

IIA-Model

Subject with Practical-One Major with One Minor



RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI

**PROGRAM/COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS
Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
Designed in accordance with
Learning Outcome-Based Curricular Framework (LOCF)
Under National Education Policy (NEP) 2020
for**

**B.A/B.Sc
Criminology and Forensic Science (Basic/Hons)**

w.e.f

Academic Year 2021-22 and Onwards

PREAMBLE

Criminology is the scientific study of the processes of the making of laws, breaking of laws and the reactions towards the breaking of laws. The scope of Criminology includes etiology of crime, prevention of crime, treatment of offenders, victimology and related areas. On the other side Forensic Science is scientific study of scene of crime management along the physical clues and evidences which helps in establishing the link between scene of crime, victim of crime and suspect of crime committed. The Criminology and Forensic Science helps in detecting the crime and court of law to decide on the case based on the evidences produced beyond any doubt.

The advent of technology and research development has led to a paradigm shift in Criminology and Forensic Science from traditional concepts to contemporary and multi-disciplinary issues such as juvenile justice, victim justice, cyber forensics etc. As part of the efforts to improve the employability of Criminology graduates, the curriculum of the under graduate programme in Criminology provides for a holistic learning approach, that includes learning through lectures, tutorials and practicum.

Criminology and Forensic Science by itself is an interdisciplinary subject that cannot be taught as a standalone branch of knowledge. Studying crime and criminal behaviour is complemented by learning related subjects such as criminal justice, juvenile justice, victimology, theories of crime, contemporary crimes, techniques of investigation, collections of evidences, penology, research methods and security management. Subjects, psychology and social problems are generic and interdisciplinary in nature.

Hence, the curriculum offers these subjects as Interdisciplinary Electives to students of other disciplines. As a result of the wide range of subjects being taught in the under graduate programme, graduates of Criminology and Forensic Science will have a greater vantage in their employability prospects.

COURSE AIM

Provide students with a learning experience that will help instill deep interest in the subject; develop broad, balanced knowledge and understanding of key criminological and Forensic Science concepts, principles and theories; and equip students with the appropriate tools of analysis to tackle problems in the field of crime and its detection to help the Criminal Justice System in maintaining law and order in the society.

Develop students' ability to understand the *modus operandi* of crimes and the variations involved in it; the approaches required to handle these circumstances; and to draw appropriate inferences from them.

Provide students with the knowledge and skill base that would enable them to undertake further studies in Criminology and Forensic Science related areas or in multi-disciplinary areas.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

Crime is one of the major social problems. It has posed a threat to social organization. To maintain peace, harmony and social order scientific approach to this problem is need of the hour. The problem of crime can be effectively tackled with the help of different agencies of Criminal Justice like Police, Prison, Law, Court and various other agencies. The study pertaining to different agencies of Criminal Justice is scientifically studied at the graduation level in Forensic Science and Criminology.

The students are exposed in this course on various aspects of Crime, Criminality, Reformation and Rehabilitation of Criminal, Victim of Crime, Victim Compensation, Victim Assistance and Restorative Justice to the parties concerned Victim of Crime, Criminal Law, Forensic Science, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology and other branches.

Objectives of the study of this science are to make the students to understand the process of making laws, breaking of the laws, societal reaction to breaking of the laws and modern crimes. To understand the application of science in the identification and analysis of physical clues found at the Crime Scene, Criminal and Victims.

To prepare the students to pursue their career in the State and Central Forensic Science Institutes, Law enforcement agencies and Judiciary. To pursue their career in Social Security and Voluntary Organizations and prevent the occurrence of Crime.

It is a professional course with emphasis on development of necessary skills for a Criminological profession in police, forensic science, private security management, private detective work, corrections, and Juvenile Institutions.

ANNEXURE-II
(MODEL IIA-SUBJECT WITH PRACTICAL-ONE MAJORE AND ONE MINOR)



Rani Channamma University, Belagavi
 CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM SYLLABUS
B.A/B.ScCRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE
 (w.e.f. 2021-22 onwards)

Sem	Course Code	Course Type	Title of the Paper	Instructions Hrs/ Per Week			Duration of Exam	Marks			Credits
				Lecture	Tutorials	Practical		Formative Assessment	Summative Assessment	Total	
I	DSC A1	DSC	FUNDAMENTAL OF CRIMINOLOGY	4 Hrs	--	--	2	40	60	100	4
		DSC	PRACTICAL-I	-	--	4 Hrs	3	25	25	50	2
	OE-1	OE 1.1 OE 1.2	POLICE ORGANISATION IN INDIA/ ELEMENTS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE	3 Hrs	--	--	2	40	60	100	3
	AECC-1	AECC (Languages)	L1-1	4 Hrs	--	--	2	40	60	100	3
			L1-1	4 Hrs	--	--	2	40	60	100	3
	SEC-1	SKILLBASED	DIGITAL FLUENCY	1Hrs	--	2 Hrs	2	20	30	50	2
		VALUEBASED	YOGA	--	--	2 Hrs					1
			HEALTH & WELNESS	--	--	2 Hrs					

Sem	Course Code	Course Type	Title of the Paper	Instructions Hrs/ Per Week			Duration of Exam	Marks			Credits
				Lecture	Tutorials	Practical		Formative Assessment	Summative Assessment	Total	
II	DSC A2	DSC	CRIMINALISTICS	4 Hrs	-	--	2	40	60	100	4
		DSC	PRACTICAL-II	-	-	2 Hrs	3	25	25	50	2
	OE-2	OE 2.1 OE 2.2	SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND CRIME/ FINGERPIRNT SCIENCE	4 Hrs	-	---	2	40	60	100	3
	AECC-2	AECC (Languages)	L2-1	4 Hrs	--	--	2	40	60	100	3
			L2-1	4 Hrs	--	--	2	40	60	100	3
SEC	VALUEBASED	SPORTS	--	--	2 Hrs					1	
		NCC/NSS/ R&R (S&G)/ CULTURAL	--	--	2 Hrs					1	

Annexure - III

B.A /B.Sc CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (BASIC/HONS)

Syllabus

Name of the Degree Program: B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science (Basic/Hons)

Discipline Core: Criminology and Forensic Science

Total Credits for the Program: 180

Program Outcomes:

By the end of the program the students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate (i) a systematic or coherent understanding of the fundamental concepts, principles and processes underlying the academic field of Criminology and Forensic Science, its application in different subfields (law, Policing, Investigation Techniques, Investigation of Scene of Crime, Penology, Human Rights, Victimology, Criminal Psychology, Security Management and in others allied fields), and its linkages with related disciplinary areas/subjects; (ii) procedural knowledge that creates different types of professionals in the field of Criminology and Forensic Science related fields such as teaching, research and development, private investigations, security industry, victim assistance, non-governmental organizations, juvenile justice system, correctional system, policing, and crime analyst; (iii) skills related to specialization areas within Criminology and Forensic Science as well as within subfields of Criminology and Forensic Science (policing, investigative techniques, crime scene management, penology, victimology, criminal psychology, security management), and other related fields of study, including broader interdisciplinary subfields (forensic science, human rights, gender studies, sociology and law).
2. Apply appropriate methodologies in order to conduct analysis and detect patterns of crime and victimization and apply relevant knowledge and skills to seek solutions to problems that emerge from the subfields of Criminology and Forensic Science as well as from broader interdisciplinary subfields relating to Criminology and Forensic Science.
3. Use techniques relevant to academia and industry, generic skills and global competencies, including knowledge and skills that enable students to undertake further studies in the field of Criminology and Forensic Science, its related field, and work in the government and non-government sectors.
4. Undertake hands-on field work and practical activities that develop problem- solving abilities required for successful career in research and development, policy-making, teaching, security management, private investigation, disaster management, non-governmental organizations, victim assistance programmes, correctional institutions, after-care programs, criminal justice administration, etc.
5. Recognize and appreciate the importance of Criminology and Forensic Science, its application in an academic, social, legal, industrial, economic and environmental context.

CURRICULUM STRUCTURE

This matrix lists only the core courses. Core courses list the courses that are essential for every student to earn his degree. It include all types of courses (theory, lab, tutorial, Project, Internships,...that every student of the course).Electives are not part of this list.

Semester	Name of the course	What all program outcomes the course addresses (not exceeding three per course)	Pre requisite course(s)	Concurrent course#	Pedagogy##	Assessment\$
1	Fundamentals of Criminology (4=2)	<p>1. A systematic disciplinary knowledge of the fundamental concepts, analytical reasoning, principles and processes.</p> <p>2. Apply appropriate methodologies in order to conduct analytical skills and detect patterns of crime and victimization.</p> <p>3, Apply moral and ethical awareness/reasoning</p>	NIL	NIL	<p>i. Lecture Method,</p> <p>ii. Interactive Sessions</p> <p>iii. Activities (Seminar and Assignments, Outdoor learnings, Individual & Group presentation)</p> <p>iv. ICT Based (Video-Audio (virtual) Mode and Power Point Presentation</p>	<p>i Semester End Examination (Written) for 70 Marks</p> <p>ii Internal Assessment for 30 Marks including (two written tests, Seminar, assignment/ attendance)</p>
1						
2	Criminalistics (4+2)	<p>1. A systematic understanding of the fundamental concepts, principles of Forensic Science with an interdisciplinary domain</p> <p>2. Apply appropriate knowledge with reflective thinking</p>			<p>i. Lecture Method,</p> <p>ii. Interactive Sessions</p> <p>iii. Activities (Seminar and Assignments, Outdoor learnings, Individual & Group presentation)</p>	<p>i Semester End Examination (Written) for 70 Marks</p> <p>ii Internal Assessment for 30 Marks including (two written tests,</p>

		and to examine the physical clues			iv. ICT Based (Video-Audio (virtual) Mode and Power Point Presentation	Seminar, assignment/ attendance)
		3, Apply relevant knowledge and analytical reasoning				
2						

#Concurrent course is a core (lab / tutorial / project/ ...) course that a student has to take along with this course in the same semester for effective learning. Course design of concurrent courses is preferred to be done by the same team.

##Pedagogy for student engagement is predominantly lectures. However, other pedagogies enhancing better student engagement to be recommended for each course. This list includes active learning / course projects / Problem Based or Project Based Learning / Case studies / Self studylike seminar, term paper or MOOC)

\$Every course needs to include assessment for higher order thinking skills (Applying/Analysing / Evaluating / Creating). However, this column may contain alternate assessment methods that help formative assessment (i.e. assessment for learning)

Structure of B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

Discipline Specific Core Course (DSC)

DSC-1: Fundamentals of Criminology (4)

: Practicals-I (2)

DSC-2:

DSC-3: Criminalistics (4)

: Practicals (2)

DSC-4:

Open Electives

OE-1.1 Police Organization in India/

1.2. Elements of Forensic Science (3)

OE-2.1 Social Problems and Crime

2.2 Fingerprint Science (3)

The First Year

Sem.	Discipline Core(DSC)	(Credits) (L+T+P)	Open Elective (OE)	(Credits) (L+T+P)	Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)			
					Skill based	(Credits) (L+T+P)	Value based	(Credits) (L+T+P)
I	Core 1: Fundamentals of Criminology	(4+0+2)	OE- 1.1 Police Organization in India 1.2 Elements of Forensic Science	3	SEC-1: Digital Skills for Crime Data Analysis	2		
II	Core2: Criminalistics	(4+0+2)	OE-2 2.1. Social Problems and Crime 2.2 Fingerprint Science	3			Health and Wellness/Social & Emotional Learning (2)	2

- One core paper each semester
- Open elective papers for each semester(may be more than 1 per semester)
- Skill based skill enhancement courses in the first semester (preferably relating to computer skill)
- Value based skill enhancement courses in the second semester

Assessment Method

Types of Course	Formative Assessment/IA	Summative Assessment
Theory	40	60
Practical	25	25
Projects	40	60
Experiencing Learning (Internship/Field Work Placements)	40	60

Course Articulation Matrix: Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes(POs1-12)

Course Outcomes (COs) / Program Outcomes(POs)	DSC 1	DSC2	OE	OE	OE	OE	SHC1
			1.1	1.2	2.1	2.2	
1. Disciplinary knowledge and skills	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2. Skilled communicator	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Critical thinker and problem solver	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Team player/worker	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Skilled project manager	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Digitally literate		X		X		X	X
7. Analytical reasoning	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8. Research-related skills	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9. Multicultural competence	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10. Moral, Ethical & Legal reasoning	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11. Develop scientific temper and self-motivating learnings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12. Lifelong learner		X	X	X	X	X	X

Course Articulation Matrix relates course outcomes of course with the corresponding program outcomes whose attainment is attempted in this course. Mark 'X' in the intersection cell if a course outcome addresses a particular program outcome.

ANNEXURE-III

Semester-I

B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

Title of the Course: Fundamentals of Criminology

Course Outcome:

- Explain the history, origin, scope and definition of crime, its relevance in the present scenario and its relation to other social sciences.
- Understand the interdisciplinary nature of Criminology and the role of criminologist in the criminal justice system.
- Describe the different schools of Criminology and critically identify the contribution of each school of thought for the growth and development of Criminology.
- Describe the different typologies of crime including crimes against body, crimes against property, contemporary crimes like cybercrime, white collar crime, etc.
- Apply the concept to crime and criminal behavior to understand juvenile delinquency.
- Describe different typology of criminal behaviour like dossier criminal, habitual offenders, professional criminals, etc.
- Explain the different concepts and methods of crime prevention.
- Describe the source of crime statistics and its current trends.

Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture hours/semester	Number of practical Credits	Number of practical hours/semester
4	56	2	56
Content of Theory Course1			56Hrs
Unit-1 Introduction to Criminology			14
Chapter-1 Concept of Crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crime–Etymology• Meaning and Definitions• Difference between Crime, Sin, Vice and Tort• Classification of Crimes			
Chapter-2 Historical Perspective <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical perspectives of Criminology• Nature, origin and scope of Criminology			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deviance, social context of deviance, delinquency • Criminology and its relations with other social sciences – Criminology’s interdisciplinary nature 	
Unit–2 Explanations of Crime	14
<p>Chapter-3 Explanation of Crime by Different Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schools of Criminology: Meaning and its Importance in Explanation of Crime • Pre-classical school: Religious Leaders and Philosophical thoughts <p>Chapter-4 Classical School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classical school, Propounder and their contribution • Neo-classical school • Positive School-Biological positivism, Propounder and their contribution • Cartographic school, Propounder and their contribution 	
Unit–3 Typology of Crime and Criminal Behaviour	13/14
<p>Chapter-5 Typology of Crime</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Typology of crime: Meaning and its importance • Criminal Behavior: Component of Criminal Behaviour <p>Chapter-6 Crime under Indian Penal Code</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime against person and Crime against property • Conventional crime and White-collar crime <p>Chapter-7 Other Forms of Crimes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized crime, Cybercrime and Environmental crime • Habitual offenders, Professional criminals and Recidivists • Violent and aggressive offenders, sexual offenders 	
Unit–4 Prevention of Crime and Crime Statistics	14
<p>Chapter-8 Concept of Crime Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of concepts: Primary, secondary and tertiary crime prevention • Prevention of various types of crime and Methods: Punitive methods, defence methods, intervention method– • Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)–Crime prevention by police–Crime Prevention Organizations. <p>Chapter-9 Crime Statistics and Current Trend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime statistics: Meaning and Its Importance 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Crime Record Bureau: Reporting crime and Recording crime • Crime/victim surveys: International crime comparisons, Changing crime patterns and Unreported crime. 	
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References:

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2. Hagan, F. (2017). *Introduction to Criminology* (9th ed.). Los Angeles: SAGE.
3. Harry E., Friday, P., Roebuck, J., & Edward, S. (1981). *Crime and punishment: An introduction to Criminology*. New York: Free Press.
4. Hughes, G. (2002). *Crime prevention and community safety: New directions*. London: Sage.
5. Jeffery, C. R. (1977). *Crime prevention through environmental design*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.
6. Lab, S. (2013). *Crime prevention* (8th ed.). Elsevier.
7. Siegel, L. (2017). *Criminology: Theories, patterns and typologies* (13th ed.). Sydney: Cengage Learning.
8. Sutherland, E. H., & Cressey, D. R. (1974). *Principles of Criminology*. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott.
9. Vold, G., & Bernard, T. J. (1986). *Theoretical Criminology*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Journals:

Criminology ISSN:1745-9125

International Criminology, springer.

Asian Journal of Criminology, springer.

Digital References:

1. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/journal/17459125>
2. <https://www.longdom.org/scholarly/criminology--journals-articles-ppts-list-3079.html>
3. <https://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/jclc/>
4. <http://www.inquiriesjournal.com/topics/16/criminology-and-criminal-justice>
5. <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1958-04359-000>
6. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1362480607075851>
7. <http://ecite.utas.edu.au/130268>
8. <https://eprints.qut.edu.au/198603/>
9. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1140864>
10. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/23638473>

Pedagogy: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Sessions, ICT, Group Discussion

Formative Assessment 40 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activity/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation etc)			
Assessment Occasion/Type	C1	C2	Total Marks
Session Test (2)	10	10	20
Seminar/Presentation/ Activity	10	---	10

Case study/ Assignment/Field work/ Project work etc	---	10	10
Total	20	20	40

Date Course Co-Ordinator Subject Committee Chairperson

Semester I

Content of Practical Course DSC-1:

Number of practical Credits	Number of practical hours/semester
2	52
Content of Practical Course 1	
Practical-I: Analysis of news items of criminology importance from the daily news papers	08
Practical-II :Collection of crime news clippings	07
Exercise: Collection of Crime news items clippings from the print media/social media/ news channels etc. Print Media includes (newspapers, weeklies, magazines, monthlies and other forms of printed journals etc Social Media/Electronic Media includes (Face book, Twitter and Linked in TV etc)	
Practical-III: Pioneers of classical and positive criminology with their Contributions	07
Exercise: Collection the Photos of Pioneers along with their contribution to Criminology and Criminal Justice System	
Practical-IV: Classification /types of cyber crimes	07
Exercise: Identify the different types of cybercrimes along their nature of commission of cyber crime (Modus Operandi)	
Practical-V: Crime statistics analysis - crime against person and property	08
Case Study Exercise: Collect the data of last 5-10 years from Crime in India-NCRB and analyze it critically (www.ncrb.org.in)	
Practical-VI: Study of Graphical Representation of Crime Statistics	08
Case Study Exercise: Collect the graphical representation of any two major crime from Crime in India-NCRB and analyze it critically (www.ncrb.org.in)	
Practical-VII: Kim's Game: Observation, Retention, Memory and Interpretation	07
Exercise: Keenly observe the items (10-15) kept on particular table/scene of crime in given time for the Kim's Game	

Formative Assessment 25 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activity/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation etc)	
Assessment Occasion/ Type	Total Marks
Session Test	15
Viva-voce/ Activity/ Basic Understanding of the concepts	05
Practical/Field work/ Project work Journal/Records etc	07
Total	25

Date Course Co-Ordinator Subject Committee Chairperson

Semester-I

B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

Title of the Course: OE 1.1 Police Organization in India

Course Outcome:

- Understand the concept and purpose of Police Organization in India , the developmental process over the years according to the needs of the society.
- Develop the knowledge regarding the historical development of police system, organization, structure and functions of police.
- Explain the different Police Units at the Centre and at the State
- Become aware about the different Auxiliary Units and their functions.

Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture hours/semester	Number of practical Credits	Number of practical hours/semester
3	42	-----	-----
Content of Theory Course 1			42Hrs
Unit-I: Introduction to Police Organization			14
Chapter-1 Police Organization: Concept and Brief Historical Background Chapter-2 Central Police Organization and Institutes (National Cadet Corps- NCC, Narcotic Control Bureau-NCB, NIA, RAW, SPG, BPR&D, NCRB, NPA and NSG) Chapter-3 Relationship between Police and Local Government: Magistracy, Executive Magistrates and Other Departments (Forest, Excise, Prison, Health etc) Chapter-4 Police Administration: Enforcing law of the land, Maintaining Law and Order, other citizen services etc			
Unit-II: State Police Special Units			14
Chapter-5 State Crime Record Bureau, State Finger Print Bureau, State Forensic Science Laboratory and Intelligence Department/Special branch Chapter-6 Women Police Stations, Cybercrime Police Stations, DCRE, DCIB Chapter-7 Vigilance Units: KPTCL, KSRTC, BMTF, BDA, Revenue Task Force			
Unit-III: Auxiliary Units and Other Organizations			14
Chapter-8 Home guards, Special Police Officers, Students Police Cadets and Civil Defense Chapter-9 Karnataka State and District Legal Authority and their functions Chapter-10 State women commission, State SC/ST and Minority Commissions, State Human Rights Commissions			

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1. Banerjee,D, 2005, Central Police Organization, Part I & Part II, Allied Publishers. Pvt. Ltd.,
2. DovalAjit and Lal BR, 2010, Manas Police Security Year Book 2010-2011, Manas Publications.
3. Earle Howard H. 1970, Police Community relations, Charles C. Thomas Publisher.
4. Ghosh Gautam, 2007 Police Accountability at the Cutting Edge Level, APH Publishing Corporation.
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8. Justice Mallimath Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms, Universal Law Pub, 2003.
9. K. Padmanabaiah Committee on Police Reforms, 2001.
10. Ramanjam,T, 1992, Prevention and Detection of Crime, Madras Book Agency.
11. Misra K.K., 1987, Police Administration in Ancient India, K.K. Publications.
12. Mayhill, Parnela D, 1998 Police – Community relations & administration of justice, Prentice Hall Englewood Cliffs.
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14. Singh SoibamIbocha, 2007 Community Polciing, Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi
15. Srivastava Aparna, 1999, Role of Police in Changing Society, APH Publishing House.

Journals:

Indian Police Journal published by Bureau of Police Research and Development New Delhi.

Crime in India published by National Crime Record Bureau. MHA Government of India New Delhi

Pedagogy: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Sessions, ICT, Group Discussion

Formative Assessment 40 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activity/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation etc)			
Assessment Occasion/ Type	C1	C2	Total Marks
Session Test (2)	10	10	20
Seminar/Presentation/ Activity	10	---	10
Case study/ Assignment/Field work/ Project work etc	---	10	10
Total	20	20	40

Date Course Co-Ordinator Subject Committee Chairperson

Semester-I

B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

TitleoftheCourse: OE 1.2 Elements of Forensic Science

Course Outcome:

- Understand the definition, nature, scope, role of forensic science and historical background of forensic science
- Explain the basic elements, different branches and principles of forensic science.
- Describe the scope and importance of Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories
- Explain the role of National Crime Record Bureau , BPRD and DTI

Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture hours/semester	Number of practical Credits	Number of practical hours/semester
3	42	-----	-----

ContentofTheoryCourse1	42Hrs
Unit-I: Fundamental Concepts of Forensic Science	14
Chapter-1 Definitions, Nature, Scope and role of forensic science. Chapter-2 Historical development and contribution of pioneers Chapter-3 Principles of forensic science	
Unit-II: Branches of Forensic Science	14
Chapter-4 Branches of Forensic Science Chapter-5 Traditional and Contemporary Chapter-6 Frye Case and Daubert Standards.	
Unit-III: Forensic Science Laboratories and Training institutes	14
Chapter-7 Hierarchical set up of Central Forensic Science Laboratories, State Forensic Science Laboratories and Directorate of Forensic Science. Chapter-8 Government Examiners of Questioned Documents and Fingerprint Bureaus.	

Chapter-9 National Crime Records Bureau, Police & Detective Training Institutes, Chapter-10 Bureau of Police Research & Development,	
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References:

1. *B.B. Nanda and R.K. Tiwari, Forensic Science in India: A Vision for the Twenty First Century, Select Publishers, New Delhi (2001).*
2. *M.K. Bhasin and S. Nath, Role of Forensic Science in the New Millennium, University of Delhi, Delhi (2002).*
3. *S.H. James and J.J. Nordby, Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques, 2nd Edition, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2005).*
4. *W.G. Eckert and R.K. Wright in Introduction to Forensic Sciences, 2nd Edition, W.G. Eckert (ED.), CRC Press, Boca Raton (1997).*
5. *R. Saferstein, Criminalistics, 8th Edition, Prentice Hall, New Jersey (2004).*

Journals:

Journal of Forensic Research ISSN: 2157-7145

Journal of Forensic Sciences & Criminal Investigation, ISSN: 2476-1311.

Pedagogy: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Sessions, ICT, Group Discussion

Formative Assessment 40 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activity/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation etc)			
Assessment Occasion/ Type	C1	C2	Total Marks
Session Test (2)	10	10	20
Seminar/Presentation/ Activity	10	---	10
Case study/ Assignment/Field work/ Project work etc	---	10	10
Total	20	20	40

Date Course Co-Ordinator Subject Committee Chairperson

Semester II

B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

Course Title: Criminalistics	
Total Contact Hours: 56	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 03
Model Syllabus Authors:	Summative Assessment Marks: 30

Course Pre-requisite(s): *Mention only course titles from the curriculum that are needed to be taken by the students before registering for this course.*

Course Outcomes(COs):

At the end of the course the student should be able to:

- Understand the definition, scope and basic principles of Criminalistics, exhibit the various tools and techniques utilized in the application of the subject.
- Explain the significance of evidence, types and classification of physical evidences such as blood, fibre, paint, firearms, fingerprints, etc.
- Examine the forensic documents, tools and techniques employed, types of forgeries, types of handwriting and its characteristics, etc.
- Explain the basic principles and stages involved in crime scene reconstruction.
- Describe the scope and importance of medical evidence such as oral and documentary, etc.
- Importance of medico-legal autopsy and type and characteristics of wounds, etc.

Semester II

B.A/B.SC Criminology and Forensic Science

Title of the Course: DSC-3: Criminalistics

Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture hours/semester	Number of practical Credits	Number of practical hours/semester
4	56	2	56
Content of Theory Course 1			56Hrs
Unit I: Introduction – Forensic Science			14
Chapter-1 Forensic Science: Meaning, Conceptual definition and Scope Chapter-2 Basic principles; Forensic tools and techniques Chapter-3 Application of forensic science.			
Unit II: Physical Evidence			14
Chapter-4 Physical Evidence: Significance of evidence and Lockard's principle Chapter-5 Types of evidence – Classification of physical evidence: Blood, fiber, paint, firearms, tyre marks, fingerprints, footprints, bite marks. Chapter-6 DNA: Meaning, Background and typing. Chapter-7 Collection of evidence – Preservation of evidence – Forensic anthropology.			
Unit III: Forensic Document Examination			14
Chapter-8 Forensic Document Examination: Introduction and Types of documents Chapter-9 Tools and techniques for examination and identification Chapter-10 Types of forgeries, characteristics and detection Chapter-11 Types of handwriting and its characteristics.			
Unit IV Crime Scene Reconstruction (CSR)			14

Chapter-12 Nature and importance of CSR	
Chapter-13 Basic principles and stages involved	
Chapter-14 Types and classification of reconstruction	
Chapter-15 Role of logic in CSR and Writing are construction report	
Chapter-16 Cases of special importance pertaining to forensic examination	

Books References:

1. Dekal, V. (2014). Exam preparatory manual for undergraduates: Forensic medicine & toxicology (theory & practical). New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical.
2. Gardner, R., & Bevel, T. (2009). Practical crime scene analysis and reconstruction. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.
3. Lewis, J. (2014). Forensic document examination. New York: Academic Press. Nageshkumar, G. (2007). Practical forensic medicine. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers
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5. Nanda, B., & Tewari, R. (2001). Forensic science in India: A vision for the twenty- first century. New Delhi: Select Publishers.
6. Subrahmanyam, B. (2001). Modi's medical jurisprudence & toxicology. New Delhi: Butterworth India.
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8. Academic Press.
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International journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine, ISSN: 1752-928X

Journal of Forensic Pathology, ISSN: 2684-1312

Digital Reference

1. <https://books.google.co.in/books?hl=en&lr=&id=zIRQOssWbaoC&oi=fnd&pg=PA1&dq=forensic+science+research+articles&ots=wJ-Zt0UQ2U&sig=v7wufZJrViWiMCo3YwG8d0sguCc>
2. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10657-005-4196-6#citeas>
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Pedagogy: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Sessions, ICT, Group Discussion

Formative Assessment 40 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activity/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation etc)

Assessment Occasion/ Type	C1	C2	Total Marks
Session Test (2)	10	10	20
Seminar/Presentation/ Activity	10	---	10
Case study/ Assignment/Field work/ Project work etc	---	10	10
Total	20	20	40

Date _____ Course Co-Ordinator _____ Subject Committee Chairperson _____

Semester-II

Content of Practical Course DSC-3:

Number of practical Credits	Number of practical hours/semester
2	52
Content of Practical Course 3	
	52Hrs
Practical-I: Pioneers of forensic science with their contributions	08
Exercise: Collection the Photos of Pioneers along with their contribution to Forensic Science and Criminal Justice System	
Practical-II: Study of Basic Forensic Science Equipment	07
Exercise: Study of different types of Microscopes/Magnifying glasses : its operation and functions etc	
Practical-III: Identification, location and preservation of physical evidences robbery & dacoity, suicide, murder, sexual assault.	08
Exercise: Physical clues/evidences are to be collected from the given simulated scene of crime and form the theory on commission of crime.	
Practical-IV: Scene of crime – reconstruction, searching sketching (rough and neat), photography and videography	07
Exercise: Systematic Investigation of given Simulated Scene of Crime and its reconstruction	
Practical-V: Questioned documents: characteristics of handwriting, identification of forgeries.	07
Exercise: Studying the different characteristics and types of handwriting and identification of forgeries from the given samples	
Practical-VI: Collection of physical evidences	08
Exercise: Collection (handling, packing, preserving and forwarding of the physical clues/evidences) for further examination in Forensic Labs	
Practical-VII: Study of Different types of Forensic Light Sources	07

Formative Assessment 25 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activity/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation etc)	
Assessment Occasion/ Type	Total Marks
Session Test	15

Viva-voce/ Activity/ Basic Understanding of the concepts	05
Practical/Field work/ Project work Journal/Records etc	07
Total	25

Date Course Co-Ordinator Subject Committee Chairperson

Semester II

B.A/B.SC Criminology and Forensic Science

Title of the Course: OE 2.1 Social Problems and Crime

Course Outcomes:

- Understand the different social problems in India, their causes, which leads to crimes, criminality and social disorder.
- Explain the various forms of women and child related issues, crimes and their related laws.
- Understand about alcoholism and drugs leads to social disorganization and crimes
- Explain about the corruption and terrorism and their impact on society with related laws.

Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture hours/semester	Number of practical Credits	Number of practical hours/semester
3	42	-----	-----
Content of Theory Course 1			42Hrs
Unit-I: Introduction to Social Problems			14
Chapter-1 Social problem and crime: concept, types and stages in the development of social problems. Chapter-2 Theoretical approaches to social problems, social disorganisation, cultural lag, value conflict and personal deviation Chapter-3 Causes of social problems leading to crime			
Unit-II: Women and Child Related Social Problems and Crimes			14
Chapter-4 Child abuse and child labour: Meaning, Causes and effects of child Abuse Chapter-5 Special acts - Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006 , Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act 1986, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 Chapter-6 Women Related Issues, Crimes and Laws: Prostitution, Domestic Violence, Dowry Harassment, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace, Indecent representation of women etc and related laws, Sati System and Honour killing.			
Unit-III: Other Social Problems			14
Chapter-7 Alcoholism: Meaning, definitions of alcoholism Causes, consequences and societal costs of alcoholism. Chapter-8 Drug Addiction: Nature and impact of drug addiction – role of family and peer group, Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act. 1985 Chapter-9 Untouchability, Corruption and Terrorism: Meaning, Types, Causes and related Laws			

Books References:

1. Ram, Ahuja, 1992. Social Problems in India, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
2. Turner, Jonathan H., 1987; The Structure of Sociological Theory, Fourth Edition, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
3. Henry, Kenneth, 1978, Social Problems: Institutional and Interpersonal Perspectives, Scott, Fopresman and Company, Illinois, London.
4. Kothari, Rajani, 1988, Transformation and Survival, Ajanta Publications, Delhi.
5. Lerner, Daniel, 1964, The Passing of Traditional Society, The Free Press, London.
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7. Merton, Robert K. & Nisbet, Robert, 1976, Contemporary Social Problems, Hercourt Brace Iovanovich, International Editing, New York, Chicago.
8. Singh, Yogendra, 1988, Modernisation of Indian Tradition, Reprint, Rawat Publication, Jaipur.
9. Bhattacharya, Rinki. Ed. 2004. Behind Closed Doors: Domestic Violence in India. New Delhi: Sage.
10. Uberoi, Patricia. Ed. 1993. Family, Kinship and Marriage in India. Delhi, Oxford University Press.
11. Uberoi, Patricia. 2006. Freedom and Destiny : Gender, Family, and Popular Culture in India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Journals:

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Digital Reference:

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2. <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/1973-31083-001>
3. <https://academic.oup.com/socpro/article/18/3/298/1691981?login=true>
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Pedagogy: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Sessions, ICT, Group Discussion

Formative Assessment 40 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activity/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation etc)			
Assessment Occasion/ Type	C1	C2	Total Marks
Session Test (2)	10	10	20
Seminar/Presentation/ Activity	10	---	10
Case study/ Assignment/Field work/ Project work etc	---	10	10

Total	20	20	40
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Date Course Co-Ordinator Subject Committee Chairperson

Semester II

B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

Title of the Course: OE 1.2 Fingerprint Science

Course Outcomes:

- Understand the meaning, concept, importance and historical background of fingerprints.
- Describe the biological formation of fingerprints, fundamental principles and its types.
- Learn the developing of latent fingerprints and their value in the court of law,
- Explain about the footprints and their importance in criminal investigation.

Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture hours/semester	Number of practical Credits	Number of practical hours/semester
3	42	-----	-----
Content of Theory Course 1			42Hrs
Unit-I: Basics of Fingerprinting			14
Chapter-1 Fingerprint: Meaning, Concept and history background, with special reference to India. Chapter-2 Biological basis of fingerprints, Formation of ridges and Fundamental principles of fingerprinting. Chapter-3 Types of fingerprints, Fingerprint patterns and Fingerprint characters/minutiae. Chapter-4 Methods of Recording of Plain and rolled fingerprints. Chapter-5 Classification of fingerprint record.			
Unit-II: Development of Fingerprints			14
Chapter-6 Type of Chance prints at a crime scene and their development. Chapter-7 Latent fingerprints' detection by physical and chemical techniques. Chapter-8 Preservation of developed fingerprints. Chapter-9 Digital imaging for fingerprint enhancement.			
Unit-III: Other Impressions and Prints			14

Chapter-10 Footprints: Meaning and Importance.	
Chapter-11 Casting of foot prints and Electrostatic lifting of latent foot prints.	
Chapter-12 Palm prints and their historical importance.	
Chapter-13 Gait Pattern and its use in crime investigation.	

Books References:

1. B.S. Nabar., Forensic Science in Crime Investigation, 3rdEdn., Asia Law House, Hyderabad
2. Barry, A.J. Fisher; Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, 7th Ed, CRC Press, NY, 2003.
3. Bennett, W.W. & Karen, M.Hass, Criminal Investigative, 6th Ed. Worsworth Thompson Learning, 2001.
4. Forensic Science, An Introduction to Criminalsites. By Peter R.De Forest, R.E. Gaensslen and Henry C. Lee.
5. Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials, By Sharma. B. R.
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9. Dror IE, Charlton P, Peron AE (2006) Contextual information renders experts vulnerable to making erroneous identifications. Forensic Science International
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12. Senn DR, Stimson PG (2010) Forensic Dentistry. New York: CRC Press.

Journals:

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Digital Reference:

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Pedagogy: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Sessions, ICT, Group Discussion

Formative Assessment 40 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activity/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation etc)			
AssessmentOccasion/ Type	C1	C2	Total Marks
Session Test (2)	10	10	20
Seminar/Presentation/ Activity	10	---	10
Case study/ Assignment/Field work/ Project work etc	---	10	10

Total	20	20	40
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Date Course Co-Ordinator Subject Committee Chairperson

Annexure IV

Question Paper Pattern:

RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY

B.A/B.Sc

Criminology and Forensic Science

I /II Semester B

Sub: _____ Code: _____ Maximum Marks: 60

The question paper for the semester-end exam will have the following three parts:

Part A - (Objective type or very short answer type questions: carrying 2 marks each)

Part B - (Short answer questions carrying 5 marks each)

Part C - (Long answer questions carrying 15 marks each)

Note: Answer any five questions from Part-A, four questions from Part-B and two questions from Part-C

The pattern of the Question Paper will be as follows:

PART – A **(5×2=10)**

Q 1. (Answer any five questions. All divisions carry equal marks)

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.

PART – B **(4×5=20)**

(Answer any four questions. All questions carry equal marks)

Q 2.

Q 3.

Q 4.

Q 5.

Q 6.

Q 7.

PART – C

(2×15=30)

(Answer any two questions. All questions carry equal marks)

Q 09.

Q 10.

Q 11.

Practical:

Scheme of Evaluation for Practical Examination

Sl. No.	Particulars	Marks Allotted Max. 25
1.	Answer any FIVE Question out of SEVEN (5X5=25). The Practical/Fieldwork question should be tested on the following grounds: Q1: Q2: Q3: Q4: Q5: Q6: Q7:	25
	Wherever necessary need to draw a neat diagram with appropriate description	

	Examination of Physical clues/Scene of crime inspection is to be done wherever necessary.	
	Knowledge of testing/examinations/comparison of physical clues/evidences/apparatus/equipments will be testes wherever necessary	
	Accuracy of results of the given practical/exercise/observation etc	
	Total	25

Under IIA-Model

Subject with Practical-One Major with One Minor



RANI CHANNAMMA UNIVERSITY, BELAGAVI

**PROGRAM/COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS
Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
Designed in accordance with
Learning Outcome-Based Curricular Framework (LOCF)
Under National Education Policy (NEP) 2020
for**

**B.A/B.Sc
Criminology and Forensic Science (Basic/Hons)**

III and IV Semester

w.e.f

Academic Year 2022-23 and Onwards

PREAMBLE

Criminology is the scientific study of the processes of the making of laws, breaking of laws and the reactions towards the breaking of laws. The scope of Criminology includes etiology of crime, prevention of crime, treatment of offenders, victimology and related areas. On the other side Forensic Science is scientific study of scene of crime management along the physical clues and evidences which helps in establishing the link between scene of crime, victim of crime and suspect of crime committed. The Criminology and Forensic Science helps in detecting the crime and court of law to decide on the case based on the evidences produced beyond any doubt.

The advent of technology and research development has led to a paradigm shift in Criminology and Forensic Science from traditional concepts to contemporary and multi-disciplinary issues such as juvenile justice, victim justice, cyber forensics etc. As part of the efforts to improve the employability of Criminology graduates, the curriculum of the under graduate programme in Criminology provides for a holistic learning approach, that includes learning through lectures, tutorials and practicum.

Criminology and Forensic Science by itself is an interdisciplinary subject that cannot be taught as a standalone branch of knowledge. Studying crime and criminal behaviour is complemented by learning related subjects such as criminal justice, juvenile justice, victimology, theories of crime, contemporary crimes, techniques of investigation, collections of evidences, penology, research methods and security management. Subjects, psychology and social problems are generic and interdisciplinary in nature.

Hence, the curriculum offers these subjects as Interdisciplinary Electives to students of other disciplines. As a result of the wide range of subjects being taught in the under graduate programme, graduates of Criminology and Forensic Science will have a greater vantage in their employability prospects.

COURSE AIM

Provide students with a learning experience that will help instill deep interest in the subject; develop broad, balanced knowledge and understanding of key criminological and Forensic Science concepts, principles and theories; and equip students with the appropriate tools of analysis to tackle problems in the field of crime and its detection to help the Criminal Justice System in maintaining law and order in the society.

Develop students' ability to understand the *modus operandi* of crimes and the variations involved in it; the approaches required to handle these circumstances; and to draw appropriate inferences from them.

Provide students with the knowledge and skill base that would enable them to undertake further studies in Criminology and Forensic Science related areas or in multi-disciplinary areas.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

Crime is one of the major social problems. It has posed a threat to social organization. To maintain peace, harmony and social order scientific approach to this problem is need of the hour. The problem of crime can be effectively tackled with the help of different agencies of Criminal Justice like Police, Prison, Law, Court and various other agencies. The study pertaining to different agencies of Criminal Justice is scientifically studied at the graduation level in Forensic Science and Criminology.

The students are exposed in this course on various aspects of Crime, Criminality, Reformation and Rehabilitation of Criminal, Victim of Crime, Victim Compensation, Victim Assistance and Restorative Justice to the parties concerned Victim of Crime, Criminal Law, Forensic Science, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology and other branches.

Objectives of the study of this science are to make the students to understand the process of making laws, breaking of the laws, societal reaction to breaking of the laws and modern crimes. To understand the application of science in the identification and analysis of physical clues found at the Crime Scene, Criminal and Victims.

To prepare the students to pursue their career in the State and Central Forensic Science Institutes, Law enforcement agencies and Judiciary. To pursue their career in Social Security and Voluntary Organizations and prevent the occurrence of Crime.

It is a professional course with emphasis on development of necessary skills for a Criminological profession in police, forensic science, private security management, private detective work, corrections, and Juvenile Institutions.

**ANNEXURE-II
(MODEL IIA-SUBJECT WITH PROAICAL-ONE MAJORE AND ONE MINOR)**



Rani Channamma University, Belagavi
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM SYLLABUS
B.A/B.ScCRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE
(w.e.f. 2022-23 onwards)

Sem	Course Code	Course Type	Title of the Paper	Instructions Hrs/ Per Week			Duration of Exam	Marks			Credits
				Lecture	Tutorials	Practical		Formative Assessment	Summative Assessment	Total	
III	DSC A3	DSC	POLICE SCIENCE AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION	4 Hrs	-	--	3	40	60	100	4
		DSC	PRACTICAL-3	-	-	4 Hrs	3	25	25	50	2
	OE-3	OE 3.1 3.2	GENDER AND CRIME/ CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION	4 Hrs	-	---	3	40	60	100	3
	SEC-2	SEC	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN CRIME INVESTIGATION	2 Hrs	-	--	2	25	25	50	2

Sem	Course Code	Course Type	Title of the Paper	Instructions Hrs/ Per Week			Duration of Exam	Marks			Credits
				Lecture	Tutorials	Practical		Formative Assessment	Summative Assessment	Total	
IV	DSC A4	DSC	CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	4 Hrs	-	--	3	40	60	100	4
		DSC	PRACTICAL-4	-	-	4 Hrs	3	25	25	50	2
	OE-4	OE 4.1 4.2	CHILD PROTECTION LAW/ CYBERCRIMES AND CYBER LAWS	4 Hrs	-	---	3	40	60	100	3

+

III and IV Semester (2022-23)

B.A /B.Sc CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE (BASIC/HONS)

Syllabus

Name of the Degree Program: B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science (Basic/Hons)

Discipline Core: Criminology and Forensic Science

Total Credits for the Program:

184

Program Outcomes:

By the end of the program the students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate (i) a systematic or coherent understanding of the fundamental concepts, principles and processes underlying the academic field of Criminology and Forensic Science, its application in different subfields (law, Policing, Investigation Techniques, Investigation of Scene of Crime, Penology, Human Rights, Victimology, Criminal Psychology, Security Management and in others allied fields), and its linkages with related disciplinary areas/subjects; (ii) procedural knowledge that creates different types of professionals in the field of Criminology and Forensic Science related fields such as teaching, research and development, private investigations, security industry, victim assistance, non-governmental organizations, juvenile justice system, correctional system, policing, and crime analyst; (iii) skills related to specialization areas within Criminology and Forensic Science as well as within subfields of Criminology and Forensic Science (policing, investigative techniques, crime scene management, penology, victimology, criminal psychology, security management), and other related fields of study, including broader interdisciplinary subfields (forensic science, human rights, gender studies, sociology and law).
2. Apply appropriate methodologies in order to conduct analysis and detect patterns of crime and victimization and apply relevant knowledge and skills to seek solutions to problems that emerge from the subfields of Criminology and Forensic Science as well as from broader interdisciplinary subfields relating to Criminology and Forensic Science.
3. Use techniques relevant to academia and industry, generic skills and global competencies, including knowledge and skills that enable students to undertake further studies in the field of Criminology and Forensic Science, its related field, and work in the government and non-government sectors.
4. Undertake hands-on field work and practical activities that develop problem-solving abilities required for successful career in research and development, policy-making, teaching, security management, private investigation, disaster management, non-governmental organizations, victim assistance programmes, correctional institutions, after-care programs, criminal justice administration, etc.
5. Recognize and appreciate the importance of Criminology and Forensic Science, its application in an academic, social, legal, industrial, economic and environmental context.

The Second Year

Sem.	Discipline Core (DSC)	(Credits) (L+T+P)	Open Elective (OE)	(Credits) (L+T+P)	Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)			
					Skill based	(Credits) (L+T+P)	Vale based	(Credits) (L+T+P)
III	Core 3: Police Science and Criminal Investigation	(4+0+2)	OE- 3.1 Gender and Crime 3.2 Forensic Print Science	3	SEC-1: Artificial Intelligence in Crime Investigation	2		
IV	Core 4: Correctional Administration	(4+0+2)	OE- 4.1. Child Protection Laws 4.2 Cybercrime and Cyber Laws	3				

- **One core paper each semester**
- **Open elective papers for each semester (may be more than 1 per semester)**
- **Skill based skill enhancement courses in the first semester (preferably relating to computer skill)**

Types of Course	Formative Assessment/IA	Summative Assessment
Theory	40	60
Practical	25	25
Projects	40	60
Experiencing Learning (Internship/Field Work Placements)	40	60

CURRICULUM STRUCTURE

This matrix lists only the core courses. Core courses list the courses that are essential for every student to earn his degree. It include all types of courses (theory, lab, tutorial, Project, Internships,...that every student of the course).Electives are not part of this list.

Semester	Name of the course	What all program outcomes the course addresses (not exceeding three per course)	Pre requisite course (s)	Concurrent course#	Pedagogy##	Assessment\$
III	Police Science and Criminal Investigation (4=2)	<p>1. A systematic disciplinary knowledge of the fundamental concepts of Police Science, analytical reasoning, and Criminal investigation</p> <p>2. Apply appropriate methodologies in order to conduct analytical skills and detect patterns of crime, establishing linkage between scene of crime, criminal and victims of crime.</p> <p>3, Apply moral and ethical awareness/reasoning in detection crime and pertinent physical clues and evidences.</p>	NIL	NIL	<p>i. Lecture Method,</p> <p>ii. Interactive Sessions</p> <p>iii. Activities (Seminar and Assignments, Outdoor learnings, Individual & Group presentation)</p> <p>iv. ICT Based (Video-Audio (virtual) Mode and Power Point Presentation</p>	<p>i Semester End Examination (Written) for 60 Marks</p> <p>ii Internal Assessment for 40 Marks including (two written tests, Seminar, assignment/attendance)</p>
IV	Correctional Administration (4+2)	<p>1. A systematic understanding of the fundamental concepts, administration of Prison as correctional institutions, reformation and rehabilitation of inmates as good</p>			<p>i. Lecture Method,</p> <p>ii. Interactive Sessions</p> <p>iii. Activities (Seminar and Assignments, Outdoor learnings, Individual &</p>	<p>i Semester End Examination (Written) for 60 Marks</p> <p>ii Internal Assessment for 40 Marks</p>

		citizens, 2. Apply appropriate knowledge with reflective thinking and to critical examine the conditions of jails. 3. Apply relevant knowledge and analytical reasoning for the improvements and suggestions.			Group presentation) iv. ICT Based (Video-Audio (virtual) Mode and Power Point Presentation	including (two written tests, Seminar, assignment/ attendance)

#Concurrent course is a core (lab / tutorial / project/ ...) course that a student has to take along with this course in the same semester for effective learning. Course design of concurrent courses is preferred to be done by the same team.

##Pedagogy for student engagement is predominantly lectures. However, other pedagogies enhancing better student engagement to be recommended for each course. This list includes active learning / course projects / Problem Based or Project Based Learning / Case studies / Self study like seminar, term paper or MOOC)

\$Every course needs to include assessment for higher order thinking skills (Applying/Analysing / Evaluating / Creating). However, this column may contain alternate assessment methods that help formative assessment (i.e. assessment for learning)

Structure of B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

Discipline Specific Core Course (DSC)

DSC-A3: Police Science and Criminal Investigation (4)

: Practicals-III (2)

DSC-B3:

DSC-A4: Correctional Administration (4)

: Practicals IV (2)

DSC-B4:

Open Electives

OE-3.1 Gender and Crime

3.2 Crime Scene Investigation (3)

OE-4.1 Child Protection Laws

4.2 Cybercrimes and Cyber Laws (3)

Skill Enhancement

SHC-2 Artificial Intelligence in Crime Investigation (2)

Course Articulation Matrix: Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes(POs1-12)

Course Outcomes (COs) / Program Outcomes(POs)	DSC 3	DSC4	OE 3.1	OE 3.2	OE 4.1	OE 4.2	SHC2
1. Disciplinary knowledge and skills	X	X	X	X	X	X	
2. Skilled communicator	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Critical thinker and problem solver	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Team player/worker	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Skilled project manager	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
6. Digitally literate		X		X		X	X
7. Analytical reasoning	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
8. Research-related skills	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
9. Multicultural competence	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
10. Moral, Ethical & Legal reasoning	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
11. Develop scientific temper and self-motivating learnings	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
12. Lifelong learner		X	X	X	X	X	X

Course Articulation Matrix relates course outcomes of course with the corresponding program outcomes whose attainment is attempted in this course. Mark 'X' in the intersection cell if a course outcome addresses a particular program outcome.

Semester-III

B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

Title of the course: DSCA3: Police Science and Criminal Investigation

Course Outcome:

- Understand the concept and purpose of Police Science and its importance in crime prevention, investigation and maintaining social order peacefully.
- Develop the knowledge regarding the Police Administration, Enforcement of Laws of the nation, Maintaining the Law and Order.
- Understanding the various challenges faced by police in their day to day policing.
- Become aware about the different types of crime scenes, investigations and their related legal procedures.

Number of Theory Credits	Number of Lecture hours/semester	Number of Practical credits	Number of practical hours/semester
4	56	4	56
Content of Theory course			56hrs
Unit – 1 Introduction to Police Science			14
Chapter-1 Police administration in India <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of Police in Independent India, Constitutional provisions regarding policing in India• Role of Police in International level Chapter-2 Policing in present scenario. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to various styles of Policing• Ethics in Policing• Technology and policing• Short comings of policing• Police recruitment, training and Police Reforms• Policing in present scenario			
Unit – 2 Powers, Duties and challenges of Police			14
Chapter-3 Powers and duties <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Executive powers and duties of police officers in the investigation• Police accountability in India: Courts, Executive Magistrates ,State Government, CAO, Citizens/ Community, Programmes for redressing Public grievances, Police Complaints Authorities Chapter-4 Challenges in policing <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Internal and external challenges in policing• Police Image, Police Corruption, Police and Human Rights• Technological short comings and policing			
Unit – 3 Criminal Investigation			14
Chapter-5Basics of Investigation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Objectives of Criminal Investigation• Characteristics and role of Investigating officer Chapter-6 Legal procedures in Investigation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investigation procedures in traditional, contemporary and special crimes• Case Laws on Registration of FIR, charge sheet, recording of			

statements, arrest, confession, summons and warrants.	
Unit -4 Crime scene Investigation	14
Chapter -7 Crime scene Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsibilities of First responding officer. Crime scene – Types, search methods, photography and sketching. Chapter-8 Physical Clues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Types of physical clues and various crime scenes Procedures in locating, handling, collecting, packing and forwarding of physical clues 	

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- Nabar, B.S. 2007, Forensic Science in Crime Investigation, 3rd Edition, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
- Sharma B.R, 2007, Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials Universal Law Pub. Co. Pvt. Ltd.
- Douglas Cruise (2002) The Business of Private Investigations, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
- Ramanujam T, 1992, Prevention and Detection of Crime, Madras Book Agency
- Nehad Ashraf, (1992), Police and Policing in India, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi

JOURNAL REFERENCES

- International journal of police science and management, SAGE
- The Indian Police Journal
- The Journal criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science, JSTOR ISSN-15476154

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- https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318324772_POLICE_SCIENCE_SCIENCE_OF_THE_POLICE_OR_SCIENCE_FOR_THE_POLICE_-_CONCEPTUAL_CLARIFICATION_AND_TAXONOMY_FOR_COMPARING_POLICE_SYSTEMS
- <https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/228922.pdf>
https://www.researchgate.net/publication/340874515_Police_science_as_an_emerging_scientific_discipline.

Pedagogy: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Sessions, ICT, Group Discussion

Formative Assessment 40 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activities/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation & Attendance)			
Assessment Occasion/type	C1	C2	Total Marks
Written Test (2)	10	10	20
Seminar/Presentation/Activity	10	---	10
Case work/Assignment/Field work/Project work etc	---	10	10
Total	20	20	40

Date

Course Co-ordinator

Subject Committee Chairperson

Content of Practical Course DSC-3:

Credits: 02 Marks: 40+10=50

List of Experiments to be conducted

1. Procedure and process of filing complaint to the Police Station
2. Crime Scene Investigation Methods (Murder, Burglary, Traffic Accident etc)
3. Methods of Searching the Scene of Crime.
4. Reconstruction of Scene of Crime and report writing
5. Examination of Glass Fracture
6. Benzidine Test (Whether the given red stain is blood?)
7. Examination of Hair (Hair Morphology etc)
8. Examination of Fire Bullets and Cartridge Cases
9. Handling, packing and forwarding of physical clues to experts (Fingerprints on articles, Blood stains on articles, hair and fibre samples, Bullets & Cartridge etc)

Semester-III

B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

Title of the course: OE-3.1 Gender and Crime

Course Outcome:

- Understand the meaning, nature and scope of Gender equality and crime.
- Describe the criminological explanation of gender and crime and their challenges.
- Understanding the various patterns of gender related crimes and its prevention.
- Explain the different types of gender related crimes against children.

Number of Theory Credits	Number of Lecture hours/semester	Number of Practical credits	Number of practical hours/semester
03	42	---	---
Content of Theory course			42 hrs
Unit – 1 Gender Equality			14
Chapter-1 Gender awareness in Criminology <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gender and crime: Meaning, nature and scope• Gender awareness in Criminology Chapter-2 Gender gap in crime <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gender equality: Meaning, definition• Gender equality and Crime• Cognitive capacities and crime• Situational pressures and gender			
Unit – 2 Gender specific crimes and Criminological studies			14
Chapter-4 Criminological theories of gender and crime Chapter-4 Gender in Criminal Justice System <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crimes and Cultural Views• Legal system• Police practice• Court trials Chapter-5 Patterns of Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning, definition and nature• Gendered pathways to offending Chapter-6 Women and Crime, Men and Crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Female patterns of offending• Rising female criminality• Male patterns of offending Reasons for male criminality			
Unit -3 Crimes against gender specific children			14
Chapter-7 Crimes against children <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope• Harmful cycle of gender-based violence on children• Causes and impacts of gender-based violence against children Chapter-8 Types of Crimes against Children <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Infanticides and feticides• Child trafficking			

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child pornography • Labour and street offences, etc • Various procedural rules for protection of children | |
|---|--|

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Fitz-Gibbon, K. & Walklate, S. (2018). Gender, Crime and Criminal Justice, Routledge, ISBN: 9781138656376
2. Mukharjee, S. K. & Scutt, J. A. (1981). Women and Crime, Routledge, ISBN: 9781138186569
3. Silvestri, M. & Crowther-Dowey, C. (2008). Gender and Crime (A Key Approach to Criminology), SAGE Publications
4. Britton, D. M. (2011). The Gender of Crime, Rowman & Littlefield
5. Evans, K & Jamieson, J. (2008). Gender and Crime: A Reader, Open University Press

JOURNAL REFERENCES

1. Child mal treatment-SAGE
2. International journal on child mal treatment-Springer
3. Women and Criminal Justice – Taylor and Francis
4. Feminist Criminology-SAGE
5. Violence and Gender

DIGITAL REFERENCES

1. [Gender-Based Violence: A Global Threat | Save the Children](#)
2. <https://www.open.edu/openlearncreate/mod/oucontent/view.php?id=53771&printable=1>
3. [\(PDF\) Gender and Crime: Toward a Gendered Theory of Female Offending \(researchgate.net\)](#)
4. <https://ijcst.journals.yorku.ca/index.php/ijcst/article/download/39737/35977>
5. [Gender and Theories of Delinquency - Oxford Handbooks](#)

Pedagogy: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Sessions, ICT, Group Discussion

Formative Assessment 40 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activities/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation & Attendance)			
Assessment Occasion/type	C1	C2	Total Marks
Written Test (2)	10	10	20
Seminar/Presentation/Activity	10	---	10
Case work/Assignment/Field work/Project work etc	---	10	10
Total	20	20	40

Date

CourseCo-ordinator

SubjectCommitteeChairperson

Semester-III

B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

Title of the course: OE-3.2 Crime Scene Investigation

Course Outcome:

- Understand the methods of securing, searching and documenting crime scenes.
- Capable to do the art of collecting, packaging and preserving different types of physical and trace evidence at crime scenes.
- Describe the legal importance of chain of custody.
- Understand the tools and techniques for analysis of different types of crime scene evidence.

Number of Theory Credits	Number of Lecture hours/semester	Number of Practical credits	Number of practical hours/semester
03	42	---	---
Content of Theory course			42 hrs
Unit – 1 Crime Scene Preliminaries			14
Chapter-1 Crime Scene and its importance. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning and Types of crime scenes• indoor and outdoor Mobile• primary secondary and tertiary. Chapter-2 Securing and isolating the crime scene. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crime scene search methods.• Safety measures at crime scenes.• Legal considerations at crime scenes.			
Unit – 2 Crime Scene Documentation			14
Chapter-3 Crime Scene Documentation and its importance <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of documentation of crime scenes• Photography.• Videography,• Sketching and• Recording notes. Chapter-4 Duties of first responders at crime scenes. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coordination between police personnel and forensic scientists at crime scenes.• The evaluation of 5Ws (who?, what?, when?, where?, why?) and 1H (how?).			
Unit -3 Crime Scene Evidence Management.			14
Chapter-5 Classification of crime scene evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Locard principle and Importance.• Physical evidence and• Trace evidence. Chapter- 6 Collection, labelling, sealing of evidence. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hazardous evidence.			

- Preservation of evidence.
- Chain of custody.
- Reconstruction of crime scene.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. M. Byrd, Crime Scene Evidence: A Guide to the Recovery and Collection of Physical Evidence, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2001).
2. T.J. Gardener and T.M. Anderson, Criminal Evidence, 4th Ed., Wadsworth, Belmont (2001).
3. S.H. James and J.J. Nordby, Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques, 2nd Edition, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2005).
4. W.J. Tilstone, M.L. Hastrup and C. Hald, Fisher's, Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2013).

Pedagogy: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Sessions, ICT, Group Discussion

Formative Assessment 40 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activities/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation & Attendance)			
Assessment Occasion/type	C1	C2	Total Marks
Written Test (2)	10	10	20
Seminar/Presentation/ Activity	10	---	10
Case work/Assignment/Field work/Project work etc	---	10	10
Total	20	20	40

Date

CourseCo-ordinator

SubjectCommitteeChairperson

Semester-III
B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

Title of the Course: SEC-2 Artificial Intelligence in Crime Investigation

Course Outcome:

- Understanding the Role and importance of Artificial Intelligence in Crime Investigation
- Explain the role of AI in Criminal Justice System
- Describing the application of AI in prevention & Detection of Crime
- Understanding various tool of AI in policing.

Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture hours/semester	Number of practical Credits	Number of practical hours/semester
2	28	-----	-----
Content of Theory Course 1			28Hrs
Unit-I: Introduction to Artificial Intelligence			14
Chapter 1: Artificial Intelligence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept, Meaning and Definition • Development of IA and its importance • Application of IA in Intelligence Chapter 2: Artificial Intelligence in Crime investigation and Criminal Justice System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of Crime through AI • Detection of Crime through AI • Application of AI in CJS 			
Unit-II: Introduction to Tools of AI in Policing			14
Chapter-3 Surveillance System: Meaning and its importance in Policing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCTVs as a tool of AI • Cameras as a tool of AI • FRS as a tool of AI • GPS & GIS as tool of AI Chapter 4: Access Control System and IA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AI Barriers • Biometric System • Access Card 			

References:

1. Alisha (2021) Use of ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE in Criminal Justice System, First edition Bluerose Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
2. Dennis J. Baker, Paul H. Robinson (2020) Artificial Intelligence and the Law: Cybercrime and Criminal Liability, 1st Edn, Routledge Publications.
3. Elaine Rich (1991) Artificial Intelligence, 2nd Edn, Micraw-Hill Publications.
4. Patterson W Dan (1990) Introduction to Artificial Intelligence and Expert Systems, Prentice-Hall Publications.
5. Padhy N P (2005) Introduction to Artificial Intelligence and Intelligent Systems, Oxford Publication

Journals:

1. Thomas C. King, Nikita Aggarwal, Mariarosaria Taddeo & Luciano Floridi “*Artificial intelligence crime: an interdisciplinary analysis of foreseeable threats and solutions*” Science and Engineering Ethics 26 (1):89-120 (2020)

Digital References:

1. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331099286_Artificial_Intelligence_Crime_An_Interdisciplinary_Analysis_of_Foreseeable_Threats_and_Solutions
2. <https://www.researchgate.net>

Pedagogy: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Sessions, ICT, Group Discussion

Formative Assessment 40 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activities/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation & Attendance)			
Assessment Occasion/type	C1	C2	Total Marks
Written Test (2)	05	05	10
Seminar/Presentation/Activity	05	---	05
Case work/Assignment/Field work/Project work etc	---	05	05
Total	10	10	20

Date

CourseCo-ordinator

SubjectCommitteeChairperson

SemesterIV
B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

Title of the Course: DSC A4: Correctional Administration

Course Outcomes:

- Understand about the meaning, concept and scope of penology and Correctional Administration.
- Explain the theories and types of punishments in the past and present in India and abroad.
- Describing the prison as institution of correction, its types and the legal provisions
- Understanding the concepts of non-institutional treatments of prisoners.

Number of Theory Credits	Number of Lecture hours/semester	Number of Practical credits	Number of practical hours/semester
04	56	02	56
Content of Theory course			56hrs
Unit – 1 Introduction to Correctional Administration			14
Chapter-1 Penology and correctional administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Penology – Definition, nature and scope • Correction – Definition, nature and scope • Types of punishment. • Similarities and Differences between punishment and correction Chapter-2 Theories of Punishment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deterrence theory • Retributive theory • Preventive theory • Reformation theory 			
Unit – 2 Prison system			14
Chapter-3 Prison and prison organization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical development of prison system. • Objectives of Imprisonment • Types of prisons and correctional institutions in India. • Modernization of Prisons in India; Reformation & Rehabilitation approach in Prisons. Chapter-4 Prison reforms in India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History and evolution of prison legislations in India. • Recommendation of different committees on reformation system. • Prison act and prison manual 			
Unit – 3 Institutionalized treatment			14
Chapter-5 Corrections through Institutionalized treatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning and purpose • Types of institutions: Adult, women and children • Facilities provided in institutions. • Remission, temporary release and premature release Chapter-6 Legal provisions of prisoners <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Rights of prisoners 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional provisions of prisoners • Nelson Mandela rules for the treatment of prisoners 	
Unit -4 Non Institutionalized treatment for prisoners	14
Chapter -7 Community based corrections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation: Concept, history and scope • Parole: Concept, history and scope • After care services • Restitution and fine Chapter-8 Miscellaneous <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard minimum rules for non custodial measures(Tokyo rules) • Role of NGOs in reformation and rehabilitation 	

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Edelston, C.D. & Wicks, R.I. (1977), An Introduction to Criminal Justice, McGraw Hill.
2. Krishna Mohan Mathur, (1994), Indian Police, Role and Challenges, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Bhattacharya S.K., (1986). Probation system in India, Manas Publications, New Delhi.
4. Brodie, S.R., (1976). Effectiveness of sentencing, Home office, London.
5. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

JOURNAL REFERENCES

1. The Prison Journal-SAGE
2. International Journal of Prisoner Health
3. Journal Of Correctional Health Care

DIGITAL REFERENCES

1. <http://kamarajcollege.ac.in/Department/Criminology/II%20Year/003%20Core%205%20-%20Penology%20&%20Correctional%20Administration%20-%20III%20Sem.pdf>.
2. <https://www.scribd.com/document/408782187/Notes-on-Correctional-Administration-2017>.
3. https://www.academia.edu/34249101/Notes_on_Correctional_Administration.
4. <https://bprd.nic.in/WriteReadData/userfiles/file/5261991522-Part%20I.pdf>.

Pedagogy: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Sessions, ICT, Group Discussion

Formative Assessment 40 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activities/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation & Attendance)			
Assessment Occasion/type	C1	C2	Total Marks
Written Test (2)	10	10	20
Seminar/Presentation/Activity	10	---	10
Case work/Assignment/Field work/Project work etc	---	10	10
Total	20	20	40

Date

CourseCo-ordinator

SubjectCommitteeChairperson

Semester-IV

ContentofPracticalCourse DSC-A4:

Credits: 02 Marks: 40+10=50

List of Field Based Practicals to be conducted

1. To visit and study the overview of Prison as a correctional institution
2. To visit and study the reformatory measures, training and rehabilitation process.
3. To visit and study various facilities provided in Prison
4. To visit and study the non-institutional treatment programmes
5. To visit and study the functions and powers of JJB and CWC
6. To visit and study the functions and powers of Probation
7. To visit and study the aftercare services and other NGOs working toward reformation, rehabilitation and resocialization of inmates.

Semester-IV

B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

Title of the course: O. E 4.1 Child Protection Laws

Course Outcomes:

- Understand the legal and constitutional definition of child and issues and problems of their development stage.
- Describe the role of various social institutions in the child protection and its importance.
- Understanding the powers and functions of Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committees mentioned under Juvenile Justice Board.
- Explain the crime against children and related laws and guidelines.

Number of Theory Credits	Number of Lecture hours/semester	Number of Practical credits	Number of practical hours/semester
03	42	--	---
Content of Theory course			42hrs
Unit – 1 Introduction to Child, their Protection and Laws			14
Chapter-1 Child: Meaning and Definition <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legal and constitutional definitions of child• Developmental stages of childhood• Theories in child development Chapter-2 Factors determining Well Being and Development Of Children <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adult-child relationships• Protection, care and support• Factors affecting development and well-being of children Chapter-3 Child Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning, definition, nature and scope• Role of family, school, society, NGOS and government in child protection. Chapter-4 Legislations, Policies and Programmes <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitutional provisions for children• UNCRC, other relevant conventions and• National policies in child protection			
Unit – 2Juvenile Justice System			14
Chapter-5Juvenile Justice act <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Salient features of JJ act• Procedures while dealing with children in conflict with law• Procedures while dealing with children in need care and protection Chapter-6 Commissions for Protection Of Child Rights Act 2005 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role, functions and powers of national commission and state commissions in protection of child rights• Salient features of integrated child protection scheme			
Unit -3 Crimes against children			14
Chapter -7 Crimes against children <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crimes against children in family, schools and public places			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child labour and street offences • Child trafficking, prostitution and pornography etc <p>Chapter-8 Special Laws for Crimes Against Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition of child marriage act • Protection of children from sexual offences • Child labour (prohibition and prevention) act • United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Juvenile Justice (Beijing rules) • UN Riyadh Guidelines etc. 	
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SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Chaudhary, N. (2004) Listening to Culture: Constructing Reality from Everyday Talk, New Delhi: Sage.
2. Bakshi, I. (1999) Understanding Children and their Problems, Mumbai: Vakils, Feffer and Simons Ltd. Empson, J. M.,
3. Nabuzoka D. (2003) A typical Child Development in Context, New York: Palgrave
- Macmillan Butler, I. and Roberts, G. (2004) Social Work with Children and Families: Getting into Practice, Second Edition, London: Jessica Kingsley Publishers.
4. Holt, J. (1974) Escape from Childhood, Bhopal: Eklavya - Institute for Educational Research and Innovative Action with permission from Hold Associates, Boston
5. Chandru, K., Geetha, R. & Thanikachalam, C. (1998) Child Law in India, Chennai: Indian Council for Child Welfare.
6. Verhellen, E. (2006) Convention on the Rights of the Child, London: Garant Publishers.
7. Joachim, T. (2004) Promoting Rights Based Approaches: Experiences and Ideas from Asia and the Pacific, Sweden: Save the Children

JOURNAL REFERENCES

1. Child abuse and neglect-Elsevier
2. Child welfare journal-CWLA
3. Child mal treatment-SAGE
4. International journal on child mal treatment-Springer

DIGITAL REFERENCES

1. <https://legalstudymaterial.com/child-protection-law-policy/>
2. <https://www.unicef.org/media/63086/file/UNICEF-Teaching-and-learning-about-child-rights.pdf>
3. <https://www.routledge.com/Childrens-Rights-and-the-Law-An-Introduction/Barnett/p/book/9781138321250>
4. <https://www.open.edu/openlearncreate/mod/oucontent/view.php?id=53771&printable=1>

Pedagogy: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Sessions, ICT, Group Discussion

Formative Assessment 40 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activities/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation & Attendance)			
Assessment Occasion/type	C1	C2	Total Marks
Written Test (2)	10	10	20
Seminar/Presentation/ Activity	10	---	10
Case work/Assignment/Field work/Project work etc	---	10	10
Total	20	20	40

Date

CourseCo-ordinator

SubjectCommitteeChairperson

Semester-IV

B.A/B.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science

Title of the course: OE-4.2 Cybercrimes and Cyber Laws

Course Outcomes:

- Understand the meaning and fundamentals of computers, networking and its operating systems.
- Describe the different types of cybercrimes, cyber security in dealing with its detection.
- Understand the various types of cyber forensic tools in identifying and examination of digital evidences
- Explain the laws related to cybercrimes, its prevention and detection of cybercrimes

Number of Theory Credits	Number of Lecture hours/semester	Number of Practical credits	Number of practical hours/semester
03	42		
Content of Theory course			42hrs
Unit – 1 Introduction to Computer and networking			14
Chapter-1 Fundamentals of Computers and operating system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computers & Networking – Basics of computers, its Definitions and classification • Operating systems- Operating system and Function, Batch, Interactive, Time-sharing and Real-Time systems, CPU Scheduling – Scheduling concept, algorithms and Performance criteria, memory management. File sharing, File System Implementation. Overview of Linux Operating System. Chapter-2 Basics of Networking <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network Components - Server, client, routers, Shared Printers and other peripherals, Network Interface Card. • Network Devices – hubs, Switches, routers, repeaters. OSI model and TCP/IP model. Basic HTTP, World Wide Web, Web Browsers, Web Servers, Domain Names, URL and DNS. • IP addressing – types and classes. Types of Networks – LAN, MAN and WAN. Working of Wi-Fi and Bluetooth. Overview of cloud computing. 			
Unit – 2 Cyber-crime, cyber security & Cyber Forensics			14
Chapter-3 Cyber Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cyber crime- meaning, definition and its classification • Cybercrimes against Individuals – E-mail spoofing and online frauds, Phishing and its forms, Spamming, Cyber-defamation, Cyberstalking, Cyber Bullying and harassment, Computer Sabotage, Pornography, Password Sniffing. etc • Cyber Crimes against Women and Children. • Cybercrime against organization – Unauthorized access of computer, Password Sniffing, Denial-of-service (DOS) attack, Backdoors and Malwares and its types, E-mail Bombing, Salami Attack, Software Piracy, Industrial Espionage, Intruder attacks. Chapter-4 Cyber Security			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk evaluation – Identification of Threats, Vulnerabilities and Risk. • Risk Management, Risk Assessment and Analysis. • Information Classification, Policies, Standards, Procedure and Guidelines. • Security Frameworks, Layers of Security. • Authorization and Access Controls- Models, Methods and Types of Access Control. <p>Chapter-5 Digital Forensics: Meaning, Importance and Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of Computer Forensics Tools and its needs • Computer Forensics Software Tools. • UNIX/Linux Forensics Tools, Other GUI Forensics Tools, Computer Forensics Hardware Tools, Forensic Workstations 	
Unit -3 IT Act and other Laws for Cyber-crime	14
<p>Chapter-6 IT Act 2000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives, Applicability, Non-applicability, Definitions, Amendments and Limitations. • Various cyber-crimes under Sections 43 (a) to (j), 43A, 65, 66, 66A to 66F, 67, 67A, 67B, 70, 70A, 70B, 80 etc. along with respective penalties, punishment and fines, Penal Provisions. <p>Chapter-7 Indian Evidence Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification – civil, criminal cases. Essential elements of criminal law • Cross examination and re-examination of witnesses. • Sections 32, 45, 46, 47, 57, 58, 60, 73, 135, 136, 137, 138, 141. Section 293 in the code of criminal procedure. Secondary Evidence Section 65-B. 	

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1. John P. Hayes; “Computer Architecture and Organization”, McGraw-Hill, 1988.
2. V. Rajaraman and Niharika Adabala; “Fundamentals of Computers”, 6th Edition, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2015.
3. Anita Goel; “Computer Fundamentals”, Pearson Publications, 2010.
4. Behrouz. A Forouzan; “Data Communication and Networking”, 4th Edition, TMH, 2000.
5. Andrew S. Tanenbaum; “Modern Operating Systems”, 2nd edition, Addison Wesley, 2001.
6. Gary Nutt; “Operating Systems: A Modern Perspective”, 2nd edition, Pearson Education, 2001.
7. William Stallings; “Operating Systems: Internals and Design Principles”, 5th Edition, Prentice Hall, 2005.
8. Karnika Seth; “Computers, Internet and New Technology Laws”, Lexis Nexis Buttersworth Wadhwa, 2012.
9. Vikas Vashishth.; “Law and practice of intellectual property in India”
10. Jonathan Rosenoer; “Cyber Law: The Law of Internet”, Springer- Verlag, New York, 1997.
11. Sreenivasulu N.S; “Law Relating to Intellectual Property”, Patridge Publishing, 2013
12. Pavan Duggal; “Cyber Law – The Indian Perspective”, Saakshar Law Publications.
13. Harish Chander; “Cyber Laws and IT Protection”, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd, 2012.

JOURNAL AND SPECIAL ACTS REFERENCES

1. The Copyright Act, 1957
2. The Patent Act, 1970
3. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872

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1. <https://mrcet.com/pdf/Lab%20Manuals/IT/R15A0533%20CF.pdf>.
2. <https://annamalaiuniversity.ac.in/studport/download/engg/it/resources/Cyber%20Forensics.pdf>
3. <https://www.ifsedu.in/cyber-forensics-cyber-crimes-cyber-security-cyber-law/>
4. <https://lawbhoomi.com/cyber-law-notes/>

Pedagogy: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Sessions, ICT, Group Discussion

Formative Assessment 40 (Weightage in Marks includes: Written Tests, Activities/Assignment/Seminar/Presentation & Attendance)			
Assessment Occasion/type	C1	C2	Total Marks
Written Test (2)	10	10	20
Seminar/Presentation/ Activity	10	---	10
Case work/Assignment/Field work/Project work etc	---	10	10
Total	20	20	40

Date

CourseCo-ordinator

SubjectCommitteeChairperson