

Introduction to Criminology & its development

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What is Criminology

- The scientific study that looks into the nature, causes, consequences and prevention of criminal behaviour, both on the individual and social levels is called criminology.
- *Raffaele Garofalo*, an Italian criminologist who first used the term, *criminologia* (Latin crimen—accusation & logia—to study).

Schools of Criminology

Classical school

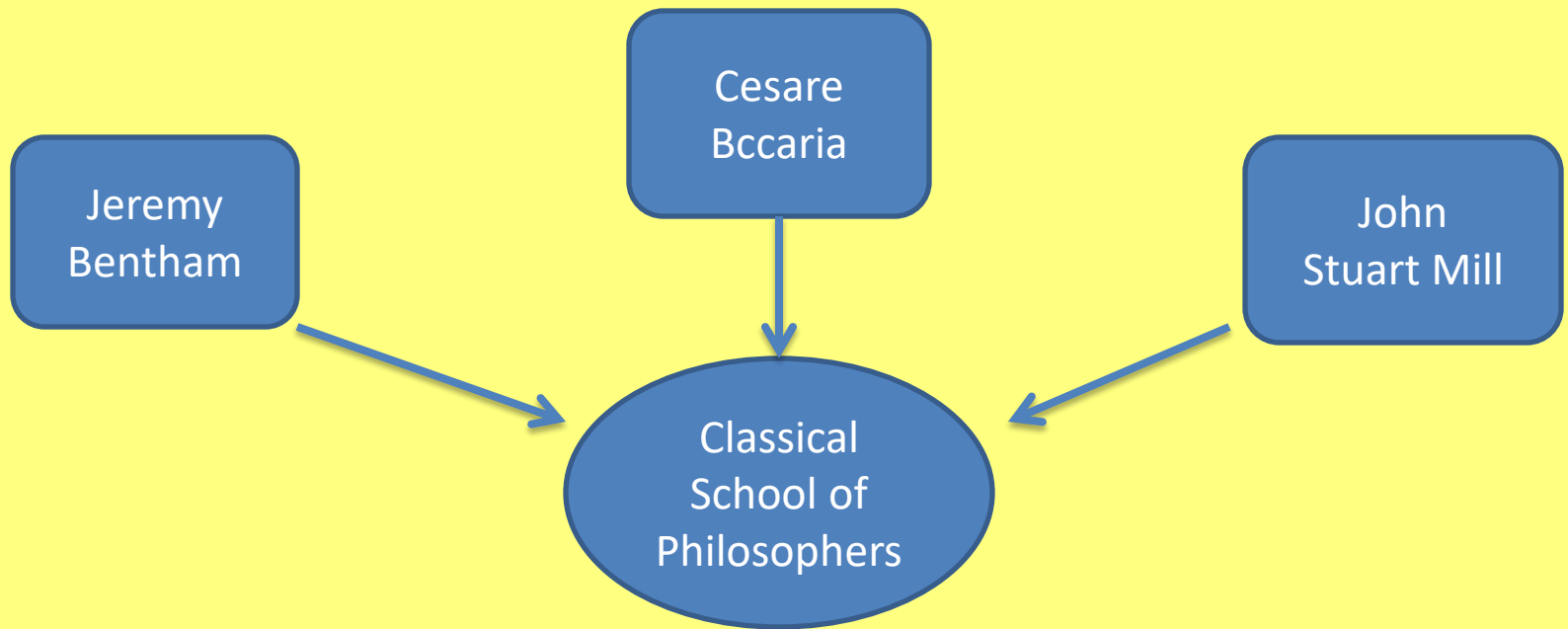
Positive School

Modern School

Schools of Criminology

- The first, which was established by *Jeremy Bentham and Cesare Beccaria*, is known as the classical school, while the other is known as the positivist school.
- *Lombroso, Raffael, Garofalo and Enrico, Ferri* of the Italian school established the positivist school in 19th century.

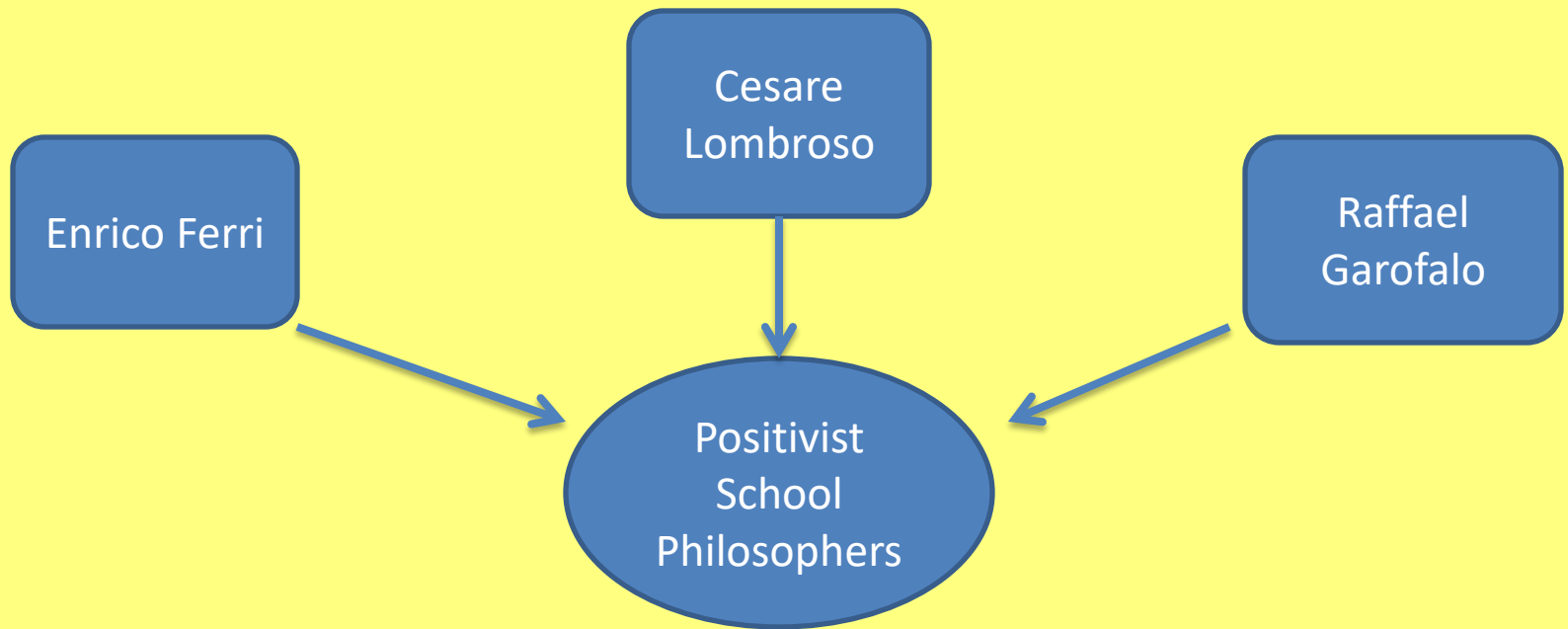
Classical School



Classical school

- People have free will to choose how to act.
- Deterrence is based upon the notion of human beings as those who seek pleasure and avoid pain.
- Punishment can deter people from committing crime,
- Cost (penalties) outweighs the benefits and the brutality of punishment is proportional to crime.
- The more rapid and certain the punishment, the more operational it is in deterrence.
- Prison Sentence developed as form of punishment

Positive School



Positive School

- Criminal behaviour is caused by internal as well as external factors, which are beyond the control of an individual.
- Positive school is broken up into three segments depending upon the factors affecting the behavior of an individual, i.e., biological, sociological and psychological.

Differences between two schools

- classical school defined crime in legal terms, the positive school adopted the social definition.
- The classical school believed in the free-will theory, i.e., a person commits crime out of his free will and he has right to choose between right and wrong conduct.
- The positivist school, maintained that under a particular set of conditions a person was bound to commit a criminal act and hence is not a free agent to choose between different options.

Differences between two schools

- The classical school believed in different effect of punishments. The positivist school, however, stood for the replacement of punishment by scientific methods for the protection of the society.
- The classical school focused its attention on the crime while the positivist school laid greater emphasis on the personality of the offender

Modern Criminology

- In 1973, three British critical criminologists, Taylor, Walton, and Young published a book under the title *The New Criminology*. In this book the authors were highly critical of liberal, conventional criminology and made a strong plea for a Radical and Marxist orientation.
- Shifts the emphasis from the individual criminal to the definition of certain acts as criminal, from the stigmatized to the stigmatizer, from the labelled to the label itself and to the individuals who do the labelling, from the criminal to the system.

Modern Criminology

- It asks why they are identified as criminal in a biased and selective process. Shifts the emphasis from the causes of crime to the legal norms that create crime.
- Feminists philosophers questioned the inherent male bias in operation of criminal law, victimisation of women, gender differences and gendered justice.
- Feminist criminology emerged as a powerful school of criminology in 1980s that challenged the patriarchal structure and women's subordination.

Sutherland & Cohen

- Edwin Sutherland (1883-1950) crime is a product of socialisation.
- criminal behaviour is learned in interaction with others in the process of communication.
- Cohen: sub-cultural theory, Lower class youth rejection of middle class values leads to development of gang culture. Ex: Salam Bombay film.