



RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI
DEPT.OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
UNDER SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
PG.M.A/M.Sc SYLLABI
2018-19 Onwards
CONTENTS

Paper Code	Course/Papers	Theory/FW /Practical	MARKS			HRS/ WEEK	CRIDITS
			IA	SEM END	TOTAL		
	The General Scheme of Postgraduate Courses						
	Semester I: C						
1.1	Advanced Course in Criminology	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
1.2	Advanced Course in Penal and Correctional Policy	Theory	20	80	100		
1.3	Cyber Crimes and Cyber Forensics	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
1.4	Advanced Police Administration	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
1.5	Criminal Jurisprudence and Indian Judiciary	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
1.6	Assessed Field Work/Practicals: Visits to Different Courts. Forensic Science & Police Science Lab Based Praticals-I	Practical	20	80	100	4	4
	TOTAL MARKS/CREDITS FOR FIRST SEM		120	480	600	24	24
	Semester II:						
2.1	Advanced Course in Victimology	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
2.2	Advanced Course in Juvenile Justice	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
2.3	Advanced Forensic Science	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
2.4	Advanced Research Methodology in Criminological Research	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
2.5	Assessed Field Work/Practicals: Visits to Different Correctional & Rehabilitation Institutions, DCPO. Forensic Science & Police Science Lab Based Praticals-II	Practical	20	80	100	4	4
	OPEN ELECTIVE COURSE						
2.6	Introduction to Forensic Science	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
	TOTAL MARKS/CREDITS FOR SECOND SEM		120	480	600	24	24
	Semester III:						
3.1	Statistical Application in Criminological Research	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
3.2	Prison Management in India	Theory	20	80	100	4	4

3.3	Human Rights and the Criminal Justice System	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
3.4	Recent Developments in Criminology	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
3.5	Compulsory Study-Tour/Assessed Field Work/ Practicals: Visits to Police Stations. Forensic Science (Print Sciences) & Police Science Lab Based Praticals-III	Practical	20	80	100	4	4
	Specialization Paper						
3.6	(a)Analysis of Fingerprints, Footprints, Lip Prints and Bite Marks; or (b) Child Protection Laws, Policies and Programmes	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
	OPEN ELECTIVE COURSE						
3.7	Criminal Behaviour and Police Investigation	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
	TOTAL MARKS/CREDITS FOR THIRD SEM		140	560	600	28	28
	Semester IV:						
4.1	Media, Crimes and Criminal Justice System	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
4.2	Forensic and Correctional Psychology	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
4.3	Advanced Course in Comparative Criminal Justice	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
4.4	Private Security Management	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
4.5	Social Legislations and Social Justice	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
4.6	Assessed Student Research Dissertation Project	Practical	20	80	100	4	4
	Specialization Paper						
4.7	(a) Examination of Handwriting and Questioned Documents; or (b) Social Work Applications in Juvenile Institutions	Theory	20	80	100	4	4
	TOTAL MARKS/CREDITS FOR FOURTH SEM		140	560	700	28	28
	GRANDTOTAL (I Sem + II Sem + III Sem + IV Sem)						
	Note: The students shall opt for any one of the specialized groups in the third semester and the same specialized group is to be continued in the fourth semester.						

THE GENERAL SCHEME OF POSTGRADUATE COURSES

Post graduate programme in criminology and criminal justice has been started in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice of the Rani Channamma University at Belagavi (Karnataka) from the academic year 2014-15. This programme places heavy emphasis on application of criminological knowledge and skills to the crime fighting efforts of the agencies and institutions in the field of criminal justice. It brings latest concepts, theories, methods and techniques to deal with the eternal but continuously expanding and complicating problems of crime in the country and world. This programme aims to train young men and women in dealing with multifarious aspects of crime fighting efforts of societies.

(A) The course work of the two year (Four Semester) programme is of 104 Credits

(B) Specialisation Streams:

Any one of the two streams may be chosen by the student. Each stream has two papers and is taught in the Third and the Fourth Semester. The students shall opt for any one of the specialized stream in the Third Semester and the same specialized group is to be continued in the Fourth Semester.

Stream 1: Forensic Science:

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|---|--------------|
| (i) Analysis of Fingerprints, Footprints, Lip prints and Bite Marks | III Semester |
| (ii) Examination of Handwriting and Other Questioned Documents | IV Semester |

Stream 2: Juvenile Justice:

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| (i) Child Protection Laws, Policies and Programmes | III Semester |
| (ii) Social Work Applications in Juvenile Institutions | IV Semester |

(C) Open Elective Courses Offered: TWO.

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| (i) Introduction to Forensic Science | II Semester |
| (ii) Criminal Behaviour and Police Investigation | III Semester |

(D) Norms for Assessing Student Research Projects:

Detailed Guidelines are issued separately.

(E) Assessed Field Work/Practicals:

Students have to attend the compulsory Assessed Field Work Visits and Lab based Practical in Forensic Science and Police Science as mentioned in the semester wise syllabus.

A comprehensive Field Work/Practical Manual has been prepared for the guidance of students and faculty members. It shall be followed strictly for regular Field Work/Practical and its assessment. A copy of the Manual is issued to every student at the time of his or her admission to CCJ programmes.

FIRST YEAR, FIRST SEMESTER COURSES: All Courses carries 4 Credits each.

- 1.1 Advanced Course in Criminology
- 1.2 Advanced Course in Penal and Correctional Policy
- 1.3 Cyber Crimes and Cyber Forensics
- 1.4 Advanced Police Administration
- 1.5 Criminal Jurisprudence, Indian Judiciary and Substantive Criminal Laws
- 1.6 Assessed Field Work/Practicals: Visits to Different Courts and Police Science Practical in Lab

SEMESTER: I
PAPER 1.1 ADVANCED COURSE IN CRIMINOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objevtives:

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:

Definitions of Criminology: Semantic definition: Latin 'Crimen' and Greek 'Logos' pioneered by Italian scholar Garafalo and French anthropologist Paul Topinard in 1884; Substantive definitions by E.H. Sutherland, W.C. Reckless, Hagan, and Siegel;

Its Scope and Branches (law making, breaking and reaction to law breaking: Police Science, Forensic Science, Victimology, Criminal Justice, Penology, Aetiology (inclusive of Social, Psychological, Economic, Political aspects);

Its nature as a Science; as a multi-disciplinary science: Bio- Psycho- Social Science; Its relation to Sociology, Psychology, Economics, Law and Jurisprudence;

Its relevance to modern world and its utility and importance.

UNIT 2: (a) Meaning of Crime:

- (i) Semantic meaning (Greek 'Krimen' Latin 'Crimen', Sanskrit 'kriya');

- (ii) Legal meaning: Actus Reus (commission and omission) and Mens Rea (intention), Animus Nocendi (motive);
- (iii) Comparison with other concepts: “sin” in religion, “vice” in character, “abnormal” in behaviour, “bad and wrong”, “immoral act” in ethics; “anti-social act” in society; civil wrong ‘tort’ in law; as a Variable concept and follows “statistical” normality.
- (iv) Social Construction of Deviance: Homosexuality, Alcoholism, Adultery, Euthanasia

(b) Classification of Crimes: Meaning, essential features and purpose of classification;

- (i) Substantive law: British and USA: Treason, Felony, Misdemeanour;
- (ii) Indian Law :
 - (a) IPC Classification;
 - (b) Procedural law: cognizable and non-cognizable; bailable and non-bailable; compoundable and non-compoundable;
- (iii) Academic classifications: White Collar Crimes, Organized Crimes, Victimless Crimes, Crimes against Humanity, Environmental Crimes, Political Crimes, Perfect Crimes;

(c) Classification of Criminals:

- (i) Legalistic: suspect, accused, convict, ex-convict;
- (ii) Age based: juvenile, young adult and adult;
- (iii) Academic: professional, habitual, political/ideological, war criminals (crimes against humanity), prisoners of war (Victor’s justice), spies and counter spies, other classifications. Critique of Typologies.
- (iv) Status Offences

UNIT 3: (A) Theories of Crime:

(a) Overview of Old Theories of Crimes:

- (i) Pre-classical notions: Biblical Satan/devil instigation;
- (ii) Classical Freewill, Hedonism (Bentham’s hedonistic calculus), and criminal responsibility;
- (iii) Deterministic Positivism; and
- (iv) Neo-classical blend of freewill with certain deterministic exceptions (IPC exceptions) as the foundations of modern Criminal Justice Systems;
- (v) Recent versions of freewill in Rational Choice Theory and Deterrence Theory.

(b) Scientific Positivism:

Basic Assumptions of Biological Theories;

a. Old Biology:

- (i) Early influence of Darwinian evolutionary biology (atavism, stigmata, throw backs) on Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, Charles Goring, Hooten, Garafalo;
- (ii) Family Genealogies (Kallikaks, Jukes);
- (iii) Pseudo-Sciences: Craniology, Phrenology and Anthropometry;
- (iv) Twin Studies, study of adopted children.

b. New Biology:

- (i) Brain Research: opiates of the brain (epinephrine, norepinephrine, serotonin) and their impact on behaviour;
- (ii) Head injury and criminal behaviour; amnesia, aggression, impulsive reactions;
- (iii) Physiology of emotions and brain oscillation mapping;
- (iv) Endocrinology: Hormones and criminal behaviour (testosterone, progesterin, prolactin);
- (v) Behavioural Genetics related to certain criminal behaviour (sex, aggression, promiscuity, habits);

UNIT 4: Brief Overview of Psychological Trait Theories:

Basic Assumptions of Psychological Theories;

a. Old Theories:

- (i) Body and temperament: Kreschmer and Sheldon: Endomorph, Ectomorph, Mesomorph related to Asthenic, Somatotonic, Viscerotonic types;
- (ii) Freudian Id, Ego, Superego and defective internalizations and fixations;

b. New Psychology:

- (i) Criminal Behaviour as a learnt behaviour: Ronald Akers (identification), Alberta Bandura (imitation and modelling), Conditioning, Reinforcement theories and criminal behaviour;
- (ii) Other Psychopathologies: perversions, delusions, hallucinations;
- (iii) Neuroses (phobias, obsessive-compulsive behaviours, dissociative disorder);
- (iv) Psychopathy;
- (v) Psycho-Biology.

UNIT 5: Sociological Theories:

Basic Assumptions of Sociological Theories

- (i) Social Pathologies: Broken homes, Street gangs, Social Disorganisation, urban slums (Robert Ezra Park, Burgess, Christie, McKay and Shaw, W.F. White);
- (ii) Social Strain Theories and Alienation (Talcot Parsons, Robert Merton); Contra-cultures, Subcultures of Violence (Wolfgang and Ferracutti);
- (iii) Social Control Theories (Hirsci, 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) Social Conflict Theories
- (viii) New Criminology/Radical Criminology/Marxist Criminology: bottom up approach (Karl Marx, C Girth-Wright Mills, Ian Taylor, Jock Young and Paul Walton);
- (ix) Economic determinism: William Bonger and others
- (x) Area studies and Cartographic School of Criminology: Quetelet and others
- (xi) Mixed Theories: Containment Theory (Walter Reckless) and Multi Factor Theory.
- (xii) Routine Activity Theory, General Systems 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 ADVANCED COURSE IN PENAL 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:

(i) Definition of Penology as a Science of Society/State's Penal Policy and Practice:

Semantic: Latin 'poena' + Greek 'logos';

As a study of philosophy and practice of Punishment; as a branch of Criminology;

(ii) Its Scope: limited only to legal forms of Punishment; Exclusion of Punishment in parenting, schools, work places, religion and other organizations (Khap Panchayats, Caste Panchayats, Church punishments).

(iii) Objectives of Punishment as a Statutory Policy:

(a) Retribution: Lex Talionos, victims' right to avenge, eternal bloodshed and violence, feudal warfare;

(b) Deterrence: to prevent recidivism and to reduce crime rates; barbaric punishments; public demonstration; basic element of deterrence: certainty, swiftness and severity;

(c) Reparation: compensate the loss, repair the damage, soothe the rough feathers and balance the wrong done;

(d) Reformation and Rehabilitation (corrections): medical model: penitentiaries, reformatories, kind and humane, treatment, reintegration and rehabilitation;

(e) Prevention: primary prevention by various means before crime occurs; encourage elements of conformity, obedience and compliance; removal of precipitating factors: poverty, ignorance, exploitation, unemployment, family disorganisation through welfare measures.

(e) Incapacitation by mutilation, incarceration, immobilization.

UNIT 2: Punishment through the Ages:

(a) Ancient period: Code of Ur Nammu; Code of Hammurabi (1700 BC); Biblical Ten Commandments; punishments in ancient India (Kautilya's Arthashastra 300 BC and punishments according to Manusmriti);

(b) Medieval Period: Barbarian Europe and cruel punishments: mutilation, branding, whipping/flogging, stocks and pillory, burning on the stakes, drowning of witches, hanging and beheading, life imprisonment and transportation for life (Kala Pani) and convict colonies in USA, Australia;

(c) Medieval India and punishments under the Manusmriti and Sharia: mutilation, branding, skinning and flogging, inching and quartering, death at the feet of an elephant, restitution and fines, monetary substitution for corporal punishments;

(d) Punishments under Sharia in Islamic Countries Today: whipping and flogging, mutilation, branding, beheading, hanging, stoning to death, blood money (dia and jira) as prescribed for Huddud, Kisa and Tajeer;

(e) Modern Period (in Non-Islamic countries): abolition of corporal punishments, limitations on death penalty (by less cruel forms of killing by hanging, shooting, beheading, gas chamber, electrocution, or lethal injection); imprisonment (simple or rigorous) and imprisonment for life; fines and forfeiture of property; restitution, sterilization (Germany and USA), probation, admonition; punishments under the Indian Penal Code: corporal punishments and transportation for life repealed and fines, forfeiture, imprisonment, death or imprisonment for life.

(f) Punishment as a Penal Policy as an Indicator of the Level of Evolution of a Society:

- a. Physical torture abolished,
- b. Branding repealed,
- c. Stoning to death, burning on the stakes, flogging and skinning are all banned,
- d. Death by more civilised methods (electrocution, gas chamber, lethal injection, hanging)

- e. Prison conditions improved since that is the major punishment,
- f. More monetary forms of punishment increased (fines, spot fines, day fines, forfeiture of property),
- g. Probation
- h. More community service sentences

UNIT 3: (I) Determinants of Penal Policies in a Society:

All penal codes reflect statutory penal policies of their countries; penal statutes largely draw on the customary penal practices;

(a) Religion as a Source of Punitive Policy:

- (i) Sharia and punishments in Islamic Countries;
- (ii) Ten Commandments from the Bible; Heresy and Socrates, Blasphemy and Galileo, Copernicus, Giordano Bruno; Apostasy and Fatwa on Salman Rushdie;
- (iii) Religion based debates on legalising Homosexuality, Same Sex Marriage, Suicide, Euthanasia, Polygamy in many countries today;
- (iv) Separation of Religion (Church, Mullahs and Hindu Pundits) from the State and the evolution of Secular Penal Codes.

(b) Customs and Traditions as a Source of Penal Policy: Penal codes as compilations of customary laws; all personal laws as customary laws; ancient customs in the Code of Ur Nammu, Code of Hammurabi;

(c) Public Opinion as a Determinant of Penal Policy: role of public policy in secular democracies in the determination of penal policy in respect of certain offences.

(II) Determinants of Quantum and Nature of Sentence by the Courts: Choice Among the Alternatives of Punishment Defined in the Policy (penal law) is the Function of the Judge Which is Determined by Various Factors:

- (i) Identification with the victim or offender,
- (ii) General prejudices, mind and discretion of Judge as a motivating factor,
- (iii) Moral outrage as a determinant,
- (iv) CAD vs CAD (Contempt Anger and Disgust) vs CAD (Contempt Anonymity and Diversity),
- (v) Moral vengeance,
- (vi) Circumstances – Victim-Offender characteristics,
- (vii) Probability of recidivism,

- (viii) Safety of the community,
- (ix) Dictates of minimum and maximum in Law.

UNIT 4: Imprisonment:

(a) As a Major Form of Punishment:

- a. As a modern day punishment system;
- b. As a reformatory;
- c. As a holding facility;
- d. Objectives of Imprisonment: protection of society by immobilization, prevention of crimes both by detention and correction;

(b) Classification of Prisoners:

- (i) On length of stay: UTs, Convicts and Lifers;
- (ii) Sex based: Male and Female;
- (iii) Need based: Vocational/Educational programs,
- (iv) Special treatments: substance Abuse/Alcoholism, Mental Illness or Mental Retardation;

(c) Classification of Prisons:

- (i) Based on dangerousness of offenders : Maximum, Medium and Minimum Security Prisons, (Supermax prisons);
- (ii) Open Prisons;
- (iii) Women Prisons;
- (iv) Juvenile Jails for Young Adults; Borstal Schools;
- (v) Private Prisons in USA and Europe;

(d) UN Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners:

Food, Clothing, Health Care, Vocational Training, Family Contacts, Counselling, Substance Abuse and Alcoholics Treatment, Legal Aid, Rights of Prisoners and Legal Aid, no torture or cruelty;

(e) Prisons in India: Brief History (from ancient dungeons to 1838 MacKauley's Minute, Prison Reform Committee, State List in the Constitution, Mulla Committee); Prisons Act, Model Prison Manuals, Prisoners Act, Transfer of Prisoners Act;

- (i) Prison organization and Hierarchy;
- (ii) Latest Prison Statistics in India and abroad;

- (iii) Remission, Executive Clemency, Pardon; Custodial Deaths and Supreme Court decisions and Amendment of Criminal Procedure Code;
- (f) Alternative to Prisons: Probation in India:** Probation of Offenders Act 1958: eligibility for probation,
 - (i) Socio-economic background report to the court,
 - (ii) Conditions which may be imposed,
 - (iii) Role of Probation officer,
 - (iv) Revocation of probation;
 - (v) Community services.
- (g) Alternative to Prisons: Parole System** in USA and Europe:
 - (i) Indeterminate sentencing system,
 - (ii) Parole Board,
 - (iii) Eligibility for parole,
 - (iv) Conditions for release,
 - (v) Revocation;

UNIT 5: New Forms of Punishments:

- A. (a) Monetary Punishments:**
 - (i) Fines,
 - (ii) Spot Fines,
 - (iii) Day Fines (Scandinavian system);
- (b) Community Services (UK, and US Models);
- (c) Restitution;
- (d) Police station visits (USA UK, India);
- (e) Radio-collaring of convicts on Probation and Parolees (UK and USA);
- (f) First Warning, Second Warning and Charge Sheeting (UK);
- (g) Bonding over for keeping peace (Indian);
- (h) Probation as suspended sentence; history and philosophy of probation (Boston Cobbler); Probation statistics of USA, UK and India;
- B. Neo-deterrence emerging in the West**
 - (i) Rising Trends in recidivism,
 - (ii) Decline of reformatory practices in the USA and UK (Martinson Report);
 - (iii) Growth of terrorism, transnational crimes (drug cartels, illegal arms trade, human trafficking);
 - (iv) Rise of deterrent measures,
 - (v) Parole restrictions,
 - (vi) Mandatory longer sentencing,
 - (vii) Reintroduction of death penalty, longer sentences,

- (viii) Less of jury trials,
- (ix) Increasing preventive detention; (Omnibus Crime Control Act, Mandatory Sentencing Act, Homeland Security, Sexual Offender Registration Act),
- (x) More electronic bugging,
- (xi) Supermax jails and Private jails
- (xii) Re-integrative shaming.

C. Neo-Deterrent Trends in India:

- a. Harsher measures in respect of crimes against women(Domestic Violence Act, Dowry Prevention and Dowry Death Act),
- b. Harsher measures against child victimisation (POCSO, Criminal Amendment Act 2013)
- c. Harsh punitive measure against atrocities on Scheduled Caste and Tribes;
- d. Increasing detentions under organized crime control laws (MOCCA an KOCCA) NDPS Act and its enforcement.

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 Treaties of Government by John lock. Penguin Publishers
7. Das Capital by Karl Marks
8. An Essay on Crime and Punishment by Ceaser Beccaria
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

(a) Definition and Origin; Distinction between Cyber Crime and Conventional Crime; Information Technology; its meaning and importance in the daily life of people in modern societies.

(b) Computer and Cyber Forensic Basics- Introduction to Computers, Computer History, Software, Hardware, Classification, Computer Input-Output Devices, Windows, DOS Prompt Commands, Basic Computer Terminology, Internet, Networking, Computer Storage, Cell Phone /Mobile Forensics, Computer Ethics and Application Programs, Cyber Forensic Basics- Introduction to Cyber Forensics. Concept of Internet, Internet Governance, E-Contract, E-Forms, Authentication of electronic Records, Legal Recognition of records and Digital Signatures, Privacy on online data;

Unit 2: Cyber Crime Issues

(a) Unauthorized Access to Computers, Computer Intrusions, White collar Crimes, Viruses and Malicious Code, Internet Hacking and Cracking, Virus Attacks, Pornography, Software Piracy, Intellectual Property, Mail Bombs, Exploitation ,Stalking and Obscenity in Internet, Digital laws and legislation, Law Enforcement Roles and Responses.

(b) Classification of Cyber Crimes – Legal Perspective, Indian perspective, Global Perspective, Software Piracy, Intellectual property, Legal System of Information Technology, Social Engineering, Mail Bombs, Bug Exploits, and Cyber Security;

Unit 3: Offences defined under IT Act

Various offences defined under the IT Act, their definitions, Pervasiveness of IT, its various forms as defined under the IT Act 2000; magnitude of their occurrence, punishment prescribed under the law. Major forms of Cyber Crimes: 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 4: Cyber Security and Cyber Forensic Investigation

(a) Cyber Security: Security Fundamentals – Attacks, Security goal, Authentication, Cyber Security, Awareness Generation, Proxy servers and Anonymizers, Password cracking, Detection, Spyware, Types of Virus, Reporting to Cyber Police Stations and other controlling agencies;

(b) 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;

(c). Digital Forensics: Introduction to Digital Forensics, Open Source Examination Platform - Using Linux and Windows as the Host, Disk and File System Analysis, Media Analysis Concepts , Sleuth Kit, Partitioning and Disk Layouts, Special Containers, Hashing, Forensic Imaging, Internet Artifacts, Browser & Mail Artifacts, File Analysis, Image, Audio, Video, Archives, Documents, Graphical Investigation Environments, PyFLAG, Fiwalk, Forensic Ballistics and Photography, Face, Iris and Fingerprint Recognition.

Unit 5: Cyber related Laws and Enforcement Agencies

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

References

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

6. Martti Lehto, Pekka Neittaanmäki, Cyber Security: Analytics, Technology and Automation edited, Springer International Publishing Switzerland 2015
7. Nelson Phillips and Enfinger Steuart, —Computer Forensics and Investigations, Cengage Learning, New Delhi, 2009.

SEMESTER: I
PAPER 1.4 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:

- (i) (a) Brief history of Police in England; (b) Brief history of Police in India: (i) ancient period (ii) medieval period (iii) British period prior to 1860;
- (ii) First Police Commission 1860: its major recommendations and enactment of Indian Police Act 1860;
- (iii) Second Police Commission 1902 and its recommendations, GOI Act 1935 and Dyarchy, police in the provincial list; Indian Constitution and the Police;
- (iv) Third Police Commission Report 1996 not accepted; Committees in the 1990s: Justice Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice reforms (2003), Riberio Committee, Padmanabaih Committee (2001), NH Vohra Committee;
- (v) Supreme Court decision in Prakash Singh & others vs Union of India case and its aftermath;
- (vi) Police Reforms as a continuous process in fast changing society, technology and nature of crimes and criminals over time.

UNIT 2:

(a) Structure of State Police Organization:

- (i) Organization chart and the characteristics of paramilitary type police organisations;
- (ii) Problems of too many levels of hierarchy, too many lateral positions headed by co-equals at the top; issues relating to unity of command, span of control, and issues of coordinating lateral support services from special police units affecting efficiency.

(b) Organization at the Police Station Level:

- (i) Organization chart: bifurcated into Law & Order duties and Crime Detection duties;
- (ii) Job Chart at the police station level (list of all tasks to be performed);
- (iii) Staffing norms for small, medium and big police stations; urban and rural police stations;

(c) Specialized Police Units and their Role and Relation to Civil Police Stations:

Wireless Wing;

Fingerprints Wing;

Dog Squad (K-9 unit);

Fire Forces and Civil Defence;

State Disaster Response Force;

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

State Special Branch.

Increasing specialization and problems of control of special units and their coordination with civil police, police reaction time;

(d) Central Police Forces: Central Reserve Police Force and its use by the states; Other central forces and their special roles:

Border Security Force,

Indo Tibetan Border Police,

Central Intelligence Bureau,

Central Bureau of Investigation,

Railway Protection Force,

Central Industrial Security Force,

Research and Analysis Wing (RAW)

BPRD

NCRB

International Police Organization (ICPO); Interpol's Role; Investigation under letters rogatory (extradition treaties)

UNIT 3: Importance of Work at the Police Stations:

(i) Police time spent on L&O duties and Crime Detection work; excess work load and time on L&O affecting the quality and efficiency of law enforcement; suggestions for dedicated separate staff for L&O from Crime; 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, overlapping duties, excess workload and over-time and job stress and its impact on health, police family, efficiency and quality of policing;

(iv) Police Staffing and its Importance in Crime Detection (Crime) and Crime Prevention (L&O):

(a) Crime incidence rates (local, regional and national) and police workload norms at the police station level; Police staff size and variations in crime rates;

(b) Adequacy of police staff and reaction time;

(c) Relation of Police Reaction Time to Crime Detection:

- (c-i) Preservation of clues at the scene of crime;
- (c-ii) Pre-empting escape of offenders;
- (c-iii) Chasing fleeing felons and drivers in hit and run cases;
- (c-iv) Succour to the victims;
- (c-v) Saving of lives in emergencies, accidents and attempted crimes of violence;
- (c-vi) Improving police image and citizen satisfaction;
- (c-vii) Impact on Attrition Ratios at various levels: dark figure of crime, FIRs, Arrests, Charge sheeting, Withdrawals, B & C reports, Trials, Conviction Rates in general.
- (c-viii) Better relation with the community, citizen participation in crime prevention and detection, reduction in crimes;
- (c-ix) Better crime prevention and L&O;

UNIT 4: Police Recruitment, Training and Modernization:

A. Recommendations of Expert Committees on Police training:

- (i)** Gore Committee;
 - (ii)** Vohra Committee;
 - (iii)** Ribeiro Committee;
 - (iv)** Padmnbhaiah Committee.
- (a) Recruitment and training of Indian Police Service officers;
 - (b) Recruitment and training of Class I State Police Service officers and their lateral entry into IPS;
 - (c) PSI level recruitment, promotion, and training;
 - (d) Constable level recruitment, promotion and training;
 - (e) Recommendations of Gore Committee, Third National Commission on Police regarding police recruitment and training;
 - (f) Major areas of change in Training:**
 - (i) The qualifications and mode of training of cutting edge police force– PSI and Constables need changes: more professional qualifications at the time of entry;

- (ii) Emphasis to change training from military type to human relations type training (less of PT, Drill, Firing, Parade);
- (iii) Along with training in dull and dry laws like Indian Penal Code, Police Act and Criminal Procedure Code training for sensitizing policemen about the impact of their behaviour while working at police stations on: (a) citizens (as complainants, victims, witnesses, accused, and the bystanders); (b) social institutions (marriage, family, religion, school and the like); (c) political system (local, regional, and state political functionaries in panchayats/municipalities, etc.); and (d) moral order (general notions of right and wrong, good or bad in any given situation) and adopt proper manners and etiquettes and attitudes to work;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) Change from reactive policing to proactive mode for better community policing; improved image of police;
- (vi) Training in the use of sophisticated technology for gathering intelligence and scientific methods of investigating crimes and avoiding third degree method;
- (vii) Use of latest methods of training police

B. Police Modernization and Hardware:

- (i) Police Buildings: functionally adequate police station building and parade ground and police housing;
- (ii) Police mobility: two and four wheelers and their maintenance and budget;
- (iii) Police communication: computer network, blackberry and mobile phones, police wireless, broadband and land phones;
- (iv) Police arms and ammunition: batons, revolvers, stein guns, rifles, assault rifles, shields, tear gas cells;
- (v) Other equipments at Police Stations: (i) camera and audio recorder for crime scene recording; (ii) Fingerprint kit with consumables/AFIS; (iii) crime scene investigation kit; (iv) binoculars, road blockers, search lights, breathalysers; Equipments at central locations: Dog squads, bullet proof vehicles, bomb disposal equipment, water canons, electronic speed monitors, moving image alerts, night vision equipment, infra red camera, off the air equipment;
- (vi) Efforts at police modernization by the Union Government and its results so far; Induction of technology and its up-gradation as a continuous process.
- (vii) **Democratic Policing and Public Participation: Peace Committee, Village Police Systems, Koban of Japan, Sherif of USA, Police Boards of UK;**

UNIT 5: Serious Problems in Police Administration:

- a) Political control over police and their misuse for parochial, political and personal purposes;
- b) Reduction in clearance rates and increasing crimes; public fear of crimes and citizen reactions: self protection measures such as martial arts, carrying weapons, private body guards, private detective agencies, approaching local musclemen/ 'bouncers', anti-crime technology options, insurance measures, gated communities; state's failure to protect life, liberty and property of citizens and loss of its credibility.
- c) Police accountability to civil authorities: the Executive Magistrate, the Judiciary, the NHRC/SHRC, Lokayukta, Police Complaints Authority, Women's Rights Commissions, Children's Rights Commissions, Minority Commissions, ST Commissions, SC Commissions, Commissions of Enquiry, RTI, Writs and PILs and the impact of multiple controls over the functioning of police;
- d) Police Corruption and its impact on crime fighting, public trust, police image, fear of crime;
- e) Police working conditions, risks, impact of stress on health, family and efficiency; authoritarian personality and suspicion as adaptations to work situations;
- f) Police sub-culture: herd mentality, protecting the guilty colleague; authoritarian personality; self-justification and misuse of law.
- g) **Remedial Measures:**
 - (i) Supreme Court directions in Prakash Singh vs Union of India: State Security Council, Police Establishment Board, Police Complaints Authority, minimum tenures for police officers, separation of L&O from Crime Investigation at police station level and their implementation;
 - (ii) Regulating private security agencies and the PSA Regulation Act; Arms Control measures, better policing of cities (Mega City Policing);
 - (iii) Overhauling and streamlining police accountability to too many lateral authorities;
 - (iv) Police Welfare measures: better housing and health facilities, Insurance Schemes against risks and compensation schemes in case of serious injury and death of policeman, compassionate appointment of survivors, better education facilities for police children, improved working conditions in the police stations;
 - (v) Models of Police-Community Relations:
 - a) Koban Model of Japan,
 - b) Police Board of UK;
 - c) Sheriff System of USA (elected)
 - d) 'Commune' system of Israel;
 - e) People's militias in Russia and other communist countries;
 - f) Village Police System in India and Night Round Volunteers;
 - g) Peace Committee;

h) Village Defence Groups and night patrol

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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 Distributors, New Delhi.
9. S. K. Gosh, Khusro Faramurz Rustumji, 1994, Encyclopedia Of Police In India.
10. William G Bailey, 1995, The Encyclopedia of Police Science, Routledge Imprint of Taylor and Francis groups.

SEMESTER: I

PAPER 1.5 CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE AND INDIAN JUDICIARY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

Objectives:

1. To know the universal concept of justice in abstract and the concrete forms in the institutional justice alongwith a brief historical background and the evolution of Western style Criminal Judiciary in India.
2. To understand the Constitutional context of criminal law to federalism, separation of powers, and individual rights;
3. To understand the basic elements of criminal jurisprudence;
4. 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;
5. To be familiar with the controversies in criminal law which influence the administration of justice and study of crime;
6. To become familiar with the language and methods of lawyers and judges.
7. It is a general course not intended for preparing students as practicing lawyers.

UNIT 1: (i) Criminal Jurisprudence:

Meaning of jurisprudence; codification of customary law in early Roman Empire by Praetors

and Prudentes upto 3rd century BC; 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): Eternal Law, Natural Law, Divine Law and Human Law;

(b) Aristotle's Nichomachean Ethics (3rd century): objective moral order Vs human legal systems; natural law and natural justice independent of human law and justice; general law (virtuous actions in relation to others) and particular law (equitable treatment of all others in that position i.e. equality among equals); political justice as a combination of general justice and particular justice; law as enacted morality;

(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) (a) Constitutional Provisions: separation of powers of Legislature, the Executive and Judiciary and distribution of powers between States and the Union- List I, II, III; and Federalism;

Criminal Procedure Code, 1974 and the Organization of Criminal Courts in India: JMFC and Metropolitan Magistrates, Sessions Court, High Court and Supreme Court and their powers;

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;

Court Room Players and the Drama: Justice in Action: (a) the Judge: behaviour in the court room, the decorum and etiquettes and dress code, addressing as 'sir' or 'your honour' or 'my lord'; role and powers of the Judge; contempt of court and its objectives; (b) the Prosecutor, his role, powers and importance, role of the Police vis-a-vis the Prosecutor and the Court; (c) the Defence Attorney: his role and powers, right to protect his client rights, the rights of the accused, natural justice, free legal aid and duty of the state, 'decision beyond reasonable doubt', right to appeal.

UNIT 3: (i) Present Indian Criminal Justice System is NOT Indian:

The Constitution, IPC, Cr.P.C and IEA are all adapted from the Western democracies; Brief history of Indian Criminal Justice before British advent: Shruti and Smritis: Yajñvalkyya, Manu and Kautilya; Evolution of CJS during British rule from 1772 to 1832: beginning of reforms and the tri-partite system; 1832 to 1858: First Law Commission, Prison Reforms, ban on Sati, restraint on Child Marriage; 1860 to 1950: IPC, Cr.P.C, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Police Act;

(iii) The Fundamental Law 1950- 2014: The Indian Constitution:

Fundamental Rights as natural rights and human rights argued by Aristotle and Locke ; Articles relating to right against arbitrary punishments save by procedure established by law and right to fair trial (IPC, Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Evidence Act), equality before law and equal treatment of law, provisions against arbitrary arrest and preventive detention, double jeopardy, forced confessions, right to legal remedies (Writs, PILs, Appeals/Review/Revision).

UNIT 4: The Substantive Law: The Indian Penal Code, 1860

- a) IPC defines crimes and prescribes punishments; its brief history;
- b) Punishments under the IPC; Repealed punishments: corporal punishments, transportation for life;
- c) Mens Rea as used in IPC: 'knowingly', 'intentionally', 'with the knowledge', 'fraudulently'; Actus Reus as used in IPC: 'attempt', 'preparation' and 'completion'; Animus Nocendi in IPC to be inferred from the facts; free choice and criminal responsibility presumed by proof of Mens Rea;
- d) Mitigating circumstances as explained in General Exceptions: non-age (doli in capax), duress (beyond one's control), self defence (survival instinct), good faith and mistake of fact (lack of Mens Rea), insanity and drunkenness (incapacity to differentiate right from wrong), genuine accident (beyond human control);
- e) Classification of crimes: IPC chapters: not misdemeanours or felonies or treason;
- f) Offences against the state (treason): espionage, waging war, sedition, disaffection;
- g) Offences against body (crimes of violence): homicide, murder, assault, rape, kidnapping and abduction, hurt and grievous hurt;
- h) Offences against property: theft, extortion, robbery, dacoity, burglary, CBT, misappropriation, cheating.

UNIT 5: The Procedural Law: The Criminal Procedure Code 1974 & Indian Evidence Act

- a) **Agencies:** Police, Courts, Prosecutor, Defence Attorney and correctional institutions: the roles and powers;
- b) **Basic Principles of Procedural Jurisprudence:** (i) presumption of innocence until proved beyond reasonable doubt; (ii) right to bail; (iii) right against torture/forced confessions, (iv) right to fair trial as per natural justice: opportunity of being heard and (v) right to defend (and legal assistance to the indigent), (vi) right against self-incrimination and right to remain silent and complainant/state's duty to prove the accusation, (vii) right to appeal to higher authority, (viii) right against double jeopardy; How these principles are provided in the Cr.P.C.
- c) **Main Provisions of The Criminal Procedure Code:**
 - i. 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;
- ii. Charge sheeting, hearing the plea of the accused, commencement of trial;
- iii. Types of trial: summary, summons, warrants trials and committal proceedings;
- iv. Arguments; (v) Judgement and sentence; (vii) Appeal;
- d)** (i) Measures for speedy trial (SS); (ii) measures for safeguarding rights of the accused (especially women and children)(SS); (iii) role of the Police(SS); (iv) role of the Prosecutor (SS); (v) role of the Defence Lawyer, free legal aid vis-a-vis rights of the accused (SS); (vi) role of the Correctional Institutions(SS); (vii) role of the victim/complainant (victim compensation, restitution and assistance)

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;
Role of evidence and its appreciation in judicial decision making and sentencing; and appeals on questions of fact and questions of law; Points that the Judge analyses before judgement: (i) Legal Presumptions, (ii) Confessions, (iii) Admissions, (iii) Things Judicially taken note of, (iv) Estoppels, (v) Contradictions in Witness Statements, (vi) Lapses in Evidence, (vii) Benefit of Doubt, (viii) Canons of Judicial Interpretation, (ix) Judicial Conscience.

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 1.6 ASSESSED FIELD WORK/LAB BASED PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 4

A. Field Work

1. Visits to different courts

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

2. Examination on power of memory - Kim's Game
3. Examination and Inspection of scene of crime and sketching the scene of crime- Examination of Various Scene of Crimes.
4. Physical Clues- Handling packing and forwarding (Glass/Cloth/Hair/knife etc.)
5. Simulated procedures of issuing summons/witness/warrant
6. Filling of FIR, Charge Sheet, B-Report and Preparation of Modus Operandi.

FIRST YEAR, SECOND SEMESTER COURSES: All Courses Carries 4 Credits each

2.1 Advanced Course in Victimology

2.2 Advanced Course in Juvenile Delinquency

2.3 Advanced Forensic Science

2.4 Advanced Research Methodology in Criminological Research

2.5 Assessed Field Work/Practicals: Visits to Different Correctional & Rehabilitation Institutions, DCPO and Forensic Science Practicals in lab

2.6 Open Elective Course (OEC):Introduction to Forensic Science