



BENGALURU CITY UNIVERSITY

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

(as per SEP 2024)

Syllabus for I & II Semester B.A/B.Sc. Criminology & Forensic Science

2024-25

ANNEXURE-I

**BENGALURU CITY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU
PROFORMA OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION
UNDER STATE EDUCATION POLICY SEMESTER SYSTEM (SEP) and
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT GRADING PATTERN (CAGP) OF THE OPTIONAL**

**SUBJECT: CRIMINOLOGY and FORENSIC SCIENCE (B.A/B.Sc PROGRAMME)
DURATION OF THE COURSE: 03 YEARS (06 SEMESTER)**

B. A/B.Sc. I YEAR (I and II SEMESTER)

Semesters	Course	Title the Paper	Instruction Hours (L:T:P)/Week	Credit	Duration of Exam (Hours)	Marks		Total Marks
						Formative Assessment/ IA	Summative Assessment	
I	DSC-1T. (Theory)	PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY	3:1:0	03	03	20	80	100
	DSC-1P. (Practical)	PRACTICAL - 01	0:0:4	02	03	10	40	50
II	DSC-2T. Theory	FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE	3:1:0	03	03	20	80	100
	DSC-2P. (Practical)	PRACTICAL- 02	0:0:4	02	03	10	40	50

*Discipline Specific Course.

B.A/B.Sc CRIMINOLOGY and FORENSIC SCIENCE

Name of the Degree: **B.A/B.Sc.**

Name of the Program: **CRIMINOLOGY and FORENSIC SCIENCE**

Discipline Core: **CRIMINOLOGY and FORENSIC SCIENCE**

PROGRAM OUTCOMES

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

- a) 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).
- b) 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.
- c) 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.

- d) 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.

- e) Recognize and appreciate the importance of Criminology and Forensic Science, its application in an academic, social, legal, industrial, economic and environmental context.

OVERALL OUTCOMES

Each Course under the Under-Graduate (UG) Programme has a specific design to bring about the learning and acquisition of the skills to the student. Enrichment of the knowledge is aimed as a desired course outcome. The courses are so designed to have interconnectivity to Science, Social Science and Law. Each of the courses will provide the understanding and individualized component will be drawing the student towards a gainful career path in the fields of the Criminal Justice System.

CURRICULUM STRUCTURE WITH PRACTICALS

This matrix lists only the core courses. Core courses list the courses that are essential for every student to earn his degree. It includes 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 do the course address (not exceeding three per course)	Prerequisite Courses	Concurrent Course#	Pedagogy##	Assessments
1	Principles of Criminology (3+2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A systematic disciplinary knowledge of the fundamental concepts, analytical reasoning, principles, and processes. 2. Apply appropriate methodologies to conduct analytical skills and detect patterns of crime and victimization. 3. Apply moral and ethical awareness/reasoning 	Nil	Nil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lecture Method, b) Interactive Sessions c) Activities (Seminar and Assignments, Outdoor learning's, Individual & Group presentation) d) ICT Based (Video-Audio (virtual) Mode and PowerPoint Presentation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Semester End Examination (Theory) for 80 Marks. b) *Continuous Internal Evaluation for 20 Marks including (tests, Seminar, assignment/ attendance) c) Semester End Examination (Practical) for 40 marks d) *CIE (Practical) for 10 Marks.
2	Fundamentals of Forensic Science (3+2)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A systematic understanding of the fundamental concepts, principles of Forensic Science with an interdisciplinary domain 2. Apply appropriate knowledge with reflective thinking and examine the physical clues 3. Apply relevant knowledge and analytical reasoning 			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lecture Method, b) Interactive Sessions c) Activities (Seminar and Assignments, Outdoor learning's, Individual and Group presentation) d) ICT Based (Video-Audio (virtual) Mode and PowerPoint Presentation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Semester End Examination (Theory) for 60 Marks. b) *Continuous Internal Evaluation for 20 Marks including (theory tests, Seminar, assignment/ attendance) c) Semester End Examination (Practical) for 40 marks d) *CIE (Practical) for 10 Marks.

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/Analyzing/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 (DSCC)

- 1) DSC-1T: Principles of Criminology (3)**
- 2) DSC-1P: Practical -I (2)**
- 3) DSC-2T: Fundamentals of Forensic Science (3)**
- 4) DSC-1P: Practical -I (2)**

ASSESSMENT METHOD

Types of Course	Formative Assessment/IA	Summative Assessment	Total
Theory	20	80	100
Practical	10	40	50

Question Paper Pattern:

The Theory Examination will be conducted for 80 Marks and it consists of 03 parts namely short, medium and long answer questions.

Part A-10 Questions of 02 Marks Each = 20

Part B-06 Questions of 05 Marks Each = 30

Part C-03 Questions of 15 Marks Each = 30

BENGALURU CITY UNIVERSITY, BENGALURU

STATE EDUCATION POLICY (SEP)

SEMESTER - I

B.A/B.Sc. CRIMINOLOGY and FORENSIC SCIENCE

Title of the Course: PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY - DSC-1T

Course Title: PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY- DSC-1T	
Total Contact Hours: 56	Course Credits: 03
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam Hrs: 03
Model Syllabus Authors: BOS	Summative Assessment Marks: 80

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

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

- Understand the Definition, Scope and Basic Principles of Criminology, understood the various Theories and Techniques utilized in the application of the Subject.
- Explain the Significance of Crimes and its Types, Classification of Criminals such as White-Collar Criminal, Organized Criminal, Habitual Offender, Professional Criminal, etc.
- To study the various Schools of Criminology and to understand the Criminal Behavior.
- Analysis of various Types and Concepts of Crime prevention like environmental design, police methods etc.,
- To know the Organization and Functions of NCRB, SCRB and DCRB.

SEMESTER - I

B.A/B.Sc. CRIMINOLOGY and FORENSIC SCIENCE

Title of the Course: **PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY - DSC-1T**

Number of Theory Credits	Number of Lecture Hours/Semester	Number of Practical Credits	Number of Practical Hours/Semester
03	56	02	56
CONTENT OF THEORY PAPER			56 Hrs
Unit – 01: INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY			14
Chapter - 01: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE 1) Etymology, Meaning, Definitions, Nature and Scope of Criminology 2) Historical Development of Criminology 3) Importance of Criminology 4) Interdisciplinary Nature of Criminology and its Relations with other Social Sciences. (Penology, Sociology, Psychology, Victimology, Criminal Law and Forensic Science).			
Chapter - 02: CONCEPT OF CRIMES and CRIMINAL LAW 1) Crime; Meaning, Definitions and Characteristics. 2) Difference between Crime, Sin, Vice and Tort. 3) Classification of Crimes by Pioneers and Indian Law. 4) Criminal Law; Meaning, Definitions and Characteristics (BNS, BNSS BSA) Classification of Crimes & Criminals.			
Unit – 02: EXPLANATIONS OF CRIME and CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR			14
Chapter - 03: PRE SCIENTIFIC and CLASSICAL THEORIES 1) Schools of Criminology: Meaning and its Importance in Explanation of Crime (Classica School, Neo Classical School, and Positive School) profounder and their contribution 2) Pre-classical school: Religious Leaders and Philosophical thoughts			
Chapter - 04: SOCIOLOGICAL and SOCIALISTIC THEORY 1) Introduction to Sociological Schools & Theories 2) Social Processes Theories. 3) Theory of Imitation. 4) Social Learning Theory - Differential Association 5) Radical Theory – Multi Factor Approach			
Unit – 03: BIOLOGICAL and CARTOGRAPHIC THEORIES OF CRIME			14
Chapter - 05: TYPOLOGICAL SCHOOLS 1) Biological Positivism: Lombrosian, Enrico Ferri, Raffaele Garofalo's			

<p>concept.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Mental Testers and Psychiatric Schools. 3) Cartographic School/Theory. <p>Chapter - 06: MODERN THEORIES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Containment Theory - Walter Reckless. 2) Sub-Culture Theories. 3) Routine Activity and Rational Choice Theory. 4) Broken Window Theory. <p>Chapter - 07: FORMS OF CRIME, CRIMINALS and CRIMINALITY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) White Collar Crime, Organized Crime, and Environmental Crime. 2) Habitual Offenders and Professional Criminals. 3) Violent and Aggressive Offenders, Sexual Offenders, Recidivist. 	
<p>Unit - 04: MODERN FORMS OF CRIME, CLASSIFICATION and CRIME STATISTICS</p>	14
<p>Chapter - 08: CONTEMPORARY CRIMES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Cyber Crimes (Economic and Social Media Offences), Corporate Crimes. 2) Hate Crimes, Gender Violence and Situational Criminality. <p>Chapter - 09: CRIME STATISTICS and CURRENT TREND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Crime statistics: Meaning and Its Importance. 2) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State Crime Records Bureau (SCRB) and District Crime Records Bureau (DCRB). 3) Crime/Victim Surveys: International Crime Comparisons, Changing Crime Patterns and Unreported Crime. 	

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1. Conklin, J. E. (2001). *Criminology*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
- Edelston, C. D., & Wicks, R. I. (1977). *An introduction to criminal justice*. New York: Gregg Division, McGraw-Hill.
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.
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Cengage Learning.

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9. Vold, G., & Bernard, T. J. (1986). *Theoretical Criminology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
10. Ram Ahuja (2000) *Criminology*, Rawat Publications
11. Paranjape N.V (2015) *Criminology, Penology and Victimology* Sixteenth edition, Central Law Publications

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1. *Criminology* ISSN:1745-9125
2. *International Criminology*, Springer.
3. *Asian Journal of Criminology*, Springer.

DIGITAL REFERENCES

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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>
11. <https://www.mha.gov.in/en/commoncontent/new-criminal-laws>

PEDAGOGY: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Session, ICT and Group Discussion.

Formative Assessment 40 (Theory Tests, Activities/Assignment/Seminar and Attendance)	
Assessment Occasion/Type	Weightage in Marks
Theory Test (C1)	10
Activity/Seminar/Presentation Assignment/ Case Study/Field Work/Project Work (C2)	05+05=10
Total	20

SEMESTER - I

Content of Practical Course DSC-1P

Credits: 02. Marks; 10+40=50

10 Students per Batch

1. Analysis of news items of criminology importance from the daily news papers.
2. Collection of Crime News Clippings
3. Pioneers of classical and positive criminology with their contributions.
4. Compression and Analysis of Crimes Reported in Two NEWS Papers published on the same Day and Date.
5. Identification and Classification of Cyber-Crimes reported in the NEWS Papers.
6. Crime Statistics Analysis;
 - a) Crime against Person
 - b) Crime against Property
7. Study of Graphical Representation of Crime Statistics
8. Kim's Game: Observation, Retention, Memory and Interpretation

SEMESTER - II

B.A/B.Sc. CRIMINOLOGY and FORENSIC SCIENCE

Title of the Course: FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE - DSC-2T

Course Title: FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE. DSC-2T	
Total Contact Hours: 56	Course Credits: 03
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam Hrs: 03
Model Syllabus Authors: BOS	Summative Assessment Marks: 80

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

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

- Understand the Definition, Scope and Basic Principles of Forensic Science, exhibit the various Tools and Techniques utilized in the application of the Subject.
- Explain the Significance of Evidence, Types and Classification of Physical Evidence such as Blood, Fiber, 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: **FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE - DSC-2T**

Number of Theory Credits	Number of Lecture Hours/Semester	Number of Practical Credits	Number of Practical Hours/Semester
03	56	02	56
CONTENT OF THEORY PAPER			56 Hrs
Unit - I: INTRODUCTION – FORENSIC SCIENCE			14
Chapter - 01: 1) Etymology, Meaning, Definitions and Branches of Forensic Science 2) Nature, Scope and Importance of Forensic Science Chapter - 02: 1) Historical Development and Contribution of Pioneers. 2) Principles of Forensic Science, Tools and Techniques & Role of Forensic Science in Investigation of Crimes.			
Unit - II: FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORIES and EVIDENCE			14
Chapter - 03: Forensic Science Laboratories of State and Central Institutions. Chapter - 04: Role of Scene of Crime Officers (SOCO) and Forensic Experts. Chapter - 05: Physical Evidence: Examination of Glass, Paint, Soil and Cloth. Chapter - 06: Biological Evidence: Hair, Fiber, Blood and Semen. Chapter -07: Impression Evidence: Finger print, Foot Print, Palm Print, Lip Print, Ear Print.			
Unit - III: FORENSIC DOCUMENT EXAMINATION			14
Chapter - 07: 1) Forensic Document Examination: Meaning, Types of Documents and Tools for Examination. 2) Characteristics of Handwriting and Signature and Their Comparison.			

Chapter - 08: Forgeries - Types and Methods of their detection (includes Indian Currency Notes).	
Unit - IV: Forensic Ballistics and Tool Marks	14
Chapter - 09: Forensic Ballistics - Introduction to Concepts and Medico Legal Importance of Firearms in Criminal Investigation, Chapter - 10: Examination of Cartridge Case and Bullets, Firearm and Range of Firing. Chapter - 11: Tool Marks - Types and Method of Lifting.	

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2. Gardner, R., & Bevel, T. (2009). Practical crime scene analysis and reconstruction. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.
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Nageshkumar, G. (2007). Practical forensic medicine. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers.
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2. International Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine, ISSN: 1752-928X
3. Journal of Forensic Pathology, ISSN: 2684-1312

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5. https://books.google.co.in/books?hl=en&lr=&id=wK9c4KttXj0C&oi=fnd&pg=PP1&dq=forensic+science+research+articles&ots=b3wV8PRtsy&sig=t1DV5xrKLcUCPwYOBSkxYQW8_JI

PEDAGOGY: Lecture, Assignments, Interactive Session, ICT and Group Discussion.

Formative Assessment 40 (Theory Tests, Activities/Assignment/Seminar and Attendance)	
Assessment Occasion/Type	Weightage in Marks
Theory Test	10
Activity/Seminar/Presentation Assignment/Case Study/Field Work/Project Work (C2)	05+05=10
Total	20

SEMESTER - II

Content of Practical Course DSC-2P

Credits: 02. Marks; 10+40=50

10 Students per Batch

List of Experiments to be Conducted

1. Examination of Hair (Animal and Human Hair)
2. Examination of Glass Fractures for its Nature and Direction of Force
3. Identification and Recording of Finger Print Patterns.
4. Examination of Questioned Documents; Comparison of Hand Written Documents.
5. Examination of Currency Notes to determine its nature by the Characteristics.
6. Examination and Identification of Bullets and Cartridge Case.
7. Determination of Type of Fiber by Physical Test and Microscopic Test.
8. Examination of Fabric; Tears and Mechanical fit (Cotton, Nylon, Rayon, Polyester)

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

General Pattern of Criminology and Forensic Science Question Paper

Term End Examination for Discipline Paper Theory Each paper will be for maximum of 80 marks. The minimum marks to pass the examination is 32 Marks in each theory paper

Note: Duration of Examination for Discipline Specific Core (DSC) paper is 3hours. Question paper pattern for Discipline Specific Core (DSC) paper

Section - A

I. Answer any **Ten** of the following questions. **(10x2=20)**.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7,8,9,10,11,12

Section - B

II. Answer any **Six** of the following questions. **(6x5=30)**.

13. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20

Section - C

III. Answer any **Three** of the following questions. **(3x10=30)**.

21, 22, 23, 24, 25.