

# **CRIMINOLOGY**

## LIST OF COURSES

Course Code	Name of the Course	Credit
17CR2001	Introduction to Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration	3:0:0
17CR2002	Psychology and Criminal Behavior	4:0:0
17CR2003	Indian Criminal Justice Administration	4:0:0
17CR2004	General Principles of Criminology	3:0:0
17CR2005	Principles of Criminal Laws	4:0:0
17CR2006	Juvenile Justice System	4:0:0
17CR2007	Contemporary Forms of Crimes	3:0:0
17CR2008	Field visit to Criminal Justice Institutions	0:0:2
17CR2009	Criminology Practical Lab 1	0:0:2
<b>Total Credits</b>		24

### 17CR2001 INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

**Credit: 3:0:0**

**Course Objectives:**

- To give a basic understanding of criminology and terminology.
- To understand about various forms of crimes and about crime prevention.
- To have a general idea about the criminal justice system.

**Course outcomes:**

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

- Have an awareness of the different sources of information available to academics, policy-makers and the public on crime;
- Understand the contested nature of what is (and is not) considered to be ‘crime’;
- Have acquired knowledge of the contrasting schools of explanations that have emerged in relation to explaining criminal behaviour and crime causation
- To understand about various forms of crimes
- Apply theoretical knowledge to practical problems.
- History of criminology.

**Unit I** - Introduction Criminology - definitions and historical perspective - Social concept of Crime - Crime and deviance – Crime and society - Criminology as a social science - Criminology and medicine –Criminology and law -Crimes in changing society -Why crime is committed/ reasons

**Unit II** - Criminology- Nature , origin and scope – Culture – Characteristics of Culture- Crime and culture – Community - Social Context – Socio cultural disparity. Socio economic disparity like unemployment, poverty, no proper distribution of wealth etc. Desire/ moral, exposure to crime, drugs and liquors etc, psychiatry enjoying others suffering

**Unit III** - Crime and Criminal Typology - crimes against persons and crimes against property; Adult and Juvenile –Habitual offenders, Professional offenders, and violent offenders Crimes against nature and natural resources - Crime against community (caste, race etc). Crime against nation (counterfeit currency, spread of disease, hazardous waste disposal etc). Crimes against humanity (weapons of war, religious fanatics etc)

**Unit IV** - Crime and crime prevention - Criminal Justice System- Roles of legislature policy of govt – Police Science - Cooperation and coordination of criminal justice system. Can crime be prevented by criminal justice system or reasons for Criminal Justice System failure?

**Unit V** - History of Criminology - Pre classical, Classical, Neo Classical, Positive, Cartographic, Biological and Constitutional Schools. Crimes in India: Statistics, Crime rate, National Crime records- Bureau, State Crime records Bureau, and District crime records bureau; Patterns and current trends of crime in India

**Text Book:**

1. Nadeem Husnain, Fundamental of criminology, Edition 2012, Surendra Publications, ISBN: 9789382192077, 9382192077

**Recommended readings:**

1. Ahmed Siddique Criminology, Problems and Perspectives, (3rd Edition), Eastern Book House, Lucknow.
2. Allen, Friday, Roebuck and Sagarin, Crime and Punishment: An introduction to Criminology, The Free press. New York.
3. Paranjpe, N.V. Criminology and Penology: Central Law Publications, Allahabad; ISBN 9381292108
4. Gaur.KD (2015); Criminal Law, Criminology and Administration of Criminal Justice Universal Law Publishing
5. Clive Coleman & Clive Norris, Introducing Criminology

**17CR2002 PSYCHOLOGY AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR**

**Credit: 4:0:0**

**Course Objectives:**

- To understand the delinquent and criminal behavior from a developmental, cognitive-behavioral, and psychological perspective.
- To examines the risk and protective factors that are believed to influence the developmental pathways on the road to delinquency and crime.
- To examine the behavioral, emotional and cognitive aspects of crime focusing primarily on the offender but occasionally on the victim as well

**Course Outcome:**

- To provide students with a deep understanding of both general psychological theory
- Learn to apply the psychological concepts and theories learnt to criminal and forensic settings.
- Learn the personality traits acting behind the psychological behavior of a person.
- To find the answer to the question why do people commit crimes,
- Explain the main behavioural assumption about offenders

**Unit I** - Definition of Psychology – Psychology and Criminology - Human Mind and behavior – Desirable and undesirable behavior - Human Anger and Aggression - Relation between Psychology and Criminology.

**Unit II** - Psychology of crime – Deviant behavior – impulsive violence – Emotion and Mood – attitude.

**Unit II** - Personality – Freud – Defense Mechanisms - Motivation - Society and personality - Beliefs and desires

**Unit IV** - Learning theories – Conditioning – Perception and learning – sensory process, memory, intelligence. Various sources of learning – general culture, mass media, other criminals and non-criminal who have values conducive to crime, specialized skills for learning criminal techniques.

**Unit V** - Nervous system - Anger and Aggression – Stanley Milgram's. Experiment- Mental Diagnosis, Prognosis and treatment of Criminal and delinquent behavior - Organized crime syndicates.

**Text Book:**

1. Navin Kumar (2015); Criminal Psychology:, Published by Lexis Nexis

**Reference Books:**

1. Adrian Raine, The Anatomy of Violence: The Biological Roots of Crime:, Penguin Books Ltd, ISBN: 9780141046860
2. Ray Bull (2015), Criminal Psychology (Beginners' Guide): Published by Pan Macmillan India; 2 edition
3. Page D.J. (1970), Abnormal Psychology: A clinical Approach to Psychological Deviants", Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
4. Bharati, A. (2012). Studies on Criminological Psychology. G.S. Rawat for Ceber Tech Publications. New Delhi- 110 002
5. Andreassi, J.L. (2000) Psychophysiology : Human Behaviour and Physiological Response (4th Edition). Hillsdale, NJ : Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
6. Murphy K.R. and Charles O. Davidshofer (2001) Psychological testing : Principles and Applications, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

**17CR2003 INDIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**Credit: 4:0:0**

**Course Objective:**

- To understand the various Government Agencies enforcing law, adjudicating and in charge of correcting criminal conduct.
- To enable the student as how the Indian Criminal Justice System apprehends and control the anti-social behaviours and punish the offenders to deter the recurrence.
- To understand the law enforcement agencies in India.

**Course Outcome**

- Identify various agencies encompassing the administration of justice and the inter-relationships between them.
- Give an overview of the organization and operation of administration of justice agencies.
- Learn the theory behind the usage of appropriate type of punishment theory.
- Learn the various correctional institution in India.
- Analyze the legal liabilities and other consequences of police, prosecutorial, and judicial misconduct.

**Unit I** - Criminal Justice Definition - The evolution of Criminal Justice System –Historical perspective – Criminal Justice system in western countries.

**Unit II** - Crime – Criminal intent – IPC-Cr.P.C.-Evidence Act- Law enforcement agencies – Agencies of Criminal Justice System - Police as an agency of Criminal Justice system – Court and Judiciary. Unfettered powers of police, role of revenue authorities (Collector, Tahsildhar...)

**Unit III** - Punishment –definition, nature and scope - Types of Punishments - Theories of Punishment: - Retributive theory - Preventive theory - Deterrence theory - Reformation theory.

**Unit IV** - Correctional Institutions in India – Historical development of correctional system in India – Probation – concept and scope – Probation in India – probation procedure

**Unit V** - Police and Constitution of India - Police Act – Role of police in social legislation enforcement – Human Rights issue – Up-holding Human Rights. (prison act, rules)  
Agencies of human rights.

**Text Books:**

1. Gaur.KD (2015); Criminal Law, Criminology and Administration of Criminal Justice  
Universal Law Publishing

**Reference Books:**

1. Justice U.L ; Lectures on the Indian Evidence Act, Universal Law Pub Co.P.Ltd.-Delhi
2. Police Act – Bare Act Book
3. P D Sharam:Police and Criminal Justice System in India
4. G S Rajpal (2012); Criminal Justice System Reconsidered: Victim& Witness perspectives;  
ISBN: 8183875165

**17CR2004 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY**

**Credit : 3:0:0**

**Course Objectives:**

- To learn the effect culture community and its disparity on crime.
- Learn the various types of crimes prevailing in the modern world and particularly in the Indian Society.
- To link general elements of theory to the typologies of crime.

**Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of this course, student will be able to:

- Analyze the various trends in types of crime (both traditional and emerging)
- Identify the general elements of criminological theory;
- Show the possible ways in which personal and social correlates interact, and;
- Identify future possible trends in crime and
- Understand the important role of criminological research in charting its course.

**Unit I** - Crime and Criminology - Theoretical perspectives (retributory, content, love etc theory ) – Classical and Neo Classical – Contemporary theories- Anomie theory – Differential Association theory – Subculture theory – labelling theory

**Unit II** - Radical approach to Criminology – Multi-factor approach – Social deviance – Social deviance and disorganization - Urbanization and crime-Juvenile Delinquency

**Unit III** - Crime against women – Crime against children (including female infanticide) – Crime against elders – Predatory crime – Organised crimes – White collar crime – Cyber Crime human trafficking

**UNIT IV** - Investigation of Crimes: Complaint, F.I.R., Powers of Police Officers, Arrest, Search, Seizure, Police Custody, Judicial Remand and Bail.

**Unit V** - Crime prevention – Criminal law in India – Global initiatives for crime prevention – Role of policing, parenting, school, society, religion – State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) – National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

**Text Book:**

1. Prafullah Padhy (2006), Crime and Criminology (Principles of Criminology), Vol. 1: Isha Books, ISBN: 9788182053434, Edition: 1, 2006

**Reference Books:**

1. Ahmed Siddique, Criminology, problems and Perspectives , Eastern Book house, Lucknow. U.P.,
2. Paranjpe,N..V., Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, U.P.,
3. Crime in India, (2011), National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
4. V.D. Devasia and Leelamma Devasia; (1992); Criminology, Victimology Corrections, S.B.Mangia for Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi
5. Gaur.KD (2015); Criminal Law, Criminology and Administration of Criminal Justice Universal Law Publishing.

**17CR2005 PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW****Credit : 4:0:0****Course Objective:**

- To introduce the students to the fundamentals of criminal laws like CrPC, IPC and Indian Evidence Act.
- To provide the ability to explain and evaluate several offences and defences as well as the general principles governing liability
- To have knowledge and understanding of the main concepts and principles of criminal law

**Course Outcomes:**

- Analyze criminal law principles and apply concepts to factual situations.
- Examine general principles of criminal liability, a range of fatal and nonfatal offences against the person and selected offences against property and public tranquility.
- Demonstrate understanding of the hierarchy of courts and the appeal process in criminal cases.
- Apply criminal law to complex issues, and critique the operations of criminal law from both a policy and theoretical perspective.
- Apply skills in statutory interpretation to legislation that create criminal offences and defences.

**Unit I – Introduction:** Criminal Law – Concepts & Definition of Crime – Relationship between sin, crime, tort – IPC and IEA – Nature and Scope – Doctrine of Actus Reus and Mens Rea – Statutory Offences – Stages of crime – Joint Liability – Vicarious Liability

**Unit II - Legal Provisions of Indian Penal Code:** Legal provisions in IPC – Crime against Person – culpable homicide – Murder – Rape - Outraging Modesty- Kidnapping and Abduction - Hurt - Crime against property – Theft – Robbery – Dacoity – House Breaking – Extortion – Crime against Public Tranquillity – Riot – Unlawful Assembly – Arson – Perjury, economic crimes counterfeited currency, etc

**Unit III - Legal Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code:** Organizational Setup of Courts in India – Complaint – Inquiry – Investigation – Police Report Charge sheet – Public Prosecutor – Defence Council – Arrest – Bail – Search – Seizure – Types of Trial.

**Unit IV - Court Procedures:** Summons – Warrant – Information regarding Cognizable & Non – cognizable offences – Trials – Summary – Summon and Warrant trials.

**Unit V - Legal Provisions of Indian Evidence Act:** Evidence: Meaning, Principles, Concepts of Relevancy and Admissibility. Presumption of innocence – the concept of fair trial – burden of proof; Types of Evidence: Declarations, Confessions ; Expert Evidence: Medico-legal opinion. Forensic Science Expert; Examination in Chief, Cross Examination and Re-examination

**Text Book:**

1. Gaur.KD (2015); Criminal Law, Criminology and Administration of Criminal Justice Universal Law Publishing.

**Reference Books:**

1. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal (2000) The Code of Criminal Procedure, Nagpur : Wadhwa & Co.
2. Gaur, K.D. (1985) Criminal Law, Second Edition, N.M.Tripathi, Bombay.
3. Kelkar, R.V. (1996) Outlines of Criminal Procedure.
4. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal (1984) The Indian Penal Code, Nagpur : Wadhwa & Co.
5. Singh, A., (1995) Law of Evidence, Allahabad Law Agency.
6. Sarathy, V.P. (1994) Elements of Law of Evidence, Lucknow : Eastern Book C

**17CR2006 JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**Credit: 4:0:0**

**Course Objective:**

- To study the deviant behavior by legal minors in contemporary society
- To learn the factors and conditions contributing to delinquency
- To understand the control mechanism and treatment of offenders and various programs for prevention of crime.

**Course outcomes:**

The student will be able to :

- Apply criminal justice terms to juvenile justice and evolution of juvenile justice in India
- Analyze the factors contributing to juvenile delinquency
- Analyze the process of legislative approach when juvenile in conflict with law
- Learn to apply preventive strategies for delinquent behavior by children
- Differentiate between the various foreign juvenile justice programs.

**Unit I** - Concept of Juvenile Delinquency - Pre delinquency stages: Vagrancy , Truancy Nature and Scope - Evolution of juvenile justice in India - Conception of child under the Indian constitutional Law and under penal Law.

**Unit II** - Determining factors of Juvenile Delinquency - Differential association - Media and Delinquency - Family and Delinquency - Economic pressure-Peer group influence -gang sub culture-class differentials, Intelligence and Delinquency

**Unit III** - Legislative approach -Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act 2016 - Juvenile in conflict with law - Juvenile in need of care and protection - Competent Authorities - Procedural safeguards- Community participation in juvenile care.

**Unit IV** - Indian context of Juvenile Delinquency - the Child population percentage- Delinquent behavior by children - Juvenile below poverty line - physically and mentally disabled, orphans, destitute and vagrant - impact of child labour.

**Unit V** - Preventive strategies- Social and -welfare programs - compulsory education - Role of Community, family NGO's etc., - social action litigation -judicial decisions. Comparison with foreign juvenile laws and reformation

**Text Book:**

1. Manish Dwivedic(2011); Juvenile Justice System in India; Adhiyayan Publisher; ISBN: 8184352832

**Reference Books:**

1. Kristin Bates (2017); Juvenile Delinquency in a Diverse Society; Sage Publications; ISBN: 1506347495
2. Children in India-2012, A Statistical Appraisal, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, New Delhi, 2012
3. R. N. Choudharys : Law Relating to Juvenile Justice in India;
4. Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Rules, 2007
5. Law relating to Juvenile Justice in India –R.N. Choudhry
6. The right of the child in India – Justice Rajkumar Manisana Singh.

**17CR2007 CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF CRIMES****Credit: 3:0:0****Course Objective:**

1. To study the different forms of crimes.
2. To study the prevention and control strategies of crimes.
3. To understand the Social and legal measures for controlling crime.

**Course outcomes:**

The student will be able to:

1. Apply the knowledge gained in identifying the forms of crime.
2. Analyse the problems in investigating and prosecuting crimes.
3. Learn how to protect one self and ultimately society from crimes.
4. To learn the regional and international linkages among forms of crime.
5. To find solutions for various societal problems arising out of crimes.
6. Learn to apply the Social and legal measures for controlling crime.

**Unit I** - White Collar Crime - Nature, meaning and forms - Tax-evasion - Import/export violations - Insurance frauds - Misbranding and adulteration - Corporate crimes

**Unit II** - Organized Crime - Nature, meaning and forms - Criminal syndicates - Organized crimes: Regional and international linkages - Problems of identification, investigation and prosecution - Prevention and control strategies.

**Unit III** - Terrorism - Nature, meaning and forms -Types of terrorism - Narco-terrorism and Amino-terrorism - National and international roots of terrorism

**Unit IV** - Cyber Crime - Copyright violation of software - Nature, meaning, definition, forms and etiology - Internet frauds - Prevention, detection and prosecution of cyber criminals.

**Unit V** - Environmental Crimes - Nature, meaning and forms- Crime against wild life: Fauna & Flora - Crime against forest conservation - Industrial waste and pollution -River pollution- Social and legal measures for controlling crime.

**References**

1. Gandhirajan, C K 2004, Organised crime, A P H Publishing Corporation
2. Karan Raj, 2002, Dictionary of Terrorism and Bioterrorism, IVY Publishing House, Delhi.
3. Shah, Giriraj, 2002, Encyclopedia of International Terrorism, Anmol Publications, New Delhi.
4. Holmes, Ronald M, 2001, Murder in America, Sage Publications, New Delhi.



5. Sain, Bhim, 1991, Drug Addiction Alcoholism, Smoking Obscenity and its Impact on Crimes, Terrorism and Social Security, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
6. Attar Chand, 1988, Terrorism: Political Violence and Security of Nations, Gian Publishing House, New Delhi.