



SYLLABUS & CURRICULUM

MSS Degree in Criminology

June 2021
[For the Session 2019-2020]

Department of Criminology
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Dhaka, Bangladesh

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1. Introduction

The Department of Criminology studies crime, deviance, security and policing from an inter-disciplinary perspective. The discipline aims to understand the nature of crime and society and the theoretical underpinnings that guide how reactions against crime are being initiated in a legal system. The MSS in Criminology allows students to develop the insights of the research and theoretical analysis of the crime, deviance and punishment. Sociologist Professor Dr. Zia Rahman joined as the founder Chair of the Department and currently it has seven faculty members having background in Law, Sociology, Criminology, Anthropology and Journalism.

From the very beginning, the MSS program in Criminology has been playing a significant role in establishing Criminology as an academic discipline all over the country. Since the scope of criminology is increasing by leaps and bounds, the program has introduced a number of relevant courses to meet the needs of our time.

2. Admission

The Master's Program in Criminology is open for the students who have completed four years BSS (Honors) at the Department of Criminology. This is a one year program and divided into two semesters. Only successful students of BSS (honors) program shall be eligible to get admitted into the MSS program in Criminology within two academic years.

3. The Program

3.1 The program is of one year and comprises of 32 credits divided into 2 semesters. Each semester shall be of 19 weeks, of which

- 15 weeks for class teaching
- 1 week for preparatory break
- 3 week for holding the semester final examination.

3.2 The program shall include 8 course units for a total of 800 marks, which shall be translated into 32 credit hours.

3.3 The total credit hours shall be evaluated on the basis of 800 total marks of which shall be for 6 full unit taught courses, 100 marks for thesis (thesis will be offered in certain conditions) and 100 marks for comprehensive and viva voce. Students can be allowed to take one taught course instead of thesis.

3.4 Each full unit course shall be of 100 marks and half unit course shall be of 50 marks.

3.5 Number of lecture classes/contact hours per week shall be determined on the basis of the credit hours assigned to each course.

- For a 4 credit course, there shall be two lecturer classes of 90 minutes each and one 60 minute class/tutorial class/lab work/group presentation/class test each week.
- For a 2 credit course unit, there shall be one lecturer class of 60 minutes each and one 60 minutes class/tutorial class/lab work/group presentation/class test each week.

3.6 Number of lecture classes/contact hours per week shall be determined on the basis of the credit hours assigned to each course.

- A total unit of 800 marks for 8 full unit courses of which 600 marks shall be for full 6 unit taught courses, 100 marks for thesis and 100 marks for viva and comprehensive examination. However the department may opt for an additional full course in lieu of thesis.

The distribution of course units, marks and credit build up for the MSS Degree Program for 800 marks shall be as follows:

Course Structure of the MSS Degree Program			
Semester	No. of Courses	Total Marks	Earned Credits
1 st	4	400	16
2 nd	2	200	8
	1 comprehensive examination and 1 viva voce	50+50=100	2+2=4
	1 Thesis *	100	4
Total	8	800	32

*A taught course might be offered in lieu of thesis.

4. Natures, Pattern and Type of Questions

Many options can be adopted for question settings and examinations; for instance,

- take-home or open-book examination with a mix of short and essay type questions;

- sitting-exam with a mix of multiple choice, short and essay type questions; For our purpose,
- in the mid-semester examination carrying 20 marks, 2 essay type questions would be answered out of 3.
- in the final examination carrying 50 marks, 5 essay type questions would be answered out of 8.

5. Evaluation and Grading

5.1 Evaluation and grading shall be determined on the basis of an overall evaluation of student's performance including

- mid semester examination
- semester final examination
- term paper
- class presentation
- class attendance

5.2 The distribution of marks for evaluation shall be as follows:

Exams	Marks
Final Exam	50
Midterm Exam	20
Term Paper	20
Presentation & Class attendance	10
Total Marks	100

5.3 The examinations--mid-term and final, term paper and presentation shall be evaluated by the course teacher.

5.4 For each course, the average marks awarded by the semester final examiners, and the marks awarded by the course teacher for the mid-term examination, term paper, class attendance, class participation, and problem analysis and presentation will be totalled and converted into letter-grades following a 4-point grading scale presented below:

6. Grading System

For each course, the average marks awarded by the semester final examiners (internal and external), and the marks awarded by the course teacher for the mid-term examination, term paper and presentation shall be totalled and converted into letter- grades following a 4-point grading scale presented below:

Grading Structure for MSS Degree Programs in a 4-Point Grading Scale			
Mark Range (%)	Letter Grade	Explanation	Grade Points
80 and Above	A+	Excellent	4.00
75-79	A		3.75
70-74	A-		3.50
65-69	B+	Very Good	3.25
50-54	B	Good	2.50
45-49	B-		2.25
40-44	C	Passing	2.00
Bellow 40	F	Failing	0.00
.....	I		Incomplete
.....	W		Withdrawn

7. Interpretation of the Grades

- 'A+', 'A' and 'A-' grades are indicative of 'excellent' performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 4.0, 3.75, and 3.50, respectively.
- 'B+', 'B' and 'B-' grades are indicative of 'very good' performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 3.25, 3.00, and 2.75, respectively.
- 'C+' and 'C' grades are indicative of 'good' performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 2.50 and 2.25, respectively.
- 'D' grade is indicative of minimally acceptable 'passing' performance overall by a student, earning a grade point of 2.00.
- 'F' grade is indicative of an unacceptable 'failing' performance overall by a student, i.e., fail to earn any credit point.
- I grade is indicative of a situation where a student, for non-academic reasons beyond his control, is unable to complete the full requirements of the course for not being able to sit for the semester final examination. With the submission of valid and authenticated evidence of such reason(s), and the recommendation of the course teacher (to be reported to the Chairperson of the Examination Committee), that particular student shall be allowed to complete the semester final examination with the next batch. Meanwhile, the student concerned will be promoted to the next semester if an 'Incomplete' grade is not cleared with the next batch, the T grade shall

automatically be changed to an 'F' grade. A maximum of two T grades shall be allowed to a student in one semester except the third one where only one T grade will be allowed.

- 'W' grade shall be awarded when a student is permitted to withdraw/drop a course/semester without penalty. Withdrawals without penalty are not permitted after the mid-semester examination. A student may take readmission in the semester concerned with the next batch by paying the fees for the whole program (for consecutive semesters).

8. Promotion

8.1 For promotion from first to the second semester, a student shall require to earn a minimum GPA (Semester GPA) of 2.00.

8.2 A student failing to clear up the annual university or departmental dues of the year of study shall not be promoted to the next semester.

9. Improvement

9.1 A student earning 'F' grade in any course shall be allowed to improve the grade with the next batch.

9.2 If a student obtains a grade lower than 'B-' in a course, he/she shall be allowed to repeat the term-final examination only once with the next batch for the purpose of grade improvement by forgoing his/her earlier term-final marks.

9.3 If a student obtains 'B-' or better grade in any course, he/she shall not be allowed to repeat the course for the purpose of grade improvement.

9.4 Improvement shall not be allowed once the certificate is issued.

9.5 A student carrying grade 'F' in any course shall not be awarded the degree unless he/she improves it by appearing at the semester final examination with the next batch.

9.6 If the student gets F in the improvement examination, he/she shall automatically be dropped from the semester and the student shall have to take readmission with the next batch, provided the student concerned is eligible for readmission.

9.7 For improvement of grade in a course, the student shall apply to the Chairperson of the Department at least 4 (four) weeks before the start of the semester final examination.

9.8 A student shall be allowed to improve the grade of a particular course only once.

9.9 No improvement shall be allowed for the mid-semester examination, term papers/home assignments, and active participation in the discussion class/tutorial class/ group presentation/class test marks and the grades earned in written and oral comprehensive examination.

10. Readmission

10.1 A student (failing to get the requisite grade points for promotion from one semester to the next may seek readmission with the following batch.

10.2 For readmission, a student shall have to apply within one month after the announcement of result of the concerned semester.

10.3 On readmission, grades earned earlier by a student in the class of readmission shall cease to exist and the student has to retake all the course works and examinations.

10.4 Readmission in a semester shall be allowed only once.

11. Dropout

11.1 A student failing to earn the GPA for promotion from one semester to the next after taking readmission in any semester shall be dropped out of the program.

11.2 A student earning F grade in any course after taking improvement examinations or readmission in any semester class shall be dropped out of the program.

12. Registering Complaints about Marking, Grading and Related Issues

12.1 In case, students have allegations about the course teacher's teaching, evaluation or grading, she/he can contact the appropriate authorities in the following order:

- The Chair of the Department in which the course is taught
- The Dean of the Faculty in which the course is taught

12.2 Grievances should be recorded by a student within a week after the publication of the result.

13. Computation of Grade Point Average

13.1 A course in which a student has obtained 'D' or a higher grade shall be counted as credits earned by him/her.

13.2 Any course in which a student has obtained 'F', I or 'W' grade shall not be counted towards her/his earned credits.

13.3 'F' grade will not be counted for GPA calculation, but will stay permanently on Grade Sheet and Transcript.

14: Course Structure of Master's Program in Criminology

Course No.	Course Title	Marks	Credits
1st Semester			
MCRM 511	Contemporary Theories in Criminology	100	04
MCRM 512	Applied Statistics in Criminology	100	04
MCRM 513	Forensic Science	100	04
MCRM 514	Punishment, Correction and Prison Administration*	100	04
MCRM 515	Environmental Crime*	100	04
MCRM 516	Contemporary issues in Terrorism and Security Studies*	100	04
MCRM 517	Comparative Criminal Justice System*	100	04
Subtotal		400	16
Student will take one of the Elective courses			
2nd Semester			
MCRM 521	Advanced Research Methodologies in Criminology	100	04
MCRM 522	Cyber Crime and Security*	100	04
MCRM 523	Cultural Criminology*	100	04
MCRM 524	Genocide and Social Justice*	100	04
MCRM525	Youth Crime and Justice*	100	04
MCRM 526	Criminal Procedure and Evidence*	100	04
MCRM 527	Comprehensive and Viva Voce	100	04
MCRM 528	Thesis*	100	04
Subtotal		400	16
Student will take at least one of the Elective courses (Thesis will be offered on certain conditions)			

17. Course Outline of Master of Social Science (MSS) in Criminology

MCRM 511 Contemporary Theories in Criminology

Course Objectives

The purpose of this course is to provide knowledge on the main theoretical accounts that explain the underlying causes of criminal behaviours. We will highlight and explore various theories of crime causation. Particularly, we will examine how individual choices, socialization experiences, biological factors and our social structure affect criminal behaviours. We begin with an overview of the early classical and positivist foundations of criminological thought and then move on to discuss more recent extensions of anomie, differential associations, social control, social disorganization, routine activities, deterrence, developmental and other theories.

Courses contents:

Introduction: Foundations of Criminological theories: Tensions and Debates: Rise of Post modern theories, Development of Public Criminology

Biological theories: Classical Positivist Views of Behavior, The Scientific Method, Physical Trait Theories

Cultural Transmission Theory: Conceptual Foundation, The Rise of Subculture Perspectives, Subcultural Theories and Empirical Validity

Rational Choice Theory: The Theory, Empirical Support for Deterrence and Rational Choice Theory

Social Disorganization Theory: Development of the Theory: Shaw and McKay, The Lean Times: Social Disorganization in the 1970s and 1980s, A Resurgence: Social Disorganization Theory in the 1990s, Social Disorganization Theory in the 21st Century

Recommended Readings:

Akers, R. L. (1999). *Criminological Theories: Introduction and Evaluation* (2nd ed.). London, United Kingdom: Roxbury Pub Co.

Gottfredson, M. R., & Hirschi, T. (1990). *A General Theory of Crime* (1st ed.). California, United States: Stanford University Press.

Gibbons, D. C. (1979). *The Criminological Enterprise: Theories and Perspectives*. New Jersey, United States: Prentice Hall.

Hagan, F. E., & Daigle, L. E. (2019). *Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods, and Criminal Behavior* (10th ed.). California, United States: SAGE Publications, Inc.

MCRM 512
Applied Statistics in Criminology

Course Objectives:

This course covers univariate statistics, bivariate techniques, and one or two multivariate statistical techniques. The aim of the course is to develop basic understanding of the role of statistics in criminal justice research, know the uses of some statistical techniques, and know which types of techniques are appropriate for what types of data. In some parts of the course will cover SPSS or R (statistical software packages). It will be covering basics of how to use SPSS/R, but students are expected to learn these software packages.

Courses contents:

Multivariate Analysis Techniques: Linear regression, Multiple Regression, OLS and Logistic Regression, Categorical variable in multiple regression; ANOVA, Randomization in experimental and quasi experimental design, parametric and non-parametric tests in hypothesis testing; On way classification and method of data analysis; time series analysis and index numbers, measurement of trade concept, measurement of seasonal variation; index construction examples.

Multivariate Correlation: Point bi-serial, multiple correlation, partial correlation; Quasi experimental field research;

Casual Modeling: Factor analysis, path analysis; Hazard Study; Stimulation modeling and structured equation modeling.

Recommended Readings:

Anderson, T. W. (1958). *Introduction to Multivariate Statistical Analysis (Wiley Publication in Mathematical Statistics)* (1st ed., Vol. 2). New York, United States: John Wiley & Sons.

Blalock, H. M. (1960). *Social statistics (McGraw-Hill series in sociology)* (2nd ed.). New York, United States: McGraw-Hill.

Blalock, J. (1985). *Causal Models in the Social Sciences* (2nd ed.). London, United Kingdom: Routledge.

Hopkins, K. D., Hopkins, B. R., & Glass, G. (1987). *Basic Statistics for the Behavioral Sciences (3rd Edition)* (1st ed.). New Jersey, United Jersey: Allyn & Bacon.

Johnson, R., & Wichern, D. (2002). *Applied Multivariate Statistical Analysis* (1st ed.). New Jersey, United States: John Wiley & Sons, Inc

MCRM 513

Forensic Science

Course Objectives

This course will address the various disciplines within the forensic sciences. Specifically, this course will focus on the application of the medical and natural sciences to forensics. The development of the medical examiner, coroner, and crime laboratory systems within the Bangladesh will be discussed as well as the scientific and non-scientific methods used to establish human identity, and the pathological conditions commonly found in forensic casework.

Course Contents

Forensic Science basics: Definition, Forensic Science in Historical Perspectives, Forensic Science development in Bangladesh

Forensic Science Laboratories and their utilization in Police work: Growth of Forensic Science Laboratories, Facilities offered by various Divisions of the Laboratory.

Fingerprints: Friction Ridges and Fingerprints, Individuality of Fingerprints, Historical Development, Pattern classification, Why Fingerprints are recorded? Method of Recording Fingerprints, Recording Procedure, Fingerprinting Deceased Persons, Searching for Latent Prints, Development of Latent Prints, Physical and Chemical Methods, Ten Digit System of Classification, Single Digit System of Classification, Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), Ridge characteristics, Ridge Counts.

Footprints: Nature, Location, Preservation and Collection of Footprints, Collection of Comparison Print, Identification Characteristics, Shoe Print, and Tire Mark.

Ballistics: Forensic Ballistics, Firearms and their Classification, Identification of Weapon and Cartridge Case, Bullet Identification, Direction, Time and Range of Fire, Detection of Residues on Hand, Entrance and Exit Wound; Handling, Collection and Preservation of Evidence.

Restoration of obliterated Marks and Tool Marks: Types of Marks, Principle & Technique of Restoration, Etching Reagents used; Nature of Tool Marks, Its location, Collection of Evidence Bearing Tool Marks, Principle of comparison of Tool Marks, Comparison of Marks.

Documents: Questioned Document, Care, Handling and Preservation of Documents, Nature of Questioned Document Problems, Identification of Handwriting; Individual

Characteristics, Factors. Affecting the writing, Handwriting standards, How to obtain standard writings, Indented and charred Documents, Order of writing, Age of writing, Evaluation of typescript, Typewriter standard.

Alcohol, Drugs and Poisons: Alcohol & Their Effects on Body, Nature of the Problem, Signs and Symptoms of Alcohol Intoxication, Collection of Samples, Drunken Drivers, Detection of Alcohol. The problems of Drug Abuse, Drug Addiction, Identification of Drug Addict, Characteristics of Drugs, Drug identification, Poisons, Role of Investigating officer, Action of Poison on the Body, classification of poisons, Collection of Evidence at the Scene.

Forensic DNA: What is DNA, Source of DNA, DNA Profiling Technique, Forensic Application of DNA Test.

Burnt Remains (Arson cases): Importance, Nature of Burnt Remains, Collection of Evidence, Method of Examination.

Explosives: Types of Explosive, Explosion and Detonation, commonly used Explosives and Ammunition, Types of Explosives Found at the Scene, Home Made Bombs and other Improvised Explosive Devices, Bomb Disposal and Handling of Explosives, Examination of Explosive Residues.

Organic and Inorganic Analysis: Techniques and instruments for examining organic and Inorganic evidence; Theories and principles of Chromatography, Thin Layer Chromatography, Gas Chromatography, Spectrophotometer and Mass Spectrometer, Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer.

Counterfeit Currency: Production of Government Currency Notes, Characteristics of Genuine Currency Notes, Methods Employed by Counterfeiters, Methods of Detecting Counterfeit Notes, Search for Evidence.

Suggested Readings:

Boylan, J. (2000). *Portraits of Guilt* (1st ed.). New York, United States: Atria.

Castleman, T. L. (2000). *Death Investigation: A Handbook for Police Officers*. Springfield, United States: Charles C Thomas Pub Ltd.

Kleiner, M. (2001). *Handbook of Polygraph Testing* (1st ed.). Massachusetts, United States: Academic Press.

Lee, H. C., Palmbach, T., & Miller, M. T. (2001). *Henry Lee's Crime Scene Handbook* (1st ed.). Massachusetts, United States: Academic Press.

MCRM 514

Punishment, Corrections and Prison Administrations

Course Objectives:

This course is designed as an in-depth examination of the historical and contemporary use of punishment, social control and incarceration in Bangladesh and beyond. The course focuses on the philosophies, practices and procedures of correctional institutions and the people housed and working within them. An important premise of the course is that social conditions both effect and are effected by societal choices regarding what is right and wrong, moral and immoral, good and bad and worthy of punishment or not.

Courses contents:

Introduction: Definition, nature, scope of punishment and corrections

Sociological Schools of Punishment: Punishment theories, Punishment and Progress (Emile Durkheim and Max Weber), Political Economy (Karl Marx), Punishment and Discipline Societies (Foucault and Garland)

Prison Systems: Historical development of prison systems; Living in prison - Prison life and prison rights; Irony of imprisonment; Politics of injustices, Use of Imprisonment

Punishment and Prison in international and national context: Evolution of Prison and prison administration in Bangladesh, Problems in Prison in Bangladesh: Reality and Solutions, Penal Code 1860, Prisons Act 1860 , UN rule, UN convention against torture

Community Based Corrections and Correctional Institutions: Conceptualisation of Community based corrections, Probation, parole, restorative justice, juvenile correctional institutions, juvenile court

Released Prisoner: Definition, Inconsistencies of national law to deal with released prisoner

Non custodial sanctions and its effect on reoffending: International documents, Tokyo Rule, Provision of non custodial sanctions in Bangladesh

Probation and Parole: Definition and the difference, Application in Bangladesh, probation of Offenders Ordinance.

Community service order: Definition, History, Development

Future alternatives: Penal reductionism, penal abolitionism, thinking critically about penal legitimacy, radical alternatives

Punishment and Inequality in Bangladesh: Consequence of presentment, labor market, politics, families and communities

Recommended Readings:

Supreme Court of Bangladesh. (2002). *Report on the Reference of the Government on Prison Reforms*. Author. Retrieved from https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwiEtPC91ePuAhWp4HMBHX_FD2sQFjABegQIARAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.lawcommissionbangladesh.org%2Freports%2F54.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2LvOKVbbqtSGIcX9RaXB5J

Tayeb A., Rahman R., (2002). *Human Security in Prisons: The Quest for Protection and Reform of Prisoners*. Dhaka: United Nations Development Programme.

Fuhrmann, J., & Baier, S. (2013). *Prisons and Prison Systems: Practices, Types and Challenges (Law, Crime and Law Enforcement)* (New York: Nova Science Publishers, Inc ed.). New York, United States: Nova Science Pub Inc.

Dey, S. R. (2015). Treatment of Juvenile Delinquents in Bangladesh: A Study on the Efficacy of the Non-institutional Services. *Institute of Social Welfare & Research University of Dhaka*, 1–208. Retrieved from https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwi7k9mH3uPuAhXc7XMBHfRwC_0QFjABegQIAxAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Frepository.library.du.ac.bd%3A8080%2Fbitstream%2Fhandle%2F123456789%2F433%2FShilpi%2520Rani.pdf%3Fsequence%3D1%26isAllowed%3Dy&usg=AOvVaw3x3fVpoTxs7HIIor21djk

Scott, D., & Flynn, N. (2014). *Prisons & Punishment: The Essentials* (2nd ed.). California, United States: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Roth, M. P. (2006). *Prisons and Prison Systems: A Global Encyclopedia*. Connecticut, United States: Greenwood Press.

Scott, D. (2008). *Penology*. California, United States: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Course Objectives:

Students will know about the contemporary issues related to environment and crime (i.e. globalization and crime, political economy of environmental crime, environmental hazards, poverty and crime, industrialization and crime, Urbanization and crime). Policy related issues for environment and crime will also be discussed from theoretical and practical points of view.

Course Outline:

Basic ideas: Definition, nature and scope of environmental crime, Interrelations between consumerism and environmental crime, Ecotourism and environmental crime, Exploitation of natural resources and its effects on environment, Development and environmental crime

Types of environmental crime: Illegal trade and smuggling wildlife (in Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas), Dumping and illicit trade in hazardous waste, Illegal fishing and logging.

Relevant international treaties: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Flora and Fauna (CITES), Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and other Wastes and their Disposal. Montreal Protocol on Substance that Deplete the Ozone layer.

Bangladesh and Environmental Crime: Nature and types of environmental crimes in general in Bangladesh, Smuggling and trade in wildlife, Illegal fishing and logging especially in the Sundarbans and CHT, Land grabbing in CUT, Capture and killing of migratory birds, Environmental pollutions (air, water, sound) and their legal remedies, Food poisoning and food adulteration, Effects of Genetically Modified Food or. Organ (GMF or, GMO) on public health, Inclusion of alien species in our domestic eco-system and its effect, Relevant laws in Bangladesh

Contemporary discourses: Ship-breaking industry and its effects on environment, Disposal of nuclear and hazardous waste in the Bay of Bengal, Growth of consumerism and environmental degradation, Affects of Kaptai Dam on Environment, Environmental degradation in the CHT, Environmental crime and hegemony of the Bangali peoples, Protection of environment in the context of development, how far feasible?

Recommended Readings:

Clifford, M., & Edwards, T. D. (2011). *Environmental Crime* (2nd ed.). Massachusetts, United States: Jones & Bartlett Learning.

White, R. (2009). *Environmental Crime: A Reader* (1st ed.). London, United Kingdom: Willan.

Brickey, K. F. (2008). *Environmental Crimes (Elective)* (4th ed.). New York, United States: Aspen Publishers.

Hughes, D., Jewell, T., Lowther, J., Parpworth, N., & Prez, P. (2002). *Environmental Law* (4th ed.). Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.

Farooque, M., & Hasan, S. R. (1996). *Laws Regulating Environment in Bangladesh* (1st ed.). New York, United States: Ford Foundation.

S. R. Hasan, B. Khan, A. Shiuly, *Judicial Decisions on Environment in South Asia*.

Sands, P., Peel, J., Fabra, A., & MacKenzie, R. (2018). *Principles of International Environmental Law* (4th ed.). Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.

MCRM 516

Contemporary Issues in Terrorism and Security Studies

Course Objectives

This course is mainly design to explain the terrorist activities and their consequences in domestic and international level in contemporary globalized world. Students will learn from the aforementioned course is about definitional issues related to terrorism, history, political economy and nature of terrorism, terrorist organization and incidences, socio-psychological factors of developing terrorism, typologies, theories of war aggression and terrorism. Additionally, they will know about islamization and Christianization process of present world and fundamentalism in relations to Bangladesh. The issues related to terrorism and security issues (i.e. globalization and terrorism, media and terrorist images, drugs and terrorism, Bioterrorism and Suicide bombing, terrorism and strategies of international security) will also be discussed from theoretical and practical points of view.

Course Contents

Understanding Terrorism: Brief History of International and Domestic Terrorism, Definition of Terrorism, Problems of Defining Terrorism, Academic Consideration of

Terrorism, Different Models for Understanding Terrorism, Progression to Terrorism: Motivational Analysis, Major Terrorist Attacks

History: Modern Terrorism, Rapoport's Four Wave of Terrorism, Terrorism & Insurgency, Terrorist Organization, Changes in Financing Terrorism

Contemporary Political Economy: Colonialism (British, French, Colonialism & Identity), Postcolonial Studies/ Transition, Development, Neoliberalism, Communism, Development Studies/ Theories of Development, International Economics, Five Approaches to International Political Economy (Liberalism, Realism, Economic Structuralism, Constructivism, Feminism)

Psychological and Social Approach to theorise Terrorism: Stigma, prejudice and discrimination, Social Distance, Relative Deprivation Theories and Exclusion, Paths to Terrorism: Model- 01; Model- 02; Model- 03, Terrorism and Social Modeling, Motivational Analysis and Progression to Terrorism, Factor- 01: Intensified Motivation for Change, Factor- 02: Diminished Competing Behaviors, Factor- 03: Diminished Inhibitions for Violence, Moral Disengagement, Three Variables: From Activism to Terrorism

Sociological Explanations: Counter Hegemony Proposition, Resource Mobilization Proposition, Counter-Institutionalization Proposition, Power-Prestige Proposition, Ritualization Proposition, Solidarity Proposition

Security Risk Management: The Nature of the Terrorism Hazard/Threat, Terrorism Planning – Risk Assessment/Threat Assessment, Planning for Mass Casualties/Mass Fatalities, Risk Communication and Communicating Risk

Managing Risk Environment: Risk Reduction Options, Prioritization Of Options, Planning/Preparedness/Readiness, Mitigation and Prevention, Reactive measures: Response and Recovery

Counter terrorism: The Policy and Organizational Context Counter-Terrorism Policy and Program, Counter-Terrorism Legislation, National Strategies, Counter-Terrorism Initiatives

Suggested Readings:

Hess, S., & Kalb, M. (2003). *The Media and the War on Terrorism* (First Edition first Printing ed.). Washington, D.C., United States: Brookings Institution Press.

Rex A., H., & Nance, M. (2018). *Who Becomes a Terrorist and Why?: The Psychology and Sociology of Terrorism*. Washington, United States of America: Library of Congress.

Jenkins, P. (2004). *Images of Terror: What We Can and Can't Know About Terrorism (Social Problems and Social Issues)*. New York, United States: Aldine Transaction.

Onwudiwe, I. D. (2001). *The Globalization of Terrorism* (1st ed.). London, United Kingdom: Routledge.

Riaz, A. (2003). "God Willing": The Politics and Ideology of Islamism in Bangladesh. *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, 23(1–2), 301–320. <https://doi.org/10.1215/1089201x-23-1-2-301>

Ronczkowski, M. R. (2017). *Terrorism and Organized Hate Crime: Intelligence Gathering, Analysis and Investigations, Fourth Edition* (4th ed.). London, United Kingdom: Routledge.

MCRM 517 Comparative Criminal Justice System

Course Objectives:

The comparative approach helps students realize that we can learn to develop efficiency of any system by comparing it with other systems. In addition, what approach for law enforcement may work in one system may not work in the other. Systematic comparisons of criminal justice systems should provide concerned candidates help in understanding what works or does not work depends on circumstances and cultural contexts. This course provides the graduates insight into ways of evaluating our own criminal justice practices by enhancing the scope of planning to increase their efficiency.

Course Contents:

Introduction: Criminal Justice Concepts, New dimensions of criminal justice

Police administration and Crime Control: The USA, The UK, India, Bangladesh perspectives

Courts structure and jurisdiction: The USA, The UK, India, Bangladesh perspective

Courts procedure: The USA, The UK, India, Bangladesh perspective

Corrections and Prisons: The USA, The UK, India, Bangladesh perspective

Suggested Readings:

Dammer, H. R., & Albanese, J. S. (2013). *Comparative Criminal Justice Systems* (5th ed.). Massachusetts, United States: Cengage Learning.

MCRM 521

Advanced Research Methodology

Course Objectives:

The aim of the course is to provide students with the methodological skills necessary for them to carry out independent research. Throughout the year, methodological and design considerations are integrated with statistical techniques. Statistical theory is not emphasised; instead, students are trained to be consumers and users of statistics. Advanced Research Methods can be divided into three components. Over the duration of the semester students will engage in topics including effect size measures and their associated confidence intervals, power analysis, clinical significance, advanced analysis of variance, regression modelling and regression diagnostics, bootstrapping, and dealing with missing data. Qualitative methods are considered briefly.

Courses contents:

Methodological Issues: Research Design And Measurement, Survey, Interviewing Method, Experiment And Ethnographies, Research Ethics, Data Collection: Quantitative-qualitative, Data Analysis: Quantitative-qualitative (Descriptive And Inferential), Link Between Theory, Research And Methods

Strategies Of Inquiry: Induction, Deduction And Reproduction

Philosophical Questions Of Paradigm: Ontological, Epistemological

Methodological And Ethical Questions Regarding The Use Of Quantitative And Qualitative Methods Of Data Collection And Analysis: Methodological Positions In Social Science; Critical Theoretical Approaches To Empirical Data: Postmodernism And Deconstruction, Feminist Perspectives In Criminology, Principles Of Critical Discourse Analysis

Philosophy Of Science: Positivism, Logical Positivism, Vienna Circle Falsificationism, Theoretical Anarchism And Critical Realism, Casual Modelling And Simulation, Uses Of Meta-theory.

Recommended Readings:

Bausell, B. R. (1991). *Advanced Research Methodology*. New Jersey, United States: Scarecrow Press.

Bernard, R. H. (2012). *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches* (Second ed.). London, United Kingdom: SAGE Publications, Inc.

Bryman, A. (2016). *Social Research Methods* (5th ed.). Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.

Dooley, D. (2000). *Social Research Methods* (4th ed.). London, United Kingdom: Pearson.

Cyber Crime and Security MCRM 522

Course Objectives

This course explores how a "networked" world has bred new crimes and new responses, and investigates how information and communication technology (ICT) has become a tool, a target, and a place of criminal activity and national security threats, as well as a mechanism of response. This course addresses such questions as how emerging technologies challenge existing laws and criminal procedures; how nation-states regulate criminal conduct across traditional geographic and political boundaries; what reasonable expectations of privacy are in cyberspace; and how control is shifting from traditional mechanisms of law enforcement to new regulatory regimes, including technology.

Course Content

The Phenomena of Cyber Crime: What is Cyber Crime, Difference between Cyber Crime and Regular Crime, Does it Matter?

Typology of Cyber Crime: Content related offences, Copyright and Trademark related offences, Computer related offences, Combination offences, Indicator, Issues Related to Cyber Crime

Computer Misuse: Intrusion, Hacking, Unauthorized Access,

Impact of Cyber Crime: Economic, Social, Political and Security Impact

Theories of Cyber Crime: Classical Criminology, Trait Theories, Social Process Theories

Cyber crimes against Persons: Threats and Cyber stalking, Cyber bullying and Harassment, Child Pornography, Child Exploitation, Cyber trafficking Obscenity

Terrorism, Radicalization, and the War of Ideas: Globalization of Communication, Twitter Terrorism, Dark Web as a Terrorist Recruiting

Investigating Cyber Crime: Digital Evidence Collection, Electronic Crime Scene Investigation

Anti-Cyber Crime Strategies: National and global aspects

Legal Response: Cyber crime and Law, Substantive criminal law, procedural law, International Cooperation and Liability of Internet Providers

Cyber crime and Bangladesh: Information Technology Act, Bangladesh, Crime Detection, Preventive Issues and Strategies, Digital Security Act, Telecommunication Act, Pornography Act

Cyber Crime Cases and Case Study: Current Cases, Result, Type

Technology and Security Operations: Video Monitoring Technology in Security Operations; Technology in the court and corrections; Use of cellular phone.

Challenges of Cyber Crime: General vs Legal, Cross Border Difference, Proactive vs Reactive, Particular, Adoptive

Cyber Crime and Policing: Evaluation of Cyber Crime, Complexity and Nature, Future Challenges, Police and National Capacity

Cyber War: The Next Threat to National Security

Suggested Readings:

Garrett J. O'Keete, P. H. (1984). *“Taking a Bite Out of Crime”*: The impact of a Mass Media Crime Prevention Campaign. Colorado: U.S. Department of Justice National Institute of Justice.

Greer, C. (2009). *Crime and Media: A Reader (Routledge Student Readers)*. Oxon: Routledge .

Jewkes, Y. (2011). *Media & Crime*. London: SAGE Publications.

McQuail, D. (2010). *McQuail's Mass Communication Theory*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd.

Noble, B. &. (2011). *Media/Impact: An Introduction to Mass Media*. New Delhi: Cengage Learning.

Reiner, R. (2007). *Media Made Criminality: the Representation of Crime in the Mass Media*. The Oxford Handbook of Criminology (pp. 302-330). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Surette, R. (2014). *Media, crime, and criminal justice*. New Delhi: Wadsworth Publishing.

MCRM 523

Cultural Criminology

Course Objective:

The goal of this course is to critically examine how consumption society shapes the experience of living in urban spaces, and how the politics of commoditised space and experience shape crime policy. We will consider the nexus of crime, culture, consumption and the aesthetics of the city. In doing so, students are expected to engage with how these theories manifest in the rationalisation processes of imagining the city. In particular, students will explore the Dhaka City and present case studies that reflect an engagement with the course materials.

Course Content:

Introduction and Primary ideas: Definition, Nature of cultural criminology, Historical and theoretical frameworks, Culture, law. crime, criminology, Media, representation and crime;, Cultural approach to crime and punishment, Subculture, style and crime, Cultural & Public Criminology

City and Consumption: Difference between consumption and production of the 1800s compared to today, Conceptions of public and private impact contemporary understandings about transgression and consumption

The Thrill & Spectacle of Crime City: Issues of aesthetics, crime, and consumption.

Crime in Popular Culture: Popular Culture and its effects, Theory of Mass Media/Popular Culture effects

Culture and Terrorism: Relation among culture and terrorism, Dynamics of relationship of terrorism with culture and religion, Perceptions of terrorism in different cultures

Visiting Liberation War Museum (Assignment)

Students will use this time to tour the Liberation War Museum and consider it in relationship to its role. At the same time, they will try to know the attacks in Dhaka city by freedom fighters, the intellectual killings in Dhaka city on 14th December, 1971 and the surrender of Pakistani military on 16th December.

Recommended Books and Articles

Hayward, K. (2004). *Experiencing and Understanding the City and Consumption*
Arendt (1974) The Public & Private Realm.

Danesi, M. (2012). *Popular Culture: Introductory Perspectives* (Second Edition).
Maryland, United States: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.

Dowler, K., Fleming, T., & Muzzatti, S. L. (2006). Constructing Crime: Media, Crime, and Popular Culture. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, 48(6), 837–850. <https://doi.org/10.3138/cjccj.48.6.837>

MCRM 524

Genocide and Social Justice

Course Objectives

Course Overview:

Genocide is a subject that has numerous angles from which one can approach, investigate and interpret it. Each field offers its own theories and explanations of genocide. This course is methodically designed to provide an advanced understanding and theoretical overview of the topic Genocide and its different issues. It covers selected classical and contemporary dynamics related to genocide with a particular focus on genocide prevention. Theorizing genocide is not an easy task. No theory will be able to explain every instance of genocide. But in this course, we will try to better understand the underlying causes in order to respond and perhaps even prevent genocide.

Course Content:

Critical Retrospection to the history of genocide: When and Where Does Genocide Occur?: Genocide Prior to 1948, Genocide After 1948 , Critical Political Issues of Genocide Groups, Paradoxes of Identity, and the Racialization of Global Politics, Lemkin's Minorities

Causes of Genocide: Search Theories: Agency-Oriented Theories, Structural Theories, Victim-Group Construction Theories, Criminological Theories

Different Forms; Who Commits Genocide?: State Crime, Organizational Crime, Collective Violence, Individual Génocidaires, Organizational Génocidaires

Denying History and How Do We Respond to Genocide?: Genocide Denial Legislation, Public Versus Private Denial, Effective Uses of Denial Laws, United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, The Responsibility to Protect (R2P), International Criminal Tribunals, The International Criminal Court, Genocide Prevention and Deterrence

Gender and Genocide: Genocide as a Gendered Event, Gender in Different Genocides, Genocidal Rape

Treating Genocide as a Crime: The Changing Pattern of today's genocide, What Does Genocide "Look" Like? How Have Genocides Changed?

Areas for Future Development: Desire, International Law, and the Problem of Unintentional Genocide

Recommended Reading:

Cohen, Stanley. (2001). States of denial: Knowing about atrocities and suffering. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Meiches, Benjamin. (2019). The politics of annihilation: A genealogy of genocide. University of Minnesota Press.

Pruitt, William R. (2021). An Introduction to the criminology of genocide. Springer.

Rothe, Dawn L. (2009). State criminality: The crime of all crimes. Lanham, MD:Lexington Books.

Relevant Legal Instruments

Judgments of ICT BD

Movies:

Stop Genocide (1971) by Zahir Raihan
Hotel Rwanda (2004) by Terry George
The Pianist by (2002) by Roman Polanski

MCRM 525

Youth Crime and Justice

Course Objectives

This course will provide an overview of the nature of youth delinquency, including its causes and correlates, as well as the current strategies for preventing and controlling its occurrence. Moreover, this course offers an opportunity to examine laws, policies and practices that impact youth in conflict with the law under criminal justice systems. We will explore contemporary issues addressed by attorneys and advocates protecting the rights of youth in these systems through readings, class discussion, in-class role playing exercises, and guest lectures.

Course Contents

Introduction: Definition; distinction between delinquency and crime; delinquency and justice

Nature of Delinquency: Youth, Girls, Student, Lesbian-Gay, Risk Factors of Delinquency

Major Theories: Theories of Individuality, Sociological theories, Developmental theories, Social Learning theory, Differential treatment theory

Issues of Juvenile Delinquency: Gender and delinquency, families and delinquency, class/race and delinquency

Juvenile Justice: Historical legacy of juvenile justice, current juvenile justice system of Bangladesh; reforms of Juvenile justice system

Children Act and relevant instruments: Critical analysis of Children Act 2013; arrest, custody and bail of a juvenile, juvenile custodial interrogations.

Juvenile Court: Pre-trial, trial and court proceeding, post-trial

Juvenile Correctional Institutions: Child Development Centres, impact of child development centre on delinquency, present condition of Child Development Centres

Prevention of Delinquency: Various strategies and models

International documents regarding juvenile justice: Convention on Rights of the Child, UN Standard minimum rules of juvenile justice, Riyadh Rules

Suggested Readings:

Bartollas, C., & Schmallegger, F. (1990). *Juvenile Delinquency (2nd Edition) (The Justice Series)* (2nd ed.). London, United Kingdom: Pearson.

Garbarino, J. (2000). *Lost Boys: Why Our Sons Turn Violent and How We Can Save Them* (Reprint ed.). New York, United States: Anchor.

Griffin, B.S. & Charles T. G. (1978). *Juvenile Delinquency in Perspective*. New York: Harper& Row Publishers

UNICEF. (2006). *JUVENILE JUSTICE IN SOUTH ASIA: IMPROVING PROTECTION FOR CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW*. Author. Retrieved from https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKewjuj9bivObuAhU6IbcAHdbyBnMQFjAAegQIARAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.unicef.org%2Ftdad%2Funicefjssouthasia06.pdf&usg=AOvVaw1sigf1zhvd1a8hGo_EUe9k

Roy, N., & Mabel, W. (n.d.). *Juvenile Justice: Modern concepts of Working with Children in Conflict with the Law*. London, United Kingdom: Save the Children UK.

Larry, S. & Joseph, S.(1996). *Juvenile Delinquency*, New York: West Group

Sarker, A. H. (2001). *Juvenile delinquency: Dhaka City experience*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Human Nursery for Development.

Vedder, C. B. (1954). *The Juvenile Offender: Perspective and Readings*. New York, United States: Literary Licensing, LLC.

Weatherburn, D., & Lind, B. (2001). Delinquent-Prone Communities. *Canadian Journal of Law and Society*, 17(2), 186–188.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/s0829320100007328>

Vass, A. (1990). *Alternatives to Prison: Punishment, Custody and the Community* (SAGE Contemporary Criminology series). Thousand Oaks, Canada: SAGE Publications.

Bazemore, G., Schiff, M., & Hudson, J. (2005). *Juvenile Justice Reform and Restorative Justice* (1st ed.). London, United Kingdom: Willan.

MCRM 526

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE

Course Objectives

This is a course about substantive criminal law in Bangladesh. The objectives are to prepare students for criminal practice and to provide another context wherein students can learn and apply basic skills that will enable them to “think like a lawyer” in any area of law and Criminology. A significant portion of the course will be devoted to issues of ethics and professionalism.

Course Contents

Introduction: Definition, Constitution and Criminal Procedure, Constitutional violations and Exclusionary Rule, jurisdiction and powers of criminal courts; Overview of the Bangladesh Criminal Justice System, Arrest; Bail and bail bonds; Summons.

Prevention of Offences: Security for keeping good behaviors and peace; Unlawful assembly; Public nuisances and temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger; Disputes as to immovable property; Preventive action of the police

Detailed Procedure: The mode of taking evidence in trials; Complaints to Magistrate; Searches and Seizures, Charge; Summary trials; Searches for evidence, Special Needs Searches, Police Interrogations and Confessions, Trial of summons and sessions cases; question of law; question of fact; Judgment, acquittal, conviction, appeal, reference and revision; Proceedings in cases of certain offences affecting the administration of justice; Transfer of criminal cases; Suspensions, remissions and commutations of sentences; Inherent power of the court

Fundamental Discussions of Evidence: Nature, history and importance of evidence; Short title, Extent and commencement of the act; Definition clause

Scheme of Evidence Act: Relevancy of facts; Mode of proof; Production and effect of evidence; Improper admission or rejection of evidence

Relevancy of Facts: Facts in issue and relevant facts; Facts connected with the facts to be proved; Statement about the facts to be proved; Decision about the facts to be proved; Opinions of the facts to be proved; Character of the persons who are concerned with the facts to be proved

Admission and Confession: Admission, Confession, Dying declaration

Production and Effect of Evidence: Burden of proof presumptions; Competence of a witness privilege; Examination of witnesses; Impeachment or confirmation of the credit of a witness; Power of the court in relation to examination witnesses

Improper Admission or rejection of evidence: Rule of admissibility and rejection

Documentary Evidence: Primary and Secondary Evidence, Public and Private Documents, Presumption as to Documents

Other evidence: Accomplice, Corroboration, Rebuttable and Irrebuttable Evidence, Circumstantial Evidence, Substantive Evidence, Hostile Witness, Refreshment of Memory of the witnesses etc. Application of Medical Jurisprudence as evidence in criminal cases

Examination of Witnesses: Number of Witnesses, Competency of Witnesses, Weight of Witnesses or evidences, Examination in Chief, Cross Examination, Re-Examination and Further Cross, Purpose of Examination in Chief and Cross Examination, Leading Questions

Suggested Readings:

Haque, Z. (2012) *The Evidence Act 1872*, Bangladesh Law Book Company, 4th Edition, Dhaka

Haq, Z. (2009) *Law and practice of criminal procedure* (9th ed.). Dhaka: Bangladesh Law Book Company.

Dhaka Law Reports (DLR) : The Evidence Act, 1872

Ratanlal & Dhirajlal. *Law of Evidence*. (24th ed.). New York:Lexis Nexis

MCRM 527

Comprehensive and Viva Voce

All the students of the department will sit for a comprehensive examination. The question of the exam will be asked on the basis of various themes covered by all the courses taught in the B.Sc. (Hons) level. Again they will appear at the viva voce committee.

MCRM 528

Thesis

Students will be allowed to conduct a thesis on a topic derived from all the courses taught in Master program if any student obtains CGPA 3.5 in BSS (Honors) in Criminology under the department. The topic of the study will be chosen by the student and approved by the Department. Respective student will prepare a research proposal and submit it to the Chairman of the Department. The Chairman of the Department will discuss with the teachers of the Department and assign each student to a particular teacher who will be supervisor of the research. The student will submit the thesis to the Department. Students must have to face the examination committee to defend through a viva consisting of 20 marks. The thesis will be graded as per university rule.

