



# International Journal of Research

An ISO : 7021 - 2008 Certified Journal

ISSN NO: 2236-6124 / web : [www.ijrpublisher.com](http://www.ijrpublisher.com) / e-mail : [submitijr@gmail.com](mailto:submitijr@gmail.com)

Address : C12/7- UA, Godhni, Nagpur, Maharashtra - 441111

## CERTIFICATE OF PUBLICATION

This is to certify that the paper entitled

Certificate ID: IJR/1444

“CRIME AND PUNISHMENT”

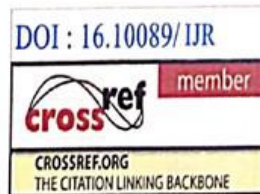
Authored by

**Bablu Barman, Assistant Professor**

Falakata College, Falakata, Alipurduar

Has been published in

**IJR JOURNAL, VOLUME VIII, ISSUE IV, APRIL- 2019**



*K. V. Kumar Sinha*  
Dr. K. Vikram Kumar Sinha, Ph.D.,  
Editor-In-Chief  
IJR JOURNAL  
[www.ijrpublisher.com](http://www.ijrpublisher.com)



Theories of punishment contain generally policies regarding theories of punishment namely: Deterrent, Retributive, Preventive and Reformative.

Keywords-Concept, Crime, Punish, Different Types

#### INTRODUCTION:-

A society has laws; it must also have punishments for those who break the laws. The main aim of punishment is to try to make sure that everyone obeys the law. Thus it becomes very important on behalf of the society to punish the offenders. Each society has its own way of social control for which it frames certain laws and also mentions the sanctions with them. The concept of punishment and its practical application and justification during the past half century have shown a marked deviance from efforts to reform and rehabilitate offenders. Our practice of punishment seems to require justification. The three justifications for punishment currently used in our society today are retribution, deterrence and reformation.

#### THE COST OF CRIME:-

Although the word "crime" is used in the title to minimize terminological innovations, the analysis is intended to be sufficiently general to cover all violations, not just felonies-like murdered, robbery, and assault, which receive so much newspaper coverage-but also tax evasion, the so-called white-collar crimes, and traffic and other violations. Looked at this broadly, "crime" is an economically important activity or "industry", notwithstanding the almost total neglect by economists.

#### BACK GROUND:-

Philosophers argued that reformation of convicted offenders is not the aim, or even a subsidiary aim among several, of the practice of punishment. Aside from being an impractical goal, it is morally defective for two reasons, if fails to respect the convicted offenders autonomy, and it flouts the offenders right to be punished for the wrong doing intentionally caused.

## CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Bablu Barman  
Assistant Professor of Philosophy  
Falakata College, Falakata, Alipurduar, Pin- 735211  
Mail Id [bablubarman31@gmail.com](mailto:bablubarman31@gmail.com)

### Abstract:-

Mankind has invented a variety of ingenious punishments to inflict on convicted offenders death, torture, branding, fines, imprisonment, banishment restrictions on movement and occupation, and loss of citizenship are just the more common ones. The more serious offenses are punished by a combination of probation, imprisonment, parole, fines and various restrictions on choice of occupation.

Punishment is constituted by imposing some burden or by some form of deprivation or by withholding some benefit. Specifying the deprivation as a deprivation of rights (which rights is controversial but that controversy does not affect the main point) is a helpful reminder that a crime is (among other things) a violation of the victim's rights, and the harm thus done is akin to the kind of harm a punishment does. Deprivation has no covert or subjective reference; Punishment is an objectively judged loss or burden imposed on a convicted offender.

Punishment is a human institution, not a natural event outside human purposes, intentions, and acts. Its practice requires persons to cast in various socially defined roles according to public rules. Harms of various sorts may be fall a wrong-doer, but they do not count as punishment except in an extended sense unless they are inflicted by personal agency.

It becomes very important on behalf of the society to punish the offenders. Punishment can be used as a method of reducing the incidence of criminal behavior either by deterring the potential offenders or by incapacitating and preventing them from repeating the offence or by reforming them into law-abiding citizens.