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TOPIC - PENOLOGY

BY -

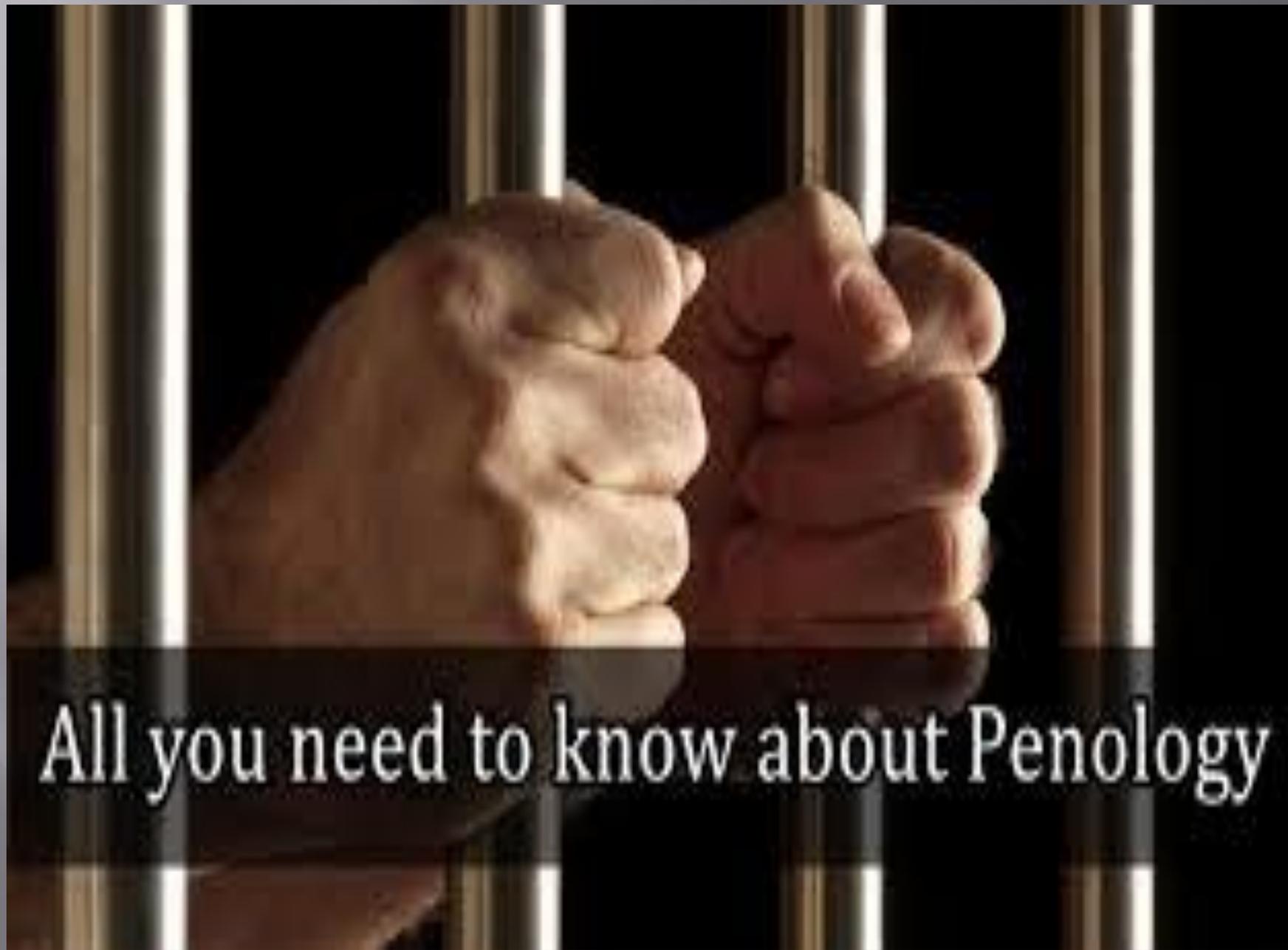
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# INTRODUCTION

**Penology** refers to the general science of punishment. As a scientific discipline, a subject of study and a topic of education it has evolved within the science of criminal law. **Penology** deals primarily with the criminal punishment, i.e. the punishment inflicted for a culpable act defined as crime by legal provisions.



All you need to know about Penology

# WHAT IS PUNISHMENT AND ITS TYPES

There are two types of punishment in operant conditioning: positive punishment, punishment by application, or type I punishment, an experimenter punishes a response by presenting an aversive stimulus into the animal's surroundings (a brief electric shock, for example).



**CRIMIE &  
PUNISHMENT**

# HISTORY

Historical theories were based on the notion that fearful consequences would discourage potential offenders. An example of this principle can be found in the Draconian law of Ancient Greece and the Bloody Code which persisted in Renaissance England, when (at various times) capital punishment was prescribed for over 200 offenses. Similarly, certain hudud offenses under Sharia hadith tradition may incur fearful penalties.

Modern theories of the punishment and rehabilitation of offenders are broadly based on principles articulated in the seminal pamphlet "On Crimes and Punishments" published by Cesare, Marquis of Beccaria in 1764. They center on the concept of proportionality. In this respect, they differ from many previous systems of punishment, for example, England's Bloody Code, under which the penalty of theft had been the same regardless of the value stolen, giving rise to the English expression "It is as well to be hanged for a sheep or a lamb". Subsequent development of the ideas of Beccaria made non-lethal punishment more acceptable. Consequently, convicted prisoners had to be re-integrated into society when their punishment was complete.<sup>[5]</sup>

Penologists have consequently evolved occupational and psychological education programs for offenders detained in prison, and a range of community service and probation orders which entail guidance and aftercare of the offender within the community. The importance of inflicting some measure of punishment on those persons who breach the law is however maintained in order to maintain social order and to moderate public outrage which might provoke appeals for cruel vengeance.<sup>[clarification needed]</sup>

In modern times Penology has shifted from a retributive based punishment to a form of community corrections. "Community corrections involves the management and supervision of offenders in the community. These offenders are serving court-imposed orders either as an alternative to imprisonment or as a condition of their release on parole from prison. This means they must report regularly to their community corrections officer and may have to participate in unpaid community work and rehabilitation programs."<sup>[6]</sup>



# Types of penology

- ▣ Denunciation.
- ▣ Deterrence.
- ▣ Incapacitation.
- ▣ Trial.
- ▣ Prison. abolition. open. reform.
- ▣ Prisoner. Prisoner abuse. Prisoners' rights.
- ▣ Rehabilitation.
- ▣ Recidivism.

The U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics 2012 report on Sexual Victimization in Juvenile Facilities Reported by Youth states the following:

An estimated 61% of all adjudicated youth in the sampled facilities were male. Approximately 44% of all staff in participating facilities were female.

Female-only facilities had the highest rates of youth-on-youth sexual victimization (5.7%), while male-only facilities had the highest rates of staff sexual misconduct (2.4%).

Most victims of staff sexual misconduct (85.9%) reported more than one incident, while 20.4% reported being victimized more than 10 times. Approximately a third (32.0%) of youth were victimized by more than one staff member.

An estimated 92.4% of all youth who reported staff sexual misconduct said they were victimized by female facility staff.

Among the estimated 1,290 adjudicated youth who reported victimization, 89% were males reporting sexual activity with female staff only, and 31% were males reporting sexual activity with both female and male staff.

49.4% of incidents occurred between noon and 6 p.m. in broad daylight.

Black youth reported a higher rate of sexual victimization by facility staff than any other ethnic group.

Approximately 41% of staff sexual misconduct victims said that the first sexual activity occurred during the first month at the facility.

Approximately 89% of victims said at least one incident occurred in a common area, such as a classroom, library, kitchen, office, closet, or supply room.



# Conclusion

To summarize and **conclude**, the utilitarian as well as the deontological approach argue that punishment is evil and had to be justified. If justified then punishment should act as prevention against further crimes. It has to be enforced by authority of the state and not vengefully by individuals.

THANKYOU