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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIMINOLOGY, CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

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Abstract

Criminology is a systematic and scientific study of crime, criminal behaviour, and the societal response to crime. It seeks to understand not only the legal definition of crime but also the social, psychological, economic, and political factors that contribute to criminal conduct. Unlike criminal law, which is primarily concerned with defining offences and prescribing punishments, criminology adopts an interdisciplinary approach to examine why crimes occur, who commits them, how crimes affect society, and how societies can effectively prevent and control criminal behaviour. As a discipline, criminology bridges the gap between law and social sciences by integrating insights from sociology, psychology, economics, anthropology, and political science to provide a comprehensive understanding of crime and criminal justice systems.

Key words: Criminology, justice administration, criminal law

INTRODUCTION

Criminology, criminal law, and criminal justice administration together constitute the intellectual, normative, and institutional framework through which society understands, regulates, and responds to crime. Though each discipline has a distinct purpose, scope, and methodology, they are deeply interconnected and mutually reinforcing. Criminology provides the scientific and sociological explanation of crime and criminal behaviour, criminal law defines crimes and prescribes punishments, and criminal justice administration implements and enforces these laws through organized institutions. The relationship among these three ensures that crime control is not arbitrary or purely punitive but is instead informed by empirical knowledge, guided by legal principles, and executed through structured systems of justice.³⁶⁶

Criminology serves as the foundational discipline that explains crime as a social phenomenon. It studies the causes, nature, extent, and consequences of crime, focusing on offenders, victims, and society at large. Unlike criminal law, which is concerned with what conduct ought to be punished, criminology is concerned with why such conduct occurs in the first place. It examines crime through sociological, psychological, biological, and economic lenses, thereby offering a comprehensive understanding of criminal behaviour. This explanatory role of criminology is crucial because criminal law, if framed without regard to criminological insights, risks being disconnected from social realities. Legislators increasingly rely on criminological research to identify emerging crime trends, understand offender behaviour, and assess the social impact of criminalization.³⁶⁷

³⁶⁶ J.E. Saheb & S. Vijayakumar, *Criminology and Penology*, 3rd ed. (Chennai: S. Chand, 2018).

³⁶⁷ Larry J. Siegel, *Criminology: Theories, Patterns, and Typologies*, 13th ed. (Boston: Cengage Learning, 2020).

The relationship between criminology and criminal law is therefore both theoretical and practical. Criminal law defines offences based on social values and moral judgments, while criminology evaluates whether such definitions effectively address the underlying causes of crime. Edwin H. Sutherland famously emphasized that criminology includes the study of the processes of making laws, breaking laws, and reacting to the breaking of laws, thereby placing criminal law itself within the scope of criminological inquiry. This interaction allows criminal law to evolve from rigid, retributive models toward more reformative and preventive approaches. For example, criminological studies on juvenile delinquency have influenced the development of separate juvenile justice laws that prioritize rehabilitation over punishment.³⁶⁸

Criminal law provides the normative structure within which criminological knowledge is operationalized. It determines what conduct is criminal, the degree of culpability, and the range of punishments. Without criminal law, criminology would remain purely academic, lacking the authority to regulate behaviour. Conversely, criminal law without criminology risks being excessively punitive, discriminatory, or ineffective. Modern penal reforms such as probation, parole, plea bargaining, and alternative sentencing reflect criminological findings about deterrence, rehabilitation, and recidivism. Thus, criminal law acts as the formal expression of criminological understanding translated into enforceable legal norms.³⁶⁹

Criminal justice administration represents the practical and institutional dimension of this relationship. It refers to the machinery through which criminal law is enforced and justice is delivered, including the police, prosecution, judiciary, and correctional institutions. The effectiveness of criminal law depends largely on how it is administered, and criminology plays a

vital role in evaluating and improving this administration. Criminological research helps identify systemic problems such as police misconduct, judicial delays, prison overcrowding, and custodial violence. By analyzing these issues, criminology contributes to reforms aimed at enhancing efficiency, fairness, and accountability within the criminal justice system.

The relationship between criminology and criminal justice administration is particularly evident in the field of penology. Criminology challenges traditional notions of punishment by emphasizing rehabilitation, reintegration, and restorative justice. These ideas influence prison reforms, correctional policies, and community-based sentencing practices. For instance, criminological studies demonstrating the limited deterrent effect of harsh punishments have led to increased emphasis on reformative programs such as counselling, vocational training, and educational initiatives for offenders. Criminal justice administration adopts these insights to design correctional systems that aim not merely to punish but to reduce reoffending and promote social reintegration.³⁷⁰

Criminal law and criminal justice administration share an inseparable functional relationship. Criminal law lays down substantive and procedural rules, while criminal justice administration ensures their application through investigation, adjudication, and enforcement. The police investigate offences, the courts adjudicate guilt and impose sentences, and correctional institutions execute punishments. This process must adhere to constitutional principles such as due process, equality before law, and protection of human rights. Criminology strengthens this relationship by critically assessing whether these principles are upheld in practice and by suggesting

³⁶⁸ Edwin H. Sutherland & Donald R. Cressey, *Principles of Criminology*, 11th ed. (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1992)

³⁶⁹ K.D. Gaur, *Textbook on the Indian Penal Code*, 7th ed. (New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing, 2019).

³⁷⁰ S.P. Srivastava, *Criminology and Penology* (Allahabad: Central Law Publications, 2016).

reforms to address institutional biases and inefficiencies.³⁷¹

The interaction among criminology, criminal law, and criminal justice administration becomes especially significant in addressing contemporary forms of crime. White-collar crimes, cybercrimes, organized crimes, terrorism, and socio-economic offences pose complex challenges that traditional legal frameworks struggle to address. Criminology provides insights into the organizational structures, motivations, and socio-economic contexts of such crimes, enabling criminal law to adapt through specialized legislation and enabling criminal justice administration to develop expertise-driven enforcement mechanisms. This adaptive relationship ensures that the justice system remains responsive to changing crime patterns in a globalized and digital world.³⁷²

Victimology further illustrates the integrated relationship among the three disciplines. Traditional criminal law focused primarily on the offender and the state, often neglecting victims. Criminological research highlighted the psychological, social, and economic impact of crime on victims, leading to reforms in criminal law such as victim compensation schemes and witness protection laws. Criminal justice administration operationalizes these reforms by providing victim support services and restorative justice mechanisms. This holistic approach reflects a shift toward a more inclusive and humane justice system influenced by criminological thought.³⁷³

In modern democratic societies, the relationship between criminology, criminal law, and criminal justice administration is essential for achieving justice, social order, and human rights protection. Criminology ensures that crime control strategies are grounded in scientific understanding, criminal law provides legitimacy

and structure, and criminal justice administration ensures effective implementation. The absence of harmony among these disciplines can lead to unjust laws, ineffective enforcement, and social alienation. Their integration promotes a balanced system that not only controls crime but also addresses its root causes and social consequences.³⁷⁴

Criminology, criminal law, and criminal justice administration are not isolated disciplines but interconnected components of a unified response to crime. Criminology explains crime and guides reform, criminal law defines and regulates criminal behaviour, and criminal justice administration enforces and implements legal norms. Together, they form a comprehensive framework that ensures crime control is rational, humane, and effective. The strength of any criminal justice system lies in the harmonious interaction of these three fields, making their relationship indispensable for the pursuit of justice and social stability in contemporary society.³⁷⁵

Conclusion

criminology provides the knowledge base, criminal law establishes the normative framework, and criminal justice administration ensures implementation. A balanced and efficient criminal justice system requires continuous interaction among these three domains. Without criminology, the law risks being outdated and ineffective; without criminal law, criminological insights lack enforceability; and without proper administration, both theory and law fail in practice. Therefore, their harmonious integration is essential for achieving justice, reducing crime, and promoting a fair and orderly society.

³⁷¹ Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*, 21st ed. (Nagpur: LexisNexis, 2022).

³⁷² N. Vibhute & P. B. Sawant, *Criminal Justice: A Human Rights Perspective* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2018).

³⁷³ Andrew Karmen, *Crime Victims: An Introduction to Victimology*, 9th ed. (Boston: Cengage Learning, 2017).

³⁷⁴ Andrew Ashworth & Lucia Zedner, *Preventive Justice* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014).

³⁷⁵ Donald R. Taft & Ralph W. England, *Criminology* (New York: Macmillan, 1964).