



RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY

Vidyasangama N.H. -4 P.B. Highway, Belagavi -591156, Karnataka

**B.A/B.Sc Programme
in
CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE – CCJ**



**SCHOOL OF
CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Rani Channamma University, Belagavi

Rani Channamma University was established by the Government of Karnataka in 2010 (vide Notification number ಸಂ. ಖ್ಯಾಶಾಇ 22 ಶಾಸನ 2010 ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು dated 09-09-2010) by bifurcating the existing Karnataka University, Dharwad. Rani Channamma University (RCU) with its headquarters in Belgavi is an affiliating university with jurisdiction over all institution of higher learning imparting education at college and Postgraduate levels in all fields (excluding Medical, Engineering, Agriculture, Horticulture, Veterinary Sciences and Law). Territorial jurisdiction of RCU covers Bagalkot, Belgaum and Vijayapur districts RCU at present has **350 plus** affiliated colleges and Post Graduate Centre at Vijayapur, Bagalkot and Jamakhandi.

RCU as a new university had its roots in the PG Center of the KUD in Belagavi in 1982 (which has been upgraded into an independent university of the State Government). It has been named after and to honor the famous queen Channamma of Kittur (in Belagavi district) who raised the first voice of revolt against the British and fought for freedom in 1824 long before Sepoy Mutiny in 1857. RCU inherits the PG Campus established in 1990s. It is located in the sylvan surroundings spread over an area of 178 acres beside National Highway 4 near Boothramanhatti at a distance of 16 kilometers from Belgavi city. Creation of appropriate infrastructure for the university is on the anvil.

RCU has embarked on an ambitious plan of creating Centers of Excellence in several applied and professional fields of higher education. One such venture is the creation of School of Criminology and Criminal Justice to train high

quality professional manpower to combat the growing menace of crimes, deviant behavior, various new forms of anti-social and anti-national behavior in the country.

Crimes and criminal activities are universal and eternal problems of human society. But in today's world the magnitude is alarming particularly in the developed countries. Even in the developing countries like India and the so called developed but low crime countries like Japan, Korea, and Saudi Arabia crimes are rising in recent years.

Society's reactions to crimes differ depending upon their unique socio-cultural and historic traditions and systems. In a fast globalizing world affected by transnational crimes like terrorism, drug cartels, human trafficking, mafia inspired crimes, political and ideological violence and also other traditional crimes most countries are trying to develop common strategies to control and prevent criminal activities and effectively deal with criminals and their syndicates. In this effort there is a great need to develop trained, sophisticated and specialized professional manpower to fight the growing menace of crimes and anti-social behaviors. This approach over the years has grown into professional fields of criminology and criminal justice as applied subject of great significance.

The school of Criminology and Criminal Justice in RCU is unique in the country in many ways. Although there are eight universities in India which have Departments of Criminology, RCU imparts a complete set of training which equals

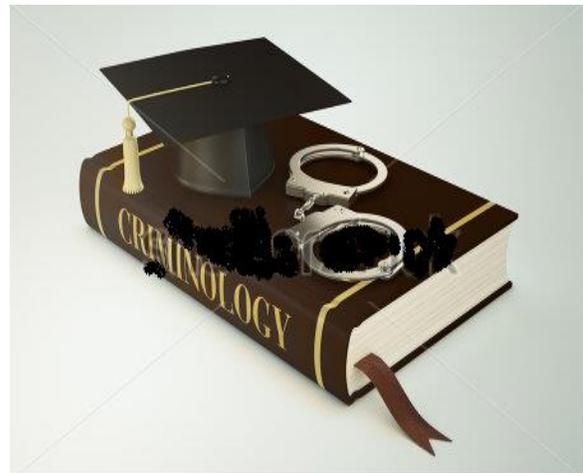
students for any highly inter-related fields of criminal justice.



The first criminology course of teaching in India was established in Saugar University (recently converted into a Central University of the same name) in 1959 by its founder Dr. Harisingh Gaur. But it caters largely to the needs of police and forensic components. The Second oldest Department of Criminology was started in the Tata Institute of Social Science (TISS), Bombay as advised and designed by the two United Nations Experts to Government of India- Dr. Walter Reckless and Dr. Edward Galaway. But TISS course in Criminology is limited to Correctional Institutions and their administration with heavy emphasis on application of Social Work techniques and skills to the tasks of deviants. University of Madras (UOM) established a Department of Criminology (1966) which at present imparts degrees in Criminology and Police Administration. Pune University course in Criminology is only a Diploma in theoretical Criminology. Karnataka University established undergraduate course in its constituent college at Dharwad (1966) and later a PG Department of Criminology in the mid-

1970s. Osmania University, Budelkhand University, and Gujarat University have mainly Departments of Forensic Science.

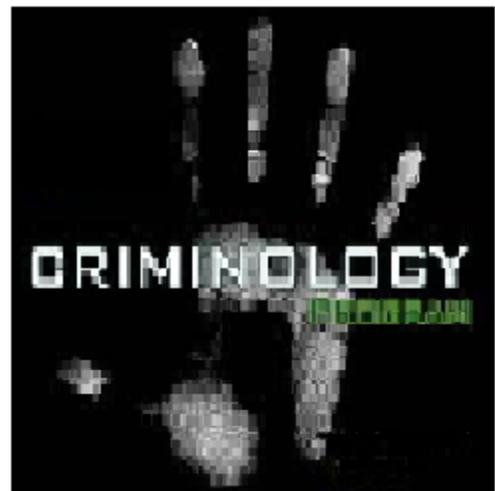
As a matter of fact, Criminology research and teaching seem to have a strong national bias. British Criminology initially was more legalistic while American Criminology for a European Criminology, and psychology. Indian Criminology is largely Forensic Science oriented and a slight tinge of Social Work in Correctional Administration. Unfortunately, there is not much Indian-ness in the coverage of course on Criminology in this country as we have by and large copied American and European thoughts on the subject as sacrosanct and a given thing notwithstanding our heritage of more than five thousand years (however controversial and outdated it may seem).



Uniqueness of the Course

School of Criminology and Criminal- Justice in Rani Channamma University is unique in many ways

- a) It imparts professional and academic instruction and training in all aspects of Criminology namely :-
 - (i) Criminology
 - (ii) Penology (including Correctional Administration)
 - (iii) Victimology (including Victim Assistance and Victim Compensation)
 - (iv) Police Science (including Police Administration)
 - (v) Forensic Science
 - (vi) Criminal Law and Jurisprudence
 - (vii) Applied Criminological Research and Teaching.
- b) It is of five years (3+2) starting after 12th standard or Pre-University Course, B.A/B.Sc leading to M.A/M.Sc degree while the students will have an option to discontinue at the end of the third year/ sixth Semester and obtain a B.A./ B.Sc. degree or may continue for a Master's Degree provided to follow the University norms for PG Admissions.
- c) It is a Special Program in which all the three Discipline Specific Course (DSC) for the BA/B.Sc degree shall exclusively from the sub-fields of Criminology. Other MEL/MIL language courses and the compulsory subjects will be as per the UGC and University norms under Ability Enhancement Compulsory Course (AECC). As well as Skill Enhancement Course (SEC) will be taught in III, IV, V and VI Semesters.
- d) It is a professional course with emphasis on development of necessary skills for a Criminological profession in police and forensic science, private security management, private detective work, corrections, and Juvenile Institutions. This shall be achieved through laboratory practicals and supervised field work one day a week in different semesters and block placement in the final semester.



Scope of Criminal Justice Program

Criminal Justice is a Wider Field

It begins with occurrence of a criminal/anti-social/deviant event which invites immediate reaction from the people, society and the state agencies.

The FIRST agency which gets activated is the **POLICE** which has to (i) identify the culprits (ii) apprehend them (iii) investigate and detect the crime scene (iv) collect and examine the whole gamut of evidence to prove the involvement, guilt or innocence of the accused (v) charge sheet and prosecute the accused which may lead to conviction or acquittal. This is the field of **POLICE SCIENCE**. A number of institutions impart training in this field. **National Police Academy, Police Training Colleges, Police Training Schools, Central Detective Training School LNJNI National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science, and two universities are prominent ones.**

The SECOND set of agencies dealing with criminals consists of Courts which combine Defense Lawyers and Prosecutors, Forensic Experts, Witnesses and Victims of crime. This set is completely formal, procedural, and substantively adjudicative and adversary in nature derived from the legal, doctrinaire system of justice varying from country to country. But its sum of justice substance is based on the universally relevant scientific methods of presenting evidence to prove or disprove the guilt of the presenting evidence to prove or disprove the guilt of the accused. It is called the **FORENSIC SCIENCE i.e. application of several fields of science to the cause of administering justice.** *Forensic Science Laboratories, Medical Colleges (Forensic Medicine Dept.), Fingerprints Bureau, Questioned Document Examiners, CCMB Modus Operandi Bureaus, seven universities in India offer service and training in this branch.*

The THIRD set of agencies which comes into the picture comprises of Probation Department, Juvenile justice agencies such as Observation Homes, Rescue Homes, Aftercare Institutions, Foster Care units, Half Way Homes, and Correctional Institutions (i.e., a variety of jails). This is the field of **CORRECTIONAL SERVICES**. In many countries

this component as an academic discipline is covered as an option in the courses offered in the School of Social work where there is no School of Criminology. Tata institute of Social Sciences is best known for this component.

The FOURTH set is a more diffused, wider and general field of Prevention of Crimes and Deviance. These components however get thinly spread over the previous three fields whose efficacy would prevent, contain, and control crimes and deviance in the society.

FIFTHLY, apart from the above cited applied fields of expertise, there is a set of general specializations in the style of the conventional academic departments which covers **THEORETICAL** aspects on the etiology, typology, ideological underpinnings, history and philosophy of crime and criminals within what is broadly called Criminology, Similarly, Penology deals with theories and purposes of implementing punitive measures and their efficacy, history, philosophy and geography of penal measures.

FINALLY, Victimology is the latest emerging field dealing with victims of crimes, fear of crime and its effects, victim surveys, victimogenetic situational analysis, victim compensation, and the like. Within these three broad theoretical approaches there is a wide scope for **APPLIED RESEARCH AND EVALUATION** as a course of study and practice. The latest craze appears to be application in all areas of criminal justice. In the United States of America Strayer University offers such courses in 36 campuses.

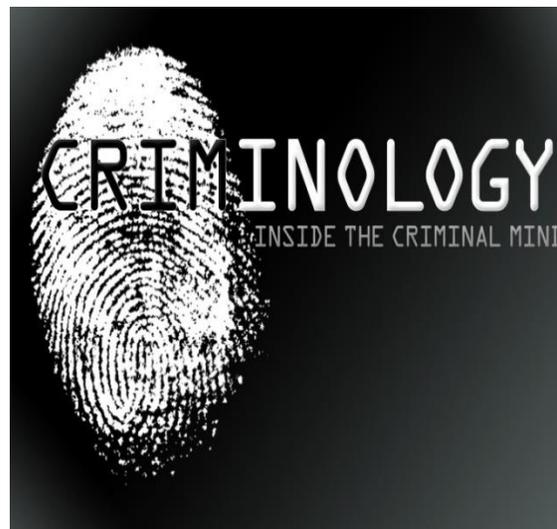
Along with theoretical knowledge, the Student will be particularly practically trained to help them to get the suitable jobs in the allied Criminological and Criminal Justice related agencies. These practical orientations (Field Work placement along with Forensic Science and Police Science practicals are as under:

1. Under the Compulsory Field Work: Students will be placed in Police Stations, Juvenile Justice Board,

Child Welfare Committee, Sessions Courts, District Court, Family Court, Consumer Court, DCPO, Different NGOs, Forensic Labs, Security Agencies, Press and Media Rooms, Medical and Mental Health Institutes, District Human Rights Commission, DCRB, DFPB and DWC etc.

2. Under the Compulsory Forensic Science and Police Science Practicals: Students will be trained to conduct different practicals like., Examination of different Scene of Crimes, Examination of Fingerprints and Footprints, Examination of Hair, Fibre and Glass Fractures, Examination of Blood Grouping and Blood Stains, Examination of Firearms and Cartridge Cases and Examination of Forged and Questioned Documents.

3. Compulsory Research Dissertation Project: In the last Semester, individual students will be assigned compulsory Research Dissertation Project to prepare the students to take up future research work by using appropriate research methods and Statistics.



Linkages with Related Professional Agencies

Proper and adequate linkages with relevant professional bodies and agencies in the field are established for a more effective and useful teaching of the course contents by using experts working in those organizations on a sporadic bases. These include:

A. Police Science

1. Karnataka Police Training Academy
2. Police Training School
3. Central Detective Training School
4. LNPN National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science
5. National Crime Records Bureau
6. State Crime Records Bureau
7. National Police Academy

B. Forensic Science

1. State Forensic Laboratory
2. State Fingerprints Bureau
3. Modus Operand Bureau
4. Questioned Document Examiner
5. Karnataka Judicial Academy
6. Central Forensic Science Laboratory

C. Correctional Service

1. Prisons Department
2. Probation Department
3. Juvenile Court
4. Child Welfare Board

5. Observation Home/ Special Home.
6. Research Homes / Crisis Centers
7. Regional Institute of Correctional Administration, Vellore.
8. National Institute of Social Defense

a) Other Related Agencies

1. Sessions Court
2. Office of Deputy Director of Prosecution
3. District Legal Aid Service
4. Government Medical College (Forensic Medicine Dept.)
5. Government Law College (Criminal Law and Jurisprudence)
6. Private Detective Agencies
7. Local Juvenile Court
8. Local Probation Officer

9. Local CW Board
10. Local Juvenile Home
11. Local Observation Home / Rescue Home/State Home
12. Local Sessions Court
13. Local Government Medical College (teaching Forensic Medicine and Toxicology)
14. Local Law College (for teaching in Criminal Law)

15. Local Deputy Legal Aid Board
16. Local District Legal Aid Board
17. Local Central Prison
18. Prison Training Centre, Mysore

These organizations will also be used for placing students for regular Field Work. Incidentally, some of them may also be the future employers of Criminology graduates.

Program of Studies in CCJ

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) It will be BA/BSc and MA/MSc course (five years (3+2)) starting after 12th Standard and ending with a Master's Degree. b) At the end of the Third Year the Student will be at liberty to obtain a bachelor's degree and drop out or he/she can continue for a Master's Degree program. c) Since it is a specialized professional degree program, the THREE CORE SUBJECTS will only be in the Criminological subject fields listed below. However, two language course will be as per the UGC pattern and their syllabi will be those approved by the university. d) Students passing 12th Standard/PUC with Science, Arts or Commerce subjects will be eligible to seek admission. Students will study compulsory course in Correctional Administration including inmates, Case Work, Group Work, Community Organization- counseling methods, Juvenile Justice Administration Studies, Criminal Statistics and Comparative Criminology, Indian Social Problems related to Crimes, Crime Prevention Methods, Restorative Justice, Crime Prevention, Security Services, Forensic Psychology, Advanced Victimology, Police Administration, and Crime Journalism and Fiction. e) The admitted students have to study common course in the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Basic criminological theories, their history and current relevance. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ii) Basic schools of penology, theories of punishment and methods of punishment and their history. iii) Basic course in Victimology, crime victim compensation, victim assistance and advocacy, victimization surveys and their importance and their importance, use of victimological knowledge in crime prevention. iv) Substantive Criminal law: Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, and Law Evidence. v) Basic Course in Forensic Science. vi) Basic Course in Police Administration vii) Foundation Course in Research Methodology viii) Basic Statistical Applications f) From second semester onwards students of both the streams will have to do one day a week Field work full day as well as attend the Lab based Forensic Science and Police Science Practicals students shall write structured report of field observations/practicals in the specified journal which will be submitted to the field work/practicals supervisor/s. It will be discussed in the weekly individual counseling as well as practicals. It will be assessed internally and Viva-Voce will be conducted in the semester end exam. g) In the V semester there will be a well-planned Study Tour for a week to important centers / institutions of criminological |
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research and training in the country. Visits may include Central Detective Training Centre, Central Forensic Bureau, National Crime Records Bureau, State Crime Records Bureau, National Police Academy, a State Police Academy, Different Prisons, Commando Centre and Police and Prison Officer Training Institutes etc.

- h) There will be individual or group project dissertation research during the last semester but the topic/ subject of the project shall be selected in the fifth semester itself. It shall be guided by a member of the teaching staff.



Admission Procedure

Merit Based

Semester System of Teaching and Examination

The five years (3+2) program BA/BSc and MA/MSc shall follow the semester system of teaching and examination. There will be two semesters in an Academic Year each of 16 weeks duration excluding days spent on admission, examination, holidays and vacations but including Field Work, Laboratory Hours, Library Referencing study for Research Project and Term Paper, and Educational Tours.

Per week, per student, on an average there will be around 40 hours of study including the items cited above.



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Excluding two Compulsory language course as per the UGC and the university policy, the total teaching hours excluding Field Work on three Core Subjects will be 4 days X 3 hours per day totaling to 12 hours of class rooms teaching plus 5 hours of Field Work + 2 hours of Journal Writing + 1 hour of Field Work conference (8 hours) totally 20 hours a week and during 16 weeks totally 320 hours per semester and 7 hours of self study and Library Reference totally 28 hours per week including learning hours per student would be 40 hours (i.e., 6 hours and 45 minutes per day excluding Sunday)

Examination and Evaluation System

In the Core Subjects the examination system primarily consists of: (i) assessed Field Work/Practical to develop practical skills relating to application of knowledge of the Core Subjects in the real world of criminal justice system in the country. FW/Practical will begin in the second Semester and shall continue through the whole program.

The assessment of FW/Practical shall be done on the basis of the following: (a) attendance and punctuality during fixed hours on the fixed days of FW/Practical each week (b) Timely submission of completed Journal two days before the weekly FW Conference to the FW/Practical Supervisor (c) doing proper work using Case Work, Group Work, Community Organization and Counseling Methods during the FW hours in the Agency where he/she is attached (d) proper writing and completion of the Journal and serious application of mind to the analysis of what was observed during the working hours in the FW/Practical agency and comparing those observations with the theory content of the relevant courses taught in the class.

Critical analysis of practical issues vis-à-vis the theoretical positions and vice versa will be more critical to the higher score.

ii) Written Examination will cover 80 marks out of total in the subject in the Semester.

iii) 20 will be reserved for three components, namely, presentation of Group/individual Seminars/ Term Paper, Reading and referencing on the Carry Home assignments on given topics (3 Marks) and Punctuality of attendance as well as participation in the discussions on lecture contents 3 Marks and 14 Marks will be for First and Second Internal Tests.

Please login www.rcub.in for the Order of Courses to be offered in terms of increasing learning levels for the Five Years (3+2) BA/BSc and MA/MSc Courses.



Please Login to www.rcub.ac.in for details Course to be offered in terms of increasing learning levels for the B.A/B.Sc

Potential Employment Opportunities

1. Department of Police
2. Prisons Department
3. Probation Department
4. Child Welfare Department: Juvenile Courts/ Child Welfare Boards/Certified Schools/Remand Homes/ Rescue Centers
5. Schools of Social Work: Teaching jobs
6. Research Projects
7. NISD (National Institute of Social Defence)
8. Teaching Jobs
9. Aftercare Institutions
10. Private Detective Agencies
11. Research Fields: ICFS/NCRB/SCRB

Incentives to Students

1. Merit Scholarship are available to students
2. Hostel facilities will be provided to the deserving students
3. Loan facility through banks will be arranged to the needy students
4. Placement Services are available to students
5. Fee concessions to SC/ST, Cat-I and Economically weaker students are available
6. Bridge courses to improve communication & computer skills are available