1. Attempt any four of the following -:
   (i) Modern concept of criminology.
   (ii) Trafficking as organized crime.
(iii) Cyber crime and its contours
(iv) Concept of Anomic and its application to present Indian Conditions.
(v) Female victimity

2. Italian school of criminology attributes criminality to physical, anthropological and environmental factors. Discuss.


4. (a) Define Juvenile Delinquency. Discuss legal regime which governs Juvenile Delinquency in India.
(b) Mr. X as an compliance with Y and Z was charged of the offence of dowry death. The offence was committed on 1-11-1999 when the age of X was 16 years and 2 months. The trial continued upto 1-05-2001. He along with his lawyer pleaded for the benefit of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act of 2000. Decide whether his plea can be entertained or not by the court of Law. Give reasons.

5. 35th Law Commission’s views received support from Supreme Court in Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab favouring the retention of death penalty. Comment.

6. (a) “Probation as a community based treatment of offenders is the suitable alternative to imprisonment in India.” Critically analyse the above statement.
(b) Mr. X, who has committed an offence under Section 394 (Voluntary causing hurt in robbery) of IPC, the punishment for which is imprisonment of life or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10 years and fine, pleads for the grant of probation on the basis that the offence is punishable with 10 years rigorous imprisonment as an alternative to life imprisonment. Advice Mr. X about the success of his case as per the provision of P.O. Act. 1958.

7. The existing compensatory jurisprudence in India has further been cemented by latest amendments in Criminal Procedure Code 1973 (Amendments of 2009). Elaborate.

8. Indian prisons stink from the top as that like a fish and are in need of drastic reforms. Discuss the reforms if any and their sufficiency carried till date.