

Rani Channamma University, Belagavi



School of Criminology and Criminal Justice



B.A/B.Sc and M.A/M.Sc (Five Years) Programme In Criminology and Criminal Justice

CONTACT NOs:

9448168129, 9964448731, 9739780164, 9886860606

ABOUT SCCJ

RCU as a new University embarked on an ambitious plan of creating Centers of Excellence under the leadership of Hon'able Vice Chancellor Prof. B R. Ananthan, in several applied and professional fields of higher education. One such venture is the creation of School of Criminology and Criminal Justice under the dynamic leadership of Dr. S M. Jaamdar, former Principal Home Secretary, Government of Karnataka, to train high quality Professional manpower for combating the growing menace of crimes, delinquency and new forms of anti-social and anti-national behavior in the country.

Uniqueness of the (Five Years) B.A/B.Sc and M.A/M.Sc Course in SCCJ

SCCJ, RCUB is unique in many ways:

- Ø It is an integrated course of Five years starting after 12th standard or Pre-University course leading to Master Degree a unique feature first time in the country.
- Ø In SCCJ, at the UG level 24 courses are compulsorily taught unlike just 8 courses in any subject in the routine Under Graduate Courses.
- Ø At the P.G level another 26 courses will be offered. Thus a total of 50 courses including certain optional specializations within the same field of Criminology and Criminal Justice are taught in the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice.
- Ø It is a professional course with emphasis on development of necessary skills for Criminological professions - Police, Private Detective Work, Corrections and Forensic Science and Juvenile Institutions, Prisons, Probation for which weekly one day field work in each semester in different institutions of Criminal Justice is compulsory. Courses of Research Methodology, Statistical applications and use of computers are compulsory.
- Ø In the sixth semester of Bachelor's Degree a Research Project is also compulsory which carries 2 credits. The Research Project helps students to gain experience in the application of Research Methodology and Statistical concepts to the chosen problem.

PAPER	SUBJECT	Theory/FW/ Practical	MARKS			Hours/ Week
			IA	SEM END	TOTAL	
	SEMESTER – I					
1.1	MEL	Theory	20	80	100	4
1.2	Modern Indian Language	Theory	20	80	100	4
1.3	Introduction to Criminology	Theory	20	80	100	4
1.4	Fundamentals of Criminal Law : IPC and Cr.P.C	Theory	20	80	100	4
1.5	Introduction to Penology	Theory	20	80	100	4
1.6	Introduction to Forensic Science	Theory	20	80	100	4
1.7	Indian Constitution (Compulsory)	Theory	20	80	100	4
	TOTAL		140	560	700	28
	SEMESTER –II					
2.1	MEL	Theory	20	80	100	4
2.2	Modern Indian Language	Theory	20	80	100	4
2.3	Fundamentals of Law of evidence	Theory	10	40	50	2
2.4	Police Science and Administration	Theory	20	80	100	4
2.5	Criminological Theories	Theory	20	80	100	4
2.6	Social Work Methods in Corrections	Theory	20	80	100	4
2.7	Field Work/Practicals: Visits in Police Station, Forensic Science and Police Science Lab Based Practical-I	Practical	10	40	50	2
2.8	Human Right and Environmental Studies (Compulsory)	Theory	20	80	100	4
	TOTAL		140	560	700	28
	SEMESTER – III					
3.1	MEL	Theory	20	80	100	4
3.2	Modern Indian Language	Theory	20	80	100	4
3.3	Introduction to Victimology	Theory	20	80	100	4
3.4	Introduction to Juvenile Justice	Theory	20	80	100	4
3.5	Adult Institutional and Community Corrections	Theory	20	80	100	4
3.6	Field Work in JJB, CWC, DCPO office and Different Courts	Practical	20	80	100	4
3.7	Personality Dev. & Comm. Skills (Compulsory)	Theory	20	80	100	4
	TOTAL		140	560	700	28
	SEMESTER IV					
4.1	MEL	Theory	20	80	100	4
4.2	Modern Indian Language	Theory	20	80	100	4
4.3	Indian Social Problems and Related Crimes	Theory	20	80	100	4
4.4	Introduction to Research Methodology	Theory	20	80	100	4
4.5	Institutional and Non-Institutional	Theory	20	80	100	4

	treatment of Juveniles					
4.6	Restorative Justice	Theory	10	40	50	2
4.7	Field Work/Practical: Visit to Dept. of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology BIMS/KLE etc, Forensic Science and Police Science Lab Based Practical-II	Practical	10	40	50	2
4.8	Computer Applications (Compulsory)	Theory	20	80	100	4
	TOTAL		140	560	700	28
	SEMESTER V					
5.1	Any One MIL/MEL	Theory	20	80	100	4
5.2	Comparative Criminology and Criminal Justice	Theory	20	80	100	4
5.3	Forensic Psychology	Theory	20	80	100	4
5.4	Correctional Psychology	Theory	20	80	100	4
5.5	Introduction to Statistical Applications	Theory	20	80	100	4
5.6	Crime prevention	Theory	10	40	50	2
5.7	Field Work/Practicals: Dog Squad, Anti-Corruption Bureau, KSRP, Lokayuktha, City Arm Reserve, DCRB, DFPB, Defense etc. Compulsory Study Tour.	Practical	10	40	50	2
	TOTAL		120	480	600	20
	SEMESTER VI					
6.1	Any One MIL/MEL	Theory	20	80	100	4
6.2	Advance Police Science	Theory	20	80	100	4
6.3	Introduction to Cybercrimes and New Age Crimes	Theory	20	80	100	4
6.4	Advanced Course in Penology	Theory	20	80	100	4
6.5	Media and Crimes	Theory	20	80	100	4
6.6	Field Work/Practicals: Students Study Assignments to Visit Different CCJ Related Agencies etc.	Practical	10	40	50	2
6.6	Group Research Dissertation Project	Practical	10	40	50	2
	TOTAL		120	480	600	104



RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: I

PAPER 1.3 INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

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

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

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

UNIT 1: Introduction and Its Relationship

(I) Definition of Criminology: Raffaele Garofalo (1885) used Latin “Crimen” + Greek “Logos” or ‘logia’ to coin “criminologia”, Topinard (1886) used its French version “criminologie”, Pillai’s used Sanskrit “Kri = Kriya” (doing and not doing); Garofalo and Topinard broadly dealt with Lombroso’s Born Criminality approach. Sutherland’s definition, Hemmens definition, Siegel’s definition and Hagan’s definition of Criminology shall be discussed.

(II) Nature and Scope of Criminology: as a bio-psycho-social science: characteristics of ‘science’ and scientific methodology; characteristics of ‘social science’ ‘psychological components’ ‘biological components’ of Behavior; as an inter/multi-disciplinary subject

and its branches (Criminal Law, Police Science, Forensic Science, Criminal Justice System, Penology and Victimology);

(III) Its relation to (a) Religion and Ethics, (b) Law and Jurisprudence, (c) Sociology, (d) Anthropology, (e) Psychology, (f) Economics, (g) Biology, (i) Geography;

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

UNIT 2: Concept of Crime

(I) Legal definition of 'Crime' as 'Criminal Behavior' and its psychological foundations: 'Criminal Behavior' as species of "Behavior"; Behavioral 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; 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;

(II) Social conformity and deviance as a statistical normal: crime as a fringe behavior and criminals as marginal section of society;

(III) Classification of Crimes: (a) British and American: Treason, Felony and Misdemeanor; (b) Indian: IPC Classification (17 categories): (c) Criminal Procedural Crimes: Cognizable and Non-Cognizable, Bailable and Non-bailable; Compoundable and Non-compoundable; (d) Theoretical classifications: (i) Organized Crimes, (ii) White Collar Crimes, (iii) Transnational Crimes, (iv) Political Crimes, (v) Corporate Crimes, (vi) Victimless Crimes, (vii) Environmental Crimes, (viii) Crimes against Humanity, (ix) Perfect Crimes.

UNIT 3: Classification of Criminals

(i) Legalistic (Cr.P.C.): Suspect, Accused and Convict; (ii) Age Related Criminals (IPC, JJ Act, Probation of Offenders Act, Borstal Schools Act): adults, young adults and juveniles; (iii) Nationality Based Criminals: Domestic and Transnational (Extradition Treaties), War Criminals (Geneva Convention), Prisoners of War (Right of Conquest), Spies and Counter-Spies; (iv) Universal Criminals: Criminals against Humanity (Nuremburg War Trials, Tokyo War Trials, Iraqi War Trials, Cambodian War Trials, Yugoslavian War Trials) (v) Political/Ideological Criminals (Lombroso); (vi) Professional Criminals, (vii) Habitual Criminals, (viii) Accidental Criminals; (ix) Theoretical classification of Criminals (Clinard and Quinney).

UNIT 4: Measuring of Crime

(I) Measuring Crime: Why should we measure crimes? What is its importance? **Primary Sources of Crime Data:** (a) Police Reports: NCRB Reports, UCRs of USA, Interpol Reports and their limitations and misuse for other purposes; (b) Victimization Surveys and their limitations; Differences and Comparability of crime source wise data; (c) Self Report studies and the limitations;

(II) Secondary sources of Crime data: (a) Court Statistics (complaints, charge-sheeted ones, tried ones, acquittals, convictions); (b) Probation Reports (suspended sentences, failures, closed cases); (c) Prison Statistics: Under Trial cases, Convicts, Foreigners, Male/Female, Lifers, Death row convicts); all recent ones; Ancient data not available but Anecdotal;

UNIT 5: Magnitude of Crime

(I) Magnitudes of Crime: Crime Pyramid: Reported Crimes, Unknown Crimes, Dark Figure of Crime, why people do not report many crimes to police? Ways and Means of improving Crime Reporting.

(II) International Comparisons of Crime Incidence: Index Crimes: Crime in India (CII), Crime in USA (UCR), Crime in Saudi Arabia, Crime in Russia; Why some countries have more crimes and some have less crimes?

References:

1. Ahmed Siddique, Criminology, Problems and Prospective
2. Larry J.Siegel, Criminology
3. Sutherland and Cressey, Principles of Criminology, 6th edition;
4. Frank E Hagan, Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods and Criminal Behavior
5. Craig Hemmens, Introduction to Criminology
6. Walter C Reckless, The Crime Problem
7. Wikipedia <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime>
8. Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criminology>; and Wikipedia items on Paul Topinard, Raffael Garafalo.
9. www.ncrb.org.in

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: I

PAPER 1.4: FUNDAMENTALS OF I.P.C AND Cr.P.C

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

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

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

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

UNIT 1: Brief Historical Background of Criminal Law

A brief history of Criminal Law in Europe; Ancient Hindu Criminal Law and British Legal System in India 1772-1950; Indian Constitutional provisions relating to Criminal Law: Articles 20,21,22,23,24; First Law Commission 1834 and Indian Penal Code 1860; Second Law Commission of India 1853 and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1861; the Third Law Commission of India 1861 and the Indian Evidence Act 1872; Tort versus Crime; elements of criminal liability and the doctrine of Mens Rea, Actus Reus, Animus Nocendi; Types of Liability: Vicarious Liability, Corporate Liability, Abetment, Conspiracy, Collective Liability;

UNIT 2: General Exceptions in IPC

General Exceptions under IPC; IPC classification of crime (17 types); Types of punishments under IPC; Determinate and Indeterminate sentencing systems (USA versus Indian system of Criminal Justice System).

UNIT 3: Major Offences Under IPC

IPC Offences against Person: Homicide and Murder and Negligent Manslaughter; Hurt: Simple and Grievous; Kidnapping and Abduction; Rape and Outraging Modesty; crimes against Property: Robbery and Dacoity, Extortion and Theft, House Breaking, Criminal Breach of Trust, Misappropriation, Mischief, Cheating, Criminal Trespass versus Civil Trespass; Crimes against Public Tranquility: Riot and Affray, Unlawful Assembly, Arson, Perjury.

UNIT 4: Procedural Law

Criminal Procedure Code: (a) FIR, Investigation, Cognizable crimes, Non-Cognizable crimes; (b) **Powers of the IO:** Arrest, Search and Seizure, Custody, Remand and Bail (Bailable or Non-Bailable crimes); Precautions in respect of women offenders, juvenile offenders; (c) **Rights of Accused:** Right against Self-Incrimination, Right to Remain Silent, Right to be Defended by a Legal Counsel, Free Legal Aid, Warrants and Summons; Rights to Fair and Speedy Trial; (d) **Rights of Victims:** Participation (Compoundable and Non-Compoundable crimes), Protection from the Accused and Restitution and Compensation; Law of Limitations; (e) **Summary of Trial Procedures** in Summons cases, Warrants cases and Summary cases.

UNIT 5: Court Setup and Their Powers in India

(a) **Organization and Powers of Courts in India** and their jurisdiction, Fast Track Courts, Family Courts, Special Courts, (b) **Actors in the Court room drama:** Prosecutor and Defense Counsel, the Judge, the Police, the Accused and the Victim/Witnesses, the Public and their relative roles; (c) **The Basics of Trial Procedures** in Summary Trial, Summons Trial and Warrants Trial; (d) Appeals, Review and Revision; Law of Limitations and Bar against Prosecution.

References:

1. Cesar Beccaria's On crimes and Punishment 1764;
2. Bipin Chandra's History of Modern India;
3. Indian Penal Code and Cr.P.C by R.D. Thakore
4. Wikipedia entries on determinate and indeterminate systems of sentencing in criminal courts of India and the USA

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: I

PAPER 1.5 INTRODUCTION TO PENOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

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

Method of Teaching and Evaluation:

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

UNIT 1: Introduction

(i) Definition and Meaning of Penology, as a branch of Criminology, as a Normative Science; its relation to Ethics, Religion (Hinduism, Islam, Christianity), Public Policy (Social and Legal); Scope and Importance of Penology.

(ii) **Meaning of Punishment:** (i) Crime as action and Punishment as reaction (tit for tat, eye for an eye, Lextalionis of the past);

(iii) **Psychological meaning** of punishment (as pain physical and psychological);

(iv) **Sociological meaning** (as a means of maintaining social solidarity and deter wrongdoing (Khap Panchayats, Caste Panchayats, Church punishments, Parental discipline, Punishments in school, Ex-communication, Banishment, Fines, Feasts, Ordeals, Branding, Stoning, Public spectacles, Public executions, Honor Killings); Punishment as a means of organized control of individual behavior: concepts of right and wrong, good and bad: bad and wrong to be banned and violator to be punished; good and right to be recognized and rewarded punishment in society (in education, religion, family and clan).

(v) **Punishment in law:** monopoly of the State: Tort versus Crime; Nature of legal punishment: (i) Nullum Crimen Sine Lege; (ii) crime specific: punishment to fit the crime (Hedonistic Calculus), neither too harsh nor too lenient; (iii) on strict proof guilt through judicial process/due process laws and Human Rights of the accused (Article 22, 23, 24 of Indian Constitution); (iv) Equality before law, same punishment to all

similar criminals (Rule of Law); (v) To be imposed by a specified authority; (vi) Cruel and Harsh punishments not allowed (Stocks and Pillory, Branding, Mutilation, Flogging and Flailing) (vii) Death penalty in rarest of the rare cases.

UNIT 2: Retribution: Meaning and Objectives

Changing types and styles: as indication of evolution of human society from savage to more and more civilized forms: Stage I: punishment for avenging the wrong: retribution: moral right; idea of justice; private right of the victims and their clan to punish, “eye for and eye”, Lextalinios, Code of Hammurabi, Islamic punishments;

UNIT 3: Deterrence and Incapacitation: Meaning and Objectives

(a) **Deterrence:** General and Specific: general deterrence as a lesson for others, as a preventive measure, exemplary punishments: public spectacles of executions, Stoning, Mutilation (chop off hands, legs, nose, ears, gouge out eyes), Branding, Stocks and Pillory, Whipping and Flogging, Flailing and Skinning, Tonsure and Parade, Rigorous Labor, Carrying Cross, Cannibalism, Impaling, Killing by Inches, Burning on the Stakes, large number of offences carried Death penalty, brutality of punishments in the past in England, Europe, Japan and India

(b) **Specific Deterrence:** Punished persons do not commit crimes, recidivism to be zero or least; studies on specific deterrence do not support the assumption; Emerging New Deterrence views on the horizon;

(c) **Incapacitation:** by Long Term Imprisonment (presently in USA); by Chopping off Concerned Limbs in Islamic countries, Castration to prevent offenders from repeating sex crimes in Germany and USA; Indeterminate Sentencing: disparity in sentencing: controlling discretion through guidelines;

UNIT 4: Reparation: Meaning and Objectives

Reparation: a more civilized recent approach, part of Restorative Justice, balancing feelings of hurt through reparation by the offender; Blood Money, Compensation, Restitution, Marry the victim's wife/child or raped women, Work in the victim's house (now the Restorative Justice approach);

UNIT 5: Reformation: Meaning and Objectives

Reformation: New Bible, Gandhi love your enemy, hate won by love, one life lost other need not, reform the criminal, hate the crime not the criminal, birth of corrections: Medical Model, its brief history, proliferation; Prisons as Correctional Institutions; Death of corrections following Martinson Report; emergence of Neo-deterrence: Future of

Prisons as holding places; Death Penalty Debate.

Reference:

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

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: I

PAPER 1.6 INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC SCIENCE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

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

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

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

UNIT 1: Historical Development of the Forensic Science:

(a) Origin of the word Forensic, Definition of Forensic Science, Historical Development of the Forensic Science across the World, Pioneers and their contribution to the growth of Knowledge. Various branches of Modern Forensic Studies.

(b) Organization of Forensic Laboratories in India under Union Ministry of Home Affairs, State Forensic Laboratories, Organization and Administration.

(c) Forensic Science as a science applied to the cause of Justice; Basic Principles of Forensic Science; Scientific Evidence (section 43, 45, 59 to 79, 137-138 of IE Act) to link and identify criminals through physical "clues" and their tools (ii) Identification of criminals through Eye Witness description, Identification Parade and its procedure; drawing features of body (Anthropometry, Bertillonage, Portrait Parle); (iii) Identification of criminals through their body parts, fluids or distinguishing features;

UNIT 2: Law of Individual Differences: Quetelet's Rule, Means of Identity:

(a) Brief History of Fingerprints: Various Patterns, Ridges, Supreme Court direction, Footprints-types. (b) Bite Marks, (c) Lip Prints, (d) Tool Marks, (e) Iris image, (f) Biometric method, (g) DNA Fingerprinting (h) Body smells: Dog squad (i) Modus Operandi.

UNIT 3: Linking Clues found in the Crime Scene to the Criminals:

(a) Ballistics, (b) Handwriting and Questioned documents, Printed matter, E-mails/SMS, Image Morphology & Editing, Video Editing; (c) Soil Analysis in Vehicle Accidents, Tyre or Skid marks; (d) Clues in Arson and Fire investigation; (e) Voice identification;

UNIT 4: Linking Clues to Criminals:

(a). Toxicology: Definition of Toxicology, (b) Classification of Poisons, Major Poisons and their Identification; Toxicological methods: Chromatography, Spectrometer, other major methods of Chemical examination; (c) Addictive drugs: Opium and Opiates, Cannabis, LSD, Cocaine, Amphetamines, NDPS Act and its implementation.

UNIT 5: Forensic Medicine

“Dead Body Tells a Tale”: (a) Post-Mortem changes: Autopsy: Cause of Death, Types and Modes of Death, Rigor Mortis and Time of Death; Cadaveric Spasm and signs of violence; Ligature marks in Hanging cases: Suicidal or Homicidal; Types of Injuries, Types of Wounds and Weapons used, Body Fluids and their identity; Blood and its grouping, Semen, Sweat and Smell; Hair analysis, morphology, difference between Hair and Fiber; Bones examination: sex difference, determination of age and sex; (b) Biopsy of samples- Accused and Victims would be needed such as DNA.

References:

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

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SEMESTER: II

PAPER 2.3 FUNDAMENTALS OF LAW OF EVIDENCE

Max.Marks:40+10=100

Duration: 2 Hrs/Week

Objectives :

This course introduces the student to the concept of evidence, its importance, types and the rigors of legal exactitude in respect of proof of guilt or innocence. It will cover the main tenets of the law of evidence as it pertains to criminal cases. Particular emphasis is placed on scientific evidence and the ways and means of obtaining and using it in furtherance of the cause of Justice.

UNIT 1: Introduction of Law of Evidence:

(I) Meaning of Basic Terms: Evidence and Proof, Fact and Facts in Issue, Relevant fact, Documents, May presume, Shall presume, Conclusive proof, Types of Evidence: Direct evidence, Eye witness, Indirect evidence, Primary evidence and Secondary evidence, Documentary evidence; Question of Fact and Question of Law; (II) Differences between Indian and US or UK law of evidence;

UNIT 2: Types of Relevant of Facts;

Types of Relevant Facts and provision relating to Admissions and Estoppels; Confessions and related provisions; Dying declarations, Hearsay; Burden of Proof.

UNIT 3: Meaning and Purpose of Prosecution and Defense:

Prosecution and Defense: Examination in chief, Cross-examination and Re-examination; Leading Questions, Certain facts relevant in Cross examinations; Appreciation of evidence: Contradictions in witness statements, Hostile witnesses, Accomplice/Approver evidence; Rules relating to judicial construction of meaning: Literal, Grammatical and Contextual, Balance of convenience, Harmonic, Benefit of Doubt; Canons of judicial constructions;

UNIT 4: Importance of Scientific Evidence:

Appreciation of Scientific Evidence (section 43, 45), section 59 to 79 and section 137-138; Conclusive versus Corroboratory evidence; Admissibility of certain scientific evidence like Lip prints, Bite marks, Foot prints, Shoe prints, Psychological tests.

UNIT 5: Role of Police in Collecting Evidence and Their Importance

(I) Plea Bargaining: Forced Confessions, Victim satisfaction, Speedy trial, Impact on others and adverse criticism of plea bargaining;

(II) Role of the Police in Collecting Evidence and Proving Guilt of the Accused:

(a) At FIR stage:

(b) At Investigation stage:

- (i) Quick reaction time, preventing escapes by prompt arrest of the suspects, apprehending fleeing felons, catching drivers in hit and run cases;
- (ii) Seeking police remand of the accused;
- (iii) Saving the injured, recording the Dying Declarations or getting the identity of the accused; arranging Identification Parades;
- (iv) Securing the physical evidence before trampled by the people,
- (v) Properly collecting clues from the scene of crime, using MOB data, Fingerprint data, Mobile and other communication data,
- (vi) Effective interrogation of the accused, interviewing the witnesses and victims,
- (vii) Protecting the victims and their share of evidence,
- (viii) Collecting intelligence;

(c) At Prosecution stage:

- (i) Prompt submission of completion of investigation report,
- (ii) Participating in the charge sheeting;
- (iii) Timely production of witnesses and material evidence;
- (iv) Attending the court as Investigating officer;
- (v) Assisting the Prosecutor in the effective conduct of prosecution.

(III) Role of Prosecutor in Proving the guilt of the accused;

Reference:

1. Rathanalal & Dhirajlal (2008) – Indian Evidence Act, Wadhwa & Company Pvt., Limited, Nagpur.
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

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: II
PAPER 2.4: POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

UNIT 1: Historical Background of Police:

Brief history of Police in England, USA, India from Ancient, Medieval to present day: Beginning and Proliferation; Police Commissions of 1860, 1902, 1979 and their recommendations. Police and Community relations; Community Policing; Public participation;

UNIT 2: Organizational Structure of Police

- (a) Indian Police Act 1861 and Karnataka Police Act 1963: (a) organizational structure as it is today at State, Ranges, District, Sub-division, Police Station and Village levels;
- (b) State Civil Police, Ancillary Units: Armed Reserve, CID, Cavalry, SRP, Wireless units, Fingerprint units;
- (c) Central Police establishments: CBI, CIB, BSF, CISF, CRPF, NSG, Black Cats, ITBP, RAW;
- (d) Powers of the Police under the Police Acts and under the Criminal Procedure Code and Local and Special Laws;
- (e) **KPS & IPS.** - Police Recruitment and Training: (i) IPS level; (ii) Dy S.P. level; (iii) Sub-Inspector level; (iv) Constable level; Different training needs and programs; various expert committee recommendations (Gore Committee, Third Police Commission, Padmanabhaiah Committee, Vohra Committee);

UNIT 3: Duties and Functions of Police

At the Police Station: (a) Law and Order duties as crime prevention measures: Traffic management, Crowd control, VIP visits, Beats and Patrol, Surveillance: Electronic and Manual; (b) Crime Investigation Wing, Station Guards, Writers; Important basic records: Crime register, General Diary, Village Crime register, Gun License register, Arms Deposit register, Modus Operandi register, History Sheetters' register, Dossier Criminals, Rogues Gallery; FIR Index, Arrest Card, Bail Bond, NCR register, Search register, Summons and Warrants register, Ex-convict register.

UNIT 4: Detection and Investigation of Crimes

Detection and Investigation of Crimes: (a) Crime Scene Investigation methods; (b) Collection of Physical clues and Evidence from the Crime Scene, Dispatch of Clues and Bodies for further Expert examination; (c) Apprehending suspects and accused as per Cr.P.C.

UNIT 5: Interrogation by Police

Interrogation methods and their variations in respect of (i) Accused and Suspect, (ii) Witnesses; (iii) Surviving Victims, Complainants and their relatives; Collecting Eye Witness accounts; recording Dying Declarations and Expert Opinion and Scrutiny of Charge Sheet the accused; Adducing evidence and Producing witnesses and Attending trial in the Court.

Reference:

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

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: II

PAPER 2.5: CRIMINOLOGICAL THEORIES

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives :

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

UNIT 1: Introduction

- (a) Meaning of "cause": Scientific and Metaphysical; Elements of scientific "cause": presence of Association, Temporal Sequence and Lack of Spuriousness;
- (b) Pre-classical views of Crime causation: Possession of Devil (Biblical Satan, original sin, basic innocence of man);
- 1. Classical views on Crime: foundations of present Legal Systems world over;
- 2. Doctrine of Free Will (now Theory of Rational Choice), Hedonism Calculus.
- 3. Doctrine of Determinism;
- (c) Neo-classical views: Limited Liability, Non-age, Insanity, Intoxication, Duress, Self-defense, IPC general exceptions.

UNIT 2: Positivism and Scientific Theories

- (a) **Positivism and Scientific Theories of Crime:** Definition of Positivism: Science and Scientific method;
- (b) **Biological Trait Theories:** basic assumption of Biological Theories: Crime as Destiny: Crime in the Body itself, as Inherited Biological Endowment; Crime as incurable malady;

(c) Old Biological, Genetic and Medical Theories: Cesare Lombroso's Criminal Man, Enrico Ferri, Charles Goring's English Convict, Hooten's American Prisoner, Eugenics of Francis Galton and Family Genealogies (Kallikaks, Jukes).

(d) Pseudo-sciences: Phrenology, Craniology, Anthropometry, Cephalic Index.

(e) Crime and Heredity: Twin studies, Chromosomes;

(f) New research on Brain and Nervous System: Behaviour and Deviance; Hormones (Endocrinology and Behavior) and Behaviour; Genes.

UNIT 3: Psychological Trait Theories Part I

Basic assumptions of Psychological theories: Crime in the Mind, Psychological traits to Predict and Control criminal behavior;

1. Delinquency research of Sheldon and Eleanor Gluecks;
2. Personality types and criminal behaviour (Kreschmer, Sheldon, Eyesenck);
3. Feeble-mindedness, Intelligence, Temperament, Cognitive Dissonance and Crime (Festinger and Katz);
4. Freudian theories (Id, Ego, Super ego and stages of Development and Fixations);

UNIT 4: Psychological Trait Theories Part II:

1. Motivation and Frustration, Learning (Law of Effect - Positive and Negative, Recency and Frequency), Reinforcement and Conditioning (Thorndike, Pavlov, Hull and Skinner);
2. Psychopathic Personality;
3. Other Psychopathologies: Perversions, Mental diseases (Delusions, Phobias, Obsessive – Compulsive behaviours, Split Personalities, Manias);

UNIT 5: Sociological Theories:

Basic assumptions of Sociological Theories of Crime;

1. Ecological studies and Geographical factors noted by Belgian scientist Quetelet; Economic factors and Poverty studies by William Bonger proceeded along with Sociological studies;
2. Durkheim (Anomie);
3. Marx (Alienation),
4. Wolfgang and Ferracutti (Sub/contra cultures; Ex-criminal tribes of India, Trobriand Islanders);
5. Robert Merton, Thurstone Sellin and George Homans (Strain theories, Conflict theories);

6. Social Area Analysis and Social Pathologies: Urban Slums, Broken Homes; Ethnicity, Nationality, Social Disorganization theories (Park, Burgess, Mackey and Shaw, Christi of Chicago School).
7. Social Learning Theories: (i) Imitation (Tarde), (ii) Differential Identification (Glasser), (iii) Differential Association (Sutherland), (iv) Labeling and Secondary Deviance Theory (Matza and Sykes, Lemert, Shapiro);
8. Criminal Opportunity Theory (Ohlin and Cloward)
9. Mixed Theories: (i) Containment Theory (W.C.Reckless); (ii) Psycho-Biology; (iii) Socio-Biology; (iv) Multi-factor Theory, (v) Routine Activity Theory

Reference:

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

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: II
PAPER 2.6: SOCIAL WORK METHODS IN CORRECTIONS

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

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

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

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

UNIT 1: Introduction to Social Work

Brief Introduction to Social work and Correctional Social Work: (i) Meaning and Relevance of Social Work in CCJ, Objectives of Correctional Social Work, (ii) Social Work as a Profession in India, (iii) Role of Social Work in Social Correctional settings, (iv) Brief introduction to various methods of Correcting Behaviour (Corrective Punishment, Occupational Therapy, Vocational Training, Counseling, Behaviour Modification Techniques etc.); Methods of Social Work: Case Work, Group Work, Community Organization their specific contexts and differential use.

UNIT 2: Case Work: Meaning, Importance and Techniques

Case Work: Meaning of CW; Basic principles of CW (Case versus Client versus Person); techniques of CW: (i) Building rapport and ways and means of doing it; (ii) Conducting Diagnostic Interviews and (iii) Collection of information about all aspects of the client's life and holistic assessments of his/her life experiences and clients patterns of reaction to the events in his life;

(iv) Preparing a suitable plan in consultation with the client for his Behavioural Correction; (v) Ways of establishing his links with his family, relatives, friends, employers, and arranging for their occasional meeting; (vi) Case counseling and involving individual in understanding and correcting own behavioural patterns of reactions to frustrating events and situations; (vii) Assessment of case outcomes and analysis of failures and successes; application of CW within Prisons, Juvenile Homes, Observation Homes, Probation, Parole and work with victims. (viii) Transactional Analysis, Defense Mechanism and Coping Mechanism.

Unit 3: Group Work: Meaning, Importance and Techniques

Group Work: (i) meaning and objectives of GW; (ii) basic principles of GW; (iii) techniques of GW; (iv) groups of various kinds and size: Diad, Triad, Small Group, Medium Group, Large Group, Crowd, Mob; (v) group dynamics and individual behaviour in it; (vi) observing client behaviour within the group context; (vii) basics of Sociometry: the Star, the Clique, the Isolate, the Neglect, the Reject and (vii) impacts of various roles on the individuals within the group; (viii) use of group for behavioural correction: Peer Pressure, Play Therapy, Role Playing, Psycho-Drama, Solo-acting; (ix) basics for adjustment within the group: respect to others, sharing experiences and catharsis, emotional support, social support, material support within the group; social bonding: inter-personal attraction, friendship, love and courtship and adjustment: integrating the individual within the group; application of GW within Jails and Juvenile Institutions.

UNIT 4: Community Organization: Meaning, Importance and Techniques

Community Organization: its meaning and objectives; Social Change: social action versus social reform versus social revolution; contexts of community organization: Activism, Civil Society, NGOs, People's Organizations, Interest Groups, Vested Interests, Trade /Professional bodies, Communal Organizations, Political Organizations; community action against certain negative aspects in the community by changing it, enabling communities to help themselves, creating community awareness (IEC component); community based corrections: Probation, Parole, Furlow, Community Service as Punishment, Restitution and community, Victim Compensation and community; Restorative Justice and community; crime prevention and role of community.

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

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

Reference:

1. Carter, G. W. (1972). Correctional Institutions . Newyork: J.B.Lippincott company.
2. David H, M. L. (2012). Introduction to Corrections . NewYork: CRC Press, Tylor & Francis Group .
3. Malik, D. P. (2011). Penology, Victimology and Correctional Administration in India . Faridabad,(Haryana): Alaahabad Law Agency,.
4. Martha, H. H. (2010). Correctional Administration and Change Management . united states : CRC Press , Tylor and Francis Group.
5. P.D.Mishra. (1994). Social Work -Philosophy and Methods. New Delhi: Inter India Publication.
6. Patterson, G. T. (2012). Social Work Practice in the Criminal Justice System. Newyork: Routledge.
7. R.Stratton, R. G. (1977). The Sociological of Corrections . Canada: John Wiley and Sons .
8. Rob, C. (2011). Probation Working with offenders. Newyork: Routledge.
9. Welch, M. (2011). Corrections A critical approoach / Third edition. Routledge,New york.

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: II

PRACTICAL

2.7: FIELD WORK/LAB BASED PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Duration: 2 Hrs/Week

A. Field Work

1. Visits to Police Stations

B. Forensic Science and Police Science Practical-I

2. Recording of First Information Report
3. Recording of Fingerprints of Living Person and Identification of Fingerprint patterns.
4. Development of Fingerprints
5. Examination of Hair & Fiber – Identification of Human Hair.
6. Blood Test – Benzidine Preliminary test.
7. Footprints: Gate Pattern, Tracing and Lifting of Sunken.

NOTE:

1. 4 Hrs/Week of Field Work/Practical is considered 2 Hrs/Week.
2. Field Work/Practical Manuals will be provided separately.

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: III

PAPER 3.3: INTRODUCTION TO VICTIMOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Introduction: Meaning, Definition and History

- (i) Definition of Victimology and its scope; its relation to Criminology, Psychology, Criminal Justice System and Law;
- (ii) A brief history of Victimology: its recent origin through Jewish efforts, Holocaust Museum; victim's right through the ages to avenge against the offender, eye for an eye— Lex talionis system of yore, Islamic punishments of today, Blood Money (wergild), reparation principle in the past, payment of damages by the offender to the victim, offender to work in the family of victim and so on; State's right to punish the guilty and neglect of the victim; re-emergence after World War II.

UNIT 2: Victim- Offender Relationship: Individual victims

- (i) Penal couple: Victim Precipitation, Abetment, participation (Adultery, Date Rape, Greed and note doubling, Cheating the cheat, Exploiting the exploiter);
- (ii) Innocent Victims: ignorance of place-related risks, time related risks, situation related risks, person-related risks, system related risks, work related risks;
- (iii) Victim proneness, vulnerabilities and categorical risks: physical strength and survival of the fittest: (a) Age-related vulnerability: child victims and crimes against the children (Kidnapping, Ransom, Rape, Trafficking, Murder); elderly victims and crimes against the aged (Extortion, Murder, Cheating, Forgery); (b) gender-related victims: women and crimes against women (Rape, Assault, Dowry death, Abduction, Trafficking).

UNIT 3: Victimization: System and Theories

- (a) Victimizing systems: collective victimization: power and its abuse: (i) Caste system and the Untouchables; (ii) Race and Slavery and Apartheid; (iii) Poor classes and Bonded labour; (iv) Minorities and Majority oppression (Hindus in Pakistan, Jews in Russia and Germany, Kurds in Iraq and Turkey, Blacks in America); Victims of Community;
- (b) Theories of Victimization: Broken Window Theory; Routine Activity Theory;
- (c) Victim's statement and participation in trial, in crime prevention;

UNIT 4: Classification of Theories

Classification of Victims: Benjamin Mendelsohn, Hans Von Hentig, Abdul Fatah.

Impact of victimization: (a) Physical pain and Financial impact;

(b) Psychological Trauma, Fear, Anxiety and Insecurity; related issues leading into disorders; (c) Social impact on the individual and the family (stigma, future risk).

UNIT 5: Criminal Justice System and Victim

Criminal Justice System and the Victim: Police and the Victim: victim responsiveness in reporting crime, acting as witness, as approver; victim and the court: attending trial, restitution, insurance and compensation; rights of the victim and the UN conventions and National Law; Victimization Surveys; Victim Assistance Programs; Victim Compensation schemes.

Reference:

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

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: III

PAPER 3.4: INTRODUCTION TO JUVENILE JUSTICE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

UNIT I: Introduction: Meaning and Definition

Definition and meaning of Deviance; types of problem children: Ungovernable, Neglected, Destitute and Deviant; historical and philosophical basis for separation of juvenile deviants from adult criminals; parens patriae, in loco parentis, our kindly parent the State.

UNIT 2: Juvenile Deviancy: Magnitude and Extent

Magnitude of deviancy in India and USA as per Crime in India reports and UCRs; Categorical incidence of deviancy; recent trends: Pornography, explicit on Internet and MMS, Date Rapes, Ragging, Sexual Harassment, Violence, Drug Offences, juvenile gangs being used in Organized Crimes.

UNIT 3: Laws Relating to Deviant Behavior of Juveniles

Laws relating to deviants and other problem children: (a) old Children Acts of 1920, 1960, Reformatory Schools Act, Apprentices Act, Borstal Schools Act, JJ (Child Care and Protection) Act 2015, (b) Constitutional provisions for children, (c) National Policy on Children, (d) International and National Charter on the Rights of the Child, (e) Riyadh Guidelines, (f) Comparison between adult and juvenile systems, (g) International perspectives on juveniles (in developing countries).

UNIT 4: Juvenile Deviancy: Theories

Theories of Juvenile Deviancy: (a) Economic factors (poverty), (b) TV, Cinema, Mass media, (c) Family: Broken Homes, Problem Parents, (d) Neighbourhoods: Street gangs, (e) Broken Window, Routine Activity, BoBo Doll, Hirsche's Social Bond, (f) Socialization, (g) Psychological Theories of Juvenile Deviancy: Intelligence, Feeble-Mindedness and deviancy, Genetic factors, Endocrine malfunctions, Autism, ADBS;

UNIT 5: Reformation and Rehabilitation of Young Offenders

(a) Reformation and Rehabilitation of children and young offenders, Correctional Institutions, NGO participation.

- (b) Institutions for Juveniles in India: Age of Juvenility, Debate, Comparison in different countries.
- (c) Preventive Provisions/Programs for Juveniles in India.

Reference:

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

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: III
PAPER 3.5: ADULT INSTITUTIONS AND COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Introduction: Meaning and History

Corrections as a part of Reformation Theory: its philosophy, history and pioneers (missionaries, Capt. Maconochie, Boston cobbler and others); Medical Model: Classification of offenders for treatment, treatment methods;

UNIT 2: Institutional Corrections

Prisons: brief history of imprisonment, types of prisons and private prisons in USA and India; Indeterminate versus Determinate sentencing; Prisons Act, Prisoners Act, Human Rights and Rights of Prisoners, prison reforms after independence in India; Classification of prisoners and differential treatments; Parole system and delegated power of Parole Board, Pre-release assessment in India; Counseling, Health care, Wages for work, Improvement grading and marks and Remission of sentence; Convict Warders, Sports, Festivals, Schools and Education, Temples/Mosques/Churches in Jails;

UNIT 3: Community Based Corrections

(a) Probation: its meaning, early history and philosophy, Probation law: Probation of Offenders Act 1958, applicability to young first offenders committing minor crimes, pre-sentence investigation, common conditions, supervision, radio-collaring or electronic surveillance; its present status in USA, India, UK; Probation as a more promising method as revealed in the evaluation by Martinson; (b) Parole System: its context in the indeterminate sentencing system, Parole Board, Parole review, conditions, supervision, consequences of violation of conditions; (c) Community Service as a growing trend instead of Probation or Parole (case of Silvio Berlusconi in Italy and recent developments).

UNIT 4: Success and Failure of Correctional Treatment

Effectiveness of Correctional Treatment, 100 years of achievement:

(i) Robert Martinson Report: "Nothing Works"; Increasing recidivism rates (repeaters),

present statistics (NCRB);

(ii) Increasing crime rates; increasing fear of crime; crime on National Political Agenda; Transnational Terrorism and Organized Crimes.

(iii) Demise of Corrections and rise of Deterrent and Control perspectives: Harsh Sentencing of Juveniles, Increased Incarceration rates, Reintroduction of Death Penalty, Registration of Sex Offenders, Homeland Security and greater electronic surveillance over suspects and decreasing crime rates.

UNIT 5: Death Penalty as an enhancement of Punishment

Death Penalty: Debate for and against, present trends in the use of Death punishment over world, the UN resolutions, Amnesty International's work, Death Row prisoners, Indian Supreme Court rulings on death punishment (in rarest of the rare cases, quick decision on mercy petitions and commutation to life imprisonment in 2014).

Reference:

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

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: III

PRACTICAL

3.6: FIELD WORK/PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

A. Field Work

1. Visits to Juvenile Justice Board.
2. Visits to Child Welfare Committee.
3. Visits to JMFC Court
4. Visits to Session Court
5. Visits to Family Court
6. Visits to Fast Track Courts
7. Visits to Consumers Court
8. Visits to DCPO Office

NOTE:

1. 4 Hrs/Week of Field Work/Practical is considered 2 Hrs/Week.
2. Field Work/Practical Manuals will be provided separate

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: IV
PAPER 4.3: INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND RELATED CRIMES

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Introduction: Meaning, Nature and Types

Indian Society, Nature, Meaning of Social Problems: Social Systems, Customs and Traditions, Folkways and mores, Taboos and Normative order; Customs as crimes in India. Gambling during festivals as a tradition and Anti-Gambling laws, its recent deliberations and Supreme Court judgments (Bull race: Jallikatu and Kambala)

UNIT 2: Religion, Fundamentalist Terrorism and Related Laws.

Holy Crusades: Orders of Knight Templar's; Jihads and Islamists; Dharmayudha and Hindu terrorism; Protestants versus Catholics; Jews versus Muslims; Ban on veil in France, Ban on polygamy among Muslims in Europe; Ex-criminal tribes: their beliefs in Kali, Human Sacrifice, crime as custom and profession, Criminal Tribes Act 1871 and Habitual Offenders' Act 1955; Animal Sacrifices Prevention Act and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

UNIT 3: Social Stratification, Its Implications and Related Laws

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

UNIT 4: Dowry System, Its Implication and Related Laws

Dowry System and Dowry Deaths; Female Infanticide and ban on Pre-Natal Sex Determination; Sati system and Anti-Sati Law; Prostitution and related Laws, Deliberations on Legalizing Prostitution, Rehabilitation. Divorce: meaning, types, causes and impact on society and related laws, Devdasi system: Prohibition of Devdasi Act and PITA; Aravanis, Jogappas, Sikhandis (LGBT) as tradition and Homosexuality (LGBT Bill at Parliament); section 377 of IPC and its Deliberations across the nation.

UNIT 5: Child Marriage, Its Implications and Related Laws.

Child Marriage related Laws in India, Child Labour: Legal Faces of the Problem, Government Measures to Prevent, Child Prostitution as Customs and Laws against them (Child Marriage Restraint Act, Prohibition of Child Labour Act, PITA).

Reference:

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

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: IV
PAPER 4.4: INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

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

UNIT 1: Introduction and Meaning of Research

Meaning of Research; Characteristics of Science and Scientific Research; Deductive and Inductive processes: Syllogism and Dogmas, Postulates versus Assumptions; Language of Science: Propositions versus Sentences, Terms versus Words, Hypothesis versus Assumptions; Types of Hypotheses: Testable Hypotheses and Operational Definitions; Hypotheses and Theories; Inductive process of Theory Building and Deductive process of Theory Testing.

UNIT 2: Types of Research

- (a)(i) Exploratory/Descriptive, (ii) Comparative/Analytical, (iii) Explanatory/Causal, (iv) Analysis/Experimental;
- (b) Qualitative versus Quantitative Research: Meaning and Levels of Measurement (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio).

UNIT 3: Methods of Research

- (i) Observation, its Types and Tools; (ii) Case Study, its Context and Process; (iii) Experimental and Quasi-experimental Designs; (iv) Survey Research and Analysis; (v) Ethno-methodology; (vi) Historiography; (vii) Content and Discourse Analysis; (viii) Sampling, its Meaning, Methods and Size.

UNIT 4: Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

(i) Observation Guide/Schedule and Recording Tools; (ii) Interview and Interview Guide/Schedule/Questionnaire; (iii) Experimental Labs and Equipment, Settings and Manipulation Schedules; Sources of Secondary Data and their collection (Web Cam, Xerox, Digitize or Copy).

UNIT 5: Data Analysis and Report Writing

Data Processing: Scrutiny and Editing, Coding and Data Entry, Classification of Data: its Meaning, Importance and Use; Definition of Definition to Frame New Concepts; Tabulation and its Types; Data Presentation: Tables, Charts, Graphs, Maps, Photographs, Multi-graphs; Application of Statistics and their Interpretation; Report Writing: Styles, Size and Organization.

Student Exercise:

1. Group Assignment (Five members) on preparing a questionnaire/interview schedule/opinionnaire: (a) identifying a research area, defining objectives of study, preparing items of information, finding sources of data, preparing a questionnaire.
2. Group assignment on preparing outlines of a case study.
3. Group assignment on data collection and plan.
4. Group assignment on data analysis plan, actual analysis, presentation and statistical applications.
5. Group assignment on report writing and presentation in a seminar

Reference:

1. Agarwal B. C. (2006) - Basic Statistical Tests, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi
2. Ahuja Ram (2005) - Research Methods, Ravat Publication, New Delhi
3. Bachman Ronet & Schutt K Russell (2008)-Fundamentals of research in criminology and Criminal justice, Sage Publication.
4. Davies, Pamela. Francis, Peter & Jupp, Victor (2nd Edition) (2011) – Doing Criminological Research - SAGE Publications Ltd.,1 Oliver's Yard, 55 City Road, London EC1Y 1SP, United Kingdom.

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: IV

PAPER 4.5: INSTITUTIONAL AND NON-INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF JUVENILES

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives :

This is a course which describes the existing Juvenile Correctional Systems and methods used by them but it concentrates on the inadequacies and incapacities of these systems and methods in dealing effectively with the problems of children as laid down in the JJ Act 2015. The basic purpose is to indicate realistic solutions to these problems. Students are made aware of these issues and the possible solutions.

Method of Teaching and Evaluation;

It is largely a lecture based course. A few related documentaries will also be screened as case studies. Some student research projects also will serve as primary data sources for discussion.

UNIT 1: Historical Background of Juvenile Justice

Brief history of Juvenile Justice; Legal Status of Children in process; Juvenile Institutional Corrections: Objectives of Juvenile Corrections; Observation Homes, Special Schools, Juvenile Homes: brief history of JJ Act 2015 and its Antecedents; Types of Problem Children; Juvenile Court, Child Welfare Committee; Custody, Education, Training, After Care. Discussion on Reduction of Age from 18 to 16.

UNIT 2: Non-Institutional Treatment

Probation of Children in the Juvenile Justice; Community based Correctional Methods for Juveniles (Adoption, Sponsorship, Foster Care), After Care; Some recent Landmark Judgments of Courts relating to Juveniles.

UNIT 3: Problems of Juveniles in India

Unique Problems of Juveniles in India as Victims of: (i) Juvenile Institutions and their Functionaries who are NOT capable of solving the problems of Special Categories of Children who deserve the most : (a) Child Labour (Child Labour Abolition Act), (b) Female Infanticide (MTP Act), (d) Kidnapping and Forced to Beggary, Bootlegging, Pimping and Prostitution; (e) Children in Moral Danger (especially Children of Prostitutes, Children of Female Prisoners, Children of AIDS patients), (f) Child Widows and Ill-treatment by Family

Members and others and Frequent Abandonment, (g) Wards/Guardians of Minor Orphans abusing them, (h) Children in Broken Homes and Domestic Violence, (k) Slum Children; new and more comprehensive approaches to these children is needed: Integrated Child Protection Scheme of Government of India.

UNIT 4: Practices and Procedures under JJ Act

Discussion of problems in the actual practices and procedures in Juvenile Justice Board versus what is expected in the JJ Act 2015: Need for Training of Staff and Orientation to Judges; Actual Practices and Procedure in CWC compared to what is expected; Need Training and Orientation; Realistic Vocational Education; Need based Case Work; Co-ordinated Release and Aftercare Services, Employment Assistance, Linkage with Other Development and Housing Schemes; Marital Counseling of Aftercare Inmates; Legal issues and Important decisions of the High Courts and Supreme Court relating to Juvenile Justice; Role of Police in SJPU (in Surveillance, Prevention, Arrest, Custody, Correction and Post-release); Role of Correctional Staff in Probation, Aftercare, Adoption, Sponsorship.

UNIT 5: New Harsh Trends in Sentencing Juveniles

Ethical issues in JJ concerning recent harsh trends in sentencing Juveniles to Imprisonment in Islamic countries, Acting Tough on Juveniles in Developed Countries, use of Juveniles by Criminal Gangs and Organized Crime Syndicates.

Reference:

1. Delinquency and Juvenile Justice in American Society: Second Edition by Ronald G.Sheldan.Wave Land Press.USA
2. Steven M.Cox, J. M. (2011). Juvenile Justice 7 A Guide to theory policy and practice. New Delhi : SAGE.
3. W.A, L. (1936). Juviniile Delinquency. Pittsburgh : Pittsburgh University.
4. Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Child) Act 2015.
5. Bhattacharya Sunil K Juvenile Justice an Indian Scenario Regency Publications, New Delhi.
6. Carter, G. W. (1972). Correctional Institutions . Newyork: J.B.Lippincott company.
7. David H, M. L. (2012). Introduction to Corrections . NewYork: CRC Press, Tylor & Francis Group .

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: IV

PAPER 4.6: RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Duration: 2 Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Meaning and Evolution of Justice System

Meaning of Justice; Evolution of Justice Systems: Anglo-Saxon System imposed on India by the British; Main Features of Present Systems of Justice; The impact on the Crimes, Criminals and Society: (i) Neglect of Victim despite his clear role in the Adjudication Process, (ii) Neglect of Society, (iii) Rise of Crimes and Recidivism, (iv) Increasing Fear of Crime, Insecurity and (v) Distrust of Police: Non-reporting of Crimes, Private Revenging by Hired Goons, Private Justice by Crime Syndicates, General Fall Outs (use of Private Security, Self-defense methods: Martial Arts, Guns, Crime-preventive Technologies, Private Surveillance and Electronic Recording Systems).

UNIT 2: Meaning and Emergence of Restorative Justice

Emergence of Restorative Justice in the West; Meaning of Restorative Justice: Main Features and Objectives of RJ; Scope of RJ; Comparison of RJ to Retributive Doctrine, Deterrence Theory, Correctional School.

Unit 3: Methods of Restorative Justice

Methods of RJ; Victim-Offender Mediation (VOM); Victim-Offender Reconciliation (VOR); Community Conferencing and Sentencing Circles; Plea Bargaining; Major experiments in the West; Basic Pre-requisites for RJ; Major limitations of RJ.

UNIT 4: Practice of Restorative Justice in India

Nature of Indian Society and practice of RJ in India: Family and Kinship; Caste and Khap Panchayats; Nyay Panchayats; Lok Adalats; Gram Nyayalayas; Mediation Centres; Arbitration.

UNIT 5: Scope of Restorative Justice in Indian Judiciary

Scope for RJ in Indian Criminal Justice System: Plea Bargaining, Restitution, Withdrawal from Prosecution, Compounding of Offences, Victim Compensation: new law and some existing Compensation Schemes, Free Legal Aid, Mediation Centres, Arbitration,

Negotiation and Reconciliation.

Reference:

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

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: IV

PRACTICAL

4.7: FIELD WORK/LAB BASED PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Duration: 2 Hrs/Week

A Field Work

1. Visits to Forensic Medicine and Toxicology Labs at BIMS and KLE Medicals etc.

B Forensic Science and Police Science Practical-II

2. Kim's Game:
Examination of Crime Scene of i) Murder ii) Burglary and iii) Traffic Accidents – Types, Sketch, Photograph, Videography, Neat Sketch with Measurements.
3. Reconstruction of Crime Scene
4. Handling of Physical Clues, Packing, Forwarding with neat Procedure.
5. Document Examinations- Types, Examination of Hand written, Typed, Forgery, Signature Analysis.
6. Identification of Firearms, Cartridge Cases and Bullets.

NOTE:

1. 4 Hrs/Week of Field Work/Practical is considered 2 Hrs/Week.
2. Field Work/Practical Manuals will be provided separately.

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: V
PAPER 5.2: COMPARATIVE CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

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

Methods of Teaching:

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

UNIT1: Meaning of Comparative Criminology

Meaning of Comparative Criminology, what is compared, importance of comparison, state of our knowledge and literature search (a group exercise); problems of comparison. Advantages in Research, understanding the nature of crimes & punishments, Domestic crimes versus Transnational.

UNIT 2: International Crime Statistics

Incidence of Crimes: International Crime Statistics: (a) Interpol Reports on Index Crimes; (b) International Victimization Surveys; (c) Transparency International Statistics, (d) Amnesty International's Statistics; problems of each agency and reliability of their data (a group exercise on different agencies and their data).United Nation data and

reports.

UNIT 3: Comparative Policing

Comparative Policing: Comparison of Indian Policing with USA, Japan, UK and Saudi Arabia: Organization under Government/Private, Comparing: Training, Recruitment, Indian Police Service, Ranks, Hierarchy's, Powers, Modernization and Technical Advances, Transportations, Functional Ways, Welfare Programs.

UNIT 4: Comparative Judicial System

Comparative Judicial Systems: Comparing Indian Judiciary with the UK, USA, Japan, Saudi Arabia. Comparing Inquisitorial, Accusatorial, Adjudicating, Organization of Courts and Systems, Jury-Non-jury, Trial Procedures, Comparing the roles of Defense and Prosecution, Rights of Accused and Victim, Examinations by both Defense and Prosecution, natures of Evidence and Admissibility, Attorneys and Advocate Generals (India), Legal Service to Citizen, Rights: Fundamental, Civil, Victim, Compensations, Appeals, Judicial Service.

UNIT 5: Comparative Penal Policies

Comparative Penal Sanctions between India & Others: Punishments – Corporal, Fines, and Death, (a) Nature, Types and Different mode of Execution under the laws, (b) Punishments under IPC ; (c) Punishments in USA and UK; (d) Punishments in Japan, China and Comparison of Indian Prison Systems organization with USA, Scandinavian, UK, Saudi; (e) Comparison of Security, Crime Rate, Prison Population.

Reference:

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

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: V

PAPER 5.3: FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives :

This course introduces basic concepts in the application of psychology and psychiatry in the service of justice. While psychological aspects of crime causation are covered in the course on Criminology (Paper II), this course largely covers use of psychology in the detection and investigation of crimes and criminals. Another separate course not part of this course extensively covers use of psychology in the treatment of criminals and corrections. This course will be more useful for police and private detectives in crime investigation.

Teaching and Evaluation Methods:

Course teaching will be predominantly of lecture type. It will involve a visit to a mental hospital to see how various behavioural symptoms are identified and diagnosed. Some topics will be covered by a professional psychiatrist/psychologist.

UNIT 1: Meaning, Definition and Historical Development

- A) Brief Historical Development of Forensic Psychology, Its Pioneers, Definition of Forensic Psychology, Scope and Importance,
- B) Who is an Forensic Psychologist, Their Influence in Legislations and Advocacy to Victim, Police, Corrections, Offenders, Judiciaries, Sentence outcomes,
- C) Experts in Courts, Assessments, Fitness, Profiling, Diagnosis of Mental issues.
- D) Professional, Legal Issues in Forensic Psychology, Human Rights intervention, Coordination of Psychology and Law related discussions.

UNIT 2: Behaviorism: Meaning and Types

Behaviourism: Pioneers of Behaviourism, Behaviour, its types (Overt and Covert), Instincts, Tropics, Reflexes, Inmate and Learnt Behaviour; Socialization and its Impact on Behavioural Development: Social Behaviour and its Determinants (Customs, Traditions, Folkways and mores, Taboos and Other Normative forms); Meaning of Normal and Abnormal Behaviour: Criminal, Deviant and Anti-social Behaviour; Major forms of Mental Diseases and their relevance to Criminal Behaviour: Classification of Neuroses and Psychoses Disorders, Mental Retardation, Psychopathic Personality.

UNIT 3: Mental Elements in Criminal Law

(a) Mens Rea (guilty mind), (b) Actus Reus (action as overt behaviour versus intention as covert behaviour), (c) Non-age, Innocence, Dolo incapax, Age of Majority, Prudence, (d) Mental Disease as a defense (Mcnaughten Law), Intoxication and Diminished Responsibility, (e) Duress as Innocence, (f) Self-defense as a Natural Behavioural tendency of an organism, (g) Responsibility, Motive, Intention, Action (commission) and Inaction (omission).

UNIT 4: Neuroses : Meaning , Types and Criminal Behavior

Neuroses and Guilt; Criminal Behaviours related to Major Neuroses: (a) Hysteria, Split and Multiple Personality and Crime (Dr. Jackyl and Mr. Hyde), Fugue (Hit and Run cases); (b) Anxiety and Crime; (c) Obsessive and Compulsive Behaviours and their use in crime Modus Operandi; Habituation and Addictive Behaviours (Smoking, Drug Addiction, Alcoholism, Gambling, Habitual Lying, Prostitution), (d) Phobias, Guilt and Crimes (Claustrophobia, Agoraphobia, Acrophobia, Azophobia, Hydrophobia); (e) Sexual Perversions and Crime: Sadism, Masochism, Exhibitionism, Transvestism, Fetishism, Masturbation, Cryanilingus, Necroilingus and Necrophilia, Fellatio and Cunnilingus, Bestiality, Homosexuality and Lesbianism, Paedophilia, Nymphomania and Satyriasis; (f) Manias and Crime: Kleptomania, Nymphomania, Megalomania;

UNIT 5: Importance of Psychology in CJS

Use of Psychology in Interviewing of Witnesses, Suspects and Criminals; Plea Bargaining and Psychological Tools; Psychology in Jury Selection and Rejection; Psychological Tools of Manipulating Sentencing Outcomes; Lie Detection and Polygraphs; Criminal Profiling; Brain Mapping;

Reference:

1. Bartol, Curt R 7 Bartol, Anne M, (2008) Current perspectives in Forensic Psychology and Criminal Behaviour, Sage, London.
2. Haward L. R. C. - Forensic Psychology, Batsford Academic and Educational Ltd. London
3. Kaur Rajpal - Forensic Psychology: New Trends and Innovations, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi-27 7
4. Macdonald – Psychological Disorder and Crime;
5. Mental Health Act, 1987 .

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: V

PAPER 5.4: CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

This course aims to equip students with psychological knowledge useful in the task of treatment of offenders and correctional administration. More stress is laid on the development skills in the use of techniques of psychology. These concepts can be used in the regular Field Work training.

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

This course uses the same system of teaching and evaluation as used in Forensic Psychology course.

UNIT 1: Introduction of Correctional Psychology

- A) Definition of Correctional Psychology, Scope and Importance in Correctional Settings, Role of Psychologist in Corrections. Goals of Corrections, Collaborative Expert with Prison officials. Correctional Counselor, early advice in Prisonization. Suicidal Watch: An Intense Monitoring Process.
- B) Theories of Social Learning and Behaviour: Identification, Imitation, Association, Insightful Learning, Conditioning, Socialization process and Learning of Values, Norms and Attitudes; Behavioural Control (Indirect Correction) and the Role of Gossip, Criticism, Peer Pressure, Shame, Advice, Religious Influence, Faith in God and its Role in Behavioural Reform; Role of Reinforcement and Punishment;

UNIT 2: Technique of Case Study Method

Case Study method in Building Rapport for Diagnosing Individual Behavioural Problems: Principles and Techniques of Information gathering Interviews; use of Secondary Data; developmental data relating to Family Background, Education, Occupation, Skills, Neighbourly Relations etc. and preparing need based treatment plans,

UNIT 3: Techniques of Counselling Method

Counseling Principles, Methods and Purposes to treat the Individual Behaviour: Rapport Building, Empathy, Avoidance of Transference and Counter-Transference, Involving the Client in Decision Making and its Implementation, Privacy and Respect for the

Individual Dignity; Ethics of Professional Conduct.

UNIT 4: Individualized Counselling Techniques

Use of Individual Counseling for both the Juveniles and Adults in the prevention of Prison Sub-cultures, Addiction, Aggression, Frustration, Group Work, Play Therapy, Occupational Therapy, Psycho Drama, Dramatization of Evil.

UNIT 5: Behaviour Modification Techniques

Behaviour Modification Techniques: Meaning, Importance and use of BMT appropriate to the case on hand: Introduction to BMT: Conditioning: Classical and Operant; Deconditioning and De-sensitizing, Reinforcement, Unlearning and Fresh Learning and various techniques; Alcoholics Anonymous Groups.

Reference:

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

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SEMESTER: V
PAPER 5.5: ELEMENTS OF STATISTICAL APPLICATIONS

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

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

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

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

UNIT 1: Statistics: Meaning and Basic Concepts

Meaning of Statistics, Use of Statistics; Basic Concepts: Statistic, Estimate, Population and Sample, Variable and Constant; Frequency Distribution and Graphs; Graphical Presentation of Data: Histogram, Frequency Polygon, Smooth Curve, Bar Chart, Pie Diagram, Pictograph, Table: Simple Frequency, Cross-Frequency, Style of Table.

UNIT 2: Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics: Range, Interval, Percentage, Ratio; Central Tendencies: Mean, Median and Mode; Variability: Average Deviation, Standard Deviation, Percentiles, Quartiles, Deciles.

UNIT 3: Sampling Theory

Sampling Theory: Meaning, Types and Methods of Sampling and Sample Size.

UNIT 4: Probability in Statistics

Probability, Normal Distribution; Confidence Limits for the Mean, Hypothesis Testing; Types of Errors: Sampling Errors, Testing Errors, Non-sampling Errors and Two Types of Test

UNIT 5: Measures of Statistical Association

Measures of Statistical Association: Correlation Coefficient, Phi Correlation, Pearson's r , Gutman's Lamda, Kendal's Tau, Goodman's Gamma, Chi-square Tests; Bi-variate Regression and Tests of Significance.

Students Exercise:

- 1. Learning use of computers: word processing, file creation, formatting; power point** presentation and preparation of slides; Database systems: creating and modifying tables, charts, pie diagrams, pictographs.
- 2. Learning use of internet:** download and uploads; searching and using criminological websites; e-mails.

Reference:

1. Research Methodology and Statistical Analysis by G.R.Krishnamurthy and Obul Reddy. Himalaya Publishing House
2. Methodology of Research in Social Sciences by Krishnaswamy and Ranganathan. Himalaya Publishing House.
3. Simple Statistics: Application in Criminology and Criminal Justice by Terance D. Miethe. Roxbury Pub.Co.
4. Statistics in Criminology and Criminal Justice by Jefferry Walker & Sean Maddan. Cathleen Sether Pub.
5. Agarwal B. C. (2006) - Basic Statistical Tests, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi 2.
6. Ahuja Ram (2005) - Research Methods, Ravat Publication, New Delhi

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: V

PAPER 5.6: CRIME PREVENTION

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Duration: 2 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

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

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

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

UNIT 1: Crime Prevention: Meaning and Historical Development

Meaning of Crime Prevention; History of Crime Prevention: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Crime Prevention; Educational Programmes, Training and Assistance to Released Convicts and Prevention of Recidivism; Increasing Fear of Crime.

UNIT 2: Methods of Crime Prevention

Methods of Crime Prevention: (i) Punitive Methods, Defense Methods, Intervention Methods, Mechanical Methods, Clinical Methods, Mass Methods, Group Relations Method; (ii) Environmental Design in Crime Prevention; (iii) Reduction of First Offenders and Recidivists.

UNIT 3: Police Methods of Crime Prevention

Police Methods: (i) Police Information Centres; (ii) Community Policing; Intervention Programmes; (iii) Patrolling, Beats, Intelligence, Surveillance, Court Mediation and

UNIT 4: Public Relation Programmes

- (i) Potential Victim Protection; (ii) Demotivating and Demobilizing Potential Offenders (Preventive Arrests);
- (iii) Socialization of Youth at Risk: Juvenile Aid Police Units; (iv) Preventive Programmes in Slums and Risk Families; (v) Reduction of school failure and drop outs.

Unit 5: Crime Prevention Organization

- (i) Scouts and Guides; JAPU; (ii) NGOs in Crime Prevention (dealing with Hijdas/LGBTs, Widows, Orphans, Released Prisoners, Daliths, Tribals, Minorities); (iii) Community Watch, Village Defense Parties/Gram Raksha Dal/ Neighbourhood Watch; (iv) Local Community involvement.

Reference:

1. Mohammad Farajiha Ghazuini (2002) – Police Protection to Victim of Crime, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi-27.
2. Bharadwaj R. K. (1978) - Indian Police Administration, National Publishing House, New Delhi-02
3. Vadackumchery & James (1999) - Professional Police: Witness Interviewing, APH Publishing Corp. New Delhi- 2.
4. Sharma P.D.–Police and Criminal Administration, Uppal Publishing House, Delhi. 19.
5. Shenoy S. Shenoy (2006) - Law Relating to Police and Prisons in Karnataka, Lawyers Law Book, Bangalore

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: V

PRACTICAL

5.7: FIELD WORK/PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:40+10=50

Duration: 2 Hrs/Week

A. Field Work

1. Visits to Dog Squad.
2. Visits to Anti-Corruption Bureau .
3. Visits to KSRP
4. Visits to Lokayuktha
5. Visits to City Armed Reserve
6. Visits to DCRB
7. Visits to DFPB
8. Visits to DEFENCE/MILITARY CAMP

B. Study Tour

9. (4-6 Days Study Tour)

NOTE:

1. 4 Hrs/Week of Field Work/Practical is considered 2 Hrs/Week.
2. Field Work/Practical Manuals will be provided separate

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: V

PAPER 6.2: ADVANCED COURSE IN POLICE SCIENCE

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Police in Democracy

Police in Democracy: Citizen-Police Interface; Police-Public Relations: British Bobby versus US Cop versus Indian Cop; Gestapo, Mossad, South African Police during repressive regimes; Impartiality, Professionalism: Polite, Obedient, Law abiding, Intelligent, Tactful and Efficient = POLICE; Assistance to Victims and their Relatives, Security to the Needy, Returning Stolen and Recovered Property, Escort services, Background check of Domestic Servants, Advance Warnings in Emergencies, Rescue and Relief in Natural and Man-made Calamities.

UNIT 2: Community Policing in India

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

UNIT 3: Human Rights and Police

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

UNIT 4: RTI and Police Work

RTI and Police Work: Secrecy versus Transparency, Information which cannot be given; Impact on Police Work.

UNIT 5: Police Modernization

Police Modernization: Housing, Weaponry, Communication, Mobility, Training,

Incentives and Gallantry Awards; Police Welfare Measures: Insurance, Education, Health, Family Pension, Compassionate Appointments.

Reference:

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

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: V

PAPER 6.3: INTRODUCTION TO CYBER CRIME AND NEW AGE CRIMES

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: Introduction: Meaning, Definition and Types

- A) Cyber Crimes: Meaning, Definition of Information Security & the Devices;
- B) General Classification of Cyber Crimes: against Individual, Institution, State and Society.
- C) Merits and Demerits of Cyber Technology, Importance and Scope of studying Cyber Crimes in the Modern Indian & the World.
- D) Economic Crimes versus Traditional Property Crimes: Money Laundering, Hawala Transactions, Trade Malpractices: Misbranding, Forward Trading, Import and Export Violations, Tax Evasions (direct and indirect), FERA, PMLA, FCRA, Cofepos Act, Bank Frauds, Insurance Frauds, Corporate Frauds (Satyam);

UNIT 2: New Transnational Crimes

(i) Domestic versus Transnational Crime: International Organized Crime: Human Trafficking (Flesh Trade and Illegal Immigrants), Drug Cartels, Illegal Arms Trade and Terrorism; (ii) International Fugitives and Extradition Treaties; International Criminal Court (at the Hague); (iii) War Crimes, Prisoners of War, War Crimes Tribunals: Crimes against Humanity: Famous Trials: Nazis trial by the Nuremburg WCT, Saddam Hussein's trial, Serbian president Milasovic's trial; International Human Rights, Victims of Genocide (as against olden day patriotism versus war crimes, murder versus killing enemy in war).

UNIT 3: Modern Political Ideology and Crimes

(i) Old Meaning of Ideologies and their Importance in Crime Causation, Indian Freedom Struggle (Gandhi Trial), Fascism, Nazism and Holocaust; (ii) New Religious Fundamentalism and Terrorism; (iii) New Political Ideologies: (a) Naxalism and Violence in India, Maoism in Nepal, Thailand and Cambodia; (b) Separatist Movements and Regional Identities in India and abroad (Kashmir, Manipur, Bodoland, Gorkhaland, Khalistan, Telangana, Vidharba, IRA (N.Ireland), Bahthist Party (Iraq), Serbia-Croatia-Bosnia (Yugoslavia), Chechenia-Dagesthan (Russia).

UNIT 4: Class and Caste Issues

Meaning of Class, Class Implications in Criminal Justice; Traditional Property Crimes versus White Collar Crimes, Corporate Crimes and Corruption; Ruling Class Control over Law Making and Enforcement (Radical/Marxist/New Criminology): whose law and what crime? Marriage, Family, Private Property, Class and the State and crime in Marxist thought; Suppressed Castes and Crimes against SCs, STs, and Minorities in India; Child Abuse, Elderly Abuse, Hate Crimes, Ethnic Violence; Crimes against Aboriginals

UNIT 5: Preventive Measures to Counter Cybercrimes and New Age Crimes

- (a) Information Technology Act, 2000;
- (b) Aadhar card linking with Bank Account, Passport, Mobile Sim's, etc.;
- (c) Cyber Police System
- (d) Tax System: Earlier (VAT, Service Tax, Sales Tax, etc.) and Present (GST);
- (e) UN Conventions on Rights of Child, Human Rights, Abuse of Power and Torture;
- (f) Protection of Civil Rights and Atrocities Act;
- (g) Formation of Counter-Terrorism Agencies: Roles and Responsibilities;
- (h) Recent Amendments and Judgments by SC regarding above mentioned issues.

Reference:

1. Thomas C Bartee - Digital Computer Fundamentals (6th Ed.), TMH Publications.
2. Norton Peter (4th Ed. 2001) Introduction to Computers, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.
3. Sharma B. R - Bank Frauds; Prevention & Detection (3rd edition), Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi.
4. Thailgraj R 2002. Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration, APH Springs Publishing House.

BA/B.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

SEMESTER: VI

PAPER 6.4: ADVANCED COURSE IN PENOLOGY

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

UNIT 1: State Power to Punish

- (i) Classical Views: Theories of Human Nature (Rousseau J.J., Hobbes, Locke, J.S. Mill); Social Contract Theory, Leviathan and Role of Punishment in maintaining Social Order, Harmony, Peace;
- (ii) Critical Views: Marxist views on Class Struggle and use of State's force by Rich Class to maintain Hegemonic control over the masses.

UNIT 2: Great Moral Codes

Code of Hummurabi, Ten Commandments (Biblical), Chanakya's Arthashastra, Ashokan Rock Edicts, Punishments in Islam (Prophet Mohammed and Sharia), Laws of Manu (Manu Dharma Shastra); Great Law givers and their times : Hammurabi, Moses, Chanakya, Ashok the Great, Manu, Prophet Mohammad.

UNIT 3: Penological Reforms

Aristotle, the Oldest Rational Thinker ("Nikomachian Ethics"); Classical Thinkers: "Punishment must fit the crime": Cesare Beccaria ("On Crime and Punishment"); "Hedonistic Calculus": Jeremy Bentham ("Principles of Moral Legislation"); "Utilitarianism"; J.S. Mill ("on Liberty") and T.B. Macaulay (Indian Penal Code); their impact on modernizing Penal Laws and French Revolution, American Revolution and their Constitutions (Constitutional provisions on punishment), Proliferation of their thoughts in England, Europe, USA, and India (through the British); Salmond's Jurisprudence.

Unit 4: Punishments in Ancient and Medieval India

Punishments in ancient and medieval India: Caste based discriminations in Punishment, Sex based discriminations (gender bias), Despots and Cruel Punishments; Dungeons, Banishment, Fines, Whipping, Trial by Ordeal (divine invocations), Belief in Karma, Belief in Divine Dispensation of Punishment, Cruel types of Death Punishments: Beheading, Killing by Inches, Quartering, Skinning, Crushing under Elephant feet, Dragging by Galloping Horse, Hanging, Poisoning.

Unit 5: Types of Modern Punishments

Types of Modern Punishments: Modern Penal Codes and Modern Punishments; Corporal Punishments in the past and present, other types of punishments: Isolation and Confinement, Hard Labour, Transportation for Life, Imprisonment, Fines (types), IPC punishments in India; Community Service, Restitution, Blood Money (murder), Castration (sex offenders), Death Penalty: its past types, present types, trends and magnitude, debates on Death Penalty. Social Defense Model (Marc Ancel).

Reference:

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

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SEMESTER: VI

PAPER 6.5: MEDIA AND CRIMES

Max.Marks:80+20=100

Duration: 4 Hrs/Week

Objectives:

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

Methods of Teaching and Evaluation:

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

UNIT 1: Mass Media: Meaning and Historical Development

Meaning of Mass Media and its brief history; Types of MM: (i) Print Media (newspapers and periodicals), (ii) Audio-Visual Media (television and video), (iii) Audio Media (radio and phone, public address system), (iv) Electronic Media (SMS, MMS, mobile phones, satellite phones, voice mail and internet telephony, skype); (v) Social Media Equipment: (a) Phones (land phone, mobile phone, internet phone, satellite phone), (b) Cameras (video, webcam, mobile cam, satellite cam, tiny secret cameras), Printing Machine.

UNIT 2: Crime Reporters and their Methods of Collection

Source of News for Crime Reporters and their Methods of Collection: (a) Interviews of Victims, Witnesses, Offenders, Police, Complainants and Public; (b) Visits to and Observation of Crime Scenes and their Photos, Video, Maps and Sketches; (c) Documents and Press Bulletins and Public Speeches of relevant Agencies and Persons; (d) Leaks of Secret Information through Contact, Informers, Ex-offenders and Spies; (e) Interception of Electronic Information, off the air equipment; (f) Verification of Facts and Reporting.

UNIT 3:

- (a) Investigative Journalism and Public Interest: celebrated cases of Tehelka, Individual cases of Covert Operation of Public Personalities, Judges, Politicians and Officers; Investigative Journalism and Corruption among reporters,
- (b) Yellow Journalism and Blackmail in the local media: its impact on Persons, Families and Communities;
- (c). Defamation Suits against Journalist, action against Ethics Violators by the Press Council, Legal action by the Registrar of Newspapers and Criminal action;
- (d) Pornography and Mass Media; (e) Constitutional and Legal Framework for Mass Media in India: Open Society and Freedom of the Press, the Fourth Estate of Democracy;
- (f) Right to Privacy and Paparazzi, (g) Right to Information and Official Secrets Act.

UNIT 4: Media: Police Image and Moral

(i) Negative depiction of Police in the Media and Police Image and Moral; (ii) Depiction of Courts in the Media and Image of Indian Judiciary as Corrupt, Inefficient and Out-dated; Contempt of Court; (iii) Sensational Crime News and Glorification of Criminals: increasing Fear of Crime and Mass Fury against CJS; (iv) Impact of Crime News, Crime Fiction and Violent Cinema on Children and Youth: Imitation of Cruelty, Modus Operandi and Violent Behaviour; (v) Indecent Exposure of Women in Cinema and Pornography and Central Board of Film Certification/moving Images.

UNIT 5: Use of Media in Crime Prevention

Positive use of Media in Crime Prevention, Preventing spread of Rumors, Creating Public Awareness and Education; ways to deal with the media: Open but Cautious, Polite but Tactful, Limited Information and Guarding Public Interest.

References:

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

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SEMESTER: VI

PRACTICAL

6.6: FIELD WORK/PRACTICAL

Max.Marks:40+10=40

Duration: 2 Hrs/Week

Field Work

1. Visits to Different NGOs working in Criminology, Correctional, and Reformation and Rehabilitation process.
2. Visits to DHIMANS, Dharwad.
3. Visits to Different Media Agencies
4. Visits to District Human Rights Commission
5. Visits to District Women Commission

NOTE:

1. 4 Hrs/Week of Field Work/Practical is considered 2 Hrs/Week.
2. Field Work/Practical Manuals will be provided separate

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SEMESTER: VI

6.7: GROUP RESEARCH DISSERTATION PROJECTS

Max.Marks:40+10=40

Duration: 2 Hrs/Week

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

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

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

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

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

V Conclusion (Possible conclusion and Recommendations)

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

