

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE FOR WOMEN (AUTONOMOUS), MANDYA

Department of CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

**Academic Year-2020-21
(Revised CBCS Scheme 2018-19 Onwards)**

Criterion –II- Teaching - Learning and Evaluation

2.6 Teaching – Learning Process

2.6. Student Performance and Learning Outcomes

2.6.1 Programme outcomes, programme Specific outcomes and Course outcomes for all programs offered by the institution are stated and displayed in website of the institution (to provide web link)

PROGRAMME OUTCOME (B. A. :Criminology, Sociology, Psychology) :

Department of CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

The aim of the programme is to impart knowledge and develop skills relating to application of Criminological, Penological thoughts and Police Administration for the Advancement of Criminal Justice System.

The programme is designed in six semesters. Aim of the all six semesters is to impart knowledge to understand the theoretical and practical perspectives of Criminology, Crime Prevention, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of the Offenders and Victims in Society; it further looks at offering avenues of employment in the fields of Government and Private Security Departments.

The second stream is designed to bring about imparting knowledge and skills of Forensic Sciences; imparting scientific temper within the framework of the law and ensuring justice through science.

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.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOME

CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE PROGRAMME

The Principle Aims of Objectives of B.A. Criminology and Forensic Science Programme are:

Globally Crime is one of the major social problems. It has severely affected our social organization. The crime graph given by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India shows an upward trend. The new types of crimes with newer "Modus Operandi" are taking place by misusing modern technological innovation. The crimes like terrorism, Human Rights Violation, Cyber Atrocities, Financial Frauds. White Collar Crimes etc, have become a common phenomenon. Similarly, the traditional crimes like Murder, Theft, Rape, Robbery, Dacoity and other kinds of traditional crimes are also increasing. Maintenance of peace, harmony and social order is very much essential. The course designed keeping in view broader aspects and dimensions of the objectives.

- 1) The scientific approach to tackle the crime problem is need of the hour. This problem can be effectively tackled with the help of different agencies of Criminal Justice System like Police, Prison, Law, Court and various other agencies.
- 2) To study the different agencies of Criminal Justice System scientifically.
- 3) To find out the solution to the crime problem.
- 4) To bring culprit to the book and punish him with the speedy trials.
- 5) To get justice to the victims of crime the Criminology and Forensic Science Course at the Under Graduation level is designed to train and equip the students.
- 6) To work for the cause of Society.
- 7) To understand the process of making laws, breaking of the laws and societal reaction to breaking of the laws.
- 8) To expose the students on various aspects of Crime, Criminality, Delinquent Behaviour, Reformation and Rehabilitation of Criminal, Victim, of Crime, Victim Assistance and Victim Compensation.

- 9) To provide qualified candidates to serve in the State and Central Forensic Institutes, Law enforcement agencies and Judiciary.

Course Specific Outcome: Criminology and Forensic Science

Semester	Course	Course Objective	Course Outcomes
I	DSC-1A. Principles of Criminology	a) To study the Concept of Crime and Importance of Criminology. b) To know the Causes of Criminal Behaviour. c) To know the Forms and Consequences of Crime in Society. d) To study the Types of Social Problems that Cause Harm to Society.	a) Explain the history, origin, scope and definition of crime, its relevance in the present scenario and its relation to other social sciences. b) Understand the interdisciplinary nature of Criminology and the role of criminologist in the criminal justice system. c) Describe the different schools of Criminology and critically identify the contribution of each school of thought for the growth and development of Criminology. d) Describe the different typologies of crime including crimes against body, crimes against property, contemporary crimes like cybercrime, white collar crime, etc. e) Apply the concept of crime and criminal behaviour to understand juvenile delinquency. f) Describe different typology of criminal behaviour like dossier criminal, habitual offenders, professional criminals, etc. g) Explain the different concepts and methods of crime prevention. h) Describe the source of crime statistics and its current trends.
II	DSC-2B. Introduction to Forensic Science	a) To Provide Knowledge about the Significance of Forensic Science to Human Society. b) To study the Fundamental	a) Understand the definition, scope and basic principles of forensic science, exhibit the various tools and techniques utilized in the application of the subject.

		<p>Principles and Profile of Forensic Science.</p> <p>c) To know the Divisions in a Forensic Science Laboratory.</p> <p>d) To know the use of Trace Evidence, Ballistics and Document Examination by Forensic Scientists.</p>	<p>b) Explain the significance of evidence, types and classification of physical evidences such as blood, fibre, paint, firearms, fingerprints, etc.</p> <p>c) Examine the forensic documents, tools and techniques employed types of forgeries, types of handwriting and its characteristics, etc.</p> <p>d) Explain the basic principles and stages involved in crime scene reconstruction.</p> <p>e) Describe the scope and importance of medical evidence such as oral and documentary, etc.</p> <p>f) Importance of medico-legal autopsy and type and characteristics of wounds, etc.</p>
III	DSC-3C. Law of Prints and Impressions	<p>a) The History and Fundamental Principles of Fingerprinting.</p> <p>b) Application of Fingerprints as the most infallible means of Identification.</p> <p>c) The Method of Classifying Criminal Record by Fingerprints was worked out in India and by Indians.</p> <p>d) The Physical and Chemical Techniques of Developing Fingerprints on Crime Scene Evidence.</p> <p>e) The Significance of Foot and Tyre Prints.</p>	<p>a) Know about Fingerprint, Footprint and Tyre Impressions and their collection.</p> <p>b) Learn about various types of Fingerprint, Footprint and Tyre Impressions.</p> <p>c) Examination of Fingerprint, Footprint and Tyre Impressions and their evidence submission</p>
IV	DSC-4D. Law of Crimes	<p>a) Elements of Indian Penal Code, to be aware of various forms of substantive Offences.</p>	<p>a) Enhance the ability of a Criminology student to understand the history of criminal law, Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal</p>

		<p>b) Criminal Procedure Code related to Police work and Forensic Science.</p> <p>c) Acts Governing Evidence to be used in a Court of Law.</p>	<p>Procedure and Indian Evidence Act.</p> <p>b) Apply the selected sections of the Indian Penal Code such as crimes against property, theft, robbery, dacoity, crimes against persons, crimes against public tranquillity, etc.</p> <p>c) Apply the selected sections of the Criminal Procedure Code such as organizational set-up of courts in India, complaint, inquiry, investigation, police report, arrest, bail, search, seizures, etc.</p> <p>d) Apply the selected sections of Indian Evidence Act such as meaning and concept of evidence, confession, dying declaration, presumption of fact and law, burden of proof, etc.</p>
V	DSE-5A. Police Administration	<p>a) Historical Evolution of Police in India.</p> <p>b) Police Organization of the State and Center in India.</p> <p>c) Functioning of Various Types of Police Stations, Crime Prevention, and</p> <p>d) Police - Public Partnership and Human Rights.</p>	<p>a) Understanding the meaning nature, scope and significance of police administration.</p> <p>b) Examine the work ethics role of police in Indian democracy, Police ethics and code of conduct and police culture.</p> <p>c) Describe the professional attitude of the organisation of police department of home affairs and maintenance of law and order in the state government.</p> <p>d) Evaluate the role of police in civil service judiciary and politics and police and Election process in India.</p> <p>e) To assess the legal knowledge of police and the pressure, autonomy and accountability of police.</p>
V	DSE-5B. Correctional Administration	<p>a) To know the Concepts of Punishment and Correctional Administration.</p>	<p>a) Describe the definition, objective and purpose of punishment along with the historical background.</p> <p>b) Explain the concept of correction,</p>

		<p>b) To know the Types of Punishments in the Past and Present.</p> <p>c) To know the Prison as Institution of Correction, its types and the problems therein.</p> <p>d) To know the Importance of Victimology.</p>	<p>its definition, perspectives and theories.</p> <p>c) Describe various prison reform commissions and committees and the treatment and rehabilitation.</p> <p>d) Analyse the various procedures and rules of correctional method, U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners and laws regarding the same.</p> <p>e) Examine the various organizations of correctional institutions, its classifications, role of judiciary and the treatment.</p> <p>f) Explain the role of non-institutional corrections in the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.</p>
VI	DSE-6A. Police Science - Techniques of Crime Investigation	<p>a) The Concept of Criminal Investigation, its Legal and Scientific Aspects and Approaches.</p> <p>b) The Crime Scene, its types and Methods of Examination and Documentation.</p> <p>c) The Methods of Interview and Interrogation.</p>	<p>a) Understanding the general investigation procedures in police organisation.</p> <p>b) Learn about the methods and documents used for investigation.</p> <p>c) Examine the crime scene associated procedures.</p> <p>d) Analyse the modalities used for dealing with various types of crime and criminal.</p>
VI	DSE-6B. Introduction to Forensic Medicine	<p>a) The Concept of Medical Science in Criminal Investigation, its Legal and Scientific Aspects and Approaches.</p> <p>b) The Nature and Medico-Legal Aspects of Wounds, Injuries and Death.</p> <p>c) The Methods of Examination of Biological Fluids and Skeletal Remains.</p>	<p>a) Compare and contrast the roles of the principals involved in a medico-legal or scientific investigation and court proceedings, including the forensic pathologist, forensic scientist, police and Procurator Fiscal.</p> <p>b) Identify the major causes of death and injury which lead to forensic medical or scientific investigations and the mechanisms which are involved in these deaths and how they occur, based on an</p>

		d) Elements of Toxicology.	<p>understanding of how the body's systems work in health.</p> <p>c) Explain the importance of the processes involved in the investigation and management of crime scenes.</p> <p>d) Describe the different types of legal proceedings which can follow from an investigation and how forensic expert reports are used.</p> <p>e) Identify relevant aspects of the law relating to medical practice, such as certification of death.</p>
V	GE-01. Elements of Forensic Science	<p>a) The Concept of Forensic Science.</p> <p>b) Branches of Forensic Science.</p> <p>c) Laboratory Services Offered at the Central and State Levels in India.</p>	<p>a) To learn the basic tenets of Forensic Science and its application in police work and Forensic Science Laboratory Services Offered at the Central and State Levels.</p> <p>b) To understand the nature of the subject and its salient feature in conducting investigation and collection of evidences</p>
V	GE-02. Forensic Ballistics	<p>a) The Classification of Firearms and Their Firing Mechanisms.</p> <p>b) The Methods of Identifying Firearms.</p> <p>c) The Characteristics of Ammunition.</p> <p>d) The Importance of Firearm Evidence.</p>	<p>a) What is Terminal Ballistics</p> <p>b) What is penetration potential and the concept behind wound ballistics</p> <p>c) You will be also made familiar with the identification of entry wounds and the constructional features and wounding capabilities</p>
VI	GE-01. Fingerprint Science	<p>a) The Fundamental Principles on which the Science of Fingerprinting is based.</p> <p>b) Fingerprints as the most infallible means of Identification.</p>	<p>a) Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of some of the basic facts, language, concepts and principles relating to the principles and significance of fingerprint matching.</p> <p>b) Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of some of the links</p>

		<p>c) Types of Fingerprints Found at a Crime Scene and Their Development</p> <p>d) The Significance of Foot, Palm, Ear and Lip Prints.</p>	<p>between forensic science and the legal system.</p> <p>c) Draw together information from different sources and make logical deductions as a result</p> <p>d) Demonstrate an understanding of how forensic scientists operate and use scientific evidence in a legal context.</p>
VI	GE-02. Crime Scene Investigation	<p>a) The Methods of Securing, Searching and Documenting Crime Scenes.</p> <p>b) The art of Collecting, Packaging and Preserving Different Types of Physical and Trace Evidence at Crime Scenes.</p> <p>c) The Legal Importance of Chain of Custody.</p> <p>d) The Tools and Techniques for Analysis of Different Types of Crime Scene Evidence.</p>	<p>a) Apply the Laboratory skills to participate in the career needs of Forensic community.</p> <p>b) Become trained in the laboratory skills of different division of Forensic Science.</p> <p>c) Be able to work with different R&D organizations.</p>

