QuickNotes

FREE STUDY NOTES · PDF

UGC NET Paper 2

Criminology (068)
Complete revision notes — all 10 units

10 units | Tables & formulas | Key revision points

01 Crime and Criminology
02 Classical and Positivist Schools
03 Sociological Theories
04 White-Collar and Organised Crime
05 Victimology
06 Penology
07 Correctional Administration
08 Juvenile Justice
09 Police and Criminal Justice System
10 Contemporary Crimes

getquicknotes.com

Edition: November 2026

CONTENTS

What's inside

Ten units of focused revision notes. Each unit ends with a box of key revision points.

01	**Crime and Criminology** Concepts of crime, deviance and the scope of criminology.	3
02	**Classical and Positivist Schools** Early theories of crime.	4
03	**Sociological Theories** Strain, learning, control and labelling theories.	5
04	**White-Collar and Organised Crime** Corporate crime, organised crime and economic offences.	6
05	**Victimology** Study of victims and victim rights.	7
06	**Penology** Theories of punishment and sentencing.	8
07	**Correctional Administration** Prisons, probation, parole and open prisons.	9
08	**Juvenile Justice** Children in conflict with law and child protection.	10
09	**Police and Criminal Justice System** Police organisation and criminal justice agencies.	11
10	**Contemporary Crimes** Cyber crime, terrorism and crimes against women.	12

How to use these notes

- Read one unit at a time, then test yourself with its key revision points.
- Make your own short notes on topics you find difficult.
- Units follow the main areas of the official syllabus — the exact unit list can change between sessions.
- Always check the latest syllabus and notices on the official UGC NET portal: **ugcnet.nta.ac.in**.

UNIT 01

Crime and Criminology

Concepts of crime, deviance and the scope of criminology.

- Crime: an act punishable by law; deviance: violation of social norms.
- Criminology: study of crime, criminals, victims and responses to crime.
- Term 'criminology' associated with Raffaele Garofalo.

★ Key revision points

- Crime is legally defined.
- Deviance breaks norms, not always law.
- Garofalo popularised 'criminology'.
- Victims are part of criminology.

UNIT 02

Classical and Positivist Schools

Early theories of crime.

School	Thinkers	Idea
Classical	Cesare Beccaria (*On Crimes and Punishments*, 1764), Bentham	Free will; proportionate punishment; deterrence
Positivist	Lombroso (born criminal), Ferri, Garofalo	Crime caused by biological/social factors

★ Key revision points

- *On Crimes and Punishments* = Beccaria (1764).
- Born criminal = Lombroso.
- Classical school = free will.
- Positivism = causes of crime.

UNIT 03

Sociological Theories

Strain, learning, control and labelling theories.

Theory	Author
Social disorganisation	Shaw and McKay (Chicago School)
Anomie / strain	Durkheim; Robert Merton (1938)
Differential association	Edwin Sutherland
Social bond	Travis Hirschi (1969)
Labelling	Howard Becker; Lemert (primary and secondary deviance)
Routine activity	Cohen and Felson (1979)
Broken windows	Wilson and Kelling (1982)

★ Key revision points

- Differential association = Sutherland.
- Social bond = Hirschi.
- Routine activity = Cohen and Felson.
- Broken windows = Wilson and Kelling.

UNIT 04

White-Collar and Organised Crime

Corporate crime, organised crime and economic offences.

- White-collar crime — term by Sutherland (1939).
- Organised crime: hierarchy, continuity, violence; money laundering (PMLA, 2002).
- Economic offences: fraud, tax evasion, corruption (Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988).

★ Key revision points

- White-collar crime = Sutherland (1939).
- PMLA: 2002.
- Prevention of Corruption Act: 1988.
- Money laundering hides illegal money.

UNIT 05

Victimology

Study of victims and victim rights.

- Benjamin Mendelsohn (father of victimology), Hans von Hentig.
- UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime (1985).
- Victim compensation: Section 357A CrPC (now in BNSS).

★ Key revision points

- Father of victimology = Mendelsohn.
- UN victims' declaration: 1985.
- Victim compensation schemes exist in every state.
- Von Hentig studied victim–offender roles.

UNIT 06

Penology

Theories of punishment and sentencing.

- Theories: retributive, deterrent, preventive, reformative, restorative.
- Capital punishment: 'rarest of rare' doctrine — *Bachan Singh* (1980).

★ Key revision points

- Rarest of rare: Bachan Singh (1980).
- Restorative justice repairs harm.
- Reformative theory aims at rehabilitation.
- Deterrence prevents future crime.

UNIT 07

Correctional Administration

Prisons, probation, parole and open prisons.

- Prisons Act, 1894; Model Prison Manual; open prisons.
- Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.
- Parole and remission; prison reforms (Mulla Committee, 1980–83).

★ Key revision points

- Prisons Act: 1894.
- Probation of Offenders Act: 1958.
- Mulla Committee: prison reform.
- Parole = conditional release.

UNIT 08

Juvenile Justice

Children in conflict with law and child protection.

- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015: Juvenile Justice Boards; 16–18-year-olds may be tried as adults for heinous offences.
- POCSO Act, 2012.

★ Key revision points

- JJ Act: 2015.
- 16–18 may be tried as adults for heinous crimes.
- POCSO: 2012.
- JJ Boards handle children in conflict with law.

UNIT 09

Police and Criminal Justice System

Police organisation and criminal justice agencies.

- Police Act, 1861; police is a State subject.
- *Prakash Singh* (2006) — police reform directions.
- NCRB (1986) publishes *Crime in India*.
- New criminal laws (BNS, BNSS, BSA) in force from 1 July 2024.

★ Key revision points

- Police Act: 1861.
- Police reforms: Prakash Singh (2006).
- NCRB: 1986.
- Police is a State subject.

UNIT 10

Contemporary Crimes

Cyber crime, terrorism and crimes against women.

- Cyber crime: IT Act, 2000; phishing, ransomware, identity theft.
- Terrorism; drug trafficking (NDPS Act, 1985).
- Crimes against women: dowry, domestic violence, sexual harassment (POSH Act, 2013).

★ Key revision points

- IT Act: 2000.
- NDPS Act: 1985.
- POSH Act: 2013.
- Phishing steals credentials.

QuickNotes

Learn Quickly. Prepare Smartly.

More free study notes

Free PDFs for UGC NET Paper 1, every Paper 2 subject, IBPS RRB and SSC CHSL — no sign-up.

www.getquicknotes.com

Free for personal study — not for sale. You may share this PDF unchanged and free of charge.

QuickNotes is an independent educational platform. It is not affiliated with, endorsed by or connected to the University Grants Commission (UGC), the National Testing Agency (NTA) or any government examination authority. These are original revision notes; always refer to the official notification for exam dates, eligibility, pattern and syllabus.

Found a mistake? Email support@getquicknotes.com · Edition: November 2026