



RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY

BELAGAVI

THE COURSE STRUCTURE & SYLLABUS OF UNDER GRADUATE

BACHELOR OF ARTS

CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

1ST TO 6TH Semesters

w.e.f.

**Academic Year 2020-21 and Onwards
Under**

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE
(Optional Subject)
For Undergraduate Affiliated Colleges

w.e.f 2020-2021 and Onwards

Subject Code	Subject Title	Credits			Total Credits	Examination Marks		
		Lectures	Tutorials	Practical		Theory/Practicals	IA	Total
B.A I Semester								
Core: CRIT101	Introduction to Criminology	4	0	0	2	80	20	100
Core Lab: CRIT102	Practical: Lab/ Field Based*	0	0	2	1	40	10	50
	Total	4	0	2	3	120	30	150
B.A II Semester								
Core: CRIT201	Introduction to Forensic Science	4	0	0	2	80	20	100
Core Lab: CRIP202	Practical: Lab/ Field Based*	0	0	2	1	40	10	50
	Total	4	0	2	3	120	30	150
B.A III Semester								
Core: CRIT301	Introduction to Penology	4	0	0	2	80	20	100
Core: CRIP302	Practical: Lab/ Field Based*	0	0	2	1	40	10	50
SEC I:	Instrumental Forensic Science Based	4	0	0	2	40	10	50
	Total	8	0	2	05	160	40	200
B.A IV Semester								
Core: CRIT401	Police Science & Administration	4	0	0	2	80	20	100
Core: CRIP402	Practical: Lab/ Field Based*	0	0	2	1	40	10	50
SEC II:	Fundamental of Private Security Management	4	0	0	2	40	10	50
	Total	8	0	2	05	160	40	200
B.A V Semester								
DSE: CRIT501	Criminal Law: IPC, Cr.P.C & IEA OR Introduction to Forensic Dactyloscopy	4	0	0	3	80	20	100

CRIP502	Practical: Lab/ Field Based*	0	0	2	1	40	10	50
DSE: CRIT503	Indian Social Problems & Related Crimes OR Introduction to Prison Management	4	0	0	3	80	20	100
CRIP504	Practical: Lab/ Field Based*	0	0	2	1	40	10	50
SEC III: CRIS:505	Fundamental of Victim Assistant Schemes	4	0	0	2	40	10	50
	Total	12	0	4	10	280	70	350
B.A VI Semester								
DSE: CRIT601	Criminology II: Explaining Crime OR Introduction to Forensic Ballistic	4	0	0	3	80	20	100
CRIP602	Practical: Lab/ Field Based*	0	0	2	1	40	10	50
DSE: CRIT603	Forensic and Correctional Psychology OR Forensic Science of Prints.	4	0	0	3	80	20	100
CRIP604	Practical: Lab/ Field Based*	0	0	2	1	40	10	50
SEC IV:	Fundamental of Cyber Crime and Cyber Forensics	4	0	0	2	40	10	100
	Total	2	0	4	10	280	70	350
	Grand Total of I,II,III,IV,V & VI Sem	48	---	16	36	1120	280	1400

* The detailed Syllabus of Lab/Field Based is enclosed.

SEC: Skilled Enhancement Course

DSE: Discipline Specific Elective

SYLLABUS FOR BA
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM
w.e.f 2020-21 and Onwards
CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (OPTIONAL)
B.A.FIRST SEMESTER

SEMESTER-I				
Subject Code		Core Paper: CRIT101		
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY				
Theory	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	80	20	100

Course Objective

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.

Course Content:

UNIT I:

(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 Sciences, 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 II:

(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 III:

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; (viii) Theoretical classification of criminals (Clinard and Quinney).

UNIT IV:

(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;(iii) 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 V:

(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. Sutherland and Cressey, Principles of Criminology, 6th edition; Hagan 2012 pp.3-17; Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criminology>; and Wikipedia items on Paul Topinard, Raffael Garafalo.
2. On scope of Criminology please refer to Hemmens 2012 pp. 6-8; Hagan 2012, p. 3;
3. On usefulness and importance of Criminology, see Hemmens 2012, pp.23-30;
4. On Definition of Crime see Hagan 2012, Hemmens 2012, pp 2-4; Wikipedia <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime>
5. On Classification/typologies of crimes see Indian Penal Code contents page Chapters viii to chapter xxii which are 15 categories of crimes; Cr.P.C. provisions of compoundable and non-compoundable crimes, bailable and non-bailable crimes, cognizable and non-cognizable crimes; for USA and UK classifications see Wikipedia items on Treason, Felonies and Misdemeanors; For theoretical classification of crimes please see Wikipedia items on organized crime, white collar crime, corporate crime, victimless crimes, perfect crime, transnational crime, crimes against humanity, political crime, environmental crime;
6. On Classification of criminals: for procedural stage based categories of criminals please see Cr.P.C. items on Suspect, Accused and Convict; for age based categories of criminals please see IPC chapter on general exceptions applicable children, JJ Act, and Borstal School Act and Probation of Offenders Act 1958 on juvenile delinquents, young adults, and adult criminals; for theoretical typologies of criminals please see Hagan 2012, pp 195-98; and Wikipedia entries on Habitual Criminals, Professional Criminals, Transnational criminals, Prisoners of war, psychopaths.
7. On sources of crime data, Dark Figure of crime, victim surveys and self report studies please see Hemmens 2012 pp.33-43; Hagan 25-33; NCRB annual reports Crime in India, Suicides in India;

PRACTICAL:LAB/FIELD BASED

I SEMESTER				
Subject Code		Core Lab: CRIT102		
PRACTICAL: LAB/FIELD BASED				
Practical	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	01	40	10	50

- I. Crime Data Analysis of last 3 years (DCRB, SCRB & NCRB)**
- II. New paper analysis: Qualitative and Quantitative (Type of crime and clippings, causes, legal section, Action of Investigation officer, trial and their analysis).**
- III. Taking fingerprint of the living person.**
- IV. Visit to study and prepare the reports on duties and functions of the Institutions :**
 - 1. Police station,**
 - 2. Police Control Room,**
 - 3. District Crime Record Bureau**
 - 4. Lokayukta Police Station and**
 - 5. Police Training College.**

B.A. SECOND SEMESTER

CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (OPTIONAL)

II- SEMESTER				
Subject Code		Core Paper: CRIT201		
INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC SCIENCE				
Theory	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	80	20	100

Course 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.

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

(i) 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, PortaitParle); (iii) identification of criminals through their body parts, fluids or distinguishing features;

UNIT II:

Law of Individual Differences; Quetelet’s Rule, means of identity: fingerprints, footprints, bite marks, lip prints, tool marks, Iris image, biometric method, DNA fingerprinting; body smells: dog squad; modus operandi.

UNIT III:

Linking clues found in the crime scene to the criminals: (a) Ballistics, (b) Handwriting and questioned documents, printed matter, e-mails/sms; (c) soil analysis in vehicle accidents, tyre or skid marks; (d) clues in arson and fire investigation; (e) voice identification;

UNIT IV:

Linking clues to criminals: toxicology; definition of poison, types of poisons, major poisons and their identification; toxicological methods: chromatography, spectrometer, other major methods of chemical examination; (b) addictive drugs: opium and opiates, cannabis, LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, NDPS Act and its implementation.

UNIT V:

Forensic Medicine: “dead body tells a tale”: (a) autopsy: cause of death and types 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 and weapons used; body fluids and their identity; blood and its grouping, semen, sweat and smell; hair, bones, determination of age and sex.(b) in some cases biopsy of samples of the accused and victims would be needed such as DNA, hair, blood;

References:

1. Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence by J.N. Modi
2. Forensic Science in Crime Investigation by Nabar.B.S.
3. Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation by B.R.Sharma
4. Criminalistics by Paul Kirk
5. Criminalistics by Safferstien, Richard M
6. Hand Book of Forensic Science –Karnataka Police Academy, Mysuru.

PRACTICAL: LAB/FIELD BASED

SEMESTER-II				
Subject Code		Core Lab: CRIT202		
PRACTICAL: LAB/FIELD BASED				
Practical	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	40	10	50

- I. Fingerprint patterns and developing latent Fingerprint by using powders.**
- II. Handwriting Comparison, Examination of Currency and Forged documents.**
- III. Lifting of surface and sunken footprints**
- IV. Examination of Hair, Fibre and Cloth piece**
- V. Benzedrine Test**
- VI. Examination of Glass Fracture**
- VII. Visit to Regional Forensic Science laboratory and**
- VIII. Visit to Fingerprint unit.**
- IX. Examination of tyre skid marks.**

B.ATHIRD SEMESTER

CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (OPTIONAL)

SEMESTER-III				
Subject Code		Core Paper: CRIT301		
INTRODUCTION TO PENOLOGY				
Theory	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	80	20	100

Objective of the Course:

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.

Contents of the Course:

UNIT I:

(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);

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

(iii) **Sociological meaning** (as a means of maintaining social solidarity and deter wrong doing (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).

(iv) **Punishment in law:** monopoly of the State: Tort versus Crime; Nature of legal punishment: (i) nullumcrimen 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 II:

Objectives of punishment: 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”, lex talionis, Code of Hammurabi, Islamic punishments;

UNIT III:

(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 crimes sex crimes in Germany and USA; Indeterminate Sentencing: disparity in sentencing: controlling discretion through guidelines.

UNIT IV:

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 V:

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.

Book for References

1. James Vadakumchary : Criminology and Penology
2. Paranjape : Criminology and Penology
3. Shirohi J.P.S : Criminology and Criminal Administration
4. Dr.Ahoka : *Aparadhashastramathunyayavignyana*
5. Rajesh M.R : *Aparadhashastramathusudharanaadalitha*
6. Sutherland and Creasy: The Principles of Criminology
7. Reckless W.C : The Crime Problem
8. Sethna M.J : The Society and the Crime

PRACTICAL: LAB/FIELD BASED

SEMESTER-III				
Subject Code		Core Lab: CRIT302		
PRACTICAL: LAB/FIELD BASED				
Practical	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	01	40	10	50

- I. Visit to Central Prison to study Correctional Programmes and case studies of inmates.**
- II. Visit to Child Welfare Committee**
- III. Visit to Observation Home**
- IV. Visit to Juvenile Justice Board**
- V. Visit to Probation office**

B.A FOURTH SEMESTER

CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (OPTIONAL)

I SEMESTER				
Subject Code		Core Paper: CRIT101		
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY				
Theory	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	80	20	100

SEMESTER-IV

PAPER 4A: POLICE SCIENCE AND ADMINISTRATION

Max.Marks: 80+20=100

Teaching: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 02

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

A brief history of police in England, USA and 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; Human Rights and Police public relations

UNIT II:

Indian Police Act 1861, and Karnataka Police Act 1963: (a) organizational structure as it is today at state, range, district, sub-division, police station and village levels; civil police, ancillary units (Armed Reserve, CID, Cavalry, SRP, Wireless units, Fingerprint units); Central police establishments: CBI, CIB, BSF, CISF, CRPF, NSG, Black Cats, ITBP, RAW; (b) powers of the police under the Police Acts and under the Criminal Procedure Code and Local and Special Laws; (c) IPS and the Constitutional provisions relating to police, criminals and punishments.

Police Recruitment and Training: (i) IPS level; (ii) Dy S.P. level; (iii) Sub-Inspector level; (iv) Constable level; different training needs and programmes; various expert committee recommendations (Gore Committee, Third Police Commission, Padmanabhaiah Committee, Vohra Committee);

UNIT III:

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 IV:

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 V:

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 sheeting the accused; adducing evidence and producing witnesses and attending trial in the court.

Books for References

1. Guruprasad D.V : *Bharatadaindinina police vayvasthe*
2. Umadevi.B : *Arrest, Detection and Criminal Justice System*
3. Mishra, Prakash : *Law Enforcement and Human Rights*
4. Shah, Giriraj : *Encyclopaedia of Crime, Police and Judicial System Vol-1 to Vol-7.*
5. Dr.Ashoka : *Police Adalitha*
6. T.Ramanujam : *Prevention and Detection of Crime*
7. Shanker Sen : *Indian Police Today.*
8. Venugopal Rao : *Police Administration*

PAPER 4 B

PRACTICAL: LAB/FIELD BASED

I SEMESTER				
Subject Code		Core Paper: CRIT101		
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY				
Theory	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	80	20	100

Max.Marks: 40+10=50

4 Hrs/Week

- I. Recording of First Information Report**
- II. Recording of Charge Sheet.**
- III. Investigation simulated scene of crime (Murder, Theft, Rape and Accident cases)**
- IV. Visit to Modus Operandi Bureau**
- V. Visit to Police Dog Squad**
- VI. Visit to District Armed Reserve Police**
- VII. Visit to Woman Police Station**
- VIII. Visit to Cyber Police Station**
- IX. Visit to any Industrial Establishments/any Institution to study its Security Management/ Private Detective Agencies.**

B.A FIFTH SEMESTER

CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (OPTIONAL)

I SEMESTER				
Subject Code		Core Paper: CRIT101		
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY				
Theory	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	80	20	100

SEMESTER-V

PAPER IA : CRIMINAL LAW: IPC, Cr.P.C& IEA

Max.Marks: 80+20=100

Teaching: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 02

Course 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.

Course Content:

UNIT I:

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 II:

General exceptions and other Offences 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).

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 III:

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.

(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.

UNIT V:

Types of Relevant Facts; and provision relating to admissions and estoppels; confessions and related provisions; dying declarations, hearsay; burden of proof.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; benefit of doubt.

Appreciation of scientific evidence (section 43, 45), ss. 59 to 79 and ss. 137-138; conclusive versus corroboratory evidence; admissibility of certain scientific evidence like lip prints, bite marks, foot prints, shoe prints.

Plea Bargaining: forced confessions, victim satisfaction, speedy trial, impact on others and adverse criticism of plea bargaining

Books for References:

1. On European history of criminal laws please refer to Cesar Beccaria's **On crimes and Punishment**;

2. On the history of Indian criminal laws please read Bipin Chandra's History of Modern India.
3. On IPC please read Indian Penal Code by R.D. Thakore and the same author on Cr.P.C.
4. On Evidence Act use the bare act and the Wikipedia entries on determinate and indeterminate systems of sentencing in criminal courts of India and the USA.
5. GuruprasadD.V :*Criminal Kanoonagaluhaagu Police Vyavasthe*.
6. RathanalalRanchhoddas: Indian Penal Code
7. RathanalalRanchhoddas: Criminal Procedure Code
8. RathanalalRanchhoddas: The Law of Evidence.

SEMESTER V

PAPER IB

PRACTICAL: LAB/FIELD BASED

I SEMESTER				
Subject Code		Core Paper: CRIT101		
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY				
Theory	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	80	20	100

Max.Marks: 40+10=50

4 Hrs/Week

- I. Visit to Judicial Magistrate of First Class Court (JMFC)
- II. Visit to District Session Court
- III. Visit to High Court (Bench)
- IV. Visit to District Legal Aid Service
- V. Visit to Family Court
- VI. Visit to Consumer Court
- VII. Summons and Warrant.

B.A FIFTH SEMESTER

CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (OPTIONAL)

I SEMESTER				
Subject Code		Core Paper: CRIT101		
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY				
Theory	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	80	20	100

SEMESTER-V

PAPER IIA:INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND RELATED CRIMES

Max.Marks: 80+20=100

Teaching: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 02

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Meaning of social problems: social systems, customs and traditions, folkways and mores, taboos and normative order; Customs as crimes. Social problems related to Criminology as causes of crime.

UNIT II:

Devdasi system: prohibition of Devdasi Act, and PITA; Aravanis, Jogappas, Sikhandis (LGBT) as tradition and homosexuality (section 377 IPC).

Terrorism, Criminal Tribes Act 1871 and Habitual offenders' Act 1955; Animal Sacrifices Prevention Act, and Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act.

UNIT III:

Caste system: untouchability, PCR Act, Prevention of Atrocities Act; Intercaste marriages and honour killings in India; intra-gotra marriages and Khap Panchayats; communal tensions.

Dowry system and dowry deaths; female infanticide and ban on pre-natal sex determination; Sati system and anti-sati law. Beggary as a tradition and Anti beggary laws; Gambling during festivals as a tradition and anti-gambling laws

UNIT IV:

Child marriage, child labour, child prostitution as customs and laws against them (Child Marriage Restraint Act, Prohibition of Child Labour Act, PITA .POCSO Act.

UNIT V.

Definition of victimology and its scope; Its relation to criminology, psychology, criminal justice system and law. Victim- offender relationship: Individual victims, victim precipitation, Innocent victims, age-related vulnerability, elderly victims, Victim's statement and participation in trial, in crime prevention. Criminal justice system and victim with recent developments. Impact of victimization (Physical, psychological and social) and Rights of the Victims.

Books for References

1. G.R.Mandan: Indian Social Problem
2. Ram Ahuja : Social Problem of India.
3. Chakraborti Neil: Hate Crime: Impact, Causes and Crime
4. Mandal, Dr. Bindeshwari Pd : Sociology of Crime
5. Dutta, Nalini Kanta : Contemporary Socio-legal Problems
6. Rabindra K. Mohanty: Criminology, Penology and Victimology
7. Parveesh K. Atri: Dimensions of Crime in India.

SEMESTER V

PAPER IIB

PRACTICAL: LAB/FIELD BASED

I SEMESTER				
Subject Code		Core Paper: CRIT101		
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY				
Theory	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	80	20	100

Max.Marks: 40+10=50

4 Hrs/Week

- I. Visit to De-addiction Centre
- II. Visit to HIV and AIDS Centre
- III. Visit to Rehabilitation Centre for Prostitution, Devadasi and their Children
- IV. Visit to Beggary Rehabilitation Centre
- V. Visit to Women and Child Welfare Development
- VI. Visit to family counselling centres.

B.A SIXTH SEMESTER

CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (OPTIONAL)

I SEMESTER				
Subject Code		Core Paper: CRIT101		
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY				
Theory	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	80	20	100

SEMESTER-VI

PAPER IA:CRIMINOLOGY II: EXPLAINING CRIME

Max.Marks: 80+20=100 Teaching: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 02

Objectives of the course:

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.

Course Content:

UNIT I:

Meaning of "cause" - scientific and metaphysical; 3 elements of scientific "cause": presence of association, temporal sequence, and lack of spuriousness;

- (i) Pre-classical views of crime causation: possession of devil (Biblical Satan, original sin, basic innocence of man);
- (ii) Classical views on crime: foundations of present legal systems world over :
 - (a) doctrine of free will (now theory of rational choice) versus
 - (b) doctrine of determinism;
- (iii) Neo-classical views: limited liability, non-age, insanity, intoxication, duress, self-defence , IPC general exceptions.

UNIT II:

Positivism and scientific theories of crime: definition of positivism: science and scientific method;

Biological Trait Theories: basic assumption of biological theories: crime as destiny: crime in the body itself, as inherited biological endowment; crime as incurable malady;

- (i) 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).
- (ii) Pseudo-sciences: Phrenology, Craniology, Anthropometry, cephalic index.
- (iii) Crime and heredity, twin studies, Chromosomes;
- (iv) New research on brain and nervous system, behaviour and deviance; hormones (endocrinology and behavior) and behaviour; genes and behaviour.

UNIT III:

Psychological Trait Theories Part I: basic assumptions of psychological theories: crime in the mind, psychological traits to predict and control criminal behavior;

- (i) delinquency research of Sheldon and Eleanor Gluecks;
- (ii) Personality types and criminal behaviour (Kreschmer, Sheldon, Eysenck);
- (iii) Feeble-mindedness, intelligence, temperament, cognitive dissonance and crime (Festinger and Katz);
- (iv) Freudian theories (Id, Ego, Super ego and stages of development and fixations);

UNIT VI:

Psychological Trait Theories Part II:

- (v) Motivation and frustration, learning (law of effect - positive and negative, recency and frequency), reinforcement, and conditioning (Thorndike, Pavlov, Hull, and Skinner);
- (vi) Psychopathic personality;
- (vii) Other psychopathologies; perversions, mental diseases (delusions, phobias, obsessive – compulsive behaviours, split personalities, manias);

UNIT V:

Sociological Theories: Basic Assumptions of Sociological Theories of Crime;

- (i) Ecological Studies and geographical factors noted by Belgian scientist Quetelet; Economic factors and poverty studies by William Bonger proceeded along with sociological studies;
- (ii) Durkheim (anomie);

- (iii) Marks (alienation), Merton's (anomie);
- (iv) Wolfgang and Ferracutti (Sub/contra cultures; ex-criminal tribes of India, Trobriand Islanders);
- (v) Robert Merton, Thurstone Sellin, and George Homans (Strain theories, conflict theories);
- (vi) Social area analysis and social pathologies: urban slums, broken homes; ethnicity, nationality, social disorganization theories (Park, Burgess, Mackey and Shaw, Christi of Chicago School).
- (vii) 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);
- (viii) Criminal opportunity theory (Ohlin and Cloward)
- (ix) Mixed Theories: (i) Containment theory (W.C.Reckless); (ii) Psycho-biology; (iii) Socio-biology; (iv) Multi-factor theory, (v) routine activity theory

Books for Reference

1. Cullin, Trancis.T : Encyclopaedia of Criminological Theory Vol-I and II
2. Hagan, Frank E : Introduction to Criminology 7th Edition
3. Jeffery T.W: Statistics in Criminology and Criminal Justice
4. Tim Newbun: Key Readings in Criminology
5. Sutherland.E.H: The Principles of Criminology
6. Reckless W.C: The Crime Problem
7. Walsh, Anthony: Introduction to Criminology
8. MacLaughlin, E: The Sage Handbook of Criminological Theory

SEMESTER VI

PAPER IB

PRACTICAL: LAB/FIELD BASED

I SEMESTER				
Subject Code		Core Paper: CRIT101		
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY				
Theory	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	80	20	100

Max.Marks: 40+10=50

4 Hrs/Week

Assign the Field based practical (Projects) to each of the students on any one of the Criminology and Forensic Science related topics mentioned below like:

- I. Study of Prison Inmates: Convicted/Under trials male and female offenders.**
- II. Study of Crime against Women and Children**
- III. Study of Rape cases**
- IV. Study of Crime against Property**
- V. Study of Child in need of care and protection**
- VI. Study of Juvenile conflict with law etc.**

B.A SIXTH SEMESTER

CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (OPTIONAL)

I SEMESTER				
Subject Code		Core Paper: CRIT101		
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY				
Theory	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	80	20	100

SEMESTER-VI

PAPER IIA:FORENSIC AND CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

Max.Marks: 80+20=100

Teaching: 4 Hrs/Week

Credits: 02

This course introduces basic concepts in the application of psychology and psychiatry in the service of justice. 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.

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Definition of behaviour, its types (overt and covert), instincts, tropics, reflexes, 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: Neuroses, Psychoses, Mental Retardation, Psychopathic personality.

UNIT II:

Mental elements in criminal law: (a) mens rea (guilty mind), (b) actus reus (action as over behaviour versus intention as covert behaviour), (c) Non-age, innocence, doloincapax, age of majority, prudence, (d) mental disease as a defence (Mcnaughten Law), intoxication and diminished responsibility, (e) duress as innocence, (f) self-defence as a natural behavioural tendency of an organism, (g) responsibility, motive, intention, action (commission) and inaction (omission).

UNIT III:

Psychoses and Neuroses: Their meaning, different types and importance in the Criminal trials. 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.

UNIT VI:

Social learning: socialization process and learning of values, norms, and attitudes; behavioural control and the role of gossip, criticism, peer pressure, shame, advice, religious influence, faith in god and its role in behavioural reform and punishment.

UNIT V:

Use of individual counselling, group work, play therapy, occupational therapy, psychodrama. Use of Behaviour Modification Techniques appropriate to the case in hand. Role of psychologist in correctional institutions at various stages; Alcoholics Anonymous Groups.

Books for Reference

1. David.H.M: Introduction to Corrections
2. Craig.N : Investigative and Forensic Interviewing A Personality-Focused approach.
3. Clive.R: Psychology and Crime-An Introduction to Criminological Psychology
4. Upadhaya: Social Casework
5. Siddiqui : Group Work-Theories and Practice
6. Asha Rani: Psychology of Learning Behaviour
7. Parmer.R.G: Crime Psychology
8. Darrow, Clarence: Crime: Its Cause and Treatment
9. Page: Abnormal Psychology

SEMESTER VI

PAPER IIB

PRACTICAL: LAB/FIELD BASED

I SEMESTER				
Subject Code		Core Paper: CRIT101		
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY				
Theory	Credits	Theory Marks	IA Marks	Total
04 Hrs/Week	02	80	20	100

Max.Marks: 40+10=50

4 Hrs/Week

- I. Psychodrama**
- II. Occupational Therapy**
- III. Play Therapy**
- IV. Visit to Mental Health Institutions**
- V. Kim's Game: Observation, Retention, Memory and Reconstruction of Physical clues.**