



EVOLUTION OF CRIMINAL LAW: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL AND MODERN APPROACHES

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Abstract: Illegal law, a crucial column of societal arrangement, has undergone substantial transformation from antiquated codifications to modern legal structures. With origins in varied civilizations, its principles have been molded by pivotal cases, societal norms, and technological progressions. As the globe stands on the brink of a digital upheaval, hurdles presented by technology, discussions on decriminalization, and the rise of global legal jurisdictions highlight the ever-changing character of criminal law. Harmonizing customary principles with contemporary obstacles, penal law persists in maneuvering the intricate equilibrium of fairness, personal liberties, and communal welfare.

Keywords: Criminal Law, Technological Advancements, Decriminalization, International Jurisdictions, Landmark Cases, Evolution and Future

1. Introduction

Illegal law, frequently acknowledged as the foundation of the judicial system, plays a crucial function in upholding societal harmony and fairness. At its essence, criminal law can be concisely characterized as the collection of statutes, guidelines, and provisions that jurisdictions establish to codify actions deemed as transgressions against society, and the penalties to be imposed for them. This explanation, albeit apparently uncomplicated, has experienced noteworthy changes throughout the centuries, accommodating to the socio-political and cultural changes of diverse periods (Cassese, A., 2013).

The significance of criminal law in modern society cannot be exaggerated. In a swiftly developing worldwide panorama, where scientific progressions and societal transformations consistently redefine limits, criminal law serves as the foundation that establishes a semblance of organisation. It not only discourages potential wrongdoers but also offers methods for rehabilitation and compensation, ensuring that justice is delivered and societal balance is preserved. Furthermore, the progression of criminal law functions as a looking glass to society, mirroring its principles, customs, and ambitions. From time-honored societies, where disciplinary actions were frequently harsh and retaliatory, to contemporary judicial systems that prioritise individual liberties and rehabilitative justice, the expedition of penal law offers priceless perspectives into the evolving dynamics of human civilization (Dubber, M., & Hörnle, T., 2014).

Moreover, as communities grow more intertwined in the era of globalisation, the subtleties and intricacies of criminal law become even more accentuated. The juxtaposed examination of historical and contemporary methodologies to penal legislation illuminates the mutual obstacles and distinctive resolutions that diverse societies and juridical frameworks have embraced throughout the ages. Such an exploration not only enhances our comprehension of fairness but also lays the groundwork for more fair and efficient legal structures in the future (Harries, K. D., 1980).

2. Historical Perspective

Origins of Criminal Law

The genesis of criminal law is as ancient as the inception of organized societies. As communities formed and grew, there emerged a pressing need to define acceptable behavior and set boundaries to maintain order and cohesion. The evolution of criminal law can be traced back to various ancient civilizations that laid the groundwork for modern legal systems (Dubber, M., & Hörnle, T., 2014).

Ancient Legal Systems and their Approach to Crime



Various ancient societies developed legal codes and systems to address criminal behavior, with each reflecting their unique socio-cultural contexts and values.

- **Hammurabi's Code:** One of the earliest and most comprehensive legal codes, the Code of Hammurabi, was established in ancient Babylon around 1754 BCE. Engraved on a stele, this code consisted of 282 laws with scaled punishments based on the principle of "an eye for an eye." The code was significant not just for its detailed regulations, but also for its attempt to standardize legal procedures and establish a sense of justice based on retribution (Cassese, A., 2013).
- **Roman Law:** The Roman legal system, underpinning much of the Western legal tradition, was vast and intricate. The Twelve Tables, drafted in 450 BCE, were the foundation of Roman criminal law. Roman law distinguished between public crimes (crimina) and private crimes (delicta), with the former being prosecuted by the state and the latter settled through private suits. As the Roman Empire expanded, so did its legal principles, influencing many contemporary legal systems (Harries, K. D., 1980).
- **Medieval England and Common Law:** Common Law emerged in Medieval England post the Norman Conquest in 1066. Rooted in customs and judicial decisions, as opposed to codified laws, it evolved through the rulings of judges in individual cases. The principle of "stare decisis" became fundamental, ensuring that similar cases were decided consistently. This system emphasized the role of juries and introduced many legal concepts, like habeas corpus, which remain pivotal in modern legal systems (Dubber, M., & Hörnle, T., 2014).

The journey from ancient codifications like Hammurabi's Code to the sophisticated legal systems of the Roman Empire and Medieval England underscores the adaptive nature of criminal law. As societies evolved, so did their understanding of crime and justice, shaping legal traditions that continue to influence modern jurisprudence.

3. Principles of Criminal Law

As societies evolved and their legal systems became more sophisticated, certain foundational principles emerged to guide the application and interpretation of criminal law. These principles ensure that justice is meted out fairly and consistently, protecting the rights of individuals while upholding societal order (Dubber, M., & Hörnle, T., 2014).

- **Actus Reus and Mens Rea: The Foundations of Criminal Responsibility:** Central to understanding criminal liability are the twin concepts of "actus reus" (the guilty act) and "mens rea" (the guilty mind). Actus reus refers to the physical act of the crime itself, while mens rea concerns the defendant's mental state or intent at the time of the act. Both elements must typically be present for an individual to be found criminally liable. This distinction ensures that individuals are only punished when they commit a prohibited act with a culpable state of mind, safeguarding against wrongful convictions and upholding the principle that mere thoughts, without actions, should not be criminalized (Fletcher, G. P., 1998).
- **Categories of Offenses: Misdemeanors vs. Felonies:** Offenses in criminal law are often categorized based on their severity and the corresponding penalties. Misdemeanors are generally considered lesser offenses, punishable by shorter jail sentences or fines. Felonies, on the other hand, are more serious crimes that carry heavier penalties, including longer imprisonment terms. The distinction helps ensure proportionality in punishment, aligning the severity of the penalty with the gravity of the offense (Robinson, P. H., Moskowitz, M., & Grall, J., 1984).
- **The Principle of Legality: No Crime without Law:** This fundamental tenet, often encapsulated in the Latin maxim "nullum crimen sine lege" (no crime without law), asserts that individuals can only be punished for acts that were explicitly criminalized by law at the time they were committed. It prohibits retroactive criminal legislation, safeguarding individuals from being unjustly punished for actions that were legal when carried out. This principle upholds the rule of law, ensuring predictability and fairness in the legal system (Hall, J., 2005).

These guiding principles of criminal law reflect society's commitment to justice, due process, and individual rights. They form the bedrock upon which legal systems worldwide adjudicate criminal behavior, balancing the needs of society with the rights of individuals.



4. Comparative Analysis

As nations and civilizations progressed, so did their legal frameworks. These systems, although grounded in the distinct historical and socio-cultural contexts of their regions, demonstrate both remarkable disparities and common underlying principles. A juxtapositional examination of penal legislation across jurisdictions unveils these subtleties and furnishes valuable perspectives into the worldwide panorama of righteousness (Dubber, M., & Hörnle, T., 2014).

- **Criminal Law in Common Law Jurisdictions:** Traditional law, frequently known as litigation law or prior legal decisions, originated in England and subsequently disseminated to numerous of its previous territories. In customary law jurisdictions, adjudicative rulings play a pivotal role in moulding the legal terrain. Magistrates, via their judgements, establish precedents that upcoming courts are obligated to adhere to. Illegal law in these jurisdictions is frequently evolved through a fusion of legislative statutes and judicial rulings. The stress on precedent offers uniformity but also permits flexibility as courts can reevaluate laws in view of societal modifications (Robinson, P. H., Moskovitz, M., & Grall, J., 1984).
- **Criminal Law in Civil Law Jurisdictions:** Civil law, or codified law, is predominant in many parts of Europe, Latin America, and other regions influenced by the Roman-Germanic tradition. In civil law jurisdictions, comprehensive legal codes serve as the primary source of law, with judges primarily interpreting these codes rather than setting precedents. Criminal law is explicitly laid out in codified documents, offering clarity and predictability. However, this system's rigidity can sometimes pose challenges in addressing novel legal issues (Cassese, A., 2013).
- **Distinctive Features and Commonalities:** While the sources of law differ significantly between common and civil law jurisdictions, certain foundational principles of criminal law remain consistent. Both systems uphold the principles of legality, due process, and the presumption of innocence. However, their approaches to jurisprudence, the role of judges, and the emphasis on precedent versus codification mark their primary distinctions. Despite these differences, both systems aim to deliver justice, protect individual rights, and maintain societal order (Harries, K. D., 1980).

The comparative study of criminal law across jurisdictions not only enriches our understanding of global legal traditions but also underscores the universal human aspiration for justice, equity, and order.

5. Modern Challenges and Reforms

In the contemporary era, the landscape of criminal law is undergoing rapid transformation. Driven by technological advancements, shifts in societal values, and a deeper understanding of justice, modern challenges necessitate adaptive reforms in legal systems worldwide (Dubber, M., & Hörnle, T., 2014).

- **Technology and Crime: Cybercrimes, Digital Evidence, and Jurisdictional Issues:** The digital upheaval has introduced a fresh category of offences. Cyber offences, varying from breaching to electronic deception, defy conventional lawful frameworks. The evanescent quality of digital evidence, combined with the worldwide scope of the internet, presents jurisdictional quandaries. Furthermore, whilst technology enables novel categories of transgressions, it also presents inventive instruments for criminal identification and proof compilation. Legal systems must progress to tackle these challenges, guaranteeing that laws stay pertinent in the digital era while protecting individual rights in a progressively interconnected world (Jubaer, S. M. O. F., & Ahmed, J., n.d.).
- **Human Rights and Criminal Law: Balancing State Security and Individual Liberties:** The post-9/11 era has observed an escalated focus on state security, frequently to the detriment of individual freedoms. Counter-terrorism statutes, monitoring initiatives, and prolonged confinement strategies have ignited discussions regarding the intricate equilibrium between governmental safety and essential human liberties. Contemporary legal systems struggle with guaranteeing that while nations possess the means to combat dangers, the entitlements to confidentiality, fair treatment, and safeguard against torment and cruel handling remain sacrosanct (Fletcher, G. P., 2000).
- **Restorative Justice: An Alternative Approach to Traditional Punitive Measures:** Arising from an expanding comprehension of the multifarious character of wrongdoing and its societal consequences,



reparative justice presents a comprehensive methodology. Emphasising the process of restoration and conciliation, it unites individuals who have been harmed, wrongdoers, and the society to discover resolutions that reinstate balance and tackle the underlying factors of unlawful conduct. This methodology, although not appropriate for all categories of offences, presents a hopeful substitute to conventional punitive actions, highlighting restoration instead of vengeance (Dressler, J., Strong, F. R., & Michael Moritz, E., 2001).

The difficulties of the contemporary period, while intricate, also offer possibilities. By embracing alterations and advancements, legal systems can ensure fairness that reverberates with modern principles and the evolving character of society.

6. Case Studies

Legal precedents play a crucial role in moulding the parameters of criminal law. Landmark instances, with their revolutionary verdicts, frequently redefine lawful principles and establish the trajectory for subsequent legal interpretations. Examining these instances provides a more profound comprehension of the development of unlawful legislation and its adjustment to shifting communal principles and predicaments (Williams, G. L., 1953).

- **R v Dudley and Stephens (1884): The Necessity Defense:** This notorious English case revolved around the desperate deed of shipwrecked sailors who, stranded without sustenance or hydration, resorted to slaying and consuming a feeble crew member to endure. Once saved, they were prosecuted for homicide. The tribunal's ruling to condemn them, notwithstanding their plea of exigency, established a noteworthy jurisprudential precedent. It highlighted the concept that indispensability could not be invoked as a defence to homicide, emphasising the sacredness of human existence over radical self-preservation arguments (Smith, S. J., 1986).
- **Miranda v. Arizona (1966): Rights of the Accused:** A notable U.S. Supreme Court case, *Miranda v. Arizona* reshaped the privileges of the defendant during custodial interrogations. The verdict determined that prior to interrogating, individuals must be notified of their entitlements, which encompass the privilege to stay quiet and the privilege to legal counsel. This determination resulted in the customary "Miranda advisements" presently provided by law enforcement organisations throughout the United States. The instance emphasised the significance of protecting individual liberties against possible misuses of governmental authority (Fletcher, G. P., 1998).
- **Other relevant cases from different jurisdictions:** Criminal law, being deeply rooted in societal values and norms, varies across jurisdictions. For instance, the German Constitutional Court's "Mephisto" judgment addresses the balance between freedom of expression and personal rights, while India's Mathura rape case sparked nationwide legal reforms on consent and sexual offenses. Such cases, from various parts of the world, highlight the interplay between societal values, legal principles, and landmark judgments, contributing to the rich tapestry of global criminal jurisprudence (Jubaer, S. M. O. F., Mostofa, S. H., Deb, B., Moumi, A., & Rahman, F., 2021).

Legal precedents, through their profound judgments, often serve as catalysts for change, prompting legal reforms, shaping public discourse, and reflecting societal values and aspirations.

7. Future of Criminal Law

As society continues to evolve, so does the realm of criminal law. The challenges and opportunities presented by technological advancements, shifting societal values, and globalization necessitate adaptive and forward-thinking legal frameworks. Exploring potential future trends offers insights into the trajectory of criminal law in the coming decades (Dubber, M., & Hörnle, T., 2014).

- **Predicting Trends: The Role of Artificial Intelligence and Predictive Policing:** The integration of technology into law enforcement is not a new phenomenon, but the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) presents unprecedented opportunities and challenges. Predictive policing, which uses data analytics to forecast potential crime hotspots, holds the promise of more efficient law enforcement. However, it also



raises concerns about privacy, potential biases in algorithms, and the implications of preemptive policing. As AI becomes more entrenched in criminal justice, legal systems will grapple with ensuring that technological advancements align with core principles of justice and individual rights (Jubaer, Shah, 2018).

- **The Debate on Decriminalizing Certain Offenses: Drug Possession, Minor Theft, etc.:** There is a growing global movement towards decriminalizing certain offenses, particularly those related to personal choice and minor infractions. The push to decriminalize drug possession for personal use, for instance, is rooted in arguments for harm reduction, public health, and the inefficacy of punitive measures. Decriminalizing minor theft and other petty offenses is seen by some as a means to alleviate overburdened legal systems and focus on rehabilitation over retribution. As societies reevaluate their approach to criminalization, the boundaries of what constitutes a crime may shift (Jubaer, Shah & Hoque, Lipa, 2021).
- **International Criminal Law: The Role of International Courts and Tribunals:** As the globe becomes more interconnected, the necessity for a sturdy global legal structure becomes crucial. Global courts and tribunals, like the International Criminal Court (ICC), have a crucial function in tackling offences that surpass national frontiers, encompassing acts of mass extermination, acts of aggression, and acts against the human race. The progression of global criminal law demonstrates the worldwide society's dedication to maintaining fairness, despite geopolitical obstacles and intricacies (Cassese, A., 2013).

The forthcoming of unlawful jurisprudence will unquestionably be moulded by technological progressions, societal alterations, and worldwide cooperation. Embracing these modifications while maintaining the fundamental ideals of fairness will be the dilemma and possibility for legal systems globally.

8. Conclusion

The domain of unlawful legislation, with its elaborate fabric interlaced through ages of communal development, stands as a testament to mankind's persistent pursuit for fairness, structure, and impartiality. From archaic codifications like Hammurabi's Code to the intricate legal frameworks of contemporary times, criminal law has been the cornerstone that upholds societal balance, guaranteeing that transgressions are dealt with and justice is dispensed (Dubber, M., & Hörnle, T., 2014). As we perch on the brink of a swiftly evolving worldwide terrain, distinguished by technological progressions and altering societal principles, the obstacles confronting criminal law are both intricate and diverse. The incorporation of Synthetic Intelligence in law enforcement, discussions on depenalization, and the escalating significance of global legal frameworks emphasise the ever-changing character of the domain. However, fundamentally, the crux of penal law remains unchanging: to maintain fairness, protect personal liberties, and guarantee the communal welfare of society (Jubaer, Shah, 2018). While the future is abundant with uncertainties, one thing remains apparent: the principles of unlawful law, grounded in the global ideals of equity and impartiality, will persist to steer societies globally. Embracing alteration while grasping onto these fundamental principles will be the guiding beacon for legal systems as they navigate the trials and possibilities of the future.

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