

**RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI
SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

**DETAILED SYLLABI
CONTENTS**

2014-15 Onwards

	Semester II:		
2.1	Advanced Course in Victimology	4 Credits	100
2.2	Advanced Course in Juvenile Delinquency	4 Credits	100
2.3	Human Rights and the Criminal Justice System	4 Credits	100
2.4	Advanced Research Methodology in Criminological Research	4 Credits	100
2.5	Assessed Field Work in Juvenile Justice Board, CWC, Children's Homes, and Office of the DCPO	4 Credits	100
	OPEN ELECTIVE COURSE		
2.6	Cyber Crime: An Introductory Course	4 Credits	100
	TOTAL	24 Credits	600

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

2.1 Advanced Course in Victimology

2.2 Advanced Course in Juvenile Delinquency

2.3 Human Rights and the Criminal Justice System

2.4 Advanced Research Methodology in Criminological Research

2.5 Assessed Field Work in Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committee, and Children's Home

2.6 Open Elective Course (OEC):Cyber Crime: An Introductory Course

2.1 ADVANCED COURSE IN VICTIMOLOGY

4 Credits

Unit 1: (i) Definition of Victimology:

Semantic (Latin 'victima' + Greek 'logos'); Substantive definitions by Mendelsohn B (1963), Andrew Karmen (1992) Hans Hentig, and others; as a branch of criminology.

(ii)Scope of victimology:

Study of victimization/ victimogenesis; victim-offender relationships; costs and consequences of victimization; victim interface with criminal justice system; victim and societal interface, victim and media; victim movements (advocacy, assistance and compensation).

(iii) Historical development of victimology:

Hebrew meaning as sacrifice or scapegoat (Biblical times);

Recognition of victim rights in Code of Hammurabi,

Manusmriti; Islamic Sharia;

Modern science from 1940s (H v Hentig, Mendelsohn, Wolfgang, viano,Karmen, World Conferences, Journal, UN Convention, Victim advocacy, victim compensation

UNIT 2: (A) Major Theories:

- a) Luckenbill's (1977) Situated Transaction Model (action-clarification-reaction-counteraction- presence of weapon/situation- presence/absence of onlookers – victimization/crime)
- b) Benjamin and Master's Threefold Model; Precipitating Factors, Attracting Factors, Predisposing Factors;

- c) Cohen and Felsons Routine Activities Model: Suitable Targets, Motivated Offender, Absence of guardian;
- d) Propinquity hypothesis, Proximity Hypothesis, Familiarity Hypothesis, Power Assymetry Hypothesis (of Feminists)

(B) Psychological Typologies of Victim reactions:

- a) "Just world syndrome and blaming the victim" (victim depression),
- b) "Fundamental attribution Error and blaming the situation" (partly responsible victim)
- c) "Dunning-Kruger effect and inviting victimization", (victim precipitation)
- d) ;"actor-observer bias and blaming the victim" (innocent victim)
- e) "Battered Person Syndrome and repeat victimization/ bashing the victimizer"
- f) "Stockholm Syndrome" and siding with the victimiser (power asymmetry)/ mutual attraction;
- g) Clandestine victimization and unreported victimization/crime: Part-blame/ Rational choice

(C) Power Asymmetry and Predisposing Categories:

- a) Women Victims (rape, trafficking, abduction, assault, domestic violence, marital violence, wartime violence, refugee women);
- b) Child Victims (kidnap, sexual violence, trafficking, assault);
- c) Aged Victims (theft, robbery, burglary, assault, murder);
- d) Minorities: Racial, Nationality based, poor, unorganized, weak (mass violence, exploitation, genocide, internally displaced persons, victims of war, refugees, child soldiers);
- e) Victims of Abuse of Power: Custodial violence; hate crime; Caste and ethnic violence

UNIT 3: (A) Victim and the Criminal Justice System:

- a) **Police:** as a complainant, as a witness; interrogating with suspicion, police perception depending upon victim precipitation/felicitation
- b) **Prosecution:** as a witness;
- c) **Courts:** as a witness; examination in chief, cross examination, re-examination: court room drama and victim trauma as a public display; no role in deciding punishment; no role in appeal; restitution and compensation, ancient reparation.
- d) **Corrections:** no involvement of victim; parole /probation conditions of victim safety.

e) UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985);

(B) Cost and Consequences of Victimization:

- i. Consequences to primary victims: emotional, pecuniary, physical, social and occupational;
- ii. Consequences to Secondary Victims: dependents, survivors and family and clan: feuds and bloodshed;
- iii. Tertiary Victims: fear of crime and insecurity in the public via media, perception about law enforcement and justice; Concept of victim compensation, restitution, victim advocacy and assistance.

UNIT 4: Magnitude of Victimization:

- (i) Self Report studies;
- (ii) Crime Victim Surveys in the USA and the magnitude of crime;
- (iii) International Crime Victim Surveys and comparative Magnitudes; Anecdotal Studies;
- (iv) Dark Figure of crime and Crime Pyramid: Comparing crime statistics to victim statistics
- (v) Sensational Victim/Crime Reporting and exaggerated Fear of Crime: Public Panic after serious episodes like 9/11 bombings;
- (vi) Consequences of public reactions: political action: Nirbhaya Case, Homeland Security measures after 9/11 in USA and Bombay Terror Attack in India.

UNIT 5: Crime Victim Compensation and Victim Assistance and Advocacy:

- a) Costs of Crime and their impact on the victim/ victim family;
- b) New Zealand Experiment in Victim Compensation(1960), British Scheme of Victim Compensation (1964), US Schemes of Victim Compensation, Japan's New Scheme of Victim Compensation, South African Victim Compensation Scheme;
- c) Victim Compensation In India: Sections 357, 357A and 357B of Cr.P.C.; Atrocity victims' compensation, Motor Vehicle Accident Cases Victim Compensation; Calamity Victim Compensation; Rape Victim Compensation; Miscellaneous compensation schemes;
- d) Victim Assistance: Crisis Centre, Medical Care, Mental trauma and Psychological ;counselling, Social Support services;
- e) Advocacy Movements local, national and International
- f) UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victim of Crime and Abuse of Power (G.A. 40/34 on 29th Nov. 1985);

- g) UN Guidelines on Witness Protection;
- h) Measures for Witness Protection in India.

References:

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

2.2 ADVANCED COURSE IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

4 Credits

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

UNIT 1:

(i) Meaning of Juvenile Delinquency: in narrow legal terms and in broader behavioural terms and the frequent overlap; adolescent wayward behaviour as a developmental problem: its history as old as human society; Status Offences as juvenile delinquency;

(ii) Evolution of Juvenile Justice Philosophy in the West: *parens patriae*, *in loco parentis*, welfarism: Separation of juvenile delinquents from adult criminals (in non-Islamic countries) as a recent development; Child Saving Movements, The Christian Charities, emphasis on the evil effects of contamination of juveniles by the adult criminals in the jails; child's presumed innocence and non- responsibility for his actions; greater stress on education, welfare, and proper socialization, vocational training etc., as an offshoot of reform movement in general; Juvenile justice as a combination of welfare of children and safeguarding of society.

(iii) Separate Courts for Juveniles in the USA, then in UK and Europe; Simplified procedure; admonition, fine, bond for good behaviour, apprenticeship, probation, commitment to institutions; Separate correctional institutions for juvenile delinquents (Reformatory Schools, Boot Camps).

UNIT 2:

(i) Early History of JJ in India up to 2000: Joint Family system and typical Varnashram beliefs and duty towards children; No JJ on the lines of the West prior to British advent in India;

(ii) Juvenile Justice introduced by the British on British model at the provincial level in India: Apprenticeship Act, Reformatory Schools Act , Children Acts of 1920s and 1930s; Borstal Schools Acts, Central Children Act 1960, JJ Act 1986, JJ Act 2000;

(iii) Varying definitions of child (girls and boys age limits varied); classification of children varied: neglected, ungovernable, destitute and delinquent children: Remand Homes, and Certified School for boys and girls; JMFC as juvenile judge; Central Children Act 1960

and separation of delinquents and other categories, and separate institutions for them (Children's Home and Special Schools); First Juvenile Justice Act 1986, amended in 2000 and further amended in 2002.

Unit 3:

- (i) **JJ Act 2000 as a reflection of India ratifying United Nations Convention on the Rights of Child, Beijing Rules and Riyadh Guidelines; India's National Policy on Children:** Discussion of these;
- (ii) Philosophy of JJ Act 2000: uniform age for girls and boys; bifurcation of juveniles into: those violating the laws and those requiring care and protection; separate institutions for the two: for the former the SJPJ and JJJ and for the latter the Child Welfare Officer and CWC: simple procedure; for the former children's home and the latter Special home whereas initially both may be kept in Observation home; offences relating children and punishment therefor;
- (iii) Special Categories Children requiring care and protection: Street Children, Child Labourers, Trafficked Children, Victims of Child Abuse, and Children from Disturbed Areas and Children in Natural Calamities and Refugee Children, Devdasi victims,
 - (i) Recent trends in Delinquency: Ragging, Pornography, Date Rapes, sexual harassment under POCSO, children misused by adult criminals, Street Violence and gangsters, drug abuse, bootlegging, begging and vagrancy;
 - (ii) Government of India's special programme - Integrated child development (ICPS) and a separate agency to implement: its objectives and importance in preventing delinquency;
 - (iii) Magnitude of juvenile delinquency in India and Karnataka: CII reports; trends in JD in the last ten years (2004- 2014); incidence of JD among girls and boys; different age groups; different social backgrounds;
 - (iv) Juvenile recidivism and its rates across the countries and different section of the society;
 - (v) Comparison of delinquency rates in USA, UK, Japan to India's rates

UNIT 4: Theories of Juvenile Delinquency:

- (i) Early theories on slum environment, street gangs, and delinquency as a result of differential association; (ii) Social Disorganization, Broken Homes and delinquency; (iii) Broken Window theory of delinquency; (iv) Poverty and delinquency; (v) Delinquency as a developmental problem of adolescents; impact of hormones, personality factors, intelligence, genetics and family genealogies (Jukes and Kallikaks), Eugenic programmes in Europe; (vi) impact of mass media on juveniles: Bandura and imitation theory, Glaser

and identification theory; Learning theories; Criminal opportunity theory; Sub culture theories.

UNIT 5:

Composition, Powers, Procedures, and Functions of JJB, and CWC: Purpose, Programmes and impacts of Children's Homes, Special Homes, Observation Homes; Application of social work methods in the treatment, reform and rehabilitation of problematic juveniles: Counselling, Repatriation, Adoption, Foster Care and Sponsorship;; Are these institutions adequate? Efficient and effective in rehabilitating children committed to them. Aftercare and follow up programmes; Assessment of ICPS and the problems in implementing them.

References:

1. Andrew Karmen , 2015, "Crime Victims: An Introduction to victimology" Cengage Learning.
2. Bonnie S Fisher, Steven P Lab, 2010, " Encyclopedia Of Victimology and Crime Preventions" Vol I, Sage Publications Inc
3. Brent E. Turvey, 2013, "Forensic Victimology" Academic Press.
4. Emilio Viano , 1992, "Critical Issues In Victimology: International Perspective", SpringerPublications
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6. Hans Joachin Schneider, 1982, "The Victims in International perspective", Walter De Gryter Pub
7. Israel Drapkin, Emilio Viano, 1974, "Victimology" Lexington Books.

2.3 HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

4 Credits

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

Unit 1:

(i) Meaning and Evolution of Human Rights:

(a) Human rights as natural rights in the writings of Thomas Aquinas (1236 AD); (b) the individual and the state and the limits of state's power to punish: Hobbes and absolute power of the monarch; Locke and limited power of the monarch; Rousseau and the social contract with stipulated terms relating to state's right to punish; Beccaria and rules of punishment; J Bentham and utilitarian views on punishment; J.S. Mill on liberty; French Revolution and the Rights of Man,, US Constitution and the Bill of Rights; the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 in the aftermath of WW-II.

(II) (a) UN Declaration of Human Rights 1948; (b) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966; (c) International Covenant Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; (d) First Optional Protocol to the ICCPR of Dec 16, 1966; (e) Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR on aiming to Abolish Death Penalty Dec 15, 1989; (f) UN Commission on Human Rights and Sub Commissions.

(III) **Incorporation of HRs in the Indian Constitution:**_the Constitutional Protection through the Fundamental Rights (Articles 14,19,20.21, 22, 32): (i) Equality before law and equal protection of all; (ii) protection against arbitrary punishments, arrest, and detention and preventive arrest, search and seizure; (iii) Right to fair trial and free legal aid; (iv) Right to remain silent and protection against forced confessions and self-incrimination; (v) prohibition of torture and third degree methods; (vi) Right to be heard and to defend oneself; (vii) protection against double jeopardy.(viii) Directive Principles of State Policy;

(IV) **Special Rights:** Women's Rights; Dalith Rights; Child Rights; Labour Rights; Various provisions concerning other vulnerable categories.

UNIT 2: HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE POLICE:

Protection of Human Rights of the Accused in Police Stations; Criminal Procedure Code Sections 49, 50, 50A 51, 53A,54,56,57,58, 60A,167(1) and (2); **Supreme Court Rulings on** Arrest, manner of effecting arrest and handcuffing; arrest of women by woman police; Rulings on detention: detention beyond 24 hours, detention without sufficient cause; detention of women in police stations; Rulings on torture, use of Third Degree methods; Rulings on forced confessions; custodial rape; custodial death and disappearance;

National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission: Human Rights Act 1993 ACT: NHRC and SHRC and their responsibility regarding protection of HR against arbitrary police action

UNIT 3: HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE COURTS:

Speedy Trial, Free Legal Aid to the poor accused, equal opportunity of being heard, defence in adversarial trial, right to bail, right to life and euthanasia, right to remain silent, right against self incrimination; Criminal Procedure Code Sections 300,303, 304,316, 327,436,437, and 438; Court's power to look into complaints of accused against police in respect of illegal arrest, detention and torture, rape; Magistrates enquiry into custodial death; Indian Evidence Act (sections 24, 25, 26, 112A and 112B, 114 and 133) warning by the court before confession; plea bargain; confession before police not admissible except to the extent of recovering stolen property; right to legal counsel; presence of accused mandatory while framing charge and during trial; right of the accused to cross-examine or re-examine; offender's right to be heard on charge sheet, and leading his evidence and right to rebut the evidence of the prosecution; right to compound the criminal cases with and without court's permission; right to appeal;

UNIT 4: HUMAN RIGHTS AND CORRECTIONAL AGENCIES:

- a) Rights against cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and abolition of corporal punishments; Rights of the prisoners and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Offenders; Rules on Custodial Care; Rights to food, sanitation, clothing; right to appeal, review and revision, against torture; Rulings against Supermax Prisons in the USA;
- b) NHRC and SHRC guidelines on prison administration:
- c) Visits of Prison Visitors' Committee, Visits by the Session Judge and District Magistrate to the Prisons, hearing of grievances; non-release of prisoners beyond the stipulated period; improvement of overcrowding, sanitation and hygiene etc., in jails;

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

UNIT 5: HUMAN RIGHTS AND MAJOR ISSUES CONFRONTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE:

A. Victim and Victim Protection:

- (i) UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victim of Crime and Abuse of Power (G.A. 40/34 on 29th Nov. 1985)
- (ii) Compensation to Victim of Crimes (Cr.P.C. Sections 357, 357A and B);
- (iii) UN Guidelines on Witness Protection;
- (iv) Measures for Witness Protection in India.

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

- 1. Whether Human Rights protect criminals at the cost of the security of society;
- 2. Whether criminals on bail, parole, and premature release hold society to ransom;
- 3. Whether Human Rights abort criminal justice;
- 4. Whether HRs deter police from doing their duty;
- 5. Whether prisons act as deterrents when there is no difference between conditions outside or inside the jail;
- 6. Whether criminal individuals outraging peace, safety and sense of justice in the society deserve the rights accorded to them under HR;
- 7. Whether criminals are more HUMAN than their VICTIMS and Society;
- 8. Actual functioning of NHRC and SHRCs: limits of their powers.

References:

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

2.4 ADVANCED RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN CRIMINOLOGICAL RESEARCH

4 Credits

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

UNIT 1:

Epistemology and Meaning of scientific research as an attempt to answer basic questions (what, who, where, when, how, and why) about any phenomena;

As a method of applying those methods of science which are objective and observable, measurable and verifiable, self-correcting and cumulative;

Basic scientific ways of thinking/ reasoning: deductive, inductive and abductive;

Basic scientific concepts and language of science: words vs terms, sentence vs proposition/statement, variable vs constant, dogmas and postulates, assumptions and hypothesis, hypothesis vs theory, theory building vs theory testing;

Types of research: Exploratory studies: descriptive studies and comparative studies (e.g., natural observation (qualitative) studies in ethnology, case study methods, discourse analysis, RAPs, field studies); Explanatory studies: classical experimental design, quasi-experimental designs, and factorial designs etc); Survey Research Method as a versatile method.

UNIT 2:

(i) Survey Research as a versatile method which can be used for (a) exploratory, (b) comparative or (c) explanatory purposes; Nature of Study decides the Tools: questionnaires (pre-coded or open ended), opinionnaires (i.e., open ended questionnaires) and Delphi Technique;; interview schedule (coded or open ended or both), interview Guides for probing in exploratory studies or in Focussed Group Discussions or items of observation in Natural Field Studies;

(ii) Census Survey vs Sample Survey: Population and sample; Sample Survey and Sampling; population parameters and sampling techniques: Basic Features of random sampling; Types of Random Sampling Methods: Simple Random (Lottery with or without replacement and RN Tables), Patterned Serial/ systematic random sampling, Stratified Random Sampling, Cluster Sampling Method, Multi-Stage Sampling; Non-Random

Sampling: opportunistic sampling, snow balling sampling method, purposive sampling, accidental sampling, quota sampling; Determining Sample Size based on population parameters and their representativeness.

UNIT 3:

Formulation of a research problem/project: general steps: (a) choosing a main domain area of study, (b) choosing a specialization within the main domain, (c) selecting a problem within the specialization considering Time required, Cost involved, Manpower necessary, Availability and Access to data; (d) sources of hypotheses about the chosen problem: (i) literature review and identifying gaps in knowledge, (ii) discussion with experts and brain storming, (iii) general observations, (iv) educated guesses, (v) critical thinking and inferences about probable associations among many variables. (e) defining the objectives of the study precisely; (f) Choosing appropriate method of research for the selected study to fulfil the defined objectives; (g) Identifying items of information and the sources of information (primary or secondary) to satisfy the objectives; (h) Constructing the Tools for Data Collection: Questionnaire/ interview Schedule/Guide/Opinionnaire, scaling design and score sheet, Masps, Sketches, Diagrammes, and obtaining appropriate equipments wherever necessary;

UNIT 4: DATA COLLECTION: METHODS AND TOOLS:

- (i) Observation Method in natural field studies like Malinowski's Trobriand Islanders; Tools of observation: Observation Guide/Schedule, Camera, Sound Recorder (Video), Binocular, Pen and Pencil, Tape, graded scaling sheet for scoring, various diagrammes for observation recording on physical positions, GPS/GIS;
- (ii) Interviewing: In Survey Methods: Tools to record: video, hidden camera/CCTV, Questionnaire/ interview Schedule/ opinionnaire, scales and score sheets, maps and diagrammes etc.,;
- (iii) Mailed/self administered questionnaires in surveys or polls;
- (iv) Experimental Design: Controlled Observation of manipulated variable on the dependent variable: measurement of effects before and after on Control Group and Experimental Groups.

UNIT 5: DATA ANALYSIS AND REPORT WRITING:

- (i) Data Scrutiny and editing; coding the open ended questions, data transfer to Master Sheet or Computer and controlling of entry errors;
- (ii) Tabulation Plan according to objectives of study: Data Presentation Plan: Tables, Maps, Sketches, Pictographs; Graphics: Pie diagram, Bar Charts, histogram, frequency polygon, smooth curve and how to draw them;

- a. Types of Tables: Simple frequency Tables, Cross Tables, Complex Tables, Original Tables, Derived Tables;
- b. Table Structure: heading, units of figures, column and row naming, marginal totals and grand total, foot notes and source of data;
- (iii) Data Analysis and application of descriptive or inferential statistics to examine hypotheses or varying associations, their strength, direction and significance;
- (iv) Report Writing: Purpose and style of report writing; chapterization as per objectives of research plus first chapter on introduction and literature review and second chapter on methodology, its justification and significance, and the last chapter on recommendations or general conclusions; Executive summary;

References:

1. Doing Criminological Research by Davies, Francies & Victor
- 2.Hagan F E 1993, Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology Prentice Hall, Englewood Chiffs .NJ
- 3.Methodology of Research in Social Sciences by Krishnaswamy and Ranganathan. Himalaya Publishing House.
4. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques by Khotari.C.R. New Age International Publishers.
5. Research Methods by Ram Ahuja. Rawat Publications.

2.5 ASSESSED FIELD WORK IN JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD, CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE AND CHILDREN'S HOMES **4 Credits**

2.6 Open Elective Course (OEC): CYBER CRIMES: An Introductory Course

4 CREDITS

This is an introductory course for the students of other Departments and Schools who opt it as an Open Elective Course for the PG requirements. It introduces Cyber Crimes, their types, various punishments under IT Act 2000, agencies dealing with information technologies, their powers and functions.

UNIT 1:

Information Technology; its meaning and importance in the daily life of people in modern societies; Pervasiveness of IT, its various forms as defined under the IT Act 2000;

UNIT 2:

Various offences defined under the IT Act, their definitions, magnitude of their occurrence, punishment prescribed under the law.

UNIT 3: Major Forms of Cyber Crimes:

- a. Software Piracy;
- b. Cyber attacks: viruses and hacking;
- c. Identity Theft;
- d. Internet Frauds;
- e. Spam;
- f. Cyber Terrorism.

UNIT 4:

Preventive Strategies: Cyber Security, Awareness Generation, Detection, Reporting to Cyber Police Stations and other controlling agencies;

Unit 5:

Controlling Agencies of IT; Legal measures to regulate, Prosecution and Sentencing.

References:

1. Garima tiwan, 2014, Understanding Laws , cyber Laws and Cyber Crimes, Lexis Nexis India
2. Rodney Ryder , 2007 Guide to Cyber Laws,
3. Barkha and U Rama Mohan , 2011 ,Cyber Law and Crime , Jain Publishers
4. Farooq Ahmad ,2013 Cyber Law in Indian Law on Internet Jain Publishers
5. Mani k 2012, Legal Framework on Cyber Crimes, Jain Book Deposit