



Anand Law College

(An Autonomous Institute, Under UGC Regulation 2023) Managed by
 Shri Ramkrishna Seva Mandal, SRKSM Campus, Near Electric Grid, Anand, Gujarat
 (Affiliated to S. P. University & Approved by BCI, New Delhi) NAAC Accredited, 'B++'
 Grade, CGPA 2.97 - 1st Cycle



Name of the Course : One Year LLM Group : Criminal and Corporate Law	Type of Course : CBCS
Year : 1 st Year	Semester : 3 rd (Trimester)
Subject Code : ALCPG3SCSL1	Subject : Criminology and Criminal Justice System
W.E.F. : 2025-26	Teaching Hours : 30 Hours

Teaching & Examination Scheme :

Credit	Lec	Lab	Tut	Internal Marks			External Marks		Passing Marks	Passing Marks	Total Marks
				T	P	CE	T	P	Internal	External	Int+Ext
2	2	-	-	30	-	10	60	-	16/40	24/60	40/100

Lect = Lecture, Tut = Tutorial, Lab= Lab,T=Theory,P=Practical Theory Passing % :40, Practical Passing %:40

Course Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To critically analyze the evolution of criminological thought, from classical schools to modern social structure theories, and evaluate their relevance in explaining contemporary criminal behavior. L4 Analyze / L5 Evaluate To evaluate the functional relationship and coordination between the key pillars of the Criminal Justice System—Police, Prosecution, Courts, and Prisons—within the framework of "Crime Control" vs. "Due Process." L4 Analyze To apply specialized legal principles (such as <i>Lex Fori</i>) and interpret landmark judicial decisions to address complex challenges in substantive and procedural criminal law. L5 Evaluate To assess the effectiveness of the Indian penal and prison systems in light of international standards (UN SMR) and justify the shift toward reformatory measures like probation, parole, and rehabilitation. L2 Understand To synthesize data from agencies like the NCRB and judicial precedents to formulate recommendations for police, prosecutorial, and prison reforms in modern society. L6 Create
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Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To explain the evolution of criminological thought and the core doctrines—such as the Social Contract and Lex Fori—while distinguishing between the nature of criminology and criminal justice administration To examine the functional relationship between the four pillars of the Justice System (Police, Prosecution, Courts, and Prisons) through the competing lenses of the Crime Control and Due Process models To apply diverse criminological theories—from Classical and Positivist schools to Social Structure and Psychological theories—to explain the causation of modern criminal behavior. To assess the effectiveness of the Indian penal and prison systems in light of the UN Standard Minimum Rules and evaluate the legal framework governing victims' roles and human rights. To argue the necessity of transitioning from retributive punishment to reformatory and rehabilitative measures, including the legalities of probation, parole, and non-institutional treatment. To synthesize data from agencies like the NCRB and judicial precedents to formulate strategic recommendations for police and prison reforms in contemporary society.
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Detail of Syllabus : Criminology and Criminal Justice System

Teaching Hours : 30 Hours

Module	Description	Credit
1.	Basics of criminology	15 % (2) 7 Hours
1.1	History of Criminology	
1.2	Doctrine of Social Contract Theory	
1.3	Pleasure, Pain, and Punishment	
1.4	Criminology: Nature and scope	
1.5	Difference between Criminology and Criminal Justice	
1.6	Lex Fori	
1.7	Does Lex Fori Apply to Substantive Law?	
1.8	Advantage and Disadvantage of Lax fori	
1.9	Judicial Decision	
2.	Crime, criminology and criminal justice administration	15 % (2) 7 Hours
	Understanding Crime: Definitions, crime trends, consensus and conflict approach to crime	
2.1	Two models of criminal justice system: Crime Control and Due Process	
2.2	Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration	
2.3	Duty of the Public Prosecutor In The Criminal Justice System	
2.4	Prison System in Criminal Justice	
2.5	Subsystems of Criminal justice systems	
2.6	Role of Victims in the Criminal Justice Process	
2.7	National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)	
3.	Schools of Criminology	15 % (2) 7 Hours
3.1	The Classical School of Criminology: The Pre classical, classical and Neoclassical school. Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham	
3.2	The Positivist School of Criminology: Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri and Raffaele Garofalo , Sheldon and Hooton.	
3.3	Social Structure theories: (a) social disorganization theory ; (b) Strain Theory (Emily Durkheim and Robert Merton); (c) cultural deviance theory	
3.4	Social Process and Learning Theories of Crime: (a) Differential Association Theory of Sutherland; (b) Social control Theory (c) Social reaction theory: Crime and labelling	
3.5	Psychological Theories of Criminality: Psychoanalysis and Criminality: Sigmund Freud Conflict Theory:	
3.6	Conflict Theory: (a) Willem Bonger, Ralf Dahrendorf, George Vold, (b) Marxist Criminology	
3.7	Integrated Theoretical Models and New Perspectives of Crime	
3.8	Judicial Decision	
4.	The criminal justice administration	
4.1	Criminal Justice System: Meaning, purpose and relevance.	
4.2	Overview of Criminal Justice System and co-ordination in criminal justice system.	
4.3	The Courts: The Purpose and structure of Indian Courts, courtroom actors and court processes; role of courts in criminal justice administration.	
4.4	The Police: Police organization in India, Role of police in modern society, Police reforms and modernization	



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4.5	Prosecutors: Prosecution organization in the state, need for independent prosecution agency
4.6	The Prisons: legal framework of prison system in India, reforms initiated and required in the prison system. UN Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners.
4.7	Imprisonment as a measure of reform- alternatives to imprisonment- fine, probation, release, suspension and remission. Commutation and Pardon, Right to pre-sentence hearing
4.8	Corrections : Probation and Parole- Meaning, scope and legal provisions
4.9	After Care and Rehabilitation Services
4.10	Difference between institutional and non-institutional form of treatment.
4.11	Judicial Decision

Suggested Reference

1. Ahuja, Ram. *Criminology*. Rawat Publications.
2. Paranjape, N.V. *Criminology and Penology with Victimology*.
3. Williams, Katherine S. *Textbook on Criminology*. Oxford University Press
4. Dicey, A.V. *Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution*.
5. Raghavan, R.K. *Policing a Democracy*

Online Reference

1. ncrb.gov.in
2. indiacode.nic.in
3. lawcommissionofindia.nic.in
4. unodc.org
6. swayam.gov.in
7. epgp.inflibnet.ac.in