



RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI
DEPT.OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
UNDER SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
M.A/M.Sc CCJ CBCS SYLLABUS
2020-2021 and Onwards
Structure

Sl No	Subjects	Papers	Instruction hrs/week	Duration of Exam (Hrs)	MARKS			CREDITS
					IA	EXAM	TOTAL	
Semester I of the Post Graduate Program								
1.1	Advanced Course in Criminology	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
1.2	Prison Management and Correctional Policy	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
1.3	Cyber Crimes and Cyber Forensics	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
1.4	Criminal Jurisprudence and Indian Judiciary				20	80	100	4
1.5	Assessed Field Work/Practicals: Visits to Different Courts. Forensic Science & Police Science Lab Based Praticals-I	Practical	8	3	20	80	100	4
1.6	Soft Core/Specialization/Optional : 1. Modern Trends of Crimes OR 2. Victim Centric Criminal Justice	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
TOTAL MARKS/CREDITS FOR FIRST SEM					120	480	600	24
Semester II:								
2.1	Advanced Forensic Science	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
2.2	Advanced Course in Police Administration	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
2.3	Criminological Research Methodology and Statistical Applications	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
2.4	Assessed Field Work/Practicals: Visits to Different Correctional & Rehabilitation Institutions, DCPO. Forensic Science & Police Science Lab Based Praticals-II	Practical	8	3	20	80	100	4
2.5	Soft-core/Specialization/ Optional 1. Private Security Management OR 2. Victimology and Victim Assistance	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
OPEN ELECTIVE COURSE								
2.6	Introduction to Forensic Science	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
TOTAL MARKS/CREDITS FOR SECOND SEM					120	480	600	24
Semester III:								
3.1	Advanced Juvenile Justice	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
3.2	Gender Justice and Domestic Crimes	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4

3.3	Recent Developments in Criminology	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
3.4	Compulsory Assessed Field Work/Practicals: Visits to Police Stations. Forensic Science (Print Sciences) & Police Science Lab Based Practical-III	Practical	8	3	20	80	100	4
3.5	Soft Core/Specialization/Optional							
	1. Forensic Print Sciences OR 2. Child Protection Laws, Policies and Programmes	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
3.6	OPEN ELECTIVE COURSE	Theory	4	3				
	Criminal Behaviour and Police Investigation				20	80	100	4
	TOTAL MARKS/CREDITS FOR THIRD SEM				120	480	600	24
	Semester IV:							
4.1	Forensic and Correctional Psychology	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
4.2	Human Rights and Criminal Justice System	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
4.3	Social Legislations and Social Justice	Theory	4	3	20	80	100	4
4.4	Compulsory Assessed Field Work/Practicals: Visits to Police Stations. Forensic Science (Print Sciences) & Police Science Lab Based Practical-III	Practical	8	3	20	80	100	4
4.5	Research Dissertation Project Work	Project Work	8	3 (Report Evaluation) Viva-Voce	20	80	100	4
4.6	Soft Core/Specialization/Optional							
	1.Examination of Handwriting and Questioned Documents; OR 2. Social Work Applications in Juvenile Institutions				20	80	100	4
	TOTAL MARKS/CREDITS FOR FOURTH SEM				120	480	600	24
	GRANDTOTAL (ISem+IISem+IIISem+IVSem)				480	1920	2400	96

SEMESTER: I
PAPER 1.1 ADVANCED COURSE IN CRIMINOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

This course introduces students to the concepts of crime and criminals and their classification while tracing briefly the origin and development of criminology as a multi-disciplinary science. It also examines a variety of theories from philosophy, biology, psychology, sociology to other sciences which attempt to explain why some persons commit crimes while most of the people behave normally. No single theory can account for all types of crimes. The objective of this course is to introduce students to the plethora of views on crime causation

UNIT 1: A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF CRIMINOLOGY:

- I. Definitions of Criminology:
 - a. Semantic definition: Latin ‘Crimen’ and Greek ‘Logos’ pioneered by Italian scholar Garafalo and French anthropologist Paul Topinard in 1884;
 - b. Substantive definitions by E.H. Sutherland, W.C. Reckless, Hagan, and Siegel;
- II. Its Scope and its various branches.

UNIT 2: MEANING OF CRIME:

- I. Semantic meaning (Greek ‘Krimen’ Latin ‘Crimen’, Sanskrit ‘kriya’);
- II. Classification of Crimes: Meaning, essential features and purpose of classification; (a)Substantive law
(b)Indian Law: IPC Classification, Procedural law and Academic classifications
- III. Classification of Criminals: Meaning and Different Classification of Criminals

UNIT 3: THEORIES OF CRIME:

- I. Overview of Old Theories of Crimes:
 - (a)Pre-classical notions
 - (b)Classical Freewill, Hedonism (Bentham’s hedonistic calculus),
 - (c)Neo-classical blend of freewill as the foundations of modern Criminal Justice Systems
 - (d)Recent versions of freewill in Rational Choice Theory and Deterrence Theory.

- II. Scientific Positivism.
- III. Basic Assumptions of Biological Theories.
- IV. Old Biology:
 - (a) Early influence of Darwinian evolutionary biology (atavism, stigmata, throw backs) on Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, Charles Goring, Hooten, Garafalo.
- V. Family Genealogies (Kallikaks, Jukes)
- VI. Pseudo-Sciences: Craniology, Phrenology and Anthropometry;
- VII. Twin Studies.

UNIT 4: BRIEF OVERVIEW OF PSYCHOLOGICAL TRAIT THEORIES:

- I. Old Theories: Body and temperament: Kreschmer and Sheldon.
- II. New Psychology: Criminal Behaviour as a learnt behaviour: Ronald Akers (identification), Alberta Bandura (imitation and modelling)

UNIT 5: SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES:

- I. Social Pathologies: Robert Ezra Park & Burgess, Christie, McKay and Shaw, W.F. White
- II. Social Strain Theories (Talcot Parsons, Robert Merton); Contra-cultures, Subcultures of Violence (Wolfgang and Ferracutti)
- III. Social Control Theories (Hirschi, Sellin, Durkheim and “anomie”; George Homans)
- IV. Criminal Opportunity Theory (Lloyd Ohlin and Cloward)
- V. Social learning theories: Imitation (Gabriel Tarde), Identification (W. Glasser), Differential Association (E.H. Sutherland)
- VI. Symbolic Interaction, Labelling and Secondary Deviance (Matza and Sykes, Lemert, Shapiro)
- VII. New Criminology/Radical Criminology/Marxist Criminology: bottom up approach (Karl Marx, C Girth-Wright Mills, Ian Taylor, Jock Young and Paul Walton)
- VIII. Economic determinism: William Bonger and others
- IX. Area studies and Cartographic School of Criminology: Quetelet and others
- X. Mixed Theories: Containment Theory (Walter Reckless) and Multi Factor Theory.

References:

- 1. Anthony Walsh, Craig Hemmens, 2011, “Introduction to Criminology” second edition, Sage Publications Inc.
- 2. Clive Coleman and Clive Norris, 2013, “Introducing Criminology”, routledge Publications.

3. Eugene Mc Laughlin and Tim Newburn (2010), “Criminological Theory”, Sage Publications Inc.
4. Frank.E.Hagan (2013), “Introduction to Criminology” 8th Edition, Sage Publications Inc.
5. Freda Adler, Gerhard O.W.Muller, William S. Laufer, 2007, “Criminology “ 6th edition , McGraw Hill Publications.
6. James Treadwell, 2012, “Criminology: The Essentials”, Sage Publications Inc.
7. Kelly Frailing, Dec Wood Harper, 2013, “Fundamentals of Criminology: New Dimensions”, Carolina Academic Press, USA.
8. Larry J Siegel, 2012, “Criminology” eleventh Edition, Woods worth Cengage Learning.
9. Sandra Walklate, 2005, “Criminology: The Basics”, Routledge Publications.
10. Tim NewBurn (2009), “Key Readings In Criminology”, Willian Publications.

SEMESTER: I
PAPER 1.2. Prison Management and Correctional Policy

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits:4

Objectives:

This course familiarizes students to the meaning and nature of state imposed punishments. It traces the history of punishments through the ages both in and outside India. It discusses the factors which determine the punitive policies and practices and how the nature and quantum of punishment are decided in the courts.

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO PENOLOGY

- I. Definition of Penology as a Science of Society/State's Penal Policy and Practice
- II. Semantic: Latin 'poena' + Greek 'logos'.philosophy and practice of Punishment.
- III. Its Scope: limited only to legal forms of Punishment
- IV. Objectives of Punishment as a Statutory Policy: Ancient period: Code of Ur Nammu; Code of Hammurabi (1700 BC); Biblical Ten Commandants; punishments in ancient India (Kautilya'sArthshastra 300 BC and punishments according to Manusmriti)
- V. Punishment through the Ages and Religion as a Source of Punitive Policy:

UNIT: 2

- I. History:Prisons in ancient India as explained in Kautilya'sArthshastra; Dungeons in forts for prisoners of war or other serious offenders.
- II. Evolution of Prison Systems in UK and USA (Sing Sing, Auburn, Elmira Prisons) and their impact on India.
- III. Evolution of Prisons in India: prior to 1838; Mackauley's Minutes and creation of Central Prisons.
- IV. Extensive Use of Prisons to suppress freedom movements since 1857, construction of penal colonies in Andaman Islands and transportation for life (Kalapaani); Application of Bentham's 'PANOPTICON' model of prisons (Portblair and other major Central Jails)

UNIT :3

- I. Legal Framework: Background of Prisons Acts, Prisoners Act, Transfer of Prisoners Act, Borstal Schools Act, UN Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Offenders, Prison Manuals of different States to regulate Prison Administration
- II. Classification of Prisons.
- III. Classification of Criminals within the Prison.
- IV. Prison Organization in the State.

UNIT :4

I. Components of Unit Level Prison Management PART I:

- (a) Entry Management and Access Control Systems, Prison Kitchen and Food Service Management
- (b) Prison Wards and Cells Management, Prison Health Management and Prison Industries Management

II. Components of Unit Level Prison Management PART II:

- (a) Religious services, educational services and library
- (b) managing attendance of prisoners in courts daily, managing monitoring of progress of prisoners in jail
- (c) Crisis management and managing staff and their careers and indiscipline
- (d) managing prison visits

UNIT 5:

I. Modernization of Prison Management:

- (a) Building design and their maintenance.
- (b) Electronic Security Management and admission formalities.
- (c) Supermax Prisons and their management.
- (d) Electronic Communication Systems, their monitoring and maintenance.

II. Prison Management Problems and Solutions.

III. UN Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners.

IV. Alternative to Prisons: Probation and Parole System in India.

References:

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. Leviathan by Thomas Hobbes. Penguin Publishers

6. Two Treatises of Government by John lock. Penguin Publishers
7. Das Capital by Karl Marks
8. An Essay on Crime and Punishment by CeaserBeccaria
9. Principles of Moral and Legislation by Jermy Bentham
- 10.The Social Contract by J J Rousseau. Penguin Publishers
- 11 Utilitarianism by J.S.Mill. Penguin Publishers

SEMESTER: I
PAPER 1.3 CYBER CRIMES AND CYBER FORENSICS

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits:4

Objectives:

This paper intends to create awareness towards Cyber Crimes, their types, various punishments under IT Act 2000, agencies dealing with information technologies, their powers and functions. It familiarizes the students with the application of Cyber laws in general. It helps to understand the essentials of information security, algorithms for implementing security and provides an understanding of principal concepts, major issues, technologies and basic approaches in information security.

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO CYBER CRIME

I. Definition and Origin.

II. Distinction between Cyber Crime and Conventional Crime.

III. Information Technology: its meaning and importance in the daily life of people in modern societies.

IV. Contemporary cyber crime issues.

UNIT 2: CLASSIFICATION OF CYBER CRIMES

I. Classification: Legal Perspective, Indian perspective,

II. Legal System of Information Technology and salient features of IT Act, 2000

III. Offences defined under IT Act, 2000: Software Piracy; Cyber-attacks: viruses and hacking; Pornography, Identity Theft; Internet Frauds; Spam; Forgery and Fraud, Crimes related to IPR's, Computer Vandalism, Cyber Terrorism; Cloud Computing and Cyber Crime.

UNIT 3: CYBER SECURITY AND CYBER FORENSIC INVESTIGATION

I. Cyber Security: Reporting to Cyber Police Stations and other controlling agencies.

II. Cyber Forensics Investigation: Introduction to Cyber Forensic Investigation, Investigation Tools, E-Discovery, Digital Evidence Collection, Evidence Preservation, E-Mail Investigation, E-Mail Tracking, IP Tracking, E-Mail Recovery, Encryption and Decryption methods, Search and Seizure of Computers, Recovering deleted evidences, Password Cracking;

III. Digital Forensics and its importance.

UNIT 4: CYBER RELATED LAWS AND ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

- I. Controlling Agencies of IT; Regulation of Certifying Authorities
- II. Appointment and Powers and Functions of Controller
- III. Legal measures to regulate, Cyber Laws and Legal perspective
- IV. Cyber laws in Indian Context, Indian IT Act Challenges, Amendments; Prosecution and Sentencing
- V. Cyber Appellate Tribunal Cyber Jurisdiction.
- VI. Evidence Handling Procedures, Basics of Indian Evidence ACT IPC and CrPC , Electronic Communication Privacy ACT, Legal Policies.

UNIT 5: MAJROR CYBER CHALLENGES

- I. Governmental provisions for cyber crime complications.
- II. Cyber security and government efforts on sensitization among citizen.
- III. Creation of Cyber Police Wings across the nation and procedure for registering complaints.
- IV. Various digital platforms in curbing corruption.

References

- Bernadette H Schell, Clemens Martin, —Cybercrimel, ABC – CLIO Inc, California, 2004. Understanding Forensics in IT —, NIIT Ltd, 2005
- Cory Altheide and Harlan Carvey, —Digital Forensics with Open Source Tools Elsevier publication, April 2011
- Kevin Mandia, Chris Prorise, Matt Pepe, —Incident Response and Computer Forensics —, TataMcGraw -Hill, New Delhi, 2006.
- Nelson Phillips and EnfingerSteuart, —Computer Forensics and Investigations, Cengage Learning, New Delhi, 2009. 5. Robert M Slade, Software Forensics, Tata McGraw - Hill, New Delhi, 2005.
- George K.Kostopoulous, Cyber Space and Cyber Security, CRC Press, 2013.
- MarttiLehto, PekkaNeittaaniemi, Cyber Security: Analytics, Technology and Automation edited, Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2015
- Nelson Phillips and EnfingerSteuart, —Computer Forensics and Investigations, Cengage Learning, New Delhi, 2009.

SEMESTER: I
PAPER 1.4 CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE AND INDIAN JUDICIARY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

- **To know the universal concept of justice in abstract and the concrete forms in the institutional justice along with a brief historical background and the evolution of Western style Criminal Judiciary in India.**
- **To understand the Constitutional context of criminal law to federalism, separation of powers, and individual rights;**
- **To understand the basic elements of criminal jurisprudence;**
- **To be familiar with substantive criminal law: the IPC 1860, Procedural law-Cr.P.C. 1974, and the Law of evidence- the Indian Evidence Act, 1872;**
- **To be familiar with the controversies in criminal law which influence the administration of justice and study of crime;**
- **To become familiar with the language and methods of lawyers and judges.**
- **It is a general course not intended for preparing students as practicing lawyers.**

UNIT 1: CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE:

- I. Meaning of jurisprudence; codification of customary law in early Roman Empire, later views of Plato and Aristotle on law and justice; emergence of modern jurisprudence in the 18th century
- II. Classical Views of Laws and Justice:
 - (a) Thomas Aquinas (13th century)
 - (b) Aristotle's Nichomachean Ethics (3rd century)
- III. Different Schools of Institutionalized Law and Justice:
 - (a) Legal Positivism
 - (b) Legal Realism
 - (c) Legal Utilitarianism
 - (d) Critical Legal Theory

UNIT 2: PRESENT CRIMINAL JUDICIARY IN INDIA

- I. Constitutional Provisions: separation of powers between States and the Union- List I, II, III; and Federalism.

- II. Separate Directorate of Prosecution: the Powers, Functions and Importance of Prosecutors in Indian Criminal Justice; The role of Police vis-a-vis Prosecution and Courts.
- III. Court Room Players and the Drama: Justice in Action.
- IV. Present Indian Criminal Justice System is NOT Indian: Evolution of CJS during British rule from 1772 to 1832: beginning of reforms and the tri-partite system; 1832 to 1858: First Law omission: IPC, Cr.P.C, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Police Act.
- V. The Fundamental Law 1950- 2014: The Indian Constitution: Right to legal remedies (Writs, PILs, and Appeals/Review/Revision)

UNIT 3: THE SUBSTANTIVE LAW: THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860

- I. IPC defines crimes and prescribes punishments
- II. Punishments under the IPC
- III. Mitigating circumstances as explained in General Exceptions
- IV. Classification of crimes: IPC chapters
- V. Offences against the state (treason): espionage, waging war, sedition, disaffection;
- VI. Offences against body (crimes of violence): homicide, murder, assault, rape, kidnapping and abduction, hurt and grievous hurt
- VII. Offences against property: theft, extortion, robbery, dacoity, burglary, CBT, misappropriation, cheating.

UNIT 4: THE PROCEDURAL LAW: The Criminal Procedure Code 1974 & Indian Evidence Act

- I. Basic Principles of Procedural Jurisprudence.
- II. Main Provisions of The Criminal Procedure Code.
- III. Procedure for investigation of crimes: FIR, arrest, bail, police diary, investigation of crimes and powers of the IO in respect of search, seizure and arrest and bail; classification of IPC crimes as cognizable and non-cognizable, bailable and non-bailable, compoundable and non-compoundable.
- IV. Charge sheeting, hearing the plea of the accused, commencement of trial;
- V. Types of trial: summary, summons, warrants trials and committal proceedings;

UNIT 5: MAJOR COMPONENTS OF INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT 1872

- I. Basic terms: definition of 'evidence', 'fact', burden/onus of proof, facts in issue, relevant fact, question of law, question of fact, direct evidence and hearsay
- II. Examination of witnesses / accused / approver / expert / investigating officer / victim / informant: examination in chief, cross examination, re-examination
- III. Admissibility and relevancy of evidence and facts
- IV. Oral evidence, documentary evidence, expert evidence
- V. Confessions, Admissions, Legal Presumptions and Estoppels

- VI. Points that the Judge analyses before judgement: (i) Legal Presumptions, (ii) Confessions
- VII. Estoppels
- VIII. Contradictions in Witness Statements

References:

- 1.Schmalleges frank, 1999, Criminal Justice Today, Practice Hall New Jersey
- 2.Phelps Thomas R, 1979 Introduction to criminal Justice , Good year Publication
- 3.Mehrajuddin Mir , 1984 Crime and Criminal Justice System in India Deep and Deep Publications
- 4.Sharma P.D 1985 Police and Criminal justice administration in India. Uppal Publishing House Delhi.
- 5.Chaturvedi J C 2006, Penology and Correctional Administration, Isha Books Delhi.
- 6..Thailgraj R 2002. Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration, APH Springs Publishing House.

SEMESTER: I

PAPER 1.5 ASSESSED FIELD WORK/LAB BASED PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

I. Field Work

(a) visits to different courts

II. Forensic Science and Police Science Lab Based Practicals-I

(c) Examination on power of memory - Kim's Game

(d) Examination and Inspection of scene of crime and sketching the scene of crime-
Examination of Various Scene of Crimes.

(e) Physical Clues- Handling packing and forwarding (Glass/Cloth/Hair/knife etc.)

(f) Simulated procedures of issuing summons/witness/warrant

(g) Filling of FIR, Charge Sheet, B-Report and Preparation of Modus Operandi.

SEMESTER: I
SOFT CORE/Specialization/Optional

PAPER 1.6 (A) Modern Trends of crime

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Unit 1: Introduction to Contemporary Crimes

- I. Corruption-Meaning, Types, Legal Measures
- II. Organised Crimes

Unit 2: Corporate Crimes

- I. Concept and Definition of Corporate Crimes,
- II. Forms and Consequences
- III. Recent Corporate Crime Scandals
- IV. Legal remedies.

Unit 3: White Collar Crimes

- I. White Collar Crime- Cocept and Definition
- II. Types and Technique of Investigation
- III. Investigating Agencies
- IV. Causes and Impact
- V. Preventive Measuers at Governmental level.

Unit 4: Economic and Financial crimes

- I. Economic offences- Meaning and Types
- II. Financial Frauds and Scams
- III. Tax and Crimes
- IV. Crimes at Commercial Sectors
- V. Money Laundaering and Hawala
- VI. Legal Remedies

Unit 5: Wildlife Crimes

- I. Wild life Crimes types,
- II. Illegal Trading and Hunting
- III. Wildlife conservatives and crime against them
- IV. Illegal forest Dwelling and Persihing the nature
- V. Wildlife And Crimes defined under it.

OR

SEMESTER: I
SOFT CORE/Specialization/Optional

PAPER 1.6 (B) Victim Centric Criminal Justice

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Unit 1: I Significance of Victim Centric Justice

- I. Historical Significance in India
- II. Meaning and Scope
- III. Conceptualizing Victim Centric and its relevance as today
- IV. Restorative Vs Retributive thoughts in Justice

Unit 2: Victim Centric Legal Approach

- I. Victim Advocacy
- II. Victim assistance
- III. Restitutions
- IV. Compensations
- V. Remedies

Unit 3: Victim and Criminal Justice system

- I. Victim participation in Trial
- II. Victims Rights
- III. Victim Statement
- IV. Legal Services
- V. Medical Services

Unit 4: Victim Problems

- I. Victim and Police
- II. Victim and Judicial Process
- III. Delay in Justice and Consequences
- IV. Psychological analysis of Victims of Crimes
- V. Governmental Remedies: Legal Service Authority

Unit 5: Victim Centric Policies

- I. Recent laws on protecting Victims
- II. Women and Child Victim
- III. Rehabilitation of Women and Child Victim

- IV. Community role in Protecting the Victims Interests
- V. Researchers, Victimiologists, NGO's and CJS role in Protecting the interest of Victims.

References:

- Andrew Karmen , 2015, “Crime Victims: An Introduction to victimology” Cengage Learning.
- Bonnie S Fisher, Steven P Lab, 2010, “ Encyclopedia Of Victimology and Crime Preventions” Vol I, Sage Publications Inc
- Brent E. Turvey, 2013, “Forensic Victimology” Academic Press.
- Emilio Viano , 1992, “Critical Issues In Victimology: International Perspective”, SpringerPubLications
- Emilio Viano, 1991, Victims rights and Legal Reforms, Onati IIO.S.L.
- Hans Joachin Schneider, 1982, “The Victims in International perspective”, Walter De Gryter Pub
- Israel Drapkin, Emilio Viano, 1974, “Victimology” Lexington Books.

SEMESTER: II

PAPER 2.1: ADVANCED FORENSIC SCIENCE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

This course is intended primarily to familiarize students of criminal justice to the use of science in the cause of justice. This is not adequate to prepare students as experts. But it will make them aware of a variety of experts, how to use their expertise when required, and apply the scientific principles while detecting crimes.

UNIT 1: BRIEF HISTORY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

- I. Meaning of Forensic Science as a branch of Criminal Justice and varieties of Forensic Sciences;
- II. Importance of Forensic Science
- III. Basic Principles of Forensic Science
- IV. The Scope of Expert Opinion and its importance under the Indian Evidence Act 1872

UNIT 2: BRANCHES OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

- I. Ballistics: basic questions to be asked; determination of bullets marks, speed, direction, angle and distance from the firearm to the body; entry wound, exit wound; types of weapons and their varying impacts: guns and gun-shot wounds, rifles and the rifle wounds; revolver/pistol
- II. Handwriting and Questioned Documents: basic questions to be asked; types of documents: hand written, typed, printed; linking writer/criminal to the document and examining individual characteristics: slant, size, flourishes, strokes, scribble, idiosyncrasy etc.
- III. Fingerprints: pores, ridges and sweat on the palmer surface and soles of feet and their three basic characteristics; patterns and peculiarities; AFIS and manual examination; decisions of the Supreme Court and the High Court on the number of peculiarities required: chance prints and specimen; methods of lifting of chance prints, photography and expert evidence.
- IV. Foot Prints: Sunken and Surface foot Prints, Casting Methods, Gait pattern Analysis and its Importance.

UNIT 3: FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY

- I. Chemicals: Organic and Inorganic, Metal and Non-metal, alcoholic, Hydrocarbon and pesticide AND Toxic Gases: Ammonia, Carbon Monoxide, Hydrogen Cyanide
- II. Pharmaceuticals: (a) overdoses of Medicines, Analgesics, Anaesthetics, Muscle Relaxants; (b) Neuropsychotoxins: (c) Barbiturates, (d) Benzodiazepine, Phenytoin, Lithium, Haloperidol, Neuroleptics, Tricyclics
- III. Poisonous Plants: Castor, Croton, Datura, Strychnos, Abrus, Calotropis
- IV. Food Poisoning: Bacterial, Viral, Chemical, Toxic Mushrooms and Fish
- V. Venomous Bites and Stings: Snakebites, Scorpion Stings, Bee & Wasp Sting, Spider Bites
- VI. Substance Abuse: Cannabis, Cocaine, Amphetamines, Hallucinogens and NDPS Act. In each category clinical features, fatal doses, fatal period, post mortem appearance and medico-legal aspects shall be explained briefly.

UNIT 4: FORENSIC MEDICINE

- I. Death and its Medico-Legal Aspects: medical definition of death and its types; cellular, somatic or brain-death; asphyxial, comatose, or syncope death
- II. Post-Mortem Changes: cooling of body, lividity, rigor mortis, cadaveric spasm, cold and heat stiffening; putrefaction, mummification, adipocere and maceration; estimation of time of death; ascertaining cause of death: natural or unnatural
- III. Wounds and Injuries: Meaning, Types and Medico-Legal Importance.

UNIT 5: FORENSIC SEROLOGY:

- I. Blood and its grouping, Different Tests: Basic and Preliminary tests, Saliva and its importance, Semen and its importance in Sexual Crimes, Semen tests: Acid Phosphate and linking it to crime scene, Serology and extracting DNA;
- II. Ethical Issues in Forensic Science

References:

- Andrew R.W. Jackson, Julie M Jackson, 2011, “ Forensic Science”, Pearson Education Limited.
- B.S.Nabar , 2001, forensic science in Crime Investigation”, Asia law House.
- J C Upshaw Downs, Anjali Ranadive, Swienton , 2002, “Ethics in Forensic Science, Academic Press Publications.
- Jay A Siegel, Kathey Mirakovits, 2013, “ Forensic Science: The Basics”, CRC press.
- Jim Fraser, Robin Williams, 2013, ”Hand book of Forensic Science”, Routledge publications.

SEMESTER: II
PAPER 2.2 ADVANCED POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits:4

Objectives:

It is an advanced course in Police Administration. While tracing the origin and development of police systems in the United Kingdom the same points in respect of India are highlighted. The Emphasis in the course is on the police work at the Police Station level although the state and national level overall hierarchies and organizations are dealt with briefly. Police modernization and training needs and major problems of police administration are discussed to make students aware of the present inadequacies in the system.

UNIT 1: BRIEF HISTORY OF POLICE

- I. ancient period, medieval period & British period prior to 1860
- II. Various Commissions and their major recommendations
- III. Enactment of Indian Police Act 1860
- IV. Committees in the 1990s: Justice Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice reforms (2003), Ribeiro Committee, Padmanabhai Committee (2001), NH Vohra Committee
- V. Supreme Court decision in Prakash Singh & others vs Union of India case and its aftermath;

UNIT 2: POLICE ORGANIZATION IN INDIA

- I. Structure of State Police Organization
- II. Organization at the Police Station Level
- III. Specialized Police Units and their Role and Relation to Civil Police Stations
- IV. Central Police Forces
- V. International Police Organization (ICPO); Interpol's Role; Investigation under letters rogatory (extradition treaties)

UNIT 3: IMPORTANCE OF WORK AT THE POLICE STATIONS

- I. L&O duties and Crime Detection work; excess work load Types of L&O functions
- II. Police-Population Ratios (policemen, policewomen per 1,00,000) in India, in different states and Karnataka and norms of UNO/ ICPO/ developed countries
- III. Insufficient staff, vacancies
- IV. Police Staffing and its Importance in Crime Detection (Crime) and Crime Prevention (L&O):

UNIT 4: POLICE RECRUITMENT, TRAINING AND MODERNIZATION

- I. Recruitment and training of Indian Police Service officers
- II. Recruitment and training of Class I State Police Service officers and their lateral entry into IPS
- III. PSI level recruitment, promotion, and training
- IV. Constable level recruitment, promotion and training
- V. Recommendations of Gore Committee, Third National Commission on Police regarding police recruitment and training;

UNIT 5: MAJOR AREAS OF CHANGE IN TRAINING

- I. Training in democratic policing: respect for citizens' rights, human rights, rights of the accused and rights of the victims as a necessity in investigating crimes, apprehending suspects, interrogating victims, accused and witnesses
- II. Change from reactive policing to proactive mode for better community policing; improved image of police
- III. Police Modernization and Hardware
- IV. Serious Problems in Police Administration
- V. Police Welfare measures: India and other countries (Japan, UK, USA, Russia, Israel)

References:

1. Arvind Verma, 2005, "The Indian Police: A Critical Evaluation", Regency Publications, Delhi.
2. D. Banerjia, Editor 2005, "Central Police Organizations- Part I" Allied Publisher Private limited, NUJS.
3. Dr. D. V. Guruprasad, 2012, "Bharatada Indina Police VYavasthe" Sapna Book House (p) Ltd
4. James Vadackumcherry, 1987, "Indian Police and Miscarriage Of Justice", A.P.H, Publishing Corporation.
5. James Vadackumcherry, 2003, "Crime Law And Police Science", Concept Publishing Company, Delhi.
6. K. K. Mishra, 1987, "Police Administration In Ancient India" Mittal publications, Delhi.
7. Krishna Mohan Mathur, 1991, "Police In India: Problems and Perspective, Gian Publishing House.

8.M.B. Chande , 1997, “The Police In India “, Atlantic Publishers and Distributers, New Delhi.

9.S.K. Gosh, KhusroFaramurzRustumji, 1994, Encyclopedia Of Police In India.

10.William G Bailey , 1995, The Encyclopedia of Police Science, Routledge Imprint of Taylor and Francis groups.

SEMESTER: II

PAPER 2.3 CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICAL APPLICATIONS

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

This course in research methodology is intended to enable students to learn methods and techniques of doing research and apply them to the problems they study. These concepts and practises will be converted into workable skills by making students compulsorily do a student research project in the last semester. Having studied bivariate analysis at the undergraduate level they will be exposed to some of most common multivariate analytical tools.

UNIT 1: SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

- I. Meaning of Scientific Research as an attempt to answer basic questions (what, who, where, when, how, and why) about any phenomena;
- II. Basic scientific ways of thinking/ reasoning: Deductive, Inductive and Abductive;
- III. Basic scientific concepts and language of science: Words vs Terms, Sentence vs Proposition/Statement, Variable vs Constant, Dogmas and Postulates, Assumptions and Hypothesis, Hypothesis vs Theory, Theory Building vs Theory Testing;
- IV. Qualities of good research and researcher
- V. Formulation of a research problem/project: general steps

UNIT 2: RESEARCH TYPES AND METHODS

- I. Explorative Descriptive Studies and Comparative Studies (e.g., natural observation (qualitative) studies in ethnology, case study methods, discourse analysis, RAPs, field studies);
- II. Explanatory Survey Research Method as a versatile method. Explanatory purposes; Nature of Study decides the Tools: Questionnaires (pre-coded or open ended), Opinonnaires (i.e., open ended questionnaires) and Delphi Technique, Interview Schedule (coded or open ended or both), Interview Guides for probing in Exploratory studies or in Focussed Group Discussions or items of observation in Natural Field Studies;
- III. Experimental Design, Classical experimental design, Quasi-experimental designs, and Factorial designs etc)

UNIT 3: SAMPLING AND TOOLS OF RESEARCH

- I. Probability and Non probability (Random and non Random) : Census Survey vs Sample Survey: Population and Sample(Parameter and statistic); Sample Survey and Sampling; Types of Random Sampling Methods: Simple Random (Lottery with or

without replacement and RN Tables), Patterned Serial/Systematic Random Sampling, Stratified Random Sampling, Cluster Sampling Method, Multi-Stage Sampling; Non-Random Sampling: Convenient sampling, Opportunistic Sampling, Snow Balling Sampling method, Purposive Sampling, Accidental Sampling, Quota Sampling; Determining Sample Size based on population parameters and their representativeness.

II. Tools:

(a) Observation Method in natural field studies like Malinowoski's Trobriand Islanders; Tools of Observation: Observation Guide/Schedule, Camera, Sound Recorder (Video), Binocular, Pen and Pencil, Tape, Graded Scaling Sheet for scoring, various diagrams for observation recording on physical positions, GPS/GIS;

(b) Interviewing: In Survey Methods: Tools to record: Video, Hidden Camera/CCTV, Questionnaire/Interview Schedule/ Opinionnaire, Scales and Score Sheets, Maps and Diagrams etc.; Mailed/self administered questionnaires in surveys or polls; Experimental Design: Controlled Observation of manipulated variable on the dependent variable: measurement of effects before and after on Control Group and Experimental Groups.

UNIT 4: DATA ANALYSIS AND REPORT WRITING

- I. Data Scrutiny and editing; coding the open ended questions, data transfer to Master Sheet or Computer and controlling of entry errors;
- II. Tabulation Plan according to objectives of study: Data Presentation Plan: Tables, Maps, Sketches, Pictographs; Graphics: Pie diagram, Bar Charts, Histogram, Frequency Polygon, Smooth Curve and how to draw them
- III. Classification or Categorization of Data and its basic requirements: Mutually Exclusive and Collectively Exhaustive; levels of measurement and the relevant statistical tools for each level; Meaning of definitions and operational definitions which are measurable;

UNIT 5: MEANING OF STATISTICS, IMPORTANT USES OF STATISTICS

- I. Descriptive Statistics: Range, Average, Measures of Central Tendencies, Standard Deviation.
- II. Inferential Statistics: Testing Hypotheses: Null Hypothesis and Alternate Hypothesis: acceptance of one is rejection of the other (falsifiability criterion in scientific research), Type One Error, Type Two Error; Tests of Significance: 't' Test, 'F' Test, 'Z' Test, One Tailed or Two Tailed Tests in the testing of hypotheses.
- III. Computer aided Statistics: SPSS with reference to Causal Research: Multiple Regression, Prediction, Projections and Forecasting, Canonical Relations, Factor Analysis, Time Series Analysis.
- IV. Measures of Association: Bivariate Correlations: Pearsons r (product moment correlation) for ratio level data; Rank Order Correlation for ordinal data, Phi

Correlation for nominal data, Coefficient of Contingency, Kendall's Coefficient of Concordance.

References:

1. Doing Criminological Research by Davies, Francies & Victor
2. Hagan F E 1993, Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs .NJ
3. Methodology of Research in Social Sciences by Krishnaswamy and Ranganathan. Himalaya Publishing House.
4. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques by Khotari.C.R. New Age International Publishers.
5. Research Methods by Ram Ahuja. Rawat Publications.
6. Research Methodology and Statistical Analysis by G.R.Krishnamurthy and Obul Reddy. Himalaya Publishing House
7. Methodology of Research in Social Sciences by Krishnaswamy and Ranganathan. Himalaya Publishing House.
8. Simple Statistics: Application in Criminology and Criminal Justice by Terance D. Miethe. Roxbury Pub.Co.
9. Statistics in Criminology and Criminal Justice by Jeffery Walker & Sean Maddan. Cathleen Sether Pub.

SEMESTER: II

PAPER 2.4 ASSESSED FIELD WORK/LAB BASED PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

I. Field work

- (a) Visit to police stations.

II. Forensic Science and Police Science Lab Based Practical-II

- (b) For taking the finger prints of a living and Dead Person
- (c) Identification of Finger print patterns and Development of Latent finger prints using powders
- (d) Development of latent prints using iodine fuming method
- (e) Identification of Ridge characteristics
- (f) Examination of Foot Prints: Sunken/Surface and Gait Pattern

SOFT CORE/Specialization/ Optional

2.5 (A) PRIVATE SECURITY MANAGEMENT

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

This course is intended to prepare students for possible employment avenues in the field of private security. The syllabus is so prepared as to enable students to acquire basic knowledge about the context in which PSAs operate their role and risks, their activities and methods, their scope and challenges. This knowledge will further be sharpened by their direct exposure to the field during the field placement in a PSA. Operators of PSAs will deliver some lectures and share their experiences with the students.

UNIT :1 MEANING AND DEFINATION OF SECURITY

- I. Difference between Vigilance and Security
- II. Private Investigations: Espionage, Surveillance, Patent/Trademark Violations, Verifications, First Aid, Security Audit
- III. PSAs in India, their magnitude, their increasing roles, related law
- IV. USA enables PSAs by law as Police and enjoy Police powers such as University Police, Natural Park Police, etc. Before 1861 consolidation British followed practices like in USA
- V. Present Indian scenario for PSAs is limited: no weapons, no arresting powers except causing citizen arrest until Police arrive; recent Legislation to regulate PSAs.
- VI. Common physical security measures: Exclusion Area (as prohibited zone), Control Area or Limited Control Area; Physical Barriers: Forts, Forts and Moats, Natural Barriers like Rivers, Steep Rocky Cliffs, Human Barriers like cordoning off by Security Staff, Presence of Other Humans; Structural Barriers like Barricades, Humps, Fences, Compound Walls, Moveable Traffic Curbs, Ground Spikes, Bollards, Gates, Guarded Gates, Gated Communities, Land Mines, Live Electric Fences, Bridge Bombardment; Animal Barriers like Blood Hounds in Supermax Jails, Trained Personal Dogs, Domesticated Lions/Tigers, Snakes.

UNIT 2: PREVENTIVE PRIVATE SECURITY

- I. Prevention of Theft, Robbery and Pilferage: Bank Cash Transfer Vehicle Escorts, Guarding ATM's, Banks, Estates, Industrial/Business Premises
- II. (ii) Access Control at Entry and Exit Points by Manned Security, Frisking of Person and Personal Belongings (HHFD, Fixed FD, X-Raying The Baggage and Other Movables in Hotels, Hospitals, Malls, Bus Stations, Airports, Railway Stations, Risk Prone Temples/Mosques, Synaguags/ Churches, Public Offices, Parking Lots, Courts,)
- III. Prevention of Sabotage by Internal Staff or Acquaintances

- IV. Precautions against Subversion and Damage during Strikes, Lockouts, Hold Ups, Gheraos, Wildcat Strikes
- V. Industrial Espionage and Counter Espionage
- VI. Fire Protection Plan
- VII. Electronic Surveillance: CC Tv's, Moving Image Detector and Alarm System, Burglar Alarms, Night Vision Lamps, Infra Red Photography, Bomb Disposal Unit, Dogs to Detect Bombs.

UNIT 3: PRIVATE INVESTIGATION METHODS

- I. Undercover Operations and Surveillance: Purpose, Covert and Overt Surveillance: Automobile Surveillance, Foot Surveillance, Team 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, False Representations, 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;
- III. Pre-Post Marital Investigations of Fidelity, Virginity and Sexual Habits
- IV. Kidnapping and Abduction and Missing Person Investigations
- V. Land Disputes, Possession Disputes, Tent Disputes, Loan Recovery Disputes and Mafia Interventions.

UNIT 4: MODERN TOOLS FOR INVESTIGATION

- I. Audio Recording Devices
- II. Video Recording Devices: Binoculars and Telescopes, Microscopes
- III. IV and UV Spectroscopes
- IV. Night Vision Devices
- V. Lie Detectors
- VI. Interrogation and Interview Methods (Direct, Sympathetic, Psychological, Formal and Informal)
- VII. Expert Witnesses, Eye Witnesses and Hearsay and Grape Wine, Informer System.

UNIT 5: ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PSAS

- I. Security Organization Structure: Chief Supervisor, Security Officer, Security Guard and their Duties; Recruitment and Training; Remuneration and Risk Coverage (Insurance, PF, Gratuity, Pension); Physical and Mental Fitness Standards; Morale and Motivation; POSDCORB in the PSA's; Competition and Falling Wages;

- II. Regulation of PSA's under the PSA (Control And Regulation) Act, 2008 and Rules; PSA and their Role in Security, their Size and Scope in comparison to Police; some large PSA's.
- III. Challenges and Problems of PSA's: No Weapons, No Arrest Powers, No Investigating Powers, Poor Wages, High Competition, Poor Training and Low Salaries, Low Morale and Low Motivation, Overwork and Job Stress, Risk Perception and Risk Aversion.
- IV. Overall Assessment of PSA's Role in Crime Prevention; Scope for Entrepreneurship; application of Criminological Knowledge and Skills in the Functions of PSA.

References:

1. Effective Security Management by Charels Sennewald. Elsevier Pub.USA.
2. Contemporary 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. Intelligence and private Investigation by Hank Prunckun. Charles C. Thomas Publishers Ltd.

OR

Soft Core/Optional/ Specialization

PAPER 2.5 (B) VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits:4

UNIT :1 MEANING AND DEFINATION OF VICTIMOLOGY

- I. Definition of Victimology
 - (a) Mendelsohn B (1963)
 - (b) AndrewKarmen (1992)
 - (c) Hans Hentig and others;
- II. Scope of Victimology
- III. Historical Development of Victimology: Modern science from 1940s (H vHentig, Mendelsohn, Wolfgang, Viano,Karmen, World Conferences, Journal, UN Convention, Victim Advocacy, Victim Compensation)

UNIT 2: MAJOR THEORIES

- I. Luckenbill's (1977) Situated Transaction Model (action-clarification-reaction-counteraction-presence of weapon/situation-presence/absence of onlookers–victimization/crime)
- II. Benjamin and Master's Threefold Model; Precipitating Factors, Attracting Factors, Predisposing Factors.
- III. Cohen and Felsons Routine Activities Model: Suitable Targets, Motivated Offender, Absence of guardian.
- IV. Propinquity Hypothosis, Proximity Hypothosis, Familiarity Hypothosis, Power Assymetry Hypothosis (of Feminists)

UNIT 3 VICTIM ASSISTANCE

- I. Support to crime victims by communities
- II. Role of NGO and voluntary organizations
- III. Assisting victims during crime investigation and trial
- IV. Legal aid to victims of crime- counselling, guidance and rehabilitation of special kinds of victims of crime and child abuse

UNIT 4: ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AND COMPENSATION

- I. Compensation by State Legal Services Authority: Limitation & Constraints
- II. Compensation to victims of miscarriage of Justice
- III. Role of Commissions (NHRC, NCW NCPCR etc.) in India

IV. Best Practices of States for protection of victim

UNIT 5: CRIME VICTIM COMPENSATION

- I. New Zealand Experiment in Victim Compensation(1960), British Scheme of Victim Compensation (1964), US Schemes of Victim Compensation, Japan's New Scheme of Victim Compensation, South African Victim Compensation Scheme
- II. Victim Compensation In India: Sections 357, 357A and 357B of Cr.P.C.; Atrocity Victims' Compensation, Motor Vehicle Accident Cases Victim Compensation; Calamity Victim Compensation; Rape Victim Compensation; Miscellaneous Compensation Schemes
- III. Victim Assistance: Crisis Centre, Medical Care, Mental trauma and Psychological; counselling, Social Support services
- IV. UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victim of Crime and Abuse of Power (G.A. 40/34 on 29th Nov. 1985)
- V. UN Guidelines on Witness Protection.

References:

- Andrew Karmen , 2015, "Crime Victims: An Introduction to victimology" Cengage Learning.
- Bonnie S Fisher, Steven P Lab, 2010, " Encyclopedia Of Victimology and Crime Preventions" Vol I, Sage Publications Inc
- Brent E. Turvey, 2013, "Forensic Victimology" Academic Press.
- Emilio Viano , 1992, "Critical Issues In Victimology: International Perspective", SpringerPubLications
- Emilio Viano, 1991, Victims rights and Legal Reforms, Onati IIO.S.L.
- Hans Joachin Schneider, 1982, "The Victims in International perspective", Walter De Gryter Pub
- Israel Drapkin, Emilio Viano, 1974, "Victimology" Lexington Books.

SEMESTER: II

PAPER 2.6: INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC SCIENCE (OEC)

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

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.

UNIT 1: HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE FORENSIC SCIENCE

- I. Origin of the word Forensic, Definition of Forensic Science
- II. Historical Development of the Forensic Science across the World
- III. Pioneers and their contribution to the growth of knowledge. Basic Principles of Forensic Science, Various Branches of Modern Forensic Studies.
- IV. Organization of Forensic Laboratories in India under Union Ministry of Home Affairs, Special Establishments, State Forensic Laboratories, Organization and Administration.

UNIT 2: FORENSIC SCIENCE AS A SCIENCE APPLIED TO THE CAUSE OF JUSTICE

- I. Police Investigation stages, Experts
- II. Crime Scene Investigation: types and methods,
- III. Physical Clues- Scientific Examinations through labs; Scientific Evidence to link and identify criminals through physical “clues” and their tools
- IV. identification of criminals through eye witness description, identification parade and its procedure; drawing features of body (Anthropometry, Bertillonage, Portait Parle)
- V. Scientific evidence (section 43, 45, 59 to 79, 137-138 of IE Act) the scope of Expert Opinion and its importance under the Indian Evidence Act 1872.

UNIT 3: LAW OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

- I. Print Science: Brief Development of Finger print science, Nature- Pores, Ridges and Sweat on the palmer surface and soles of feet and their three basic characteristics, Different Patterns,

Principles AFIS and manual examination; decisions of the Supreme Court and the High Court on the number of peculiarities required, Foot Prints- Nature, Types and importance.

II. Handwriting and Questioned Document: basic questions to be asked; types of documents: hand written, typed, printed; linking writer/criminal to the document and examining individual characteristics: slant, size, flourishes, strokes.

III. Ballistics: basic questions to be asked; determination of bullets marks, speed, direction, angle, and distance from the firearm to the body; entry wound, exit wound; types of weapons and their varying impacts: guns and gun-shot wounds, rifles and the rifle wounds; revolver/pistol.

UNIT 4: FORENSIC MEDICINE AND TOXICOLOGY

I. “Dead body tells a tale”, Death and its medico-legal aspects: medical definition of death and its types; cellular, somatic or brain-death; asphyxial, comatose or synocopial death; Post-mortem changes: suicidal or homicidal;

II. types of injuries and weapons used; body fluids and their identity; blood, semen, brief importance of DNA and hair samples.

III. Toxicology- Importance, Classification of Poisons, Use of Spectroscopy, Chromatography- Gas chromatography.

UNIT 5: FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

- I. Crime Profiling
- II. Narco-Analysis
- III. Lie Detection: Polygraphs
- IV. BEOS, Electrical Oscillations of the Brain
- V. Insanity Plea and competency to stand trial
- VI. Fitness for child custody
- VII. Prognosis of criminal behaviour for early release cases.

Reference:

- Andrew R.W.Jackson, Julie M Jackson, 2011, “ Forensic Science”, Pearson Education Limited.
- B.S.Nabar , 2001, forensic science in Crime Investigation”, Asia law House.

- J C Upshaw Downs, Anjali Ranadive, Swienton , 2002, “Ethics in Forensic Science, Academic Press Publications.
- Jay A Siegel, KatheyMirakovits, 2013, “ Forensic Science: The Basics”, CRC press.
- Jim Fraser, Robin Williams, 2013,”Hand book of Forensic Science”, Routlidge publications.
- Max.M.Houck, Jay A Siegal,2010, “Fundamentals of Forensic Science” Academic Press.

Semester III
3.1 ADVANCED COURSE IN JUVENILE JUSTICE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits:4

Objectives:

This course while introduce fresh students laterally entering P.G. program in Criminology to the concept of juvenile deviance and its brief history, it seeks to enhance their knowledge of the current situation of JD in India in comparison to developed countries. The discussion of various theories of deviancy is kept to the barest minimum and greater emphasis is laid on teaching the relevant laws, institutions dealing with juvenile deviants, and the practical aspects of treating the juveniles so that they will grow into normal citizens.

UNIT 1:

- I. Meaning of Juvenile Deviancy
- II. Evolution of Juvenile Justice Philosophy in the West: *parens patriae*, *in loco parentis*, Separation of juvenile deviants from adult criminals (in non-Islamic countries) as a recent development; Child Saving Movements, The Christian Charities, emphasis on the evil effects of contamination of juveniles by the adult criminals in the jails; child's presumed innocence and non- responsibility for his actions; greater stress on education, welfare and proper socialization, vocational training etc., as an offshoot of reform movement in general; Juvenile Justice as a combination of welfare of children and safeguarding of society.
- III. Separate Courts for Juveniles in the USA, then in UK and Europe; Simplified procedure; admonition, fine, bond for good behaviour, apprenticeship, probation, commitment to institutions; separate correctional institutions for juvenile deviants (Reformatory Schools, Boot Camps).

UNIT 2:

- I. Early History of JJ in India up to 2000: Joint Family system and typical Varnashram beliefs and duty towards children; No JJ on the lines of the West prior to British advent in India;
- II. Juvenile Justice introduced by the British on British model at the provincial level in India: Apprenticeship Act, Reformatory Schools Act , Children Acts of 1920s and 1930s; Borstal Schools Acts, Central Children Act 1960, JJ Act 1986, JJ Act 2000
- III. Varying definitions of child (girls and boys age limits varied); classification of children varied: neglected, ungovernable, destitute and deviant children: Remand Homes and Certified School for boys and girls; JMFC as Juvenile Judge; Central Children Act 1960 and separation of deviants and other categories and separate institutions for them (Children's Home and Special Schools); First Juvenile Justice Act 1986, amended in 2000 and further amended in 2002.

Unit 3:

- I. JJ Act 2000 as a reflection of India ratifying United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child, Beijing Rules and Riyadh Guidelines; India's National Policy on Children: Discussion of these;
- II. Philosophy of JJ Act 2000: uniform age for girls and boys; bifurcation of juveniles into: those violating the laws and those requiring care and protection; separate institutions for the two: for the former the SJPU and JJB and for the latter the Child Welfare Officer and CWC: simple procedure; for the former children's home and the latter Special home whereas initially both may be kept in Observation home; offences relating children and punishment therefor;
- III. Special Categories Children requiring care and protection: Street Children, Child Labourers, Trafficked Children, Victims of Child Abuse and Children from Disturbed Areas and Children in Natural Calamities and Refugee Children, Devdasi victims,
- IV. Recent trends in Deviancy: Ragging, Pornography, Date Rapes, Sexual Harassment under POCSO, children misused by adult criminals, Street Violence and Gangsters, Drug Abuse, Bootlegging, Begging and Vagrancy;
- V. Government of India's special programme - Integrated Child Development (ICPS) and a separate agency to implement: its objectives and importance in preventing deviancy;
- VI. Magnitude of Juvenile Deviancy in India and Karnataka: CII reports; trends in JD in the last ten years (2005- 2015); incidence of JD among girls and boys; different age groups; different social backgrounds;
- VII. Juvenile Recidivism and its rates across the countries and different section of the society;
- VIII. Comparison of deviancy rates in USA, UK, Japan to India's rates

UNIT 4: THEORIES OF JUVENILE DEVIANCY

- I. Early theories on slum environment, street gangs and deviancy as a result of Differential Association
- II. Social Disorganization, Broken Homes and Deviancy
- III. Broken Window Theory of Deviancy
- IV. Poverty and Deviancy
- V. Deviancy as a developmental problem of adolescents; impact of hormones, personality factors, intelligence, genetics and family genealogies (Jukes and Kallikaks), Eugenic programmes in Europe
- VI. impact of mass media on juveniles: Bandura and Imitation Theory, Glaser and Identification Theory; Learning Theories; Criminal Opportunity Theory; Sub culture Theories.

UNIT :5

I. Composition, Powers, Procedures and Functions of JJB and CWC

II. Purpose, Programmes and impacts of Children's Homes, Special Homes, Observation Homes;

III. Application of social work methods in the treatment, reform and rehabilitation of problematic juveniles: Counselling, Repatriation, Adoption, Foster Care and Sponsorship; Are these institutions adequate? Efficient and effective in rehabilitating children committed to them. Aftercare and follow up programmes; Assessment of ICPS and the problems in implementing them.

References:

- Hirchis, T. (1968). Causes of Delinquency. London: University California Press.
- Kvaraceus, W. C. Juvenile Delinquency- A Problem for the Modern World: Paris, UNESCO, 1964.
- Nye, I. F. Family Relations and Delinquent Behaviour; New York: John Wiley, 1958.
- Sampson, R. J. and Laub, J. H. (1993), Crime in the Making: Pathways and Turning Points through Life. Harvard University Press.
- Shaw, C. R. and McKay, H.D. Juvenile Delinquency and Areas. Chicago: University of Chicago press, 1942.
- Srivastava, S. S. Juvenile Vagrarancy: A Socio Ecological Study. Bombay: Ashia Publishing House. 1963.
- Tappan, W. P. (1949). Juvenile Delinquency. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.
- Wadsworth, M. (1979). Roots of Delinquency. Martin Robertston & Company.
- Whechler, S. & Cotterall, L.S. Jr. (1966). Juvenile Delinquency: Its Prevention and Control. New York: Russel Sage Foundation.
- Union and the State Women and Child Welfare Websites
- Gupta M C Chokulingam – Child Victims of crime, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Chakravarti N K 1999, Institutional Corrections, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
- Devasia and Devasia, 1992, Criminology , Victimology and Corrections , Ashis

SEMESTER: III

3.2 Gender Justice and Domestic Crimes

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION TO GENDER JUSTICE

- I. Overview on Gender and Crimes
- II. Significance of Gender issues and Crimes
- III. Constitutional Significance of Gender Justice
- IV. Women Centric Legislations: IPC and SLLs Data.

UNIT 2: WOMEN STUDIES

- I. Basic Concepts of Women Studies
- II. Gender Sensitive approaches
- III. Biological Determinism and Stereotype
- IV. Patriarchy and Marginalising

UNIT 3: LEGAL ISSUES AND GENDER JUSTICE

- I. Women Rights in the Constitution
- II. UN Interventions
- III. Protective Legislations in Crimes against Women
- IV. Women centric Approaches – In Criminal Justice System

UNIT 4: FEMINISM

- I. Introduction to Feminist Criminology
- II. Different School of Thoughts
- III. Feminist Thinking Trends- Activism & Activists in Ensuring Equality
- IV. Feminist Views on Economic, Political, Social Participation of Women
- V. Modern Liberal Thoughts among Women.

UNIT 5: GENDER AND MASS MEDIA

- I. Gender Violence in Mass Media
- II. Gender Discriminations
- III. Indecent Representation and Offences, Offence against the Modesty of Women
- IV. Women Objectification in Internet/Social Media
- V. Cyber Crimes against Women

References:

- Simone de Beauvoir “The Second Sex”
- 1. Daly, K., 2006. Please refer to the published version.
- 2. Fisher, B.S., Cullen, F.T. and Turner, M.G., 2000. The Sexual Victimization of College Women. Research Report.
- 3. Natarajan, M., 1995. Victimization of women: a theoretical perspective on dowry deaths in India. *International*

- *Review of Victimology*, 3(4), pp.297-308.
- 4. Raj, A., Saggurti, N., Lawrence, D., Balaiah, D. and Silverman, J.G., 2010. Association between adolescent marriage and marital violence among young adult women in India. *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics*, 110(1), pp.35-39.
- 5. Schneider, E.M., 1993. Feminism and the false dichotomy of victimization and agency. *NYL Sch. L. Rev.*, 38, p.387.
- 6. Simpson, S.S., 1989. Feminist theory, crime, and justice. *Criminology*, 27(4), pp.605-632.

SEMESTER: III

PAPER 3.3: RECENT DEVELOPMENT IN CRIMINOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

This course briefly surveys the recent developments in criminological perspectives. Five major developments are discussed: Restorative Justice, Feminist Criminology, Convict Criminology, Environmental Criminology, New Deterrence. The objective of the course is to familiarise students with these new trends so that they should realise the dynamic nature of the inter-disciplinary study of criminal behaviour.

UNIT 1: RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

I. Definition of Restorative Justice: its Salient Features; its Objectives and relevance in the current scenario of dominant mode of Western Adversarial Justice Systems: Accusatory vs Inquisitional and their negative consequences; Renaissance of native justice traditions (Maori, Navajo, GesellschaftvsGemeinschaft etc.)

II. Emerging Methods of Practicing RJ in the West: VORA, VOMA, Neighbourhood Justice Centres, RJ Circles, ADRs; The magnitude of their success and their percentage in the total crimes successfully disposed of;

III. Elements of RJ in the Adversarial Systems and harnessing them for propagating RJ: (a) restitution (b) Plea Bargaining as a tool to reconcile the strained relations between the offender and the victim; (c) compounding of criminal cases with or without the permission of the court and the role of the court, the mediator and the community in amicably resolving the disputes; Obstacles to (a), (b) and (c) by the Advocates associations and the Judges;

IV. Victimological impetus to the growth of RJ

UNIT 2: CONVICT CRIMINOLOGY

I. Convict Criminologists and their views on definition of crimes,

II. Meaning of punishment, self-experience of prison experience,

III. Personal exposure to police treatment

IV. Insights into the court proceedings as strange dramatization of evil

V. Their contributions to Labelling and Stigma Theories; major Convict Criminologists and their representative writings.

UNIT 3: ENVIRONMENT CRIMINOLOGY

I. Pollution: its impact on human health and well-being; depletion of finite resources and future of humanity; increasing extinction of Flora and Fauna (wild life and plant species)

II. climate change and its impact on island nations and rise of ocean levels, global warming and seasonal variations affecting agriculture, food security and future of mankind; Strict enforcement of anti-pollution laws and punishment for violations

III. Water Pollution Laws; Air Pollution Laws

IV. Soil and Land Degrading Laws

V. Noise Pollution Laws; Radiation Regulatory Laws

VI. Magnitude of anti-pollution violations; Effectiveness of Penal Measures: Strict Liability offences and lack of Mens Rea;

UNIT 4: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CRIMINOLOGY

I. New Diseases: Corona (COVID-19),

II. SARS, Avian Flu, Swine Flu, Plague, Aids

III. global pandemics and their prevention

IV. Medical Quarantine Laws and their violations; restrictions on foreign travel, isolation, deportation; medical technology and their enforcement

V. role of WHO, Red Cross/Red Crescent, international health NGOs.

UNIT 5: GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION SCIENCE AND GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM IN CRIME PREVENTION

I. Introduction, Meaning, Terminology and concept of GIS and GPS

II. Its relationship with Criminology, Spatial Crime data Modelling

III. Source of Crime spatial data, Graphical distribution of Crime data, Crime hot-spots.

References:

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
4. Feminist Criminology by Claire M. Renzetti. Routledge Pub.
5. Convict Criminology by Jeffrey Ian Ross, Stephen C. Richards. Wadsworth/Thomson Learning, 2003
6. James Treadwell, 2012, "Criminology: The Essentials", Sage Publications Inc.
7. Kelly Frailing, Dec Wood Harper, 2013, "Fundamentals of Criminology: New Dimensions", Carolina Academic Press, USA.
8. Larry J siegel, 2012, "Criminology" eleventh Edition, Woods worth Cengage Learning.
9. Sandra Walklate, 2005, "Criminology: The Basics", Routledge Publications.
10. Tim Newburn (2009), "Key Readings In Criminology", willian Publications.

SEMESTER: III

PAPER 3.4 ASSESSED FIELD WORK/LAB BASED PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

I. Field work

(a) Visit to different Correctional and Rehabilitation Institutions and DCPO.

II. Forensic Science and Police Science Lab Based Practical-III

(b) Examination of inner and outer morphology of hair

(c) Examination of different fibers

(d) Examination of typewritten document.

(e) Examination of Handwritten documents

(f) Examination of printed and photocopied documents

SOFT CORE/ SPECIALISATION PAPER/OPTIONAL

3.5 (A) FORENSIC PRINT SCIENCE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

This is a professional course imparting knowledge and skills in different aspects of using the Fingerprints, Footprints, Lip-prints, Bite Marks, Tool Marks and Skid Marks in the investigation and detection of crimes. For non-students like Criminal Lawyers, Police Officers, Private Security Agencies' staff members this course will be considered a Four Month Certificate Course on regular payment basis. Regular theory classes will be followed by practical sessions of equal duration. Examination shall also consist of written theory paper of 40 marks and practical examination and viva of 40 marks. 20 marks are reserved for regular attendance, two tutorials and participation in the student seminars and discussions in the class and practicals.

UNIT 1:

I. Introduction to Dactyloscopy/Poroscopy/Dermatoglyphics: Meaning and Scope; Biological Morphology of Fingerprints and Footprints

II. Basic Features of Fingerprints: Individuality, Permanence and Immutability as established by various research studies in the past

III. Brief history of Fingerprints from Babylonian, Egyptian, Greek and Chinese practices before the Christian era;

UNIT 2:

I. Fingerprint Patterns:

II. Fingerprint Peculiarities/Minutiae and Characteristics

III. Classification of Fingerprints:

(a) Manual Systems: Roscher System (Germany and Japan), Vucetich System (Argentina and South America), and Henry System (India, UK and English speaking countries)

(b) Computerised System and AFIS.

UNIT 3: Lifting of Fingerprints:

I. Latent Prints:

(a) Visible Latent prints by Slanting Photograph

(b) Fuming Latent prints on vertical surfaces (Iodine, Anthracin etc.)

(c) Applying powder on Latent prints on flat surfaces (Graphite powder)

(d) Photographing Stained Fingerprints (blood, colour, dirt, flour, etc.); Fingerprint Photography/ Videography;

II. Sample Prints:

(a) Ink, Pad and Paper

(b) Biometric Impression on Scanner/ Live Scans;

III. Legal Issues: Privacy Laws and prior permission of the suspect; Issues of self-incrimination and order of the court.

IV. Stages in the Examination of Fingerprints:

(a) Analysis of relevant patterns, peculiarities and other unique feature if any in the Latent prints; obtaining sample prints from the suspect and analysing the details

(b) Comparing the Latent Print details to the details of Sample Prints, noting similarities and differences; (evaluating the findings and drawing objective inferences about identity or otherwise of the suspect)

(c) Verification from another Expert as a Peer Review before submission to court or user or payer

(d) preparing a report in a technical format and enclosing relevant and necessary images, sketches and photographs.

UNIT 4: Footprints:

(a) Religious and Social traditions of preserving Footprints of Sages and important persons (Buddha, Siva, Adam, Jesus, Sri Paduke etc.)

(b) Meaning and Importance Footprints; Barefoot prints are not very common: Bare Footprints identification depends on numerous creases

horizontal and vertical ridges and unique patterns they form

(c) corns, if any scars ,if any deformities, if any flat foot

i. Estimation of Height from Footprints (footprints form 15% of the average height;

ii. Estimation of body weight (higher error rate)

iii. Determining sex from Footprints (with some difficulty)

(d). Determining possible Gait from the pressure patterns of the Footprint

Lifting of Footprints: i. Footprints in sand: casting using Plaster of Paris; ii. Soils and sediments clinging to the Foot/Shoeprints iii. Lifting Shoeprints by casting in pop; shoe marks, brands, size, and other features to be corroborated by circumstantial evidence and eye witnesses.

Unit 5:

I. Lip Prints: (a) Furrows on the red part of the lips and their patterns (Suzuki and Tsuchihasi 5 point classification and sketches); Straight Full Vertical Grooves or Part Straight Vertical Grooves (Type I), Straight but Branched Grooves (Type II), Intersecting Grooves (Type III), Reticular Grooves (Type IV), Mixed Grooves (Type V); uniqueness and permanence as features

(b) Four Quadrants: upper left, upper right, lower left and lower right quadrants, central curve.

(c) Lifting of Sample Grooves: Dark coloured Lipstick, Bond paper, Cellopane tape, and Magnifying glass; Photographing

(d) Lifting of Latent Grooves: on glass, on window/doors, clothes, paper, cups; Use of Fluorescent dyes and photography

(e) Establishing identity by patterns and size or angle.

III. Bite Marks:

- a. sexual violence by the offender
- b. defensive bites by the victim
- c. fake self-inflicted bites
- d. State dentition, degree of damage to dentition or repair creates identifying patterns
- e. Bite Marks may be found in the form of superficial abrasions or sub-surface haemorrhages or bruising of the skin
- f. Pattern of injury is affected the degree of force of the bite and its length of time with other mechanical factors (such as dentures): caused by Incisors, Canines and Pre-molars
- g. Constitution of the injury may be distorted based on the body part, time length of bite, posture of bite or even while photographing. Therefore, simulation is preferred.
- h. Distinguish between offensive bite and defensive bite
- i. Swabbing of injury may yield saliva or cells of the biter which may be used for DNA analysis
- j. Bite Marks should be photographed with scale placed beside, casts of upper and lower jaws of the suspect be taken and compared, to draw inferences based on similarities and differences between casts and latent prints

References:

- Brain Kaye, 2008, “Science of the detective: selected readings in Forensic Science”, John Wiley and sons.
- John Townsend, 2008, “Forensic Evidence: Prints”, Crabtree Publishing House
- Katherine Ramsland, 2001, “ Forensic Science Of CSI”, Penguin Publication
- Linda L Klepinger, 2006, “ Fundamentals of Forensic Anthropolgy”, John wiley and sons.
- Sarah Sangeetha, 2013, “Prevalence and Different varieties of type of lip prints: Forensic Odontology”, Lamert Academic Publishing, GmbH,K.G.
- Stuart H James, Jon J Nooby, Suzanne Bell, 2005, “Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques”, Second Edition, CRC PRESS.
- Terrence F Kielly, 2005, “Forensic Evidence”, Second edition, CRC Press.

OR

3.5(B) CHILD PROTECTION POLICIES, LAWS AND PROGRAMMES

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

This is a broadly conceived course to sensitize students about varieties of problems, situations, issues concerning children found in difficult conditions which pre-dispose them to delinquency. The basic approach is how to prevent juvenile delinquency by dealing with the specially vulnerable categories of children. Since routine courses on JJ Act and juvenile delinquency tend to overlook the special needs and treatment of certain categories this course fills that gap.

UNIT 1:

I. Child population and categories of children exposed to various risks; Analysis of the risky situations, their magnitude, multifarious problems and prospects of the:

- a. Street Children (rag pickers, beggars, urchins and vagabonds);
- b. Trafficked Children (in bondage, escapees, re-captured ones, freed ones);
- c. Abused Children (abused in the family, abused by others);
- d. Child Labourers (in harness or released without adequate support);
- e. Children in Natural Disasters (floods, earthquakes, epidemics, famines, war ravaged areas);
- f. Children affected by HIV/AIDS;
- g. Children affected by Substance Abuse;
- h. Differently-abled poor Children;
- i. Orphans, Abandoned and Destitute Children;
- j. Neglected Children.

UNIT 2: Legal Provisions and International Conventions:

II. Comprehensive examination of major Policies, Laws and Programmes in India bearing upon child protection and their efficacy:

- a. Juvenile Justice Act, 2000;
- b. Child Marriage (Prevention and Restraint) Act;
- c. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation Act), 1986;
- d. Beggary (Prevention) Acts;
- e. National Policy for Children 1974;
- f. National Charter on Children, 2003;
- g. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2013;
- h. Integrated Child Protection Scheme;
- i. Millennium Development Goals related to Children;

j. Integrated Child Development Programme.

III. International Protocols signed by India:

- a. UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (and optional protocols)
- b. UN Standard Minimum Rules for Administration of Juvenile Justice, 1985 (Beijing Rules and Riyadh Guidelines)
- c. World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, 1996
- d. SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, 2002;

UNIT 3: Special Issues: Child Abuse and Violence in the Families, Neighbourhoods, Schools and Employment:

- I. Problematic Families: step children and abuse; live-in partners and child abuse; parental sex abuse; parental violence against children; parental coercion for child labour; parental coercion for child marriage; parental coercion for Devdasi/Prostitution/Begging/Bootlegging/Pocket-picking/Blackmarketing of cinema tickets or Contrabands; Parental discrimination of girl child.
- II. Teachers Abusing Students in Schools: using students to do household chores; excess corporal punishments in schools; teacher sexually abusing students; discrimination of students on the basis of gender, caste, religion, social status, physical appearance/handicap.
- III. Child Abuse by the Employer: overwork and underpay; sexual abuse; physical violence in the guise of discipline (especially domestic helpers).
- IV. Neighbours Abusing Children: sexual abuse (“the girl next door” syndrome); initiation to bad habits (like smoking, drinking, gambling, use of children for pornography); street corner gangs and lack of parental control; bad neighbourhood: red-light area, gambling dens, vice bars, ghettos.

UNIT 4: Children in Other Difficult Situations:

- I. Children of families displaced by internal strife (Displaced Kashmiri Pundits’ children); Children in war zone/insurgency areas (Jammu and Kashmir, Northeast Indian insurgency affected areas, Kenyan terrorism by Boko Haram); Terror groups for indoctrination and recruitment; child soldiers in Nazi Germany; creation of young cadres (for rebel groups, dacoitygangs, breakaway ideologies). Prevention of child abuse in these cases; treatment of abused children physically, psychologically, socially; Role of JJ Act and NGOs.
- II. Children affected by Natural Calamities: children of families displaced by floods, famines, earthquakes, major accidents and epidemics; surviving children of families perished in calamities; child abuse in calamities (kidnapping, sexual abuse, missing children, injured children, children losing limbs, differently-abled children); Dealing

with mental trauma and psychic pain; treatment of children physically, psychologically, relief and rehabilitation of children.

UNIT 5:

- I. HIV/AIDS affected Children:
- II. their special needs: fighting isolation, shame and deprivation in school and neighbourhood
- III. treatment medical and mental health
- IV. Role of NGOs
- V. Govt Role; education and employment of HIV affected children.

References:

1. Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Child) Act 2000.
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. Chakravarti N K 1999, Institutional Corrections, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
5. Devasia and Devasia, 1992, Criminology , Victimology and Corrections , Ashis Publishing House
6. Thailgiraj R 2002, Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration , APH Publishing House.

Base Acts

- a. JJ Act 2000 with latest amendments till date
- b. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986
- c. The Protection of Children From Sexual Offences Act 2012
- d. Factories Act 1948
- e. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006
- f. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986 with latest amendments till date
- g. Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act 1994

SEMESTER: III

PAPER 3.6: CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR AND POLICE INVESTIGATION (OEC)

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

This is an introductory course offered to students of other Schools or Departments opting it as an Open Elective Course. It covers the meaning and definition of crime, criminal behavior, importance of police system, tactics of police investigation and other specialized police units.

UNIT 1:

I. Legal definition of 'Crime' as 'Criminal Behaviour' and its Psychological foundations: 'Criminal Behaviour' as species of "Behaviour"; Behavioural Components- Overt and Covert: overt actions (commission or omission) as visible components (Actus Reus), covert component as invisible intention as a cause (Mens Rea) and invisible motive as inferable (Animus Nocendi); basic ingredients of Legal 'Crime': Mens Rea, Actus Reus and Animus Nocendi

II. Other related concepts:

- a. Sin (ethical)
- b. Vice (bad habit)
- c. Anti-social act (socially deviant)
- d. Tort (private offence-civil)
- e. "right and wrong, good and bad" (moral); ethical and criminal conducts as relative terms;

III. Social Behaviour and its determinants (customs, traditions, folkways and mores, taboos) and other normative forms

IV Social Conformity and Deviance as a statistical normal: crime as a Fringe Behaviour and criminals as Marginal section of society

UNIT 2 CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES:

I. British and American:

- a. Treason
- b. Felony
- c. Misdemeanor

II. Indian Classification:

- a. IPC Classification (17 categories)
- b. Criminal Procedural Crimes: Cognizable and Non-Cognizable, Bailable and Non-Bailable; Compoundable and Non-Compoundable;

III. Theoretical Classifications:

- a. Organized Crimes
- b. White Collar Crimes

- c. Transnational Crimes
- d. Political Crimes
- e. Corporate Crimes
- f. Victimless Crimes
- g. Environmental Crimes
- h. Crimes against Humanity
- i. Perfect Crimes.

UNIT 3 : POLICE SYSTEMS IN INDIA

- I. Origin and Development of Police Systems in India
- II. brief history of Police System in British and America and France (only the introduction of basic organization)
- III. Indian Police Organization, State level, District & Commissionerate and Administration
- IV. Police Modernization and Reforms; vital role of Police in modern especially urban societies; Police and Community Relations
- V. quality of becoming Police Officer & process of Recruitment
- VI. brief details on Functions of Police (Right from First Information to Crime scene Investigation Process) and the various Organizations & Units (Both Central & State).

UNIT 4: Detection and Investigation of Crimes:

- I. Crime Scene Investigation methods
 - a. Collection of Physical Clues and Evidence from the Crime scene
 - b. Dispatch of Clues and Bodies for further Expert examination
 - c. Apprehending Suspects and Accused as per Cr.P.C.
- II. Interrogation methods and their variations in respect of
 - a. Accused and Suspect
 - b. Witnesses
 - c. Surviving Victims, Complainants and their relatives
 - d. Collecting Eye Witness Accounts
 - e. Recording Dying declarations
- III. Expert opinion and Scrutiny of Charge Sheet; the Accused; adducing Evidence and producing Witnesses and attending trial in the Court.

UNIT 5: Importance of Work at the Police Stations

- I. Police time spent on L&O duties and Crime Detection work
- II. excess work load and time on L&O affecting the quality and efficiency of Law Enforcement

- III. crime incidence rates (local, regional and national) and Police workload norms at the Police Station Level; Police staff size and variations in crime rates.
- IV. Specialized Police Units and their Role and Relation to Civil Police Stations-
 - a. Wireless Wing
 - b. Fingerprints Wing
 - c. Dog Squad (K-9 unit)
 - d. Fire Forces and Civil Defence
 - e. District Armed Reserve Police/ City Armed Reserve Police; State Reserve Police; Anti-Terrorist Force/Commandos Bomb Disposal Unit, State Industrial Security Force (ISF), SCRB/ DCRB.

References:

- 1.ArvindVerma , 2005, “The Indian Police: A Critical Evaluation “, Regency Publications , Delhi.
- 2.D.Banerjia, Editor 2005, “Central Police Organizations- Part I” Allied Publisher Private limited, NUJS.
- 3.Dr.D.V. Guruprasad, 2012, “ BharatadaIndina Police VYavasthe” Sapna Book House (p) Ltd
- 4.JamesVadackumcherry , 1987, “Indian Police and Miscarriage Of Justice”, A.P.H, Publishing Corporation.
- 5.JamesVadackumcherry, 2003, “ Crime Law And Police Science”, Concept Publishing Company, Delhi.
- 6.K.K.Mishra , 1987, “Police Administration In Ancient India” Mittal publications, Delhi.
- 7.Krishna Mohan Mathur , 1991, “ Police In India: Problems and Perspective, Gian Publishing House.
- 8.M.B. Chande , 1997, “The Police In India “, Atlantic Publishers and Distributers, New Delhi.

SEMESTER: IV

PAPER 4.1: FORENSIC AND CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

This course is a brief account of the common psychological approaches to the study of Crimes, Criminals and Criminal Behaviour patterns. While Forensic Psychology largely concerns with more Police related activities, the Correctional Psychology deals with correctional aspects of trying to improve, correct or treat convicted offenders and confirmed delinquents. Criminal Psychology dealing with Etiology of Criminal Behaviour and their Typologies is made a separate component of Criminological Theories in another paper and as such it is not covered here.

UNIT 1: BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS ESSENTIAL TO UNDERSTAND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY: PART

I. Meaning and Definition of Forensic Psychology & Brief History

II. Basic Concepts of Psychology

III. Meaning of Learning, Types of Learning:

- (a) Trial and Error (Experiential/Exploratory Learning)
- (b) Insightful Learning,
- (c) Conditioning, Operant Conditioning;
- (d) Law of Effect: Avoidance of Pain approaching Pleasure
- (e) Reinforcement and Maintenance of Learnt Behaviour;

IV. Formation of Habits and Addictions; De-Conditioning

UNIT 2: BASIC PSYCHOLOGICAL CONCEPTS PART II

- I. Personality Development: Early Environmental Stimulation, Role of Socialization, Emotional controls in Interpersonal Relations,
- II. Psychoanalytical Components of Personality
- III. Normal Sexual Instinct and Drive and Abnormal Sexual Perversions and Criminal Behaviour and Sexual Offenders: Adler, Anna Freud, Friedlander, Karen Horney.
- IV. Guilt and Neuroses

Unit 3:

- I. Definition, Scope and Importance of Forensic Psychology in Criminal Justice
- II. Legal concepts relating to Forensic Psychology
- III. Major Classification of Mental Illness

UNIT 4:

- I. Investigative Psychology
 - a. Crime Profiling
 - b. Lie Detection
 - c. Polygraphs
 - d. Narco-Analysis
 - e. BEOS, Brain Mapping,
- II. Varying Interviewing Techniques
 - a. Accused
 - b. Victims
 - c. Witnesses
 - d. children and women, disinterested ones, frightened and apprehensive ones, hostile witnesses, partisan witnesses, bogus witnesses, vengeful witnesses;
- III. Major Roles of Forensic Psychologist

UNIT 5: CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

- I. Application of Social Learning Theories: Identification, Imitation, Modelling, Conditioning in the Socialization process;
- II. Indirect Social Controls: Role of Gossip, Criticism, Ridicule, Integrative Shaming, Saner Advice;
- III. Role of Religion: concept of Sin and Vice, faith in God, fear of God's punishment herein and hereafter;
- IV. Role of Psychologist in Correctional Settings

References:

1. Psychology of Learning Behavior by Asha Rani. Central Press, New Delhi.
2. Abnormal and Developmental Psychology by Asch, M. Ivy Pub, Delhi.
3. Evolutionary Perspective of Human Development by Burgess, R.L. Sage Publication.
4. Current Perspective in Forensic Psychology and Criminal Behaviour by Bartol & Bartol. Sage Publication.

SEMESTER: IV

PAPER 4.2: HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

This course is intended to sensitize students about the importance of human rights in the handling of criminals, victims, witnesses, accomplices, and other complainants by the different agencies of criminal justice, namely, the police, the prosecutors, the court, and the correctional institutional agencies. It will also discuss practical issues facing criminal justice agencies while investigating crimes and detecting criminals in respect of human rights to which students will be exposed.

UNIT 1. MEANING AND EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS:

(a) Human Rights as Natural Rights in the writings of Thomas Aquinas (1236 AD).

(b) the Individual and the State and the Limits of State's Power to Punish: Hobbes and Absolute Power of the Monarch; Locke and Limited Power of the Monarch; Rousseau and the Social Contract with stipulated terms relating to state's right to punish; Beccaria and rules of punishment; J Bentham and Utilitarian views on punishment; J.S. Mill on liberty; French Revolution and the Rights of Man; US Constitution and the Bill of Rights;

(c) The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 in the aftermath of WW-II.

II. (a) UN Declaration of Human Rights 1948.

(b) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966.

(c) International Covenant Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

(d) First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR of Dec 16, 1966.

(e) Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR on aiming to Abolish Death Penalty Dec 15, 1989.

(f) UN Commission on Human Rights and Sub Commissions.

III. (a) Incorporation of HRs in the Indian Constitution: the Constitutional Protection through the Fundamental Rights (Articles 14,19,20.21, 22, 32).

- (b) equality before law and equal protection of all.
 - (c) protection against arbitrary punishments, arrest and detention and preventive arrest, search and seizure.
 - (d) Right to Fair Trial and Free Legal Aid.
 - (e) Right to remain silent and protection against forced confessions and self-incrimination, prohibition of torture and third degree methods,
 - (f) Right to be heard and to defend oneself, protection against double jeopardy.
 - (g) Directive Principles of State Policy;
- IV.(a)Special Rights: Women's Rights; Dalith Rights; Child Rights; Labour Rights; Various provisions concerning other vulnerable categories.

UNIT 2: HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE POLICE

- (a)Protection of Human Rights of the Accused in Police Stations; Criminal Procedure Code Sections 49, 50, 50A 51, 53A,54,56,57,58, 60A,167(1) and (2)
- (b)Supreme Court Rulings on Arrest, manner of effecting arrest and handcuffing; arrest of women by woman police; rulings on detention: detention beyond 24 hours, detention without sufficient cause.
- (c)Detention of women in police stations; rulings on torture, use of Third Degree methods; rulings on forced confessions; custodial rape; custodial death and disappearance;
- (d)National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission: Human Rights Act 1993 ACT: NHRC and SHRC and their responsibility regarding protection of HR against arbitrary police action.

UNIT 3: HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE COURTS.

- (a)Speedy Trial, Free Legal Aid to the poor accused, equal opportunity of being heard, defense in adversarial trial, right to bail, right to life and euthanasia, right to remain silent, right against self-incrimination.
- (b) Criminal Procedure Code Sections 300,303, 304,316,327,436,437 and 438.
- (c)Court's power to look into complaints of accused against police in respect of illegal arrest, detention and torture, rape, Magistrates enquiry into custodial death.

(d) Indian Evidence Act (sections 24, 25, 26, 112A and 112B, 114 and 133) warning by the court before confession, Plea Bargain, confession before police not admissible except to the extent of recovering stolen property.

(e) Right to legal counsel, presence of accused mandatory while framing charge and during trial, Right of the accused to cross-examine or re-examine, Offender's right to be heard on charge sheet, and leading his evidence and right to rebut the evidence of the prosecution, right to compound the criminal cases with and without court's permission, right to appeal.

UNIT 4: HUMAN RIGHTS AND CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES

(a) Rights against Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading treatment and Abolition of Corporal Punishments.

(b) Rights of the prisoners and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Offenders, Rules on Custodial Care, Rights to Food, Sanitation, Clothing; Right to Appeal, Review and Revision, against torture, Rulings against Supermax Prisons in the USA.

(c) NHRC and SHRC guidelines on Prison Administration.

(d) Visits of Prison Visitors' Committee, visits by the Session Judge and District Magistrate to the Prisons, hearing of grievances; non-release of prisoners beyond the stipulated period; improvement of overcrowding, sanitation and hygiene etc. in jails.

(e) Role of NGOs in protecting HR of vulnerable sections: Prayas, PUCL, Amnesty International, Released Prisoners Aid Societies.

UNIT 5: HUMAN RIGHTS AND MAJOR ISSUES CONFRONTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE

I.(a) Victim and Victim Protection.

(b) UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victim of Crime and Abuse of Power (G.A. 40/34 on 29th Nov. 1985)

(c) Compensation to Victim of Crimes (Cr.P.C. Sections 357, 357A and B)

(d) UN Guidelines on Witness Protection.

(e) Measures for Witness Protection in India.

II. Other Basic Problems concerning Human Rights of the Offenders at various stages of processing through the CJS.

- (a) Whether Human Rights protect criminals at the cost of the security of society.
- (b) Whether criminals on bail, parole and premature release hold society to ransom.
- (c) Whether Human Rights abort Criminal Justice.
- (d) Whether HRs deter police from doing their duty.
- (e) Whether Prisons Act as deterrents when there is no difference between conditions outside or inside the jail.
- (f) Whether criminal individuals outraging peace, safety and sense of justice in the society deserve the rights accorded to them under HR.
- (g) Whether criminals are more HUMAN than their VICTIMS and Society;
- (h) Actual functioning of NHRC and SHRCs: limits of their powers.

References:

1. Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India: Third Edition by South Asian Human Rights Documentation. Oxford
2. Arrest, Detention and Criminal Justice System: A Study in the Context of the Constitution of India Hardcover – 24 Feb 2012 by Bellary Uma Devi
3. UDHR 1947
4. Indian Constitution 1950
5. The Protection of Human Rights Act 1994
6. www.ncrb.in
7. On Liberty by John Stuart Mill
8. International Law & Human Rights by Agarwal.H.O. Central Law Publication.

SEMESTER: IV

PAPER 4.3: SOCIAL LEGISLATION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

This course is intended to sensitize students about the close nexus of crime and custom with special reference to India. This also will sensitize them about the difficulties in enforcing criminal laws which go against the age-old customs and traditions that have popular support and contrarily the concerned law enforcement agencies face the opposition of the larger community. The emphasis is NOT on teaching these as “Social Problem” but on the Legal and Technical aspects of Law Enforcement and Adjudication by the agencies of Criminal Justice. The relevant laws and their inherent flaws will be examined with reference to their efficacy and extent of compliance.

Note: - Recent Supreme Court Judgements need to be referred.

UNIT 1:

- I. Meaning of Custom and Tradition: Social Change and its Sources; Consequences of Social Change and Redundant Customs and Traditions; Identification of Major Outlawed Customs and Traditions:
- II. Family Related Customs: Patriarchal Family System and Domestic Violence, Polygamy, Female Infanticide and Pre-Natal Sex Determination.
- III. Marriage Related Customs: (a) Dowry and Dowry Death, (b) Inter-Caste Marriages and Honour Killings, (c) Intra-Gotra Marriages and KhapPanchayats, (d) Child Marriages.
- IV. Sexual Preferences Related Customs: (a) Aravanis/Jogappas, Sikhandis and Transgender problems, (b) Issues relating to Homosexuality; (c) Traditional Sexual preferences: Devdasi, Trokoski, Vestal Virgins;
- V. Caste and Religion Related Customs: (a) Untouchability, (b) Communal Tensions, (c) Fundamentalist Terrorism.
- VI. Marginalized Communities: (a) Denotified Tribes, (b) Caste-based Customary Prostitution (Bedias of MP, Naiks of UP, Devdasi) (c) Nomadic and Beggar Communities, (d) Devdasi System.

UNIT 2: FAMILY RELATED OUTLAWED CUSTOMS

I. Sati Problem: and its Historical roots among Hindus;

(a) Its prevalence in the past in Northern India and Karnataka;

(b) R R M Roy's efforts in Bengal;

- (c) Old Provincial Laws banning Sati; recent instance in Rajasthan and the latest law on Sati;
- (d) Provisions of Prevention of Sati Act.

II. Polygamy: Among Hindus as a Custom, its prevalence among the Propertied Class and Kings as a Status Symbol;

- a. Abolition of Bigamy in the Hindu Marriage Act 1956;
- b. Bigamy in IPC and punishment for it;
- c. Illegitimacy and Inheritance and Succession Rights under the Personal Laws;
- d. Maintenance of Concubines and their children under the Criminal Procedure Code;
- e. Loop Holes in the Law: only the First Wife can complain; Concubines, Common Law Wives, Living Together without marriage NOT affected.

III. Domestic Violence:

- a. As endemic in Patriarchal Family System; common forms of domestic conflicts with married women everywhere: mother-in-law versus daughter-in-law conflicts as reflection of competition for control over the family provider; competition for love (i.e. mother's loss of love versus daughter-in-law's gain of love, fear of loss of love and control);
- b. Conflict between Old and New Values and Systems: Changing patterns of marriage and family; problems in Joint Family and preference for Nuclear Family; Arranged Marriages versus Self Chosen Marriages; Unequal Status of Women versus Egalitarian Marriage and sharing of Family Roles by both the Spouses; change in Laws relating to women Rights in Property, Right to Education, Equal Employment and Wages, Political Rights; Increasing Education, Employment and Relative Independence of Women;
- c. Forms of Domestic Violence:
- d. Causes of Domestic Violence: Dowry demand, Status differences between the families of origin, differences in Life Styles, Extra-Marital Affairs, , Persistent Neglect of Spouse And Family, Mental Health Problems, Chronic Ill-Health, Acquired Impotency, Inability to provide for family, Working Couples and Lack of Time for family and spouse, Miscellaneous Problems;
- e. Perpetrators of Domestic Violence: Husband, In-Laws, Relatives, Others;
- f. Domestic Violence Act: its Provisions, Punishments, Legal Presumptions in favour of women, Statistics of Domestic Violence in India; Role of Police.

IV. Female Infanticide and Pre-Natal Sex Determination:

- a. Traditional Belief in the insult to Father as Father-in-Law, Girl as Economic Liability, Girl as a Source of Trouble in Teenage Years as Causes of Female Infanticide
- b. Magnitude of the Problem in India especially Northern States of Punjab, Haryana, UP, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar; Adverse Sex-Ratios and difficulty in Finding Brides for Marriage, Increasing Rapes
- c. Pre-Natal Sex Determination Act: its Provisions, Punishments, Role of Health Officers, Control over Medical Technology, Misuse of Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act.

V. Marriage Related Customs and Crimes:

- a. Dowry and Dowry Death: Dowry tradition originating from Kanyadan and Varadaxina among Hindus; Woman as inferior and unfit for Liberty; Dowry in Europe (England: Bombay as dowry to Prince Charles from King of Briganza, Julius Ceasar receiving dowry from Cleopatra of Egypt etc.);
- b. Extent of Dowry practice in India; Dowry as Status Symbol; Dowry as Business; Dowry as advance share of Bride in her Parental Property, Dowry as Compensating Element for the Inferior Status of Women; Dowry expectation as the Root Cause of Domestic Violence;
- c. Consequences of Dowry: No marriages and Self-Chosen Marriages increasing; Living Together without marriage and Contract Co-Habitation rising; Suicides among married women increasing, Murder of married women growing.
- d. Dowry Prevention Act: Its Provisions, Punishments, Legal Presumptions, its impact and its relative failure.

VI. Child Marriages:

- a. Originating from Hindu Smritis ordaining Father to arrange Daughter's wedding by 8th year of her age; Virginty in marriage as a Virtue; Child Marriage as a means of Safeguarding Virginty and Family Honour (avoiding dishonour by the girls Pre-Marital Teenage Sex);
- b. Prevalence of Child Marriages in India and other countries (Census data on Child Marriages in rural and urban areas among boys and girls, poor and middle class families, crime statistics);
- c. Consequences of Child marriages: Deprivation of childhood, Early Motherhood, Poor Health and Poor Mental Health, High Maternal Mortality, Morbidity, Large Families and Population Explosion due to longer period of Fertility, Educational Deprivation, increasing number of Child Widows;
- d. Law as an instrument of change: Increasing age limit at marriage 12 years, 14 years, 18 years from British times to now; Sarda Act, IPC provision under section 375 (statutory rape by husband);

e. Child Marriage Abolition Act: its Provisions, Punishments to Abettors, Saving the Sanctity of Child Marriage, Girl to decide on attaining age of majority, consequences of the Act and its relative failure; number of Child Marriages decline as more girls get Education, Employment and Awareness of their Rights, better standard of living and relative growth in Economic Conditions.

VI. Honour Killings, Inter-Caste Marriages, Intra-Gotra Marriages: Caste System and Intra-Caste Marriage as a Custom and as a Symbol of Family Honour; Evil Consequences of Marriage Outside Caste: Isolation from the Caste Group, Loss of Family Honour, Difficulty in getting Children born out of Caste Married Later; HonourKilling common among Muslims, Sikhs and Hindus; KhapPanchayatsand Caste Panchayatsrole in enforcing Intra-Caste and Inter-Gotra Marriages and Harsh Informal Punishments to those who Transgress their orders.

UNIT 3: SEXUAL PREFERENCE RELATED PROBLEM AND CASTE/RELIGION RELATED CUSTOMS AND CRIMES:

I. Transgender:

a. Traditional recognition to Transgenders as Sikhandis, Aravanis, Jogappas in Hindu Epics (Mahabharata and JamadagniPuran), their use and social recognition in Marriage Ceremonies, House Warming, Child Birth and Naming Rituals and popular Folklore (Tamasha, Lavani, Jogappa Dance etc) among Hindus; Greek culture recognising Hermaphrodite Cult (Hermes plus Aphrodite); Persians using Hijdas in Harems as made servants;

b. Conflicts of Transgender with the Community: as Beggars, Harassment of public for Blackmailed Beggary, Homosexual habits, spreading STDs and AIDS, their demands for Civil and Political Rights, Reservation in Public Jobs etc.,

c. Recent judgementsof Supreme Court on Transgender while NOT upholding Legality of Homosexuality.

II. Homosexuality: Christian Values relating to Homosexuality as sin (Lesbos and City of Sodoms in the Bible); Order of Nature and Homosexuality as violating that order; Definition of “Unnatural Offences” in IPC derived from British values; Recent order of Supreme Court upholding traditional views and the controversies around it; Details of developed countries allowing Same Sex Marriages; Extent of Homosexuality in the general population in India, in Western countries, in Muslim countries.

UNIT 4: CASTE AND RELIGION RELATED CUSTOMS AND CRIMES:

I. Practice of Untouchability

- a. Origins in the creation of Castes from different parts of body (Brahmin from the Head, Kshatriya from Shoulders and Chest, Vaishya from Hands and Limbs, Shudra from the Feet); Fixed social positions and Theory of Duties in Karma Theory and Varnashram Dharma;
- b. Liberal thoughts, Democratic ideals run contrary to traditions notions of caste-based Inequities and Injustices; Social Isolation, Indignities and Inhumanity of man to man; apartheid in South Africa, racial segregation in USA, Burakumin in Japan, Boat People in Hongkong resemble Indian untouchables;
- c. Laws Banning Untouchability: Detailed provisions of Protection of Civil Rights Act, Prevention of Atrocities (against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Act, Positive Discrimination and Affirmative action programmes for the S.Cs, and S.Ts reserving government jobs and seats in educational institutions and other promotional schemes; Extent of discrimination and violation of these laws (crime statistics); Special Courts and their impacts, Scheduled Castes Commissions and their achievements.

II. Caste and Religious Tensions and Violence:

- a. Inter-Caste rivalries, feuds, culture-conflict; Multi-Religious and Multi-Cultural country with Secularism as its State Policy; Communal Tolerance and Co-existence Violations;
- b. Imposition of some Moral Order/Religion/Caste over others as cause of communal tensions; Religious Conversions another cause; Extent of communal tensions in India (Crime Statistics); Anti-Conversion Laws in Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh.
- c. Politics of Protests, Political Ideologies and Caste Politics in India; Electoral Politics and increasing tensions, rise of Parochial Regional parties and Fundamentalist ideologies; Religious minorities and Politics of Appeasement;
- d. Sachar Commission; Mandal Commission; Backward Classes Commissions, Minority Commissions; Constitutional Provisions for protection of minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Areas; Separation Movements in Nagaland, Bodoland, Gorkhaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Manipur.

III. Fundamentalist Terrorism in India:

Concepts of Jihad, Crusade and Dharmayuddha and the Religious basis for them; Political overtones of Fundamentalist Terrorism: Khilapat Movement and Gandhiji versus Jinnah; Communal Award; Partition of India and Jammu and Kashmir Issue; Entry of International Jihadist and Islamist Movements into India; Sporadic Violence, Bombings, Killings, Arson; SIMI and other International Terror Networks like Lashkar E Toiba, Al Kaida, role; Hindu

Terrorism as a reaction to Jihadist activities; Anti-Conversion Hindu organizations and violence in the Northeast India; Godhra violence and the backlash; Serial bombings in Bombay, Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad.

UNIT 5: COMMUNITIES AND OTHER MARGINALIZED CUSTOMS:

I. Denotified Tribes:

- a. History: Political chaos in Medieval India and spread of Criminal Tribes: Communities organized around crime as a “normal” “whole time” “organized profession” for “generations”; Thuggy, Dacoity, Maraudery and other crime as occupation of the community; value systems, strange customs and beliefs, unique modes of committing crimes, symbols and signs for communication, training children from infancy into criminal careers, community support for those caught by police or killed in the criminal adventure;
- b. British Response: Colonel Sleeman and Anti Dacoity and Thuggy Department of Government of India; Passing of the Criminal Tribes Act 1971 around the time of popularity of “Born Criminal” Theory of Lombroso; 200 Notified Criminal Tribes, their settlements; their regimented life and control of Dacoity and Thuggy;
- c. Post-Independence repeal of CT Act and categorising as De-notified Tribes, passing of Habitual Offenders Acts by States. Sporadic crimes today and their unique Modus Operandi as brands of CT crimes.

II. Customary Practice of Prostitution:

- a. The Naikof UP, Bedias of MP, Devdasis of South India; Community values about prostitution as a normal profession; training young girls into prostitution, helping, pimping and running prostitution and living on them;
- b. U.P. Naik Girls (Prevention of) Prostitution Act; Its impact and later superseded by Immoral Traffic Prevention Act.

III. Nomadic and Beggar Communities:

- a. Beggary as a customarily accepted practice: Shiva as Beggar, Beggar as a result of previous life’s sins, alms giving as a meritorious act, feeding beggar as a charity.
- b. Communities organized around the Nomadic Life of Beggary: Durg-Murgis, Snake Charmers, Makadwales, Soothsayers, Acrobats, Hashyagars, Veshyagars, Daasas, Sudugadsidhas, Magicians, Singers and Dancers, Bullock Keepers, etc.
- c. Beggary perceived as inhuman and violation of Human Rights: (Right to Food, Right to Health, Right to Work, Social Welfare Schemes in Welfare State); Beggary as an Indicator of Absolute Poverty and Destitution.
- d. Beggary Prevention Acts: Definition of Beggary, Anti-Beggary Squads, Beggars’ Homes, Beggars Rehabilitation, Effects of Beggary Laws and their failure.

IV. Devdasi System:

- a. Customary System of dedicating Pubescent Girls to Prostitution in the name of Deity; Trokoski system in African countries, Nubile Girls in Egypt, Vestal Virgins in Greeks, Geisha Girls in Japan resemble Devdasis;
- b. Devdasi common among Scheduled Castes, poor, ignorant castes; Rituals and Religious beliefs important; initiation ceremonies, unique beliefs and norms are special to Devdasis;
- c. Devdasi as Social Custom as demeaning practice, violation of girls dignity and Right of Choice, Life of Shame, Illegitimacy, problems of STD,
- d. Devdasi Prevention Acts in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh their efficacy and failure.

V. Human and Animal Sacrifice:

- a. Customary practice of sacrificing animals in certain temples, generally female deities or shakti worship, related to Tantrism, Vedic rituals in Yagnas, Blackmagic and AtharvanVed; Sacrificing a goat; Human sacrifice is related to Tantrik and Occult traditions and very rare.
- b. Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, Magical Remedies (Prevention) Act, Animal Sacrifices Act.

References:

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 QureshiM.U.Anmol Pub

SEMESTER: IV
PAPER 4.4. FIELD WORK/PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credit:4

I. Field work

(a) Visit to De-addiction Centers, BIMS Psychiatric Department and DIMHNS.

II. Forensic Science and Police Science Lab Based Practical- IV

(b) Examination of human skeleton and Identification of Sex through Bone remains.

(c) Examination of models of different wounds.

(d) Blood Test:

i. Preliminary -Benzidine Test

ii. Microscopic examination or RBC Test.

iii. Chemical Test – Titchman and TakayamaTest

(d) Examination of Different Firearms, Cartridge Cases and Bullets.

SEMESTER: IV
PAPER 4.5 RESEARCH DISSERTATION PROJECT
Max.Marks:80+20=100 Duration: 4 Hrs/Week Credit:4

Individual Research Dissertation/project is compulsory for the PG VI Semester Students. Students will be allotted to the respective supervisors in the Department well in advanced. Then the said Students shall proceed the process from selecting the Research Dissertation/project topics to till submission with the regular consultation of their allotted supervisors in Criminology and Criminal Justice.

During the Individual Research Dissertation/project, Students gets an ample opportunity to apply their knowledge of Research Methodology and Statistical Application learned during the previous semesters.

Research Dissertation Topics will be finalized with the consultation of their respective research supervisors. Once it is done, students need to prepare a synopsis to submit to their respective research supervisors to know the overall perspectives of the present research.

SYNOPSIS AT THE MINIMUM SHALL INCLUDE:

- **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)
 - **Review of Literature:**
(With possibility to find out few research gaps).
 - **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)
 - **Result and Discussion:**
(Plan of putting tables, graphical representation, diagrams etc along with interpretation according to objective of the study)
 - **Conclusion:**
(Possible conclusion and Recommendations)
-
- Individual Researcher shall need to submit the Tentative Calendar of the Research Activities within the given Semester Time.
 - Research Supervisors shall conduct the meeting with the Individual Researcher and help them in addition and deletion in their Synopsis submitted.
 - Research Supervisor also can be asked the Individual Researcher to present the same on PPT.
 - Group Members shall be encouraged to publish their work after submission.

**SOFTCORE/ OPTIONAL/ SPECIALIZATION
PAPER 4.6(A) EXAMINATION OF HAND WRITING AND QUESTIONED
DOCUMENTS**

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

This is a professional course meant to impart technical knowledge and skills in the analysis and examination of the disputed Hand Writings and other documents questioned in the Courts. Police officials, Criminal Lawyers, Banking and Insurance Company Officers may also enroll for a four month Certificate Course in Hand writing and Questioned Document Examination. There will be an equal number of practical hours followed by theory classes. Necessary equipments and training manuals in respect of different aspects of analysis will be made available. Theory shall carry 40 marks and practicals will carry 40 marks and other 20 marks will be for internal assessment relating to regularity of attendance, two tutorials and degree of participation in the class and practical discussions.

Equipments Supplied: (i) Adequate number of Hand lenses, (ii) One/Two Stereo Microscope, (iii) Electro-Static Detection Device (EDD) and (iv) Video Spectral Comparator (VSC).

Basic Requirements: A good eyesight, good color perception, absence of near or distant vision problems.

UNIT 1:

I. Meaning of Graphology and Forensic Questioned Document; differences between the two;

II. Meaning of Document and difference between Hand Writing and other Questioned Documents

- a. Hand Writing cases (purported suicide notes, wills, forged cheque, love letters, graffiti, etc.)
- b. other Questioned Documents like Type written documents, Printed matter, Business contracts, Identity theft (logos, trademarks, labels of companies), Counterfeit documents, Printed cheques, Maps, Drawings, Art work, Seals and Stamps (dry seal and rubber stamp), Hidden marks, etc.

III. Principles of Identification;

IV. Legal Provisions under the Indian Evidence Act and legal issues bearing upon privacy and self-incrimination.

UNIT 2: DUTIES:

- I. Establish Genuineness or otherwise: expose Forgery; reveal Alterations, Additions, Deletions and Erasures
- II. Identify or Eliminate persons as the source of Handwriting
- III. Identify or Eliminate typewriter or other impression marks or evidence; (iv) Write report, Give Testimony in the court under oath and answer in Cross Examination and explain findings to the user or the payer for your services.

UNIT 3: STAGES OF EXAMINATION:

- I. Analysis of minutiae by Hand lens or Microscope or UV light of Questioned Document and Sample Document of the accused and noting the minutiae
- II. Comparing the minutiae of the QD and Sample Document;
- III. Evaluating the observations and drawing inferences for the report;
- IV. Peer Review or Second Opinion of another Expert.

UNIT 4: TYPES OF EXAMINATION:

- I. Hand Writing and Signature Examination (cursive and printing);
- II. Physical Matching;
- III. Sequence Determination;
- IV. Examination of Ink, Paper, Pencil/Pen;
- V. Examination of Alterations, Additions, Deletions and Obliteration/Erasures;
- VI. Indentation and Decipherment.

UNIT 5: EXAMINATION OF OTHER QDS:

- I. Typewriters, Photocopiers, Laser Printers, Ink Jet Printers, Fax Machines;
- II. Cheque writer, Rubber Stamps and Dry Seals, Price Markers and Label Markers;
- III. Printing Processes.

References:

- Ellen D. (2005), Scientific Examination of Documents: Methods and Techniques, (3rd Edition) Boca Raton, CRC Press.
- Levinson J (2001), Questioned Documents: A Lawyers' Handbook, San Diego, Academic Press.
- Morris R (2000), Forensic Handwriting Identification: Fundamental Concepts and Principles, Academic Press.

- ASTM Standard Manuals: For Ink: E 1422-05; E1789-04, E2389-05, E 2390-06; For Type written Material: E 2494-08, E2285-03, E2291-03, E2287-03; For paper: E2325-03, E2288-03; For rubber stamps: E2286-03, E2289-08; General: EE2331-04, E444-06, and E2195-02
- Albert Sherman Osborn, 1910, “Questioned Documents”, Lawyers Co-Operative Publishing Company.
- Jan Seaman Kelly, Brian S Lindblom, 2006, “Scientific Examination of Questioned Documents”, Second edition, CRC PRESS.
- Jay Levinson ,2001, “Questioned Documents”, Academic Press Publications.
- Katherine KoppenHaver“ 2007”, Forensic Document Examination”, Springer Science and Business Media.
- Katherine KopperHaver , 2002, “Attorney’s Guide to Document Examination”, Greenwood Publishing Group.
- Roy.A. Huber, A M Headrick, 1999, “Handwriting Identification”, CRC Press.

OR

SOFTCORE/ OPTIONAL/ SPECIALIZATION

PAPER 4.6(B) SOCIAL WORK APPLICATIONS IN JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

This course is conceived as a professional course for those working in the Juvenile Justice Institutions. The main thrust is on the identification of different tasks in different institutions of Juvenile Justice where the skills and knowledge of social work would be most relevant and useful. In this course not only specific settings are identified but the application of varying methods and techniques of social work are also discussed. These theoretical inputs will be tried out in the regular field work in JJ institutions.

UNIT 1:

I. Basic Assumptions of JJ Act: (i) child is not responsible for its behaviour and cannot be punished; (ii) child's behaviour reflects on its family, neighbourhood and other background factors that are extraneous; (iii) child can be moulded normally by proper care, protection and training; (iv) some children who are in conflict with law need to be isolated and mended specially;

II. Basic Objectives of JJ Act: (i) Child protection and protection of society; (ii) Child care and Welfare; (iii) Confusion between the objectives never fully resolved;

III. Basic Approaches: (i) Non-institutional approaches (probation, adoption, sponsorship, foster-care); and (ii) Institutional approach;

IV importance of Institutions under the JJ Act:

- a. Non-institutional approach inappropriate for many children
- b. Majority of children need care and protection
- c. Some need special treatment;

UNIT 2: JUVENILE INSTITUTIONS THEIR OBJECTIVES AND ORGANIZATION:

- I. Observation Home: Initial holding place pending final decision of the JJB/CWC; Various Tasks:
- II. Juvenile Justice Board: Adjudication of Children in Conflict with Law;
- III. Child Welfare Committee to decide the disposition of Children in Need of Care and Protection;
- IV. Special Schools for treatment of Deviant Children;
- V. Children's Homes for the Care and Protection of Children
- VI. Social Work in Observation Homes:

- a. Provision of basic needs of the child (food, clothing, shelter and sanitation) during the short stay;
- b. Security for the child and against his or her escape;
- c. Observation of the child, its health, mental health, habits, behavioural problems or other needs;
- d. Enquiries into the Socio-Economic and family background;
- e. Submission of the report to the JJB/CWC.

VII. Social Work in JJ Board and CWC:

VIII. Skills in Identifying, Preparing and Submitting as well as discussion of those Issues, Problems and recommending appropriate disposition to the JJB/CWC.

UNIT 3: SOCIAL WORK IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS:

- I. Identification of Child's Behaviour problems (Stealing, Telling Lies, Sexual Agression/Pimping/Sexual Perversions, Drug Abuse or Alcoholism/Bootlegging, Gambling/Betting/Matka; Ascertaining sources of those problems;
- II. Developing suitable treatment strategies;
- III. Treating in regular manner over a period of time;
- IV. Counselling, Non-chemical Behaviour Modification Techniques, Psychotherapy, Psychodrama, Occupational Therapy, Educational and Vocational training, Family re-integration, Emotional and Aggression control, Sex Perversion treatment.
- V. Post-release follow up and Aftercare.

UNIT4: SOCIAL WORK IN CHILDREN HOMES:

- I. Preparing systematic case files, case studies and making entries from time to time of the progress;
- II. Case Counselling, Educational Counselling, Career Guidance;
- III. Family contacts, Employment Assistance, Post-release plans;
- IV. Post release follow up and Aftercare;

UNIT 5: Social Work in Aftercare Services:

- I. Immediate shelter after release unless family takes care;
- II. Career counselling, Placement support and linking various government welfare programmes to the Rehabilitation of the released children (House Site and Housing, Job Reservation, Self-Employment Schemes with Bank Assistance and Subsidy, Health Care Schemes, etc.);
- III. Marriage counselling, assistance in the search for and selection of bride or groom, information about Mass Marriages and other assistance for marriages of the poor;
- IV. General Handholding in the initial year.

References:

1. Social Work in Juvenile and Criminal Justice System by Albert R Robert & David W. Springer. Charles C Thomas Publishers Ltd. Illinois.
2. Social Work in 21st Century edited by Michael Reisch, Eileen Gambrill. Pine Forge Press. Sage
3. Delinquency and Juvenile Justice in American Society: Second Edition by Ronald G. Sheldon. Wave Land Press. USA
4. Social Welfare and Social Work by Debotosh Sinha. Concept Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd.