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B.Sc. DEGREE PROGRAMME IN CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCE

SYLLABUS WITH EFFECT FROM 2023-2024

302C5A

CORE COURSE IX

Forms of Crime

Course Objective:

- To understand the meaning and characteristics of traditional and contemporary crime.
- To explain the various forms of economic crime
- To understand the different forms of organised and transnational crime
- To examine the various forms of cybercrime
- To understand the meaning and classification of Political crime

Course Outcome:

- Understand the meaning and characteristics of traditional and contemporary crime
- Analyze the various forms of Economic crime
- Understand the different forms of organized and transnational crimes
- Examine the various forms of cybercrime
- Understand the meaning and classification of Political crime

Unit I: Introduction

Traditional vs Contemporary forms of crime – Traditional Crime: Meaning, forms and characteristics – Contemporary crime: Meaning – forms, characteristics, issues and challenges – Concept of White-Collar Crime and their characteristics.

Unit II: Economic Crime

Economic Crime – Nature, Meaning and forms – Corporate crime – Corruption, Tax evasion, Counterfeiting, Bank frauds – Credit card fraud, Money Laundering, Insurance frauds, Non-Banking Financial Institutions and Unregulated online lending applications – Economic Offences Wing

Unit III: Organized and Transnational Crime

Organized crime – Nature, meaning and forms – Criminal syndicates, Racketeering – Regional and International linkages – Transnational organized crimes – Drug Trafficking, Smuggling, Human Trafficking – Human organ trade, Prostitution

Unit IV: Cybercrime

Cybercrime – Definition – Origin and evolution – Forms of cybercrime – Malicious code – Hacking – Identity theft – Online scam – Social engineering – IPR in cyberspace – Copyright, Trademark – Patent

Unit V: Political Crime

Political crime: meaning – classification: sedition – perjury – espionage – war crime – treason.

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12. Schell, B. H., & Martin, C. (2004). *Cybercrime: A Reference Handbook (Contemporary World Issues)*. ABC-CLIO.
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Mapping with Programme Outcomes:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10
CO 1	S							M		S
CO 2	S				M					
CO 3	S				S					S
CO 4	S							M		
CO 5	S							M		

CO - Course Outcomes PO - Programme Outcomes S - Strong M - Medium L – Low

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302C5B

CORE COURSE X

Psychology of Crime

Course Objective:

- To understand the concept and scope of psychology and explain the application of psychology in understanding crime and delinquency
- To understand the concepts of perception and learning
- To explain the definition, types and theories of motivation and understand the sources of frustration and describe the relationship between frustration and criminal behaviour
- To describe the concept and development of personality, theories of personality; andconcept of abnormality and various types of abnormal behaviour (psychological disorders)
- To understand the scope of psychology in Criminal Justice

Course Outcome:

- Understand the concept and scope of psychology and its application to crime and delinquency
- Understand the concept of perception and different types of learning
- Understand the concept of motivation and how frustration leads to criminal behaviour
- Understand the relationship between personality and psychological disorders and crime and delinquency
- Understand the scope of psychology in criminal justice and various psychological intervention programs.

Unit I: Introduction

Psychology – Definition – Nature and Scope and branchesin Psychology – Psychology as a science – Origin and Development – Gestalt Psychology – Application of psychology to crime and delinquency.

Unit II: Social Perception and Learning

Perception – Definition – Principles of Social Perception – Perceptual Organization – Impression Formation –Learning Definition – Types – Observational – Conditioning Cognitive Learning – Social Learning.

Unit III: Motivation

Motives – Definition and types – Motivation theories: Maslow's hierarchy of needs, McClelland theory of needs and Murray's Psychogenic need theory – Motivational Conflicts – Frustration-sources – Frustration leading to criminal behaviour

Unit IV: Personality & Psychological Disorders related to Crime and Delinquency

Personality – Definition – Development of Personality – Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory – Freud's theory of Psychosexual Development – Concept of abnormality –Psychological disorders – Definition – Personality disorders, Impulse control disorders, anxiety disorders, substance use disorders.

Unit V: Scope of Psychology in Criminal Justice

Meaning – Importance – Practices in India and other countries – Types of Psychological Intervention: Behaviour Modification – Counselling Skills and Techniques – Therapeutic Interventions.

References:

1. Andreassi, J. L. (2000). *Psychophysiology: Human behaviour and physiological response* (4 th ed.). Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
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Mapping with Programme Outcomes:

	PO 1	**PO 2**	**PO 3**	**PO 4**	**PO 5**	**PO 6**	**PO 7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PO 10**
CO 1	S								M	M
CO 2	S						S			
CO 3	S						M			
CO 4	S		M				S			
CO 5	S		M				S			

CO - Course Outcomes PO - Programme Outcomes S - Strong M - Medium L – Low

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CORE PAPER XI

Human Rights

Course Objective:

- To describe the concept, evolution, characteristics and classification of human rights.
- To familiarize various international and national legal instruments pertaining to human rights.
- To understand Indian Constitution and its salient features
- To understand the role of human rights agencies and organization the protection of human rights.
- To understand the human rights issues within the criminal justice system

Course Outcome:

- Trace the evolution of human rights and understand the various types of human rights
- Familiarize the various national and international instruments dealing with Human Rights
- Understand Indian Constitution and its salient features
- Understand the structure and functioning of human rights agencies and organizations
- Analyze the human rights issues within the criminal justice system

Unit I: Introduction to Human Rights

Human Rights – Definition and Concept – Evolution of Human Rights – Characteristics and Significance of Human Rights – International Bill of Rights – Human Rights of: Women, Children, Minorities, SC/ST, Elderly people, Transgender, Refugees and person with disabilities.

Unit II: Human Rights Instruments

Universal Declaration of Human Rights – International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights– Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979 – UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989– The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Unit III: Introduction to Indian Constitution

Salient features of Indian Constitution – Preamble – Part III: Fundamental Rights (Article 12 to 35) –Constitutional remedy (Article 32) –Part IV: Directive Principles of State Policy (Article 36 to 51) –Part IVA: Fundamental Duties (Article 51A)

Unit IV: Human Rights Agencies and Organizations

National Human Rights Commission – State Human Rights Commission – Role, structure and functions – Amnesty International – Human Rights Watch – OHCHR – PUCL

Unit V: Human Rights in Criminal Justice System

Handcuffing – Torture – Custodial violence – Third degree method in interrogation – Rights of accused/arrested person –Rights of prisoners: cultural, educational and voting rights of prisoners – Role of Judiciary in the protection of Human Rights

References:

1. Amatrudo, A., & Blake, L. W. (2015). *Human Rights and the Criminal Justice System*. Routledge.
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Mapping with Programme Outcomes:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10
CO 1	S						M	M		L
CO 2	S									S
CO 3	S							M		S
CO 4	S									
CO 5	S									M

CO - Course Outcomes PO - Programme Outcomes S - Strong M - Medium L – Low

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302C5D

CORE PAPER XII

Victimology and Victim Assistance

Course Objective:

- To understand the historical development of victimology and causes of victimization
- To understand the various types of victimization and its impact
- To familiarise various types of victim support services
- To understand the rights of the victims in India
- To familiarise national and international victim advocacy organisations

Course Outcome:

- Understand the historical development of victimology and causes of victimization
- Understand the various types of victimization and its impact
- Familiarize the various types of support services available to the victims
- Understand the rights of the victims in India
- Familiarize national and international victim advocacy organizations

Unit I: Introduction to Victimology

Victimology: Meaning – Historical development – Victim: Definition and Typology –Role of criminal justice agencies in dealing with victims.

Unit II: Victimization and its Impact

Victimization – Types of victimization – Communal and Caste victimization – Gender based cultural victimization – Cyber victimization – Impact of crime victimization – Trauma – Social exclusion

Unit III: Victim Assistance and Support Services

Importance of Victim Assistance – Forms of Victim Assistance – Legal aid – Victim advocacy – Crisis intervention – Counselling and guidance – Victim Offender Mediation (VOM)– Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

Unit IV: Rights of the Victim

United Nations Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985 – Victim rights in India – Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 – Victim Compensation Scheme – Landmark Judgment

Unit V: Victim Advocacy Organizations – International and National

World Society of Victimology – Victim Support Europe, Victim Support Asia – NOVA (National Organization for Victim Assistance) –Indian Society of Victimology

References:

1. Daigle, L. E. (2021). *Victimology: The Essentials* (Third Edition). Sage Publications Ltd.
2. Daigle, L. E., &Muftic, L. R. (2019). *Victimology - International Student Edition: A Comprehensive Approach.* Sage Publications, Inc.
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Mapping with Programme Outcomes:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10
CO 1	S						M			S
CO 2	S		S		M				M	M
CO 3	S								M	M
CO 4	S							M		M
CO 5	S									M

CO - Course Outcomes PO - Programme Outcomes S - Strong M - Medium L – Low

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ELECTIVE V: GENERIC/DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC

Environmental Crime

Course Objective:

- To understand the concept of green criminology and environmental crime
- To familiarise the various environment protection laws in India
- To understand the effects of environmental crime
- To discuss the various enforcement agencies pertaining to environmental crime in India.
- To explain the various aspects of environmental justice

Course Outcome:

- Understand the concept of green criminology and environmental crime
- Familiarize the various legislations for protection of Environment
- Understand the effects of environmental crime
- Understand the role of various enforcement agencies in prevention of environmental crime
- Understand the various aspects of environmental justice

Unit I: Introduction

Green criminology: Concept and Meaning – Environmental crime – Meaning and Definition – Types of environmental crime

Unit II: Environment Protection Laws

Provisions in the Indian Penal Code for environmental protection – The Indian Forest Act, 1927 – The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 – The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 – The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 – The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

Unit III: Effects of Environmental Crime

Consequences of environmental crime on individuals, households and communities – Ozone Depletion, Greenhouse Effect, Forest Degeneration – Carbon Footprint – Global Warming – Disasters: Natural and Manmade

Unit IV: Enforcement Agencies

Police – Central and State Pollution Control Boards – State/UT Forest Departments – Wildlife Crime Control Bureau – Customs – Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.

Unit V: Environmental Justice

National Green Tribunal – Principles of Justice – Political Activists' Perspective – Water Justice – Climate Justice – National and International movements – Environmental Justice Atlas – Compensation to victims of environmental harms – non-governmental organizations: Centre for Science and Environment – Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment – Wildlife Trust of India

References:

1. Beirne, P. & South, N. (2007). *Issues in green criminology*. Willan Pub.
2. Burns, R. (2008). *Environmental law, crime, and justice*. LFB Scholarly Pub.
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Mapping with Programme Outcomes:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10
CO 1	S									S
CO 2	S							M		
CO 3	S									
CO 4	S									
CO 5	S						M			

CO - Course Outcomes PO - Programme Outcomes S - Strong M - Medium L – Low

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302E5B

ELECTIVE VI: GENERIC/DSCIPLINE SPECIFIC

Crimes against Women, Children and Marginalised

Course Objective:

- To understand the forms of crime against women
- To familiarize various legislations relating to women
- To understand forms of crime against children
- To familiarise various legislations relating to children
- To understand the various crimes against the marginalized and related legislations

Course Outcome:

- Understand the historical perspective of crimes against women and its various type
- Familiarize various legislations relating to women
- Understanding the historical perspective of crimes against children and its various type
- Familiarize various legislations relating to children
- Understanding the various crimes against the marginalized and related legislations

Unit I: Introduction to Crimes against Women

Crimes against women – Forms: Domestic violence – Cruelty by Husband – Harassment – Molestation – Assault – Rape – Voyeurism – Intimate Partner Violence– Sati – Devadasi system – Honour killing – Dowry death – Stalking – Cyber stalking– Sexting

Unit II: Legislations relating to Women

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 – The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 – Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 – The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Women Harassment Act, 1998 – Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 – The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

Unit III: Introduction to Crimes against Children

Forms of Crime against Children: Begging – Child Marriage – Female Foeticide – Female Infanticide – Child abuse – Sexual Offences against children: Harassment, Assault, Child pornography – Child Trafficking: Sexual exploitation, Child labour

Unit IV: Legislations relating to Children

The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 – The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 – Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education, 2009 – The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 – The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

Unit V: Crimes against Marginalized

Marginalized and its meaning – Crime against: Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes – Transgender (LGBTQ+) – Minorities – Physically challenged or disabled – Elderly people – Hate crime – Related legislations: The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 – The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 – The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

References:

1. Bartol, C. &Bartol, A. (2016). *Criminal Behaviour* (11th ed.). Pearson.
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Mapping with Programme Outcomes:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10
CO 1	S									
CO 2	S							M		
CO 3	S									
CO 4	S							M		
CO 5	S							M		

CO - Course Outcomes PO - Programme Outcomes S - Strong M - Medium L - Low