



RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY

BELAGAVI

THE COURSE STRUCTURE & SYLLABUS OF UNDER GRADUATE

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

1ST TO 6TH Semesters

w.e.f.

Academic Year 2020-21 and Onwards

Under

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

I Semester BA/B.Sc CCJ w.e.f 2020-21 and onwards CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)										
Part	Subject Code	Subject Name	Teaching Hrs/week	Practical Hrs/week	Total Hrs/Week	Examination				Duration (Hrs)
						Credits	Marks			
							Theory /Practical	IA	Total	
Part I AECC	1.1	ENGLISH	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.2	KANNADA / MIL	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
Part II DSC	1.3	FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGY	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.4	FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGY	-	3 Hrs	3 Hrs	3	40	10	50	1
	1.5	FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100c	3
	1.6	FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE	-	3Hrs	3Hrs	3	40	10	50	1
	1.7	FUNDAMENTALS OF PENOLOGY	4 Hrs	-	4Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.8	FUNDAMENTALS OF PENOLOGY	-	3 Hrs	3Hrs	3	40	10	50	1
Part III AECC	1.9	INDIAN CONSTITUTION	2 Hrs	-	2 Hrs	2	40	10	50	2
	1.10	CC/EA	2 Hrs			1			50	---
Total			24 Hrs	9 Hrs	31 Hrs	21	560	140	750	

SEMESTER: I
FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 03

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

This is an introductory course for the beginners. It will define Crime, Criminology and discuss broad areas or specialized fields within Criminology as a multi-disciplinary bio-psycho-social science. It will discuss basic concepts – crime, sin, vice, deviance, anti-social behavior. Measuring crime through Police reports, Court and Prison reports, Victim surveys and Self-report studies and unraveling why many crimes are not reported to Police form another major chunk of this course. Classification of crimes and typologies of criminals will be dealt with in detail. A separate course on the theories of crime is taught later in the Undergraduate Program.

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

Main themes will be covered in brief *lectures* (power point presentations). At the end of the lecture there will be a *quiz* on the salient points. Students will be encouraged to ask questions during the lecture and thereafter. At the end of the unit, students shall present a Group *Seminar* individually dividing the components among themselves and after reading the relevant literature.

UNIT 1: Introduction to Criminology

(I) Criminology: Etymology, Meaning and Definition

(II) Criminology: Nature and Scope

(III) Criminology: as an interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary subject and its branches

(IV) Relation of Criminology:

- (a) Religion and Ethics
- (b) Law and Jurisprudence
- (c) Sociology
- (d) Anthropology
- (e) Psychology
- (f) Economics
- (g) Biology
- (i) Geography;

(V) Usefulness and Importance of Criminology to the Contemporary Society.

UNIT 2: Concept of Crime

- (I) Crime: Meaning, Nature, Ingredients and Definition
- (II) Criminal Behavior: Meaning, Definition and Behavioural Components
- (III) Other related concepts: sin (ethical), vice (bad habit), anti-social act (socially deviant), tort (private offence-civil); “right and wrong, good and bad” (moral).
- (IV) Social conformity and deviance as a statistical normal: crime as a fringe behavior and criminals as marginal section of society;
- (V) Classification of Crimes:
 - (a) British and American
 - (b) Indian: IPC Classification (17 categories)
 - (c) Criminal Procedural Crimes
 - (d) Theoretical classifications

UNIT 3: Classification of Criminals

- (I) Legalistic Classification (Cr.P.C.)
- (II) Age Related Classification of Criminals
- (III) Nationality Based Classification of Criminals
- (IV) Universal Classification of Criminals
- (V) Political/Ideological Classification of Criminals
- (VI) Professional & Habitual Classification of Criminals
- (VII) Theoretical classification of Criminals

UNIT 4: Measuring of Crime

- (I) Measuring Crime: Meaning, Formula and Importance of measurement
- (II) Sources of Crime Data: Primary and Secondary
 - (a) Police Reports
 - (b) Victimization Surveys and Self Report studies
 - (c) Court Statistics, Prison Statistics and Probation Reports

UNIT 5: Magnitude of Crime

- (I) Magnitudes of Crime: Meaning and Importance
- (II) Crime Pyramid: Reported Crimes, Unknown Crimes, Dark Figure of Crime
- (III) International Comparisons of Crime Incidence: Crime Index and Safety Index of India, USA, Saudi Arabia, Russia and China.

References:

1. Ahmed Siddique, Criminology, Problems and Prospective
2. Larry J.Siegel, Criminology
3. Sutherland and Cressey, Principles of Criminology, 6th edition;
4. Frank E Hagan, Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods and Criminal Behavior

5. Craig Hemmens, Introduction to Criminology
6. Walter C Reckless, The Crime Problem
7. Wikipedia <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime>
8. Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criminology>; and Wikipedia items on Paul Topinard, RaffaelGarafalo.
9. www.ncrb.org.in

FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGY PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Credits: 01

Duration: 03Hrs/Week

1. Analysis of crime data UCR, NCRB (5Years)
 - A. Crime against human body
 - B. Crime against property
 - C. Crime against state
 - D. Crime against women
 - E. Crime against children etc

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: I
FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 03

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

This course will introduce basics of Forensic Science, its main tenets, organization and administration and the related institutions. It also introduces students to basic theory and practice in respect of the use of scientific knowledge relating to physical clues and their links with the crime and the criminals.

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

The course will be taught through lectures and a few laboratory experiments using different equipment's, models and charts etc.

UNIT 1: Introduction to Forensic Science:

- (I) Forensic Science: Origin, Definition, Pioneers, Historical development and its Importance
- (II) Basic Principles of Forensic Science
- (III) Branches of Forensic Science
- (IV) Organization of Forensic Laboratories in India
- (V) Forensic Science as an applied science
- (VI) Identification of criminals

UNIT 2: Law of Individual Differences

- (I) Scientific evidence: Meaning, Types and Importance
- (II) Print Science: Fingerprints Brief History of Fingerprints: Various Patterns, Ridges, Supreme Court direction, Footprints-types, Lip Prints.
- (III) Bite Marks and Tool Marks
- (IV) Biometric method - Facial features, Iris image and finger impression,
- (V) DNA Fingerprinting
- (VI) Body smells: Dog squad

UNIT 3: Physical clues and Crime Scene

- (I) Handwriting and Questioned documents
- (II) Soil Analysis in Vehicle Accidents, Tyre or Skid marks
- (III) Clues in Arson and Fire investigation

- (IV) Voice identification
- (V) Ballistics

UNIT 4: Forensic Toxicology

- (I) Toxicology: Meaning and Definition of Toxicology
- (II) Classification of Poisons
- (III) Toxicological methods
- (IV) Addictive drugs

UNIT 5: Forensic Medicine

- (I) Death – Types, Modes and Cause of Death
- (II) Anti-Mortem Changes
- (III) Post-Mortem changes: Stages of Death (Immediate, Early and Late)
- (IV) Medico-legal characteristics of Suicidal, Homicidal and Accidental death.
- (V) Wounds and Injuries: Meaning, Definition, Classification and Importance.
- (VI) Body Fluids and their identity: Blood, Semen, Saliva, Sweat, Urine, etc;
- (VII) Hair: Morphology, difference between Hair and Fiber
- (VIII) Examination of Bones : Determination of age and sex;

References:

1. Medical Jurisprudence by J.N. Modi
2. Nabar's Forensic Science in Crime Investigation
3. Walls H. J. (2nd Ed. 2008), – Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific Crime Detection, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi-33.
4. Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials, B. R. Sharma

FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:40+10=50 Credits: 01

Duration:03Hrs/Week

1. Study of different types of microscopes
2. Various simulated crime scenes – Basic rules, Observation, Identification of the crime scene as per IPC section
3. Preliminary and confirmatory tests for blood
4. Microscopic examination of hair and fiber
5. Microscopic examination and comparison of tool marks
6. Examination of glass fracture
7. Identification from skeletal remains and stature identification
8. Examination of fired bullets and cartridges

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: I
FUNDAMENTALS OF PENOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 03

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

This course introduces the concept of punishment, its various meanings and types. It also narrates the classical views and objectives of punishment. An attempt is also made to bring in the religious roots of punishment, public policy towards wrong doing and legal nature of punishment.

Method of Teaching and Evaluation:

Same methods as are explained in respect of course on criminology.

UNIT 1: Introduction to Penology

- (I) Definition and Meaning of Penology
- (II) Scope and Importance of Penology.
- (III) State's right to punishment
- (IV) Meaning of Punishment: Psychological, Sociological and Legal perspectives
- (V) Punishments in the Ancient periods
- (VI) Brief of theories of punishments

UNIT 2: Retribution

- (I) Meaning and Objectives of Retribution
- (II) Concept of Lextalinios
- (III) Types of retributive punishment
- (IV) Retribution in the 21st century

UNIT 3: Deterrence and Incapacitation

- (I) Meaning and Objectives: Deterrence and Incapacitation
- (II) Types of deterrence punishments
- (III) Types of incapacitation punishments
- (IV) Deterrence and incapacitation in the 21st century

UNIT 4: Reparation and Reformation

- (I) Meaning and Objectives: Reparation and Reformation
- (II) History of reparation and reformation

- (III) Types of reparation and reformation
- (IV) Reparation and Reformation in the 21st century

UNIT 5: Contemporary punishments in the World

- (I) Punishments in developed countries – USA, UK, Japan
- (II) Punishments in developing countries – India, South Africa
- (III) Death penalty: Pros and Cons (countries existing death penalty)
- (IV) Recent Supreme Court judgments on death penalty

Reference:

1. Penology, Victimology and Correctional Administration in India by Dr. Krishna Pal Malik .
2. Criminology and Criminal Administration by Sirohi JPS. Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
3. Society and the Criminal by Sethna.M.J
4. Criminology and Penology by James Vadakumcherry
5. Chaturvedi J C 2006, Penology and Correctional Administration, Isha Books Delhi.

FUNDAMENTALS OF PENOLOGY PRACTICALS

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Credits: 01

Duration: 03Hrs/Week

Field Visits to related institutions

- A) Juvenile Justice Board
- B) Jail and Prison
- C) Probation Office.
- D) Court visits

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: II

II Semester BA/B.Sc CCJ w.e.f 2020-21 and onwards CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)										
Part	Subject Code	Subject Name	Teaching Hrs/week	Practical Hrs/week	Total Hrs/Week	Examination				Duration (Hrs)
						Credits	Marks			
							Theory /Practical	IA	Total	
Part I AECC	1.1	ENGLISH	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.2	KANNADA / MIL	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
Part II DSC	1.3	INTRODUCTION TO POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.4	INTRODUCTION TO POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION	-	3 Hrs	3 Hrs	1	40	10	50	3
	1.5	FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.6	FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES	-	3Hrs	3Hrs	1	40	10	50	3
	1.7	SOCIAL WORK METHODS IN CORRECTIONS	4 Hrs	-	4Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.8	SOCIAL WORK METHODS IN CORRECTIONS	-	3 Hrs	3Hrs	1	40	10	50	3
Part III AECC	1.9	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	2 Hrs	-	2 Hrs	2	40	10	50	2
	1.10	CC/EA	2 Hrs			1			50	---
Total			22 Hrs	9 Hrs	31 Hrs	21	560	140	750	

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: II
INTRODUCTION TO POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 03

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Introduction to police science and administration

- (I) Meaning and Definition of police science and administration
- (II) Brief history of Police in England and USA
- (III) Evolution of police system in India
- (IV) Police Commissions of 1860, 1902, 1979 and their recommendations.

UNIT 2: Organizational Structure of Police

- (I) Indian Police Act 1861 and Karnataka Police Act 1963
- (II) State Civil Police and Ancillary Units
- (III) Central Police Establishments
- (IV) Police Recruitment and Training
 - (a) IPS level
 - (b) Dy. S.P. level
 - (c) Sub-Inspector level
 - (d) Constable level.

UNIT 3: Powers, Duties and Functions of Police

- (I) Police: Powers, Duties and functions under Cr.P.C, Local and Special laws
- (II) Police Station: Law and Order duties as crime prevention measures
- (III) Crime Investigation Wing: Investigation Officer and Sub-ordinates, Writers, etc.
- (IV) Important Basic Records.
- (V) Other Police Stations: Women, Cyber, Narcotic etc and their importance.

UNIT 4: Detection and Investigation of Crimes

- (I) Crime Scene: Meaning, Definition and Types
- (II) Police Investigation: Crime Scene Search methods and Use of advance technology
- (III) Physical Clues: Collection, Preservation and Dispatch for further Expert examination
- (IV) Apprehending of suspects and accused as per Cr.P.C.

UNIT 5: Interrogation by Police

- (I) Interrogation: Meaning and Objectives
- (II) Interrogation Methods
- (III) Variations in Interrogation
- (IV) Police spy and informers.

Reference:

1. J.C. Chaturvedi (Editor 2006) – Police Administration & Investigation of Crime, Isha Books, New Delhi – 33.
- .
2. Sharma P.D.–Police and Criminal Administration, Uppal Publishing House, Delhi.
3. Shah Raj Giri - Investigation of Crime and Criminals (Vol & II), Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi-2
4. ArvindVerma , 2005, “The Indian Police: A Critical Evaluation “, Regency Publications , Delhi.
- 5.D.Banerjia, Editor 2005, “Central Police Organizations- Part I” Allied Publisher Private limited, NUJS.
- 6.Dr.D.V. Guruprasad, 2012, “ Bharata Police Vyavasthe” Sapna Book House (p) Ltd
7. Shenoy S. Shenoy (2008) - Law Relating to Police and Prisons in Karnataka, Lawyers Law Book, Bangalore.

**INTRODUCITON TO POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION PRACTICAL/FIELD
WORK**

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Credits: 01

Duration: 03Hrs/Week

A. Field Work

1. Visits to Police Stations
2. Visits to Police Training School

B. Police Science Practical

1. Writing of complaint
2. Recording of First Information Report (FIR) based on the complaint received
3. Investigation of simulated crime scene
4. Preparation of Charge sheet based on the Investigation of simulated crime scene Reports

FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 03

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives :

This course primarily concentrates on familiarizing students to the numerous theories of crime. Each theory purports to explain why some persons commit crimes while most people quietly conform to the norms of behavior or laws governing the conduct of individuals within a given society. It has been eternal search for the causes from time immemorial to the present times. This course traces briefly the history of the man's search for the causes of crime. It meanders from purely armchair philosophies to more convincing explanations of criminal behavior from a variety of disciplines starting from biology, geography, economics, psychology and sociology. In depth study of any single theory in a general introductory course is out of place but students can study on their own if interested in such theories further.

UNIT 1: Introduction to theories of crime

(I) Cause: Scientific and Metaphysical Meaning

(II) Pre-classical Views on Crime causation

(III) Classical Views on Crime Causation: Doctrine of Free Will and Hedonistic Calculus (now Theory of Rational Choice). Doctrine of Determinism

(IV) Neo-classical Views on Crime Causation

UNIT 2: Positivism and Scientific Theories

(I) Positivism and Scientific Theories: Meaning, Definition and objectives of Science And Scientific method

(II) Biological Trait Theories: Meaning, Definition and Basic Assumptions.

(III) Old Biological, Genetic and Medical Theories: Different Exponents and their contributions

(IV) Pseudo-sciences: Meaning definition and types

(V) Crime and Heredity: Meaning and types

(f) **New research on Brain and Nervous System:** Endocrinology, Behavior and Genes.

UNIT 3: Psychological Trait Theories

(I) Psychological theories: Meaning and Basic assumptions

- (II) Delinquency research of Sheldon and Eleanor Gluecks
- (III) Personality types and criminal behaviour
- (IV) Cognitive Dissonance and Crime
(Festinger and Katz)
- (V) Freudian theories.
- (VI) Conditioning and Learning theories; Meaning and views of Thorndike, Pavlov, Hull and Skinner

UNIT 4: Sociological Theories I:

- (I) Sociological theories: Meaning, Definition and Basic assumptions
- (II) Ecological studies and Geographical factors
- (III) Economic factors and Poverty
- (IV) Anomie: Meaning and views of Emile Durkheim and Robert Merton
- (V) Alienation: Meaning and views by Karl Marks
- (VI) Sub culture violence: Meaning and views by Merwin Wolfgang and Franco Ferracutti
- (VII) Cultural Conflict Theory: Meaning and views by Thurstone Sellin and
- (VIII) Strain theory: Meaning and views by George Homans

UNIT 5: Sociological Theories II:

- (I) Social Area Analysis, Social Pathologies and Social Disorganization theories
- (II) Social Learning Theories: Imitation theory Differential Identification theory, Differential Association theory, Labeling and Secondary Deviance Theory
- (III) Criminal Opportunity Theory
- (IV) Mixed Theories: Containment Theory and Routine Activity Theory

Reference:

1. McDonald F. William (Ed. 1976)-Criminal Justice & Victim Sage Publication, London
2. Criminology and Criminal Administration by Sirohi JPS. Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
3. Society and the Criminal by Sethna.M.
- 4.Criminology and Penology by James Vadakumcherry

FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES PRACTICALS

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Credits: 01

Duration:03Hrs/Week

1. Studying the Complaints and FIR to analysis and identify the possible factors and causes of crime.
2. Study and analyze crime news from the leading news papers and relate the possible theories of crime.
3. Debate and critically analysis on recently introduced laws, decriminalization, High Court and Supreme Court verdicts.
4. Refer to any one of the vices in the society as acute social problem and write critically whether Alcoholism, Drug addiction, Prostitution, Poverty, Broken home, Gambling, Illiteracy, Mental illness and psychological problems, Movies showing violence and obscenity etc are causes of crime.

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: II
SOCIAL WORK METHODS IN CORRECTIONS

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 03

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

This course will introduce students to the major methods of professional social work: Case work, Group Work and Community Organization. These skills will be imparted through guided Field Work on a weekly basis in the attached agency. The class teaching will cover basic principles, processes and problems in the use of each of these methods. The context, the purpose and the contents of each method will be taught. The students will be encouraged to examine their relevance, importance and major limitations while actually using them in the practical field work. Students have to write their FW day reports without fail in the prescribed FW Journal which should be submitted each week on the day fixed in advance. Each week's report will be read and analyzed by the assigned member of the Faculty in the FW conference with the student individually.

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

This course will be taught through lectures but in the FW the member of the faculty may demonstrate how to use the techniques in specific contexts. In the class teams and pairs of students will be formed to practice the techniques by role playing.

UNIT 1: Introduction to Social Work

- (I) Social work and Correctional Social Work: Definition, Meaning, Scope Importance and Relevance in CCJ
- (II) Social Work as a Profession in India
- (III) Role of Social Work in Social Correctional settings
- (IV) Brief introduction to various methods of Correcting Behaviour (e) Methods of Social Work

UNIT 2: Case Work

- (I) Case Work: Meaning, Definition, Principles
- (II) Component and process of case work method
- (III) Techniques of Case work
 - (a) Building rapport
 - (b) Conducting Diagnostic Interviews

- (c) Collection of information of client
- (d) Preparing a suitable plan
- (e) Ways of establishing links
- (f) Case counseling
- (g) Assessment of case outcomes and analysis of failures and successes; application of CW within Prisons, Juvenile Homes, Observation Homes, Probation, Parole and work with victims
- (h) Transactional Analysis, Defense Mechanism and Coping Mechanism

(IV) Application of Case Work method in correctional institutions

Unit 3: Group Work

- (I) Group Work: Meaning, Definition, Principles, Process and Objectives
- (II) Techniques of Group Work
- (III) Groups of various kinds and size
- (IV) Group dynamics and individual behavior
- (V) Observing client behaviour within the group context
- (VI) Basics of Sociometry
- (VII) Impacts of various roles on the individuals within the group
- (VIII) Use of group for behavioural correction
 - (a) Basics for adjustment within the group
 - (b) Application of Group Work method in correctional institutions

UNIT 4: Community Organization

- (I) Community Organization: Meaning, Definition, Principles, Process and objectives
- (II) Social Change: social action versus social reform versus social revolution
- (III) Contexts of community organization
- (IV) Community based corrections
- (V) Application of community organization method in crime prevention

UNIT 5: Social Work Methods in Corrections: A Critical Analysis

Critical analysis of SW methods: assessment of negatives, positives and limitations; basic requirements for each method in the operating system of Correctional Administration in India.

Reference:

1. Carter, G. W. (1972). Correctional Institutions . Newyork: J.B.Lippincott company.
2. David H, M. L. (2012). Introduction to Corrections . NewYork: CRC Press, Tylor & Francis Group .
3. Malik, D. P. (2011). Penology, Victimology and Correctional Administration in India . Faridabad,(Haryana): Alaahabad Law Agency,.

4. Martha, H. H. (2010). *Correctional Administration and Change Management* . united states :
CRC Press , Tylor and Francis Group.
5. P.D.Mishra. (1994). *Social Work -Philosophy and Methods*. New Delhi: Inter India Publication.
6. Patterson, G. T. (2012). *Social Work Practice in the Criminal Justice System*. Newyork: Routledge.
7. R.Stratton, R. G. (1977). *The Sociological of Corrections* . Canada: John Wiley and Sons .
8. Rob, C. (2011). *Probation Working with offenders*. Newyork: Routledge.
9. Welch, M. (2011). *Corrections A critical apporoch / Third edition*. Routledge,New york.

SOCIAL WORK METHODS IN CORRECTIONS PRACTICALS

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Credits: 01

Duration:03Hrs/Week

A. Field Work

1. Visit to DIMHNS/ BIMS Psychiatric Department
2. Application of social work methods in different correctional institutions and child care institutions.

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: III

III Semester BA/B.Sc CCJ w.e.f 2020-21 and onwards CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)										
Part	Subject Code	Subject Name	Teaching Hrs/ week	Practical Hrs/ week	Total Hrs/Week	Examination				Duration (Hrs)
						Credits	Marks			
							Theory /Practical	IA	Total	
Part I AECC	1.1	ENGLISH	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.2	KANNADA / MIL	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
Part II DSC	1.3	FUNDAMENTALS OF VICTIMOLOGY	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.4	FUNDAMENTALS OF VICTIMOLOGY	-	3 Hrs	3 Hrs	1	40	10	50	3
	1.5	FUNDAMENTALS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.6	FUNDAMENTALS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE	-	3Hrs	3Hrs	1	40	10	50	3
	1.7	ADULT INSTITUTION AND COMMUNITY CORRECTION	4 Hrs	-	4Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.8	ADULT INSTITUTION AND COMMUNITY CORRECTION	-	3 Hrs	3Hrs	1	40	10	50	3
Part III AECC	1.9	FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC INSTRUMENTATION	2 Hrs	-	2 Hrs	2	40	10	50	2
	1.10	CC/EA	2 Hrs			1			50	---
Total			22 Hrs	9 Hrs	31 Hrs	21	560	140	750	

FUNDAMENTALS OF VICTIMOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100 Credits: 03

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Introduction: Meaning, Definition and History

- (I) Victimology: Meaning, Definition, Origin and Scope
- (II) Concept of victims in Jews
- (III) Concept of victims in Islam
- (IV) Concept of victims in Ancient India
- (V) Concept of victims in Democratic society

UNIT 2: Victim- Offender Relationship: Individual victims

- (I) Penal couple: Meaning, Victim Precipitation, Abetment and participation
- (II) Innocent Victims: Meaning and types
- (III) Victim proneness
- (IV) Victim vulnerabilities and categorical risks
 - (a) Age-related vulnerability
 - (b) Gender-related victims

UNIT 3: Victimization: System and Theories

- (I) Collective victimization: Definition and types
- (II) Power and its abuse
 - (a) Caste system and the Untouchables
 - (b) Race, Slavery and Apartheid
 - (c) Poor classes and Bonded labor
 - (d) Minorities and Majority oppression
- (III) Theories of Victimization: Broken Window Theory, Routine Activity Theory, Shaming Theory

UNIT 4: Classification of victims

- (I) Classification of Victims by Benjamin Mendelsohn, Hans Von Hentig and Abdul Fatah
- (II) Impact of victimization
 - (a) Physical pain
 - (b) Financial impact
 - (c) Psychological Trauma, Fear, Anxiety and Insecurity; related issues leading into disorders
 - (d) Social impact on the individual and the family (stigma, future risk)

UNIT 5: Criminal Justice System and Victim

- (I) Police and the Victim: victim responsiveness in reporting crime, acting as witness, as approver
- (II) Victim and the Court: attending trial, Restitution, Insurance and Compensation
- (III) Basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power (UN Convention)

(IV) National Crime Victimization Surveys (NCVS) and International Crime Victimization Survey

(V) Victim Compensation schemes and Victim Assistance Programs

Reference:

1. Prakash Talwar (Editor 2006) – Victimology, Isha Books, New Delhi-33
2. M.C. Gupta, K. Chockalingam & JaytilakGuha Roy (Editors 2001) – Child Victims of Crime – Problems and Perspectives, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi-02.
3. Emilio Viano , 1992, “Critical Issues In Victimology: International Perspective”, Springer Publication
4. Emilio Viano, 1991, Victims rights and Legal Reforms, Onati IIO.S.L.
5. Hans Joachin Schneider, 1982, “The Victims in International perspective”, Walter De Gryter Pub
6. Israel Drapkin, Emilio Viano, 1974, “Victimology” Lexington Books.

FUNDAMENTALS OF VICTIMOLOGY PRACTICALS

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Credits: 01

Duration: 03Hrs/Week

1. Field visits to the Victim related Institutes:
 - a) Victim Assistance Cell
 - b) Victim Aid Organizations - NGO's
 - c) Legal Aid/ Assistance Cell (Victim)
 - d) Victim Advocacy cell.
 - e) Victim Counseling Centre.
2. Analysis and Represent the Types of Crime Victim Assistance Programmes under "Central Victim Compensation Fund Scheme"(CVCF)
3. Case Study : Study and analysis of Intensive crime victims (Rape, Gang Rape, Acid Attack, Sexual Harassment, etc)

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: III
FUNDAMENTALS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 03

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

UNIT I: Introduction to Juvenile Justice

- (I) Juvenile Justice: Meaning and Definition
- (II) Deviance: Meaning and definition
- (III) Problematic Children: Ungovernable, Neglected, Destitute and Deviant
- (IV) Historical and Philosophical basis for separation of juvenile deviants from adult criminals

UNIT 2: Juvenile Deviancy, Policies and Guidelines

- (I) Juvenile Deviancy: Meaning, definition, category, Magnitude and Extent
- (II) Deviancy in India as per Crime in India reports and its comparison to USA (UCR)
- (III) National Policy on Children
- (IV) International and National Charter on the Rights of the Child
- (V) Riyadh Guidelines
- (VI) Constitutional provisions for children
- (VII) International perspectives on juveniles (in developing countries)

UNIT 3: Laws Relating to Deviant Behavior of Juveniles

- (I) Juvenile Justice (Child Care and Protection) Act 2015
- (II) General Principles of Care and Protection of Children
- (III) Juvenile Justice Board
- (IV) Procedure in relation to Children in Conflict with Law
- (V) Child Welfare Committee
- (VI) Procedure in relation to Children in need of care and protection

UNIT 4: Theories of Juvenile Deviancy

- (I) Economic Factors
- (II) Social Factors
- (III) Psychological Factors
- (IV) Genetic factors

UNIT 5: Reformation and Rehabilitation of Young Offenders

- (I) Reformation and Rehabilitation of children and young offenders
- (II) Challenges of Reformation and Rehabilitation
- (III) Repeaters among juvenile in conflict with law

(IV) Age of Juvenility, Debate and Comparison with different countries

Reference:

1. Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Child) Act 2015.
2. Bhattacharya Sunil K Juvenile Justice an Indian Scenario Regency Publications, New Delhi.
3. Gupta M C Chokulingam – Child Victims of crime, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
4. Child Labour(Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986
5. The Protection of Children From Sexual Offences Act 2012

FUNDAMENTALS OF JUVENILE JUSTICE PRACTICALS

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Credits: 01

Duration:03Hrs/Week

A. Field Work

1. Visits to Juvenile Justice Board
2. Visits to Child Welfare Committee
3. Visits to District Child Protection Unit
4. Visit to Special Juvenile Police Unit
5. Visit to Observation Home, Special Home and Children Home
6. Visit to Child Help Line etc

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: III
ADULT INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 03

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Introduction: Meaning and History

- (I) Corrections: Meaning as a part of Reformation Theory.
- (II) Philosophy, history of Corrections.
- (III) Pioneers of Corrections
- (IV) Medical Model of treatment

UNIT 2: Institutional Corrections

- (I) Prisons: history, types of prisons and private prisons in USA
- (II) Indeterminate versus Determinate sentencing
- (III) Important provisions of Prisons, Prisoners Act (transfer of prisoners act) and prison reforms after independence in India
- (IV) Ticketing system, Furlough and Parole system, Pre-release assessment in India
- (V) Skill development programmes

UNIT 3: Community Based Corrections

- (I) Probation:
 - (a) Meaning, History and Philosophy
 - (b) Probation law In India
 - (c) Conditions of Probation
 - (d) Present status of Probation in USA, India, UK
- (II) Parole System:
 - (a) Meaning, History and Philosophy
 - (b) Parole and its context in the indeterminate sentencing system,
 - (c) Parole Board
- (III) Community Service: Meaning, History and Philosophy

UNIT 4: Success and Failure of Correctional Treatment

- (I) Effectiveness of Correctional Treatment, 100 years of achievement
- (II) Robert Martinson Report
- (III) Increasing crime rates and recidivism
- (IV) Failure of Corrections and rise of Deterrent and Control perspectives

UNIT 5: Death Penalty as an enhancement of Punishment

- (I) Death Penalty: Debate for and against
- (II) Present trends in the use of Death punishment over world,
- (III) The UN resolutions and death penalty
- (IV) Amnesty International's work
- (V) Death Row prisoners
- (VI) Indian Supreme Court rulings on death punishment

Reference:

1. Penology, Victimology and Correctional Administration in India by Dr. Krishna Pal Malik .
2. Criminology and Criminal Administration by Sirohi JPS. Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
3. Society and the Criminal by Sethna.M.J
4. Criminology and Penology by James Vadakumcherry
5. Prison Management: Problems and Solutions by manaworker.M.B
6. Prison Management, Prison Workers and Prison theory: Alienation and Power By Stephen C. McGuinn

ADULT INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS PRACTICALS

Max.Marks:40+10=50 Credits: 01

Duration:03Hrs/Week

A. Field Work

1. Prison/ Jail
2. Probation Office.
3. After care services.

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: III

FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC INSTRUMENTATION

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Credits: 02

Duration:02Hrs/Week

Unit 1 - Basic concept of instrumentation

(I) General idea of physical instrumentation

(II) General idea on Chemical instrumentation

Unit 2 - Basic Concept of Spectroscopy, Ultraviolet-Visible-Infrared Spectrophotometer

(I) General idea on spectroscopy, electromagnetic spectrum, various source of radiation their utility and limitation

(II) Interaction of radiation with reflection, absorption, fluorescence and etc

(III) Basic principle, instrumentation, qualitative and quantitative analysis, interpretation of spectra

(IV) Forensic application of UV and IR spectrophotometry

Unit 3 - Basic Concept of Atomic and Molecular Spectra, Atomic Absorption and Neutron Activation Analysis

(I) Atomic spectra: Energy level, quantum number and designation of states, selection rule

(II) Molecular Spectra: Quantitative discussion of molecular bindings, molecular orbital, type of molecular energies

(III) Basic principles: Introduction of nuclear reactions and radiations, Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy, Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA), Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy (NMR)

(IV) Application of Atomic Absorption and Neutron Activation Analysis techniques in forensic science

Unit 4– Chromatography

(I) Chromatographic techniques: Theory of chromatography, Classification of chromatography.

(II) General principles and working of Planar chromatography: TLC, PC, HPTLC

(III) General principles and working of Column Chromatography: HPLC, GC, Ion Exchange Chromatography, etc.

(IV) Forensic Application of planar and column chromatography

Unit 5– Electrophoresis

(I) Electrophoresis techniques: General principles, Factors affecting electrophoresis

(II) Classification of electrophoresis Preparative, Horizontal, Vertical, 2-dimensional electrophoresis

(III) Brief idea of Low voltage electrophoresis, High voltage electrophoresis, Gel electrophoresis, etc.

(IV) Forensic Application of electrophoresis, electrochemical techniques

REFERENCES

1. V.B. Patania; Spectroscopy, Campus Books International, (2004)
2. James W. Robinson; Atomic Spectroscopy, 2nd Edn. Revised & Expanded, marcel Dekkar, Inc, NY. (1996)
3. N. Subrahmanyam & Brij Lal; A text Book of Optics, S. Chand & Co. (2004)
4. Hobart H. Willard, Lynne L. Merrett Jr, John A Dean Frank A. Settle Jr; Instrumental Methods of Analysis, 7th Edn, CBS Pub. & Distributors (1986)
5. K.C. Thompson & R.J. Renolds; Atomic Absorption Fluorescence & Flame Emission Spectroscopy, A Practical Approach, 2nd Edn. Charles Griffin & Co.
6. Robert M. Silverstein & Francis X Webster; Spectrometric Identification of Organic Compounds, 6th Edn., John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (1997)
7. P.S. Kalri; Spectroscopy of Organic Compounds, 4th Edn, New Age International Pub. (2001) w.e.f. 2005-2006
8. D.R. Khanna & H.R. Gulati; Fundamentals of Optics Geometrical Physical & Quantum, 20th Edn., R. Chand & Co. (2002)
9. R.S. Khandpur; handbook of Analytical Instruments, Tata McGraw Hill Pub. Co. New Delhi (2004)
10. John A. Dean; Analytical Chemistry Handbook, McGraw Hill Inc. (1995)

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: IV

IV Semester BA/B.Sc CCJ w.e.f 2020-21 and onwards CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)										
Part	Sub ject Co de	Subject Name	Teachi ng Hrs/ week	Pract ical Hrs/ week	Total Hrs/ Week	Examination				Duration (Hrs)
						Credi ts	Marks			
							The ory /Pra ctic al	IA	Total	
Part I AECC	1.1	ENGLISH	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.2	KANNADA / MIL	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
Part II DSC	1.3	INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND RELATED CRIMES	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.4	INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND RELATED CRIMES	-	3 Hrs	3 Hrs	1	40	10	50	3
	1.5	FUNDAMENTALS OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.6	FUNDAMENTALS OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	-	3Hrs	3Hrs	1	40	10	50	3
	1.7	FUNDAMENTALS OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE	4 Hrs	-	4Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.8	FUNDAMENTALS OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE	-	3 Hrs	3Hrs	1	40	10	50	3
Part III AECC	1.9	FUNDAMENTALS OF PRIVATE SECURITY MANAGEMENT	2 Hrs	-	2 Hrs	2	40	10	50	2
	1.1 0	CC/EA	2 Hrs			1			50	---
Total			22 Hrs	9 Hrs	31 Hrs	21	560	140	750	

INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND RELATED CRIMES

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 03

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Introduction: Meaning, Nature and Types

- (I) Indian Society: Nature, Social Systems and diversity
- (II) Social Problems: Meaning, definition and types
- (III) Customs as crimes in India
- (IV) Recent deliberations on customs as crime in India by Supreme Court judgments

UNIT 2: Major Indian social problem

- (I) Alcoholism: Causes and Impacts
- (II) Drug addiction: Causes and Impacts
- (III) Mobile addiction: Causes and Impacts
- (IV) Terrorism: Causes and impacts
- (V) Ex-criminal tribes and Criminal Tribes Act 1871(Habitual Offenders' Act 1955)

UNIT 3: Social Stratification, Its Implications and Related Laws

- (I) Social Stratification: understanding Caste System in India
- (II) Crime Against Daliths/Tribes
- (III) Constitutional Safeguards against Untouchability and related Laws
- (IV) PCR Act, Prevention of Atrocities Act
- (V) Intercaste Marriages and Honour Killings in India; Intra-Gotra Marriages and Khap Panchayats; communal tensions

UNIT 4: Social issues related to women and Laws

- (I) Dowry System and Dowry Deaths
- (II) Female Infanticide and ban on Pre-Natal Sex Determination
- (III) Sati system and Anti-Sati Law
- (IV) Prostitution and related Laws, Deliberations on Legalizing Prostitution
- (V) Divorce: Meaning, types, causes and impact on society and related laws
- (VI) Devdasi system: Prohibition of Devdasi Act and PITA
- (VII) Other related issues: Rape, Acid Attack, Trafficking etc

UNIT 5: Social issues related to children and Laws

- (I) Child Marriage related Laws in India
- (II) Child Labour: Legal Faces of the Problem
- (III) Other related issues: Kidnapping, Trafficking, beggary, slavery, Child abuse, sexual exploitation and Child pornography

Reference:

1. Indian Social Problem by G.R.Madan.Allied Publishers PvtLtd.Mumbai.
2. Crime and Customs in Savage Society by Bronislow Malinowski. Transaction Publishers.New Jersey
3. Culture and Customs of the Sioux Indians by Gregory O.Gagnon. ABC-CLIO,LLC .California
- 4.Crime and Customs among Lamabanis in Chitradurga District by Krishnamurthy.M.
- 5.Social Problems in India by Ram Ahuja, Rawat Publications.
- 6..India S Social Problems in Twenty First Century by Qureshi M.U.Anmol Pub.

INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND RELATED CRIMES PRACTICALS

Max.Marks:40+10=50 Credits: 01

Duration: 03Hrs/Week

1. Visit to different government and Non government organizations relating to different social problems.
2. Visit to slum and slum boards.
3. Visits to de addiction centres.

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: IV
FUNDAMENTALS OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 03

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

This course introduces the student to the field of scientific research essential for a clear understanding of the criminological theories and methods. Basics of inductive and deductive logic, components of scientific theories and their formation as well as testing will be taught in simple and easy style as if the student is a layman. Types of research, their methods and tools will be explained in such a way that at the end of the course the students shall be able to prepare and use such tools and methods themselves. For that purpose, there will be unit-end quizzes, individual as well as group exercises on different methods and tools.

UNIT 1: Introduction and Meaning of Research

- (I) Meaning of Research
- (II) Characteristics of Science and Scientific Research
- (III) Deductive and Inductive processes
- (IV) Language of Science
- (V) Types of Hypotheses
- (VI) Inductive process of Theory Building and Deductive process of Theory Testing

UNIT 2: Types of Research

- (I) Exploratory/Descriptive Research
- (II) Comparative/Analytical Research
- (III) Explanatory/Causal Research
- (IV) Analysis/Experimental Research
- (V) Qualitative versus Quantitative Research
- (VI) Levels of Measurement Meaning and its importance in the research

UNIT 3: Methods of Research

- (I) Observation: Types and Tools
- (II) Case Study: Context and Process
- (III) Experimental and Quasi-experimental Designs
- (IV) Survey Research and Analysis
- (V) Ethno-methodology

(VI) Historiography

(VII) Content and Discourse Analysis

(VIII) Sampling Theory: Meaning, Types, Methods and Size

UNIT 4: Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

(I) Observation Guide/Schedule and Recording Tools

(II) Interview and Interview Guide/Schedule/Questionnaire

(III) Experimental Labs and Equipment, Settings and Manipulation Schedules; Sources of Secondary Data and their collection (Web Cam, Xerox, Digitize or Copy)

UNIT 5: Data Analysis and Report Writing

(I) Data Processing: Scrutiny and Editing, Coding and Data Entry

(II) Classification of Data: its Meaning, Importance and Use

(III) Definition of Definition to Frame New Concepts

(IV) Tabulation and its Types

(V) Data Presentation: Tables, Charts, Graphs, Maps, Photographs, Multi-graphs

(VI) Application of Statistics and their Interpretation; Report Writing: Styles, Size and Organization

Reference:

1. Agarwal B. C. (2006) - Basic Statistical Tests, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi

2. Ahuja Ram (2005) - Research Methods, Ravat Publication, New Delhi

3. Bachman Ronet&Schutt K Russell (2008)-Fundamentals of research in criminology and Criminaljustice, Sage Publication.

4. Davies, Pamela. Francis, Peter &Jupp, Victor (2nd Edition) (2011) – Doing Criminological Research - SAGE Publications Ltd.,1 Oliver’s Yard, 55 City Road, London EC1Y 1SP, United Kingdom

FUNDAMENTALS OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY PRACTICALS

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Credits: 01

Duration: 03Hrs/Week

1. Information collection through various search engines and E-libraries
2. Formulation of research problems, review of literature (min 05-max 10), objectives of the study and methodology on any CCJ related topic.
3. Preparing Questionnaire, Opionionnaire, Interview Guide and schedule.
4. Data collection and report writing.

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: IV
FUNDAMENTALS OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits:03

Duration: 04Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Meaning and Evolution of Justice System

- (I) Meaning of Justice; Evolution of Justice Systems
- (II) Anglo-Saxon System imposed on India by the British and Main Features of Present Systems of Justice
- (III) The impact of the CJS on the Crimes, Criminals and Society
 - (a) Neglect of Victim despite his clear role in the Adjudication Process
 - (b) Neglect of Society
 - (c) Rise of Crimes and Recidivism
 - (d) Increasing Fear of Crime, Insecurity
 - (e) Distrust of Police

UNIT 2: Meaning and Emergence of Restorative Justice

- (I) Meaning of Restorative Justice
- (II) Emergence of Restorative Justice in the West
- (III) Main Features, Objectives and Scope of Restorative Justice
- (IV) Comparison of RJ to Retributive Doctrine, Deterrence Theory, Correctional School

Unit 3: Methods of Restorative Justice

- (I) Victim-Offender Mediation
- (II) Victim-Offender Reconciliation
- (III) Community Conferencing and Sentencing Circles
- (IV) Plea Bargaining and other Major experiments in the West
- (V) Basic Pre-requisites for Restorative Justice
- (VI) Major limitations of Restorative Justice

UNIT 4: Practice of Restorative Justice in India

- (I) Nature of Indian Society and practice of RJ in India
 - (a) Family and Kinship
 - (b) Caste and Khap Panchayats
 - (c) Nyay Panchayats
 - (d) Lok Adalats
 - (e) Gram Nyayalayas
 - (f) Mediation and Arbitration Centres
 - (g) Negotiation and Reconciliation

UNIT 5: Practice of Restorative Justice in Indian Judiciary

(I) Practice of RJ in Indian Criminal Justice System

- (a) Plea Bargaining
- (b) Restitution
- (c) Withdrawal from Prosecution
- (d) Compounding of Offences
- (e) Victim Compensation new law and some existing Compensation Schemes,
- (f) Free Legal Aid.

Reference:

1. Recent Development in Criminological Theory: Towards Disciplinary Diversity & Theoretical Integration by Stuart Henry, Scott A. Lukas. Ashgate Pub
2. New Directions in Criminological Theory. Edited by Steve Hall & Simon Winlow
3. Restorative Justice by Janet Jauritsen. Oxford

FUNDAMENTALS OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PRACTICALS

Max.Marks:40+10=50 Credits: 01

Duration:03Hrs/Week

A. Field Work

1. Visits to District Prosecution Unit
2. Visits to District Alternative Dispute Cell
3. Visits to District Bar Council
4. Visit to Mediation Centre
5. Visits to Lok Adalat
6. Visits to Consumer Forum

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: IV

FUNDAMENTALS OF PRIVATE SECURITY MANAGEMENT

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Credits: 02

Duration:02Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Introduction to Private Security Management

- (I) Private Security Management: Meaning, Definition and History
- (II) Difference between security and vigilance
- (III) Modern society and need of private security to different institutions and establishments
- (IV) Role of private security in managing law & order
- (V) License for private security agency

UNIT2: Security breach prevention

- (I) Exclusion Area (as prohibited zone)
- (II) Physical Barriers
- (III) Structural Barriers
- (IV) Animal Barriers

UNIT 3: Preventive Private Security

- (I) Access Control System: Meaning and importance
- (II) Frisking of Person and Personal Belongings
- (III) Prevention of Theft, Robbery and Pilferage
- (IV) Electronic Surveillance
- (V) Fire Extinguisher: Meaning and Types

UNIT 4: Private Investigation Methods

(I) Undercover Operations and Surveillance

(II) Corporate Intelligence

(a) Pre-Employment Verification, Post Employment Verification

(b) Industrial/Business Rivalry and Espionage and Counter-Espionage Measures

(c) Economic Offences: Commercial Frauds, Trade Mark/ Patent Violations, Faking Balance Sheets in Audits, Bank Frauds, White Collars Crimes, Tax Evasions, Hawala Operations, Money Laundering, Insurance Frauds, Fake Land Title Documents and Land Encroachments

(d) Pre-Post Marital Investigations of Fidelity, Virginity and Sexual Habits

UNIT 5: Modern Tools for Investigation.

(I) Audio Recording Devices

(II) Video Recording Devices: Binoculars and Telescopes, Microscopes

(III) IR and UV Spectroscopes

(IV) Night Vision Devices

(V) Lie Detectors

(VI) Expert Witnesses, Eye Witnesses, Hearsay and Grape Wine, Informer System

(VII) GIS, GPS CCTV

REFERENCES:

1. Effective Security Management by CharelsSennewald. Elsevier Pub.USA.
2. Contempromy Security Management by John Fay Elsevier Pub.USA.
3. Industrial Security Management by Sharma.R.P.
4. Introduction to Private Security by Karen Hess. Wadsworth Cengage Learning.
5. Intellegence and private Investigation by hank Prunckun.CharlesC.Thomas Publishers ltd.

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: V

V Semester BA/B.Sc CCJ w.e.f 2020-21 and onwards CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)										
Part	Subject Code	Subject Name	Teaching Hrs/ week	Practical Hrs/ week	Total Hrs/Week	Examination				Duration (Hrs)
						Credits	Marks			
							Theory /Practical	IA	Total	
Part I DSC/SCE	1.1	ELEMENTS OF STATISTICAL APPLICATION	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	4	80	20	100	3
	1.2	FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINAL LAW: IPC, CRPC, IEA	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	4	80	20	100	3
	1.3	COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE	4 Hrs		4 Hrs	4	80	20	100	3
	1.4	CRIME PREVENTION	4 Hrs	-	4Hrs	4	80	20	100	3
	1.5	ADAVANCED PENOLOGY	4Hrs	1	4Hrs	4	80	20	100	3
	1.6	CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY OR FORENSIC PRINTS AND IMPRESSIONS	4Hrs	1	4Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.7	CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY OR FORENSIC PRINTS AND IMPRESSIONS		3Hrs	3Hrs	1	40	10	50	3
Part II SEC	1.8	FUNDAMENTALS OF CYBER CRIME AND CYBER FORENSICS	2 Hrs	-	2 Hrs	2	40	10	50	2
Total			26 hrs	03 hrs	29 hrs	26	560	140	700	

ELEMENTS OF STATISTICAL APPLICATIONS

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 04

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

The course aims to introduce the student to the basic knowledge of elementary tools of descriptive statistics. These tools help abbreviate and make intelligible a wide array of data on the criminological phenomena. It requires just basic knowledge of elementary arithmetic and mathematics which he should have studied up to SSLC level. These tools will help him in doing field research as part of the degree course. They also sharpen his quantitative and analytical abilities in making sense of the massive data one is presented with occasionally.

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

The course will be taught in the way popular science is taught to laymen. Each concept and context of application will be illustrated with a good number of common and simple examples so that the students understand and use this knowledge. Two tutorials and unit-end quizzes also will be used. Semester-end examination shall be of a routine question-answer type and a few calculation problems will also there.

UNIT 1: Introduction to Statistics

- (I) Statistical application: Meaning and Use
- (II) Basic Concepts: Statistic, Estimate, Population, Sample, Variable and Constant
- (III) Frequency Distribution and Graphical Presentation of Data
- (IV) Tabulation: Style and type of Table

UNIT 2: Measures of Central tendencies

- (I) Range
- (II) Interval
- (III) Percentage
- (IV) Mean
- (V) Median
- (VI) Mode

UNIT 3: Measures of Dispersion

- (I) Average Deviation
- (II) Standard Deviation
- (III) Skewness
- (IV) Kurtosis

(V) Percentiles

(VI) Quartiles

(VII) Deciles

UNIT 4: Probability in Statistics

(I) Probability

(II) Normal Distribution

(III) Confidence Limits for the Mean

(IV) Hypothesis Testing and Two Types of Test. One tail and two tail test

(V) Types of Errors: Sampling Errors, Non-sampling Errors, Testing Errors

UNIT 5: Measures of Statistical Association

(I) Correlation Coefficient

(II) Phi Correlation

(III) Pearson's r

(IV) Kendal's Tau

(V) Chi-square Tests

(VI) Bi-variate Regression

(VII) Tests of Significance

Reference:

1. Research Methodology and Statistical Analysis by G.R.Krishnamurthy and Obul Reddy.
Himalaya Publishing House

2. Methodology of Research in Social Sciences by Krishnaswamy and Ranganathan.
Himalaya
Publishing House.

3. Simple Statistics: Application in Criminology and Criminal Justice by Terance D.
Miethe.
Roxbury Pub.Co.

4. Statistics in Criminology and Criminal Justice by Jeffery Walker & Sean Maddan.
Cathleen
Sether Pub.

5. Agarwal B. C. (2006) - Basic Statistical Tests, New Age International Publishers, New
Delhi 2.

6. Ahuja Ram (2005) - Research Methods, Ravat Publication, New Delhi

FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINAL LAW: I.P.C, Cr.P.C, IEA

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 04

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

This course aims to teach students basic legal concepts of crime and its ingredients, nature and types of punishments; history of Indian Penal Code and its precedents, IPC's distinguishing features, determinate and indeterminate sentencing policy and major crimes; it also will enable the student to understand the meaning and importance of "fair trial", right to be heard, natural justice, due process law versus procedure established by law, right to defend oneself. This is a generic course not intended to train lawyers but only to introduce students of criminology to the basic legal definitions of crimes, procedural rigor in the proof of criminality, importance of evidence and legal presumptions and burden of proof.

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

The course will be taught by a faculty member with legal background. It will be largely lecture type with question answer session at the end of each lecture. There will also be placement in a criminal court to observe the law in practice.

UNIT 1: Brief Historical Background of Criminal Law

- (I) A brief history of Criminal Law in Europe; Ancient Hindu Criminal Law and British Legal System in India 1772-1950
- (II) Indian Constitutional provisions relating to Criminal Law
- (III) First Law Commission 1834 and Indian Penal Code 1860
- (IV) Second Law Commission of India 1853 and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1861
- (V) Third Law Commission of India 1861 and the Indian Evidence Act 1872
- (VI) Types of Liability: Vicarious Liability, Corporate Liability, Abetment, Conspiracy, Collective Liability

UNIT 2: Indian Penal Code

- (I) General Exceptions under IPC
- (II) IPC classification of crime (17 types)
- (III) Types of punishments under IPC
- (IV) Determinate and Indeterminate sentencing systems

UNIT 3: Criminal Procedure Code:

- (I) FIR, Investigation, Cognizable crimes, Non-Cognizable crimes
- (II) Powers of the Investigating Officer
- (III) Rights of Accused
- (IV) Rights of Victims
- (V) Summary of Trial Procedures in Summons cases, Warrants cases and Summary cases

UNIT 4: Court Setup and Their Powers in India

- (I) Organization Powers and jurisdiction of Courts in India
- (II) Actors in the Court room drama
- (III) The Basics of Trial Procedures in Summary Trial, Summons Trial and Warrants Trial
- (IV) Appeals, Review and Revision; Law of Limitations and Bar against Prosecution

UNIT 5: Introduction to Law of Evidence

Meaning of Basic Terms: Evidence and Proof, Fact and Facts in Issue, Relevant fact, Documents, May presume, Shall presume, Conclusive proof, Types of Evidence: Direct evidence, Eye witness, Indirect evidence, Primary evidence and Secondary evidence, Documentary evidence; Question of Fact and Question of Law; Prosecution and Defense: Examination in chief, Cross-examination and Re-examination; Appreciation of Scientific Evidence (section 43, 45), section 59 to 79

References:

1. Cesar Beccaria's On crimes and Punishment 1764;
2. Bipin Chandra's History of Modern India;
3. Indian Penal Code and Cr.P.C by R.D.Thakore
4. Wikipedia entries on determinate and indeterminate systems of sentencing in criminal courts of India and the USA
5. Rathanlal&Dhirajlal (2008) – Indian Evidence Act, Wadhwa& Company Pvt., Limited, Nagpur.
6. Phelps Thomas R, 1979 Introduction to criminal Justice , Good year Publication
7. Mehrajuddin Mir , 1984 Crime and Criminal Justice System in India Deep and Deep Publications

COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 04

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

Crimes, punishments and the ways of reaction of society and state to crimes vary significantly across the societies and countries based on their moral, religious and socio-cultural systems and history. They also vary over long periods of time in almost every country. Comparison of our criminal justice system with those of some other countries would give wider insights and equip students to understand the underlying differences, similarities and their bases. Such knowledge would often lead to the evolution of better practices and more rational systems and sub-systems of criminal justice. The world history is replete with such examples particularly in respect of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Japan as well as entire Europe and the New World (the Americas).

Methods of Teaching:

Course teaching would use well organized lectures (PPT) to introduce the concepts and basics; occasionally some documentaries and videos also will be used to visualise the systems; Students will be asked to present a seminar on the similarities and differences between different countries as a group exercise.

UNIT1: Introduction to Comparative Criminology

- (I) Meaning of Comparative Criminology
- (II) Importance of comparative criminology
- (III) Advantages of Comparative Criminology in Research
- (IV) Problems of Comparison

UNIT 2: International Crime Statistics

- (I) Interpol Reports on Index Crimes
- (II) International Victimization Surveys
- (III) Transparency International Statistics
- (IV) Amnesty International's Statistics
- (V) Problems of each agency and reliability of their data

UNIT 3: Comparative Policing

- (I) Comparison of Indian Policing with USA, UK, Japan and Saudi Arabia
 - (a) Organization under Government/Private

- (b) Training and Recruitment
- (c) Ranks, and Hierarchy's of police
- (d) Powers of police
- (e) Modernization and Technical Advancement

UNIT 4: Comparative Judicial System

- (I) Comparing Indian Judiciary with the USA, UK, Japan and Saudi Arabia
- (II) Inquisitorial, Accusatorial, Adjudicating system
- (III) Organization of Courts and Systems, Jury-Non-jury
- (IV) Trial Procedures
- (V) Natures of Evidence and Admissibility
- (VI) Attorneys and Advocate Generals (India) and Legal Service to Citizen
- (VII) Rights: Fundamental, Civil, Victim, Compensations, Appeals, Judicial Service

UNIT 5: Comparative Penal Policies

- (I) Comparing Indian Penal Sanctions with USA, UK, Japan and Saudi Arabia
 - (a) Types of Punishments
 - (b) Death Punishments: Nature, Types and Different mode of Execution under the laws
 - (c) Organizational structure of Penal institutions
 - (d) Hierarchy of Penal staff
 - (e) Comparison of Security, Crime Rate, Prison Population

Reference:

- 1.Hermann Mannkiem, 1994. Comparative Criminology Volume 1 and 2, Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- 2.Levone et al, 1980, Criminal Justice : A Public Polish Approach, Jovanouich Publishers.
- 3.Hagan F E 1993, Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology Precntice Hall, Englewood Chiffs
- 4.Harry Dammer Jay Albanses, 2013 Comparative Criminal Justice System Cengage Learning .
- 5.Shahid M Shahidullah, 2012, Comparative Criminal Justice Systems; Jones and Bastlett.
- 6.David Nelken : 2013, Comparative Criminal Justice and Globalization
- 7.Ebbe , obi Ignotus ,2000. Comparative and International Criminal Justice systems , Butterworth, Boston

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: V
CRIME PREVENTION

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 04

Duration: 4Hrs/Week

Objectives:

This course will introduce students to efforts at prevention of deviance, crime and social unrest. It will sensitize them to the subtle nature of dealing with the root cause of crime before it arises. It also will discuss limitations of crime prevention programmes since some crimes such as those arising out of emotional outburst at the spur of the moment, ideological crimes and organized crimes cannot be easily prevented.

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

Course will be taught through class lectures. There will be visits to some NGOs dealing with crime prevention. Students will also participate in some police actions of crime prevention in their Land activities.

UNIT 1: Crime Prevention: Meaning and Historical Development

- (I) Crime Prevention: Meaning and History of Crime Prevention
- (II) Primary Crime Prevention
- (III) Secondary Crime Prevention
- (IV) Tertiary Crime Prevention
- (V) Crime Prevention through Educational Programmes, Training and Assistance to Released Convicts and Prevention of Recidivism, Increasing Fear of Crime

UNIT 2: Methods of Crime Prevention

- (I) Punitive Methods
- (II) Defense Methods
- (III) Intervention Methods
- (IV) Mechanical Methods
- (V) Clinical Methods
- (VI) Mass Methods
- (VII) Group Relations Method
- (VIII) Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

UNIT 3: Police Methods of Crime Prevention

- (I) Police Information Centers

(II) Community Policing and Intervention Programmes

(III) Patrolling, Beats, Intelligence, Surveillance

(IV) Court Mediation

(V) Chapter cases in Cr.P.C.

UNIT 4: Public Relation Programmes

(I) Potential Victim Protection

(II) De-motivating and Demobilizing Potential Offenders (Preventive Arrests)

(III) Socialization of Youth at Risk, Juvenile Aid Police Units

(IV) Preventive Programmes in Slums and Risk Families

(V) Reduction of school failure and drop outs

Unit 5: Crime Prevention Organization

(I) Scouts and Guides

(II) NGOs in Crime Prevention

(III) Community Watch, Village Defense Parties/Gram Raksha Dal/ Neighbourhood Watch

(IV) Local Community involvement

Reference:

1. Mohammad Farajih Ghazuni (2002) – Police Protection to Victim of Crime, Deep & Deep

Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi-27.

2. Bharadwaj R. K. (1978) - Indian Police Administration, National Publishing House, New

Delhi-02

3. Vadackumchery & James (1999) - Professional Police: Witness Interviewing, APH Publishing

Corp. New Delhi- 2.

4. Sharma P.D.–Police and Criminal Administration, Uppal Publishing House, Delhi. 19.

5. Shenoy S. Shenoy (2006) - Law Relating to Police and Prisons in Karnataka, Lawyers Law

Book, Bangalore

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: V
ADVANCED PENOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 04

Duration: 4Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: State Power to Punish

(I) Classical Views: Theories of Human Nature and Role of Punishment in maintaining Social Order

- (a) Leviathan/ Absolute monarch by Thomas Hobbes
- (b) Limited monarch by John Locke
- (c) Social contract by J. J. Rousseau
- (d) Liberty by J. S. Mill

(II) Critical Views by Karl Marx

UNIT 2: Great Moral Codes

(I) Code of Hummurabi

(II) Ten Commandments by Moses (Biblical)

(III) Arthashastra by Chanakya

(IV) Ashokan Rock Edicts

(V) Punishments in Islam (Prophet Mohammed and Sharia)

(VI) Manu Dharma Shastra

UNIT 3: Penological Reforms

(I) Nikomachian Ethics and Aristotle, the Oldest Rational Thinker

(II) Classical Thinkers

- (a) Cesare Beccaria and Punishment must fit the crime
- (b) Jeremy Bentham and Hedonistic Calculus, Utilitarianism
- (c) J.S. Mill and Liberty
- (d) T.B. Macaulay Indian Penal Code)
- (e) Their impact on modernizing Penal Laws

(II) Salmond's Jurisprudence

Unit 4: Punishments in Ancient and Medieval India

(I) Caste based discriminations in Punishment

(II) Sex based discriminations (gender bias)

(III) Despots and Cruel Punishments

(IV) Dungeons

(V) Trial by Ordeal

(VI) Types of Death Punishments

Unit 5: Types of Modern Punishments

(I) Modern Penal Codes and Modern Punishments

- (a) Isolation and Confinement, Hard Labour, Transportation for Life, Imprisonment, Fines (types)
- (b) IPC punishments in India
- (c) Community Service
- (d) Restitution, Blood Money (murder)
- (e) Castration (sex offenders)
- (f) Death Penalty: past and present types, trends and magnitude
- (g) Social Defense Model (Marc Ancel)

Reference:

1. Penology, Victimology and Correctional Administration in India by Dr. Krishna Pal Malik .
2. Criminology and Criminal Administration by Sirohi JPS. Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
3. Society and the Criminal by Sethna.M.J
4. Criminology and Penology by James Vadamcherry

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: V
CRIMINAL AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100 Credits: 03

Duration: 4Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Meaning, Definition and Historical Development

- (I) Forensic Psychology: Meaning, Definition Historical Development, Pioneers, Scope and Importance
- (II) Forensic Psychologist
- (III) Experts in Courts
- (IV) Professional, Legal Issues in Forensic Psychology, Human Rights intervention, Coordination of Psychology and Law related discussions

UNIT 2: Behaviorism: Meaning and Types

- (I) Behaviorism: Meaning and Pioneers
- (II) Behavior: Meaning and its types (Overt and Covert)
- (III) Instincts, Tropics, Reflexes and Learnt Behavior
- (IV) Socialization and its Impact on Behavioral Development
- (V) Social Behavior and its Determinants (Customs, Traditions, Folkways and mores, Taboos and Other Normative forms)
- (VI) Meaning of Normal and Abnormal Behavior: Criminal, Deviant and Anti-social Behavior
- (VII) Major forms of Mental Diseases and their relevance to Criminal Behavior: Classification of Neuroses and Psychoses Disorders

UNIT 3 :Mental Elements in Criminal Law

- (I) Mens Rea (guilty mind)
- (II) Actus Reaus (action as overt behaviour versus intention as covert behavior)
- (III) Non-age, Innocence, Dolo incapax, Age of Majority, Prudence

- (IV) Mental Disease as a defense (Mcnaughten Law)
- (V) Intoxication and Diminished Responsibility
- (VI) Duress as Innocence
- (VII) Self-defense as a Natural Behavioral tendency of an organism

UNIT 4: Neuroses : Meaning , Types and Criminal Behavior

- (I) Hysteria, Split and Multiple Personality and Fugue
- (II) Anxiety and Crime
- (III) Obsessive and Compulsive Behaviors and their use in crime Modus Operandi
- (IV) Phobias, Guilt and Crimes
- (V) Sexual Perversions and Crime
- (VI) Manias and Crime

UNIT 5: Importance of Psychology in CJS

- (I) Use of Psychology in Interviewing of Witnesses, Suspects and Criminals
- (II) Plea Bargaining and Psychological Tools
- (III) Psychology in Jury Selection and Rejection
- (IV) Psychological Tools of Manipulating Sentencing Outcomes

Reference:

1. Bartol, Curt R 7 Bartol, Anne M, (2008) Current perspectives in Forensic Psychology and Criminal Behaviour, Sage, London.
2. Haward L. R. C. - Forensic Psychology, Batsford Academic and Educational Ltd. London
3. Kaur Rajpal - Forensic Psychology: New Trends and Innovations, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi-27 7
4. Macdonald – Psychological Disorder and Crime;

CRIMINAL AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Credits: 01

Duration: 3Hrs/Week

- 1) News Analysis: Study of Crime Elements of the Different Crimes which are covered under News Papers.
- 2) To Analyse and Differentiate between Neurosis and Psychosis Disorders based on Its Impact, Nature, Cause. etc
- 3) Identification and Analysis of Mechanism and Instrumentation of Lie-Detection, Brain Mapping, Narco- analysis, and BEOS.
- 5) Visit to DIMHANS : To Testifying and Examining the Psychological Disorders(Nature, Cause, Impacts) and To know the Treatment Procedures. And Work with Psychiatric Ward.

OR
BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: V

FORENSIC PRINTS AND IMPRESSIONS

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 03

Duration: 4Hrs/Week

Unit I – Basics of Fingerprinting

- (I) Introduction, definitions, Historical development, Basic Principles of Fingerprinting
- (II) Functions of Fingerprints bureau
- (III) Anatomy of skin, Biological significance of skin
- (IV) Composition of sweat
- (V) Visible, Latent and Plastic prints
- (VI) Composition of latent print residues

Unit II – Development of Fingerprints

- (I) Surface types – Porous & Non-porous
- (II) Developing of Latent prints – Physical & Chemical Methods
- (III) Enhancement of latent fingerprints from other light sources
- (IV) Enhancement of latent fingerprints through nano particles

Unit III – Classification of Fingerprints

- (I) Recording of fingerprints – Living and Dead
- (II) Types of fingerprint patterns – Definitions
- (III) Classification of Fingerprints – 10 Digit classification system, Single digit classification system, etc.
- (IV) Evidentiary value of fingerprints in court of law
- (V) Report writing and submission of report in the court of law

Unit IV – Foot Prints

- (I) Meaning, Types, Importance
- (II) Tracing of surface foot prints, Casting and lifting of surface and sub-sunken footprints
- (III) Gait pattern analysis – Determination of Sex, Height, Age of a person

Unit V – Other Impressions

- (I) Tool marks – Classification, Definitions and Comparison procedure
- (II) Tire marks – Classification, Definition, Casting, Comparison and Calculation of Speed of the Vehicle
- (III) Chieloscopy – Definition, History, Recording, Classification, Comparison and its importance in person identification
- (IV) Bite marks – Types, Definitions, Bite mark analysis, Identification of an Individual through bite marks
- (V) Ear print Analysis – History, Anatomy of Ear, Comparison and its Importance

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. David R. Ashbaugh; Quantitative and Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis, CRC Press (1999)
2. E. Roland Menzel; Fingerprint Detection with Lasers, 2nd Ed., Marcel Dekker, Inc. USA (1999)
3. James F. Cowger; Friction Ridge skin, CRC Press London, (1993)
4. Mehta, M.K; Identification of Thumb Impression & Cross Examination of Finger Prints, N.M. Tripathi Pub. Bombay (1980)
5. Moenssens; Finger Prints Techniques, Chitton Book Co. Philadelphia, NY (1975)
6. Richard Saferstein, Forensic science: an introduction

FORENSIC PRINTS AND IMPRESSIONS PRACTICALS

Max.Marks:40+10=50 Credits; 01

Duration: 3Hrs/Week

1. Recording of fingerprints – Pattern analysis, Identification of Ridge characteristics, Ridge tracing & ridge counting, Comparison of fingerprints
2. Developing latent fingerprints – Physical methods & Chemical Methods
3. Recording of lip prints
4. Identification of patterns of lip prints
5. Tracing and casting of surface and sunken foot prints

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: V

FUNDAMENTALS OF CYBER CRIMES AND CYBER SECURITY

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Credits: 02

Duration: 2Hrs/Week

Unit 1 Introduction to Computer:

- (I) Computer: Definition and History
- (II) Software, Hardware
- (III) Input-Output Devices
- (IV)Memory
- (V) Computer programming and operating system
- (VI) Data

Unit 2 Introduction to Cyberspace:

- (I) Cyberspace and virtual reality: Definition
- (II) Electronic communication and Information technology
- (III) Internet: LAN, WAN
- (IV) Other internet related concepts: Domain, URL, IP address, Websites, Data packets, HTTP, HTML

Unit 3 Introduction to Cybercrime:

- (I) Cyber Crime: Definition and Origin and brief history
- (II) Distinction between Cyber Crime and Conventional Crime
- (III) Magnitude of cyber crimes in India and the USA (NCRB, UCR.)
- (IV) Recent development in cybercrime, famous cases relating to the cybercrimes
- (V) Consequences of cybercrimes

Unit 4 Types of Cybercrime:

- (I) Pornography and Obscenity on Internet
- (II) Cyber Stalking

- (III) Intellectual Property
- (IV) Malicious codes
- (V) Social Engineering
- (VI) Hacking, Social media and cybercrime
- (VII) Software Piracy and Identity theft
- (VIII) E-Mail Bombs and Cyber terrorism

Unit 5 Laws relating to Cybercrimes and Preventive Methods:

- (I) IT Act 2000
- (II) Indian Penal Code (Section 292, 292A, 420, 463, 499, 503)
- (III) Indian Evidence Act(45A, 47A, 65B)
- (IV) Cyber forensic investigation tools: Antivirus, Firewall, updating applications, complex and often changing passwords, updating for patches or Bugs

REFERENCES

1. Bernadette H Schell, Clemens Martin, —Cybercrimell, ABC – CLIO Inc, California, 2004. Understanding Forensics in IT —, NIIT Ltd, 2005
2. Cory Altheide and Harlan Carvey, —Digital Forensics with Open Source Toolsl Elsevier publication, April 2011
3. Kevin Mandia, Chris Proise, Matt Pepe, —Incident Response and Computer Forensics —, TataMcGraw -Hill, New Delhi, 2006.
4. Nelson Phillips and EnfingerSteuart, —Computer Forensics and Investigationsl, Cengage Learning, New Delhi, 2009. 5. Robert M Slade,l Software Forensicsl, Tata McGraw - Hill, New Delhi, 2005.
5. George K.Kostopoulous, Cyber Space and Cyber Security, CRC Press, 2013

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: VI

VI Semester BA/B.Sc CCJ w.e.f 2020-21 and onwards CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)										
Part	Sub ject Co de	Subject Name	Teac hing Hrs/ week	Pract ical Hrs/ week	Total Hrs/ Week	Examination				Durat ion (Hrs)
						Cred its	Marks			
							The ory /Pra ctica l	IA	Total	
Part I DSC/SCE	1.1	MEDIA AND CRIME	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	4	80	20	100	3
	1.2	ADVANCED COURSE IN POLICE SCIENCE	4 Hrs	-	4 Hrs	4	80	20	100	3
	1.3	CONTEMPORARY CRIMINOLOGY	4 Hrs		4 Hrs	4	80	20	100	3
	1.4	CRIME MAPPING AND CRIME ANALYSIS	4 Hrs	-	4Hrs	4	80	20	100	3
	1.5	DEFENCE STUDIES	4Hrs		4Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.6	CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY OR FORENSIC DOCUMENTS	4Hrs		4Hrs	3	80	20	100	3
	1.7	CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY OR FORENSIC DOCUMENTS			3Hrs	1	40	10	50	3
Part II SEC	1.8	RESEARCH DISSERTATION	2 Hrs	-	2 Hrs	2	40	10	50	2
Total			26 hrs	03 hrs	29 hrs	26	560	140	700	

MEDIA AND CRIMES

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 04

Duration: 4Hrs/Week

Objectives:

This course aims at familiarizing the students with the role media plays in collecting and disseminating information about occurrence of crime, criminals and their antecedents and modus operandi, and the flow of criminals through the Criminal Justice System. It sensitizes students about how to deal with media and how to use it occasionally for reaching out public. Further, it also highlights certain offences members of the media themselves commit and how to control them.

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

Course will taught through lectures. Suitable documentaries will also be used to illustrate certain aspects and case studies shall be used appropriately. Students will have to compile and classify certain news items and discuss them in the class seminars. There will be some quizzes and two tutorials.

UNIT 1: Mass Media: Meaning and Historical Development

(I) Mass Media: Meaning and its brief history

(II) Types of Mass Media

- (a) Print Media
- (b) Audio-Visual Media
- (c) Audio Media
- (d) Electronic Media
- (e) Social Media
- (f) Phones
- (g) Cameras and Printing Machine

UNIT 2: Crime Reporters and their Methods of Collection

(I) Interviews of Victims, Witnesses, Offenders, Police, Complainants and Public

(II) Visits to Crime Scenes

(III) Documents and Press Bulletins and Public Speeches of relevant Agencies and Persons

(IV) Leaks of Secret Information through Contact, Informers, Ex-offenders and Spies

(V) Interception of Electronic Information, off the air equipment

(VI) Verification of Facts and Reporting

UNIT 3: Investigative Journalism

(I) Investigative Journalism and Public Interest

(II) Yellow Journalism

- (III) Defamation Suits against Journalist
- (IV) Pornography and Mass Media
- (V) Constitutional and Legal Framework for Mass Media in India
- (VI) Right to Privacy and Paparazzi
- (VII) Right to Information and Official Secrets Act

UNIT 4: Media: Police Image and Moral

- (I) Negative depiction of Police in the Media
- (II) Depiction of Courts in the Media
- (III) Sensational Crime News and Glorification of Criminals
- (IV) Impact of Crime News, Crime Fiction and Violent Cinema on Children and Youth
- (V) Indecent Exposure of Women in Cinema and Pornography and Central Board of Film Certification/moving Images

UNIT 5: Use of Media in Crime Prevention

- (I) Positive use of Media in Crime Prevention
- (II) Preventing spread of Rumors
- (III) Creating Public Awareness and Education
- (IV) ways to deal with the media

References:

1. Ideology, the Mass Media and Journalism by Matthias Igbarumah. Jos University, 1990
2. Modern Journalism Reporting and Writing by D.Sharma. Deep & Deep Publications Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Investigative Journalism: Context & Practice by Hugo de Burgh Routledge, 2000
4. Yellow Journalism: Puncturing the Myths, Defining the Legacies by Joseph Campbell. Praeger Pub.
5. Media Control: The Spectacular Achievements of Propaganda by Noam Chomsky. Series Editor: Greg Ruggiero

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: VI
ADVANCED COURSE IN POLICE SCIENCE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 04

Duration: 4Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Police in Democracy

- (a) Citizen-Police Interface and Police-Public Relations
- (b) British Bobby versus US Cop versus Indian Cop; Gestapo, Mossad, South African Police during repressive regimes;
- (c) Characteristics of police
- (d) Assistance to Victims and their Relatives, Security to the Needy
- (e) Returning Stolen and Recovered Property, Escort services,
- (f) Background check of Domestic Servants, Advance Warnings in Emergencies, Rescue and Relief in Natural and Man-made Calamities.

UNIT 2: Community Policing in India

- (a) Community Policing in India,
- (b) Different Methods and Experiments:
 - (i) Beats, Patrols, Night Visit Books, Village Defense Parties, Special Police during Elections,
 - (ii) PRAHARI (in Assam, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab);
 - (iii) MAITHRI in Andhra Pradesh,
 - (iv) HOYSAL in Karnataka,
 - (v) Mohalla Committees; Special Police in Naxal areas of Chhattisgarh.

UNIT 3: Human Rights and Police

- (a) Human Rights: Meaning and Types
- (b) Rights of the Accused, Prisoners, Victims NHRC, SHRC, UNCHR,
- (c) Amnesty International,
- (d) NGOs and their interface with Police Work;
- (e) Limits to Arrest and Handcuffing, Search and Seizure; Death in Custody; Custodial Rape; Atrocities against Minorities, SCs, STs, Children, Women, Elderly; Delay in Investigation; Police Brutality and Third Degree methods; Police Corruption.

UNIT 4: RTI and Police Work

- (a) Right To Information: Meaning and use and Police Work
- (b) Secrecy versus Transparency in Police Work
- (c) Information which cannot be given
- (d) Impact on Police Work.

UNIT 5: Police Modernization

- (a) Housing
- (b) Weaponry
- (c) Communication
- (d) Training
- (e) Incentives and Gallantry Awards
- (f) Police Welfare Measures

Reference:

1. T.Ramanujam- Prevention and Detection of crime, Madras book Agency, Madras
2. J.C. Chaturvedi (Editor 2006) – Police Administration & Investigation of Crime, Isha Books, New Delhi – 33.
3. James V. (1997) – The Police, The People & Criminal Justice, APH Publishing Corp. New Delhi- 2.
4. Bailey B. David – Police and Political Development in India, Printed on University Press, New Jersey.
5. Shenoy S. Shenoy (2006) - Law Relating to Police and Prisons in Karnataka, Lawyers Law Book, Bangalore

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: VI

CONTEMPORARY CRIMINOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 04

Duration: 4Hrs/Week

Unit1. (a) Feminist Criminology: Meaning, definition and Development

(b) Views of Feminist Criminologists on Criminal Justice System (police, courts and corrections)

(c) The female offenders by Lombroso, Crimes committed by men and women differs.

(d) Freda Adler: Liberation theory of female criminality, Sisters in Crime: The Rise of the New Female Criminal.

Unit2. (a) Convict Criminology: Meaning, definition, origin and development

(b) Meaning of punishment as per convict criminologist and self-experience of prison experience

(c) Personal exposure to police treatment and insights into the court proceedings as strange dramatization of evil.

(d) Major contributors of convict criminology: John Erwin, Stephan Richards, Jeffery Ross, Richard S Jones.

Unit3. (a) Marxist Criminology: Meaning, definition and Development of Marxist Criminology.

(b) Karl Marx and Lenin contributions

(c) Distribution of resources and struggle of classes

(d) Cause of crime as per Marx, violent crime and political crime as explained by Marx.

Unit4. (a) Green Criminology: Meaning definition, and Development.

(b) Crime against nature in India: Deforestation, water, air and noise pollutions, illegal sand mining, e waste, use of plastics.

(c) Degradation, Depletion and Transformation of Toxic and Hazardous Substances and related laws in India The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 Indian forest act The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972

Unit5. Modern Political Ideology and Crimes:

(a) Old Meaning of Ideologies and their Importance in Crime Causation.

(b) Terrorism

(c) New Political Ideologies:

(i) Naxalism and Violence in India, Maoism in Nepal, Thailand and Cambodia;

(ii) Separatist Movements and Regional Identities in India and abroad

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: VI
CRIME MAPPING AND CRIME ANALYSIS

Max.Marks:80+20=10

Credits; 04

Duration: 4Hrs/Week

Unit I:

- (a) Fundamentals of Crime Analysis
- (b) Theoretical foundations of crime analysis
- (c) Scope and process of crime analysis, 60 steps for crime analysis manual
- (d) Applied applications of crime analysis in law enforcement

Unit II:

- (a) Behavioural Analysis of Crime, Predictive Analysis and Neighbourhood Analysis
- (b) Intelligence Analysis, Geographic Profiling Analysis,
- (c) Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment (SARA) Technique and Demographic Analysis

Unit III:

- (a) Tactical Crime Analysis,
- (b) Strategic Crime Analysis
- (c) Administrative Crime Analysis
- (d) Analysis by Time and Space: Crime as a pattern of events arrayed in time and space; Mapping as way of analyzing events arrayed in time and space

Unit IV:

- (a) Applied Research Methods
- (b) Use of Police Data and Statistics and Crime Data mining
- (c) Quantitative and qualitative analysis
- (d) Hypothesis Testing Analysis

Unit V:

(a) Use of Web Technology; Use of IT tools in crime analysis (data, databases, software)
-Crime Stat

(b) Critical Thinking Skills: Problem Oriented Policing and Problem Solving Techniques

(c) Crime Mapping : Use of GIS in Crime mapping; Understanding Hotspots, Hotspot Analysis

Practical

1. Drawing of Crime Hotspots Mapping Manually
2. Preparation of GIS in Crime Mapping
3. Content and structure of a crime analysis report
4. Effective report writing & Presentations and charts of Crime Mapping

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: VI DEFENCE STUDIES

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 04

Duration: 4Hrs/Week

Unit I - National Security

- a. Meaning and Definition
- b. Evolution of the National Security Concept in 20th Century and beyond
- c. Threat Perceptions
- d. Types of threats to India

Unit II - India's Security Problems since Independence.

- (a) Geo-political effects of partition
- (b) Emerging Trends in National Security: An Overview of Political, Economic, Socio-Cultural Problems
- (c) Effects of Armed Forces

Unit III - External Dimensions of India's security

- (a) Security problems related to Pakistan including Indo-Pak wars.
- (b) Security problems related to China including 1962 Sino-Indian war.
- (c) Higher Defence Organization and Decision-making structures of U.S.A., U.K. & Russia

Unit IV - Internal dimension of India's security

- (a) Terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) Insurgency in North eastern states
- (c) Naxalism

Unit V - Civil Defence Organization in India:

- (a) Structure objectives, role and problems.
- (b) Impact of Globalization on:

- (i) Information flow
- (ii) Education and National Values
- (iii) Human Rights and Democratic Freedom
- (iv) Economic Expectations
- (V) Human Migration

SUGGESTED READING

1. Bajpai, U.S., (1986) India and its Neighbourhood, Lancer International, New Delhi.
2. Baranwal, S.P., (1984) Measures of Civil Defence in India, Guide Publications, New Delhi.
3. Bobbing, Ross and Gordon, Sandy, (1992) India's Strategic Future, Oxford University Press. Delhi
4. Chatterjee, R.K. (1978) India's Land Borders- Problems and Challenges: New Delhi, Sterling Publishers.
5. Chaudhury, Rahul Roy, (1995) Sea Power and India's Security, Brassey's, London,
6. Dass, S.T., (1987) National Security in Perspective Gyan Publishers, Delhi.
7. Kavic, Lorne J., (1967) India's Quest For Security: Defence Policies 1947-1965, University of California Press, Los Angeles.

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: VI

CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 03

Duration: 4Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Introduction of Correctional Psychology

- (a) Correctional Psychology: Definition Scope and Importance in Correctional Settings,
- (b) Role of Psychologist in Corrections. Collaborative Expert with Prison officials. Correctional Counselor, early advice in Prisonization. Suicidal Watch: An Intense Monitoring Process.
- (c) Theories of Social Learning and Behaviour
- (d) Social Behavioural Control
- (e) Role of Reinforcement and Punishment;

UNIT 2: Technique of Case Study Method

- (a) Case Study method
- (b) Principles and Techniques of Information gathering Interviews
- (c) Use of Secondary Data

UNIT 3: Techniques of Counselling Method

- (a) Counseling: Principles Methods and Purposes to treat the Individual Behaviour:
 - (i) Rapport Building
 - (ii) Empathy
 - (iii) Avoidance of Transference and Counter-Transference,
 - (iv) Involving the Client in Decision Making and its Implementation,
 - (v) Privacy and Respect for the Individual Dignity
 - (vi) Ethics of Professional Conduct.

UNIT 4: Individualized Counselling Techniques

- (a) Use of Individual Counseling for both the Juveniles and Adults in the
 - (i) prevention of Prison Sub-cultures

- (ii) Addiction, Aggression
- (iii) Frustration
- (b) Group Work
- (c) Play Therapy
- (d) Occupational Therapy
- (e) Psycho Drama, Dramatization of Evil.

UNIT 5: Behaviour Modification Techniques

Behaviour Modification Techniques: Meaning, Importance and use of BMT appropriate

Reference:

1. Gibson L. Robert & Mitchell H. Marianne (2006) - Introduction to Counseling and Guidelines, 6th edition, Prentice- Hall of India, New Delhi-01
2. Meier, Augustine & Boivin, Micheline (2011) Counselling and Therapy Techniques (Theory & Practice) Sage, London.
3. Ravi Meera (2007) - Counselling What, Why and How Viva Books Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
4. Toch Hans – Legal & Criminal Psychology.

CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:40+10=100

Credits: 01

Duration: 3Hrs/Week

- 1) To Analyze the Behaviour Modification Techniques with experimental Designs:
 - (a) Positive Reinforcement
 - (b) Negative Reinforcement.
 - (c) Punishment
 - (d) De-Sensitizing.
 - (e) Conditioning: (I) Classical, (II) Operant.
- 2) FIELD VISIT: In the Counselling Centre and to analysis the Counselling treatment methods and plans.
- 3) FIELD VISIT: In the District Counselling Centre and analysis the Correctional settings.

OR
BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: VI
FORENSIC DOCUMENTS

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Credits: 03

Duration: 4Hrs/Week

Unit I – Basic Principles

- (a) Documents and Forensic Documents– Definition, Classification
- (b) Care and Handling of Document Exhibits, Collection of samples
- (c) Forgeries & its types
- (d) Scope and Application of Forensic Documents in Investigation
- (e) Various Indian Laws with reference to IPC & IEA

Unit II – Identification of the Writer (Physical Examination)

- (a) Basics of handwriting identification & individuality of handwriting - Natural variations, Class characteristics, Individual characteristics; Process of comparison.
- (b) Disguised writing and anonymous letters- Identification of writer
- (c) Preservation and decipherment of secret writing, Charred writings
- (d) Importance of tremors in identification
- (e) Effect of age, emotions, illness, writing instrument and surface on handwriting

Unit III – Identification of Different Types of Documents (Physical Examination)

- (a) Examination of Photostat (Xerox) copies, carbon copies, fax message, type writings,
- (b) Examination of printed matter: letterpress printing, intaglio printing, offset printing, screen printing & its related concepts

- (c) Types of printing of security documents - Examination of counterfeit currency notes, passports, visa, credit cards, debit cards, pan card, license, stamp papers, legal deeds, postal stamps, etc, Related Case Studies.

Unit IV – Advances in Document Examination

- (a) Determination of age of document and writings
- (b) Forensic linguistics and graphology - its importance in writer identification
- (c) Decipherment of erasures - Physical and Chemical
- (d) Examination of e-documents and digital signatures
- (e) Report writing – Expert Opinion, juxtapose charts, cross-examination, related case studies.

Unit V: Instrumental Requirements in Documents Examination & Quality Assurances

- (a) Basic tools needed for forensic documents examination and their significance.
- (b) Instrumentation of Document Examination
 - i. Physical instrumentation – VSC, ESDA, IR Reflectance, etc
 - ii. Chemical examination – TLC, HPLC, Paper Chromatography, etc.

SUGGESTED READING

1. Albert S. Osborn; Questioned Documents, 2nd Ed., universal Law Pub., Delhi (1998).
2. Albert S Osborn; the Problem of Proof, 2nd Ed., Universal Law Pub. Delhi (1998)
3. Charles C. Thomas; I.S.Q.D. Identification System for Questioned Documents, Billy Prior Bates Springfield, Illinois, USA (1971)
4. Morris Ron N; Forensic Handwriting Identification, Acad Press, London (2001) \
5. Kurtz Sheila; Graphotypes a new Plant on Handwriting Analysis, Crown Pub. Inc., USA (1983)
6. Lerinson Jay; Questioned Documents, Acad Press, London (2001)
7. Ellen Davin; Questioned Documents – Scientific Examination, Taylor & Francis, Washington (1997)

FORENSIC DOCUMENTS PRACTICALS

Max.Marks:40+10=100

Credits: 01

Duration: 3Hrs/Week

1. Identification of Handwriting-General characteristics, fundamental divergences and individual characteristics.
2. Examination and Identification of Signature Forgeries
3. Comparison of type written documents, Examination of laser prints, ink jet prints and photocopies
4. Identification of security features of currency notes, passports, cheque etc.
5. Examination of writing inks

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: VI

RESEARCH DISSERTATION PROJECTS

Max.Marks:40+10=40

Credits: 02

Duration: 2Hrs/Week

1. In the final year of the Under graduation, research dissertation is compulsory.
2. Groups will be formed through simple random method to allot the Research Supervisors during the beginning of the V Semester itself to help the students to choose the suitable research dissertation topics.
3. Group Research Dissertation Topics will be finalized with the consultation of their respective research supervisors.
4. Students after the finalization of research dissertation topic need to prepare a synopsis to submit to their respective research supervisors.
5. **Synopsis shall include:**

I. Introduction (Background of research topic chosen-Why, statement of the research problem, with research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, Relevance of the study)

II. Review of Literature (With possibility to find out few research gaps).

III. Methodology (Whether the present work is intended to choose Qualitative, Quantitative or Mixed, Universe of the Study, Sample drawn, Research Design/Tools, Statistical application etc)

IV Result and Discussion (Plan of putting tables, graphical representation, diagrams etc along with interpretation according to objective of the study)

V Conclusion (Possible conclusion and Recommendations)

6. Group Members also need to submit the Tentative Calendar of the Research Activities within the given Semester Time.
7. Research Supervisors shall conduct the meeting with the group members and help them in addition and deletion in their Synopsis submitted.
8. Research Supervisor also can be asked the group members to present the same on PPT.
9. Group Members shall be encouraged to publish their work after submission.