

**Reference:**

1. Principles of Criminology-Sutherland and Creassy.
2. Criminology-Taft and England.
3. The Crime Problem-Walter C Reckless.
4. Criminological Theories- Ronald L Ackers and Christine S Sellers.
5. Criminology Theory-Selected Classical Readings- Frank T Williams and  
Marlyn D Mc Shane.
6. Criminology- Problems and Perspectives- Ahmed Siddique.
7. Criminology and Penology- N. V. Paranjape.
8. Comparative Criminology - Hermann Mannheim.

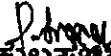
**B.A. SEMESTER-VI  
PRACTICAL**

Marks: 40+05+05=50.

Duration 4hrs/week.

A student has to visit Institutions of Criminological Interest within the District where the Institution is located and is required to submit a Study Report on any of the TWO compulsorily. The institutions are as following:

- A. Police Station.
- B. Police Training School.
- C. Bell of Arms.
- D. District Armed Reserve.
- E. Dog Squad.
- F. District Police Control Room.
- G. District Crime records Bureau.
- H. District Fingerprint Bureau.

  
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**CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE**

**SEMESTER: VI**

**PAPER: VIII- THEORIES OF CRIMINOLOGY.**

**HARD CORE [Compulsory Paper]**

**Max. Marks 80+20= 100**

**Duration: 3 Hrs/week**

**Objectives:** The study of this aspect of Criminology is aimed at:

- Tracing the various fundamental concepts for the growth of Criminology.
- Enlightening the student about the conceptual framework of Criminology.
- Igniting the minds of the student by unraveling the various spheres of researches in Criminology.

**Unit I: Ancient and Early Modern Theories:**

- (a) Demonological and Free-Will.
- (b) Classical and Neo-Classical Theories.
- (c) Imitation, Anomie and Deviance Theories

**Unit II: Biological and Psychological theories:**

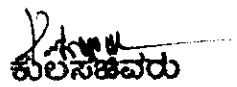
- (a) Lombrosian and Goring's Theory.
- (b) Psychoanalytical Theory of Sigmund Freud.
- (c) Mental Testers and Psychiatric Theory.

**Unit III: Geographic Theory:**

- (a) Thermic Theory.
- (b) Ecological.
- (c) Neutralization.

**Unit IV: Sociological Theories:**

- (a) Differential Association.
- (b) Economic.
- (c) Delinquent Sub-Culture.
- (d) Differential Opportunity.

  
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**Unit IV: Introduction to Indian Evidence Act:**

- (a) Admissions, Confessions and Dying Declaration.
- (b) Expert's Evidence (With Latest Amendments)
- (c) Oral Evidence-Importance and need for consideration.
- (d) Documentary Evidence- Nature and Types (With Latest Amendments)

**Reference:**

1. Indian Penal Code- Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal.
2. Indian Penal code- Jabhwala.
3. Baratha Danda Samhithe- Sangolli.
4. Baratha Danda Samhithe- Kulkarni.
5. Code of Criminal Procedure- Rathan Lal and Dhiraj Lal.
6. Criminal Procedure Code- Jhabwala.
7. Danda Prakriya Samhithe- Sangolli.
8. Danda Prakriya Samhithe-Kulkarni.
9. Crimal Major Acts-P. Sarkar.
10. E B C Criminal Manual- Eastren Book House.

**B.A. SEMESTER-VI  
PRACTICAL**

Marks: 40+05+05=50.

Duration 4hrs/week.

1. Preparation of Simulated Summons.

- a) To Accused.
- b) To Witness
- c) In Petty Offences.

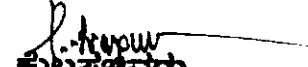
2. Preparation of Simulated Warrants

- (a) To Accused
- (b) To Witness
- (c) Search and Seizure.

3. Preparation of Simulated Proclamations.

- (a) To Accused
- (b) To Witness.

4. Visit to Criminal Courts within the District.

  
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# CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

SEMESTER: VI

PAPER: VII- LAW OF CRIMES, PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

HARD CORE [Compulsory Paper]

Max. Marks 80+20= 100

Duration: 3 Hrs/week

Objectives: This paper is designed with an aim:

- > To create awareness of the Major Criminal Acts prevailing in India.
- > To educate the students about the importance of Indian Penal Code 1861, which discusses different types of offences related to Human body, Property etc, with latest amendments.
- > To impart knowledge to the students regarding the importance of Procedural Law, ie., The Criminal Procedure Code 1873, with latest amendments.
- > To impart to the students the importance of evidence in the Criminal Justice System, with special reference of Indian Evidence Act 1872, with latest amendments.

**Unit I: Introduction to Indian Penal Code:**

- (a) Historical Development and Importance
- (b) General Explanations (Sections 19, 21-25, 28-30, 34-38 and 52).
- (c) General Exceptions (Sections 76-106)

**Unit II: Offences Against Human Body and Property.**

- (a) Culpable Homicide and Murder (Sections 299-307).
- (b) Kidnapping and Abduction (Sections 359-363).
- (c) Rape (Sections 375, 376 and 376 A, B, C and D).
- (d) Theft, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity (Sections 378-384).

**Unit III: Introduction to Criminal Procedure:**

- (a) History and Importance, with latest amendments.
- (b) Organisation and Powers of Criminal courts in India.
- (c) Police Powers of Arrest, Search and Seizure.
- (d) Provisions regarding Bail and Bond

*J. Anwar*  
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ಶಿವಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ, ದಾಪಣಗಿರಿ - 577002.

**Reference:**

1. Ramanujan P. : Prevention Detection of Crime
2. Sullivan : Police Science.
3. Swenson and Wendell : Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation.
4. De Angeles : Crime Scene Investigation.
5. Sodderman and O'Connell: Modern Criminal Investigation.
6. Horgan : Criminal Investigation.
7. Sheshagiri Rao : Prevention and Detection of Crime.
8. Giriraj Shah : Scientific Investigation.
9. Bapuly A.K. : Forensic Science- its Application in crime Investigation.

**B.A. SEMESTER-V  
PRACTICAL**

Marks: 40+05+05=50.

Duration 4hrs/week.

1. Kim's Game.

a) Examination of Crime Scene of a) Murder b) Burglary c) Traffic Accidents.

2. Preparation of Rough Sketch.

3. Neat Sketch.

4. Reconstruction of Crime Scene.

5. Handling, Packing and Forwarding of material evidence of articles with

a) Fingerprints.

b) Fingerprints and Blood stains.

c) Blood stained Cloth.

*P. Anon*  
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# CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

SEMESTER: V

PAPER: VI- INTRODUCTION TO POLICE SCIENCE.

HARD CORE [Compulsory Paper]

Max. Marks 80+20= 100

Duration: 3 Hrs/week

## Objectives:

- > One of the main roles of the police is crime prevention.
- > In case of a crime occurring despite of the best efforts of the police, Investigation and detection of crime is the next duty of the Police.
- > This paper covers the Investigation and detecting of crime by the application of Scientific and Traditional methods.
- > To update the knowledge of the students in modern methods of crime investigation.

## Unit I: General aspects of Investigation:

- (a) Scientific Investigation- Meaning and Importance
- (b) Methods of investigation.
- (c) General procedure of Investigation of a Cognizable offence.
- (d) Qualities of an Investigating Officer.

## Unit II: Scene of Crime:

- (a) Meaning and types
- (b) Methods of search and documentation.
- (c) Physical clues, Meaning and Nature.

## Unit III: Methods of investigation of:

- (a) Murder; (b) Suicide; (c) Burglary; (d) Traffic accidents.

## Unit VI: Methods of Interview and Interrogation:

- (a) Types of witnesses.
- (b) Methods of their interview.
- (c) Interrogation of suspects.
- (d) Scientific approach to interrogation- Polygraph, Narco-analysis, Brain Finger Printing.

*J. K. R.*  
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**Unit IV: Police Station:**

- (a) Meaning, Establishment and Functions of Police Station – Rural; Urban and Metropolitan (As per Police Manual).
- (b) Crime control records maintained in the Police Stations.
- (c) Police methods of Crime Prevention: E-Beat, Patrolling, Surveillance and Criminal Intelligence.

**Reference:**

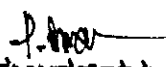
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|----------------------------|--|
| 1. Shankar Sen.            | : Indian police Today                  |
| 2. P. D. Sharma            | : Police and Political Order in India. |
| 3. T. Ramanujam            | : Prevention and Detection of Crime.   |
| 4. Bailey                  | : Police and Politics in India.        |
| 5. Venugopala Rao          | : Police Administration.               |
| 6. Mahajan                 | : Indian Police.                       |
| 7. Gupta                   | : Police in India.                     |
| 8. Mehertaj Begum          | : District Police Administration.      |
| 9. Giriraj Shah            | : Indian Police – A Retrospect.        |
| 10. James Vadakumchary     | : Human Rights and Police in India.    |
| 10. Human Rights Bulletin. | : By Human Rights Commission.          |
| 11. Dr. Ashoka             | : Adunika aparadashastra Bhaga-1.      |
| 12. Veerabadriah N.S.      | : Police Manual vol 1 & 2              |
| 13. A.S. Sharma.           | : An Approach to Indian Police.        |

**B.A. SEMESTER-V  
PRACTICAL**

Marks: 40+05+05=50.

Duration 4hrs/week.

1. Portrait Parle.
2. Analysis of Crime Statistics-Tabular Column Method.
3. Graphical representation by Line Drawing, Bar Diagram and Histogram.
4. Giving of Information to Police.(Any three different types of IPC Cases)
5. Registration of FIR. (Any three different types of Crimes)

  
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# CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

SEMESTER: V

PAPER: V-INTRODUCTION TO POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

**HARD CORE [Compulsory Paper]**

Max. Marks 80+20= 100

Duration: 3 Hrs/week

**Objectives:** The paper is designed to achieve the following:

- Crime Prevention requires agencies from the Government and as well as the community.
- The main crime prevention is by the Governmental agency, i.e., the Police.
- This paper encompasses the Police organisation in the State as well as the Union of India.
- In addition to this, it also covers the role of community in crime prevention and Human Rights.

**Unit I: Historical development of Indian Police:**

- (a) Ancient period
- (b) Medieval period
- (c) British Period
- (d) Post-Independent period.

**Unit II: Organisational structure and hierarchy of Police:**

- (a) General organization and Ranges of Karnataka State Police.
- (b) C I D- Organization and functions of various branches.
- (a) Intelligence Wing and Directorate of Civil Rights Enforcement.

**Unit III: Central Police Organizations:**

Organizational set up and functions of

- (a) Line Units:- Assam Rifles; CRPF; RPF; ITBP; CISF; BSF; NSG & SPG.
- (b) Staff Units: - BPR&D – NCRB, SVNPA, LNJNICFS, CDTS,
- (c) Directorate of Forensic Sciences- CFSL, CFPB, GEQD, DNA fingerprint unit.
- (d) Mixed Units:- CBI, IB & R and A Wing.