



UNIVERSITY of DHAKA

SYLLABUS

**Four Years' Bachelor of Science (Honors) Degree
in Criminology**

**December 2013
[For the Session 2013-2014]**

**Department of Criminology
Faculty of Social Sciences
Dhaka University
Dhaka, Bangladesh**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Subject	Page no
TABLE OF CONTENTS	2
COURSE OUTLINE	3
DETAILED SYLLABUS	5
First Year First Semester	6
First Year Second Semester	10
Second Year First Semester	14
Second Year Second Semester	19
Third Year First Semester	24
Third Year Second Semester	29
Fourth Year First Semester	33
Fourth Year Second Semester	39

Course Outline

Course No.	Course Title	Marks	Credits
1st Year 1st Semester			
CRM 111	Introduction to Criminology	100	04
CRM 112	Principles of Sociology	100	04
CRM 113	Bangladesh Society and Culture	100	04
CRM 114	English Language	100	04
Subtotal		400	16
1st Year 2nd Semester			
CRM 121	Introduction to Policing	100	04
CRM 122	Fundamentals of Law	100	04
CRM 123	Psychology of Criminal Behavior	100	04
CRM 124	Theories of Crime	100	04
CRM 125	Micro-macro Economics	100	ADT
Subtotal		400	16
2nd Year 1st Semester			
CRM 211	Introduction to Criminal Justice	100	04
CRM 212	Criminal Investigation: Methods and Techniques	100	04
CRM 213	Statistics for Criminology I	100	04
CRM 214	The Penal Code, 1860	100	04
CRM 215	Elementary Mathematics	AUD	AUD
Subtotal		400	16
2nd Year 2nd Semester			
CRM 221	Research Methods in Criminology I	100	04
CRM 222	Fundamentals of Forensic Science	100	04
CRM 223	Introduction to Victimology	100	04
CRM 224*	Juvenile Delinquency and Justice	100	04
CRM 225*	Criminal Law and Procedure	100	04
CRM 226*	Major Issues in Penology and Correction	100	04
Subtotal		400	16

3rd Year 5th Semester			
CRM 311	Research Methods in Criminology II	100	04
CRM 312	Political Economy of Crime and Punishment	100	04
CRM 313	Statistics for Criminology and Criminal Justice II	100	04
CRM 314	The Evidence Act, 1872	100	04
CRM 315	Criminal Courts and Sentencing (Elective)		
CRM 316*	Police Management and Administration (Elective)	100	04
CRM 317*	Security Practice and Management (Elective)	100	04
	Student will take one of the elective courses		
Subtotal		400	16
3rd Year 6th Semester			
CRM 321	Issues of Development and Crime	100	04
CRM 322	Comparative Criminology	100	04
CRM 323	Offender Treatment: Theories and Methods	100	04
CRM 324	Minority, Crime and Social Policy*	100	04
CRM 325	Crime against Humanity and Genocide*	100	04
	Student will take one of the elective courses		
Subtotal		400	16
4th Year 7th Semester			
CRM 411	Local and Global Terrorism	100	04
CRM 412	Organized Crime and Corruption	100	04
CRM 413	Drugs, Crime and Society	100	04
CRM 414*	Violence, Crime and Movements (Elective)	100	04
CRM 415*	Crime Mapping (Elective)		
CRM 416*	Hate Crime (Elective)	100	04
	Student will take one of the elective courses		
Subtotal		400	16
4th Year 8th Semester			
CRM 421	Cyber Crime and Information Technology	100	04
CRM 422	Crime Prevention and Private Security	100	04
CRM 423	Environmental Criminology	100	04
CRM 424*	Human Rights and Law Enforcement (Elective)	100	04
CRM 425*	Gender, Crime and Criminal Justice (Elective)	100	04
CRM 426	Research Monograph	100	04
CRM 427	Comprehensive and Viva Voce	(50+50)=100	04
	Student will take one of the Elective courses		
Subtotal		400	16
Total		3200	128

PART I

1.0 Bachelor's Program [BSS (Hons.)] in Criminology

1.1 Admission

Students shall be admitted in the BSS (Hons.) Degree Program in Criminology under the Faculty of Social Sciences as per the University Rules.

1.2 The Program

1.2.a The BSS (Hons.) Program shall be of four years duration including 8 (eight) semesters. Each semester shall be of 19 weeks, of which,

- 15 weeks will be for class teaching
- 1 week break for preparation, and
- 3 weeks for holding the semester final examinations.

1.2.b The program shall include teaching of 43 course units for a total of 4150 marks, which will be translated into 161 credit hours.

1.2.c The total credit hours shall be evaluated on the basis of 4150 total marks, of which 3800 marks shall be for 38 taught course units, 100 marks for field research/project/internship, and 250 marks for written and oral comprehensive examination. Department may be allowed a choice in respect of distributing marks between written and oral comprehensive examination.

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

1.2.e Since the credit hours are counted on the basis of lecture class/contact hours per week, number of lecture classes /contact hours shall be determined according to the credits assigned to each course unit.

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

1.2.f In the course structure for the BSS (Hon.s) degree program, in each semester, there shall be

- A total of 4150 marks for full 43 unit courses, of which 3800 marks shall be for 38 full unit taught courses, 100 marks for field research /project work/ internship, and 250 marks for written and oral comprehensive examination.
- 5 courses with 100 marks each, resulting in 20 (Sixteen) earned credits per semester, i.e., there shall be 5 courses with 4 credits assigned to each course. There could also be courses with 2 credit hours for 50 marks, but altogether there must be earned 20 credits per semester. The credit hours to be assigned to the courses shall be the choice of the individual department, depending on the course objectives, content and activities related to a course.
- 3 taught courses for 300 marks (4 credit hours assigned to each course), 100 marks for field research/ project work/ internship (4 credit hours) and 100 marks for written and oral examinations with 2 credit hours against it, in the 8th (eighth) semester. However, any particular department may opt for an additional full unit taught course in lieu of the field research/ project work/ internship.

The distribution of course units, marks and credit build up for the BSS (Hons.) Degree Program for 43 courses with for 4150 marks for 43 courses with 4 credit courses shall be as under

Course Structure of the BSS (Hons.) Degree Program

Semester	No. of Courses	Total Marks	Earned Credits
1 st	4	400	16
2 nd	4	400	16
3 rd	4	400	16
4 th	4	400	16
5 th	4	400	16
6 th	4	400	16
7 th	4	400	16
8 th	2	200	08
	Research Monograph/Internship	100	4
	Comprehensive and Viva Voce	100 (50+50)	4
Total	43 courses	3200	160

DETAILED SYLLABUS

FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

CRM 111

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

The objective is to classify and analyze different crime trends and patterns, analyze criminological theories, and conduct research. Topics include the nature of criminology, criminological methods, crime causation, and characteristics of types of crimes and offenders. Topics focused on within the course include the historical foundations of crime, the theoretical underpinnings of criminality, how we measure criminal acts, the development of criminal careers, the various typologies of offenders and victims, and a critical analysis of public policies concerning crime control in society. The police, courts, and corrections and the effects of the criminal justice system in society are also examined. Present nature of crime and corruption in Bangladesh is also be introduced in this course.

Course Contents

Nature and Scope of Criminology: Definition of criminology; Nature and scope of criminology; Development of criminology; Relations between criminology, penology and criminal law; Importance of criminology; scientific status of criminology;

Concept of Crime: Definition of crime; Evolution of crime; Classification of crime; Characteristics of crime; Difference between crime and sin, crime and immorality

Research methods in criminology: Ingredients of crime, Methods of measuring Crime (Survey, Experiment, Participant Observation, FGD, Case Study), Research ethics, Crime statistics: Police Statistics, Victimization Survey and Self Report Study, Sex and Crime, Gender and Crime, Age and crime, Class and Crime, Race and Crime.

Different Schools of Criminology: Pre-classical school; Classical school; Neo- classical school; Positive school; Modern positivism; Geographical school; Sociological school, Post-modern school

Etiology of Crime: Anthropological, biological, sociological, economic, psychological and geographical aspects

White Collar Crime: Definition and characteristics; Historical background; Sutherland on white collar crime; Criticism of Sutherland's view; White collar crimes in Bangladesh; Remedial measures

Juvenile Delinquency: Definition and nature of juvenile delinquency; Causation; Juvenile treatment system; Juvenile courts in Bangladesh

Sexual Offences: Definition and nature; Causes of sex delinquency; Homo sex; Adultery; Prostitution; Sex ethics; Female criminality

Crime in Bangladesh: Homicide (Murder and Manslaughter), Family related offences (Spouse abuse, Child Abuse, Abuse of the elderly), Rape and Sexual Assault, Robbery and Theft, Kidnapping, Terrorism and Gang Behavior, Drug alcohol and sex related crime

Recidivism: Definition; Problems and causes of recidivism; Solutions of the problem

Suggested Readings:

Adler, F., Mueller, G. O., & Laufer, W. S. (1998). *Criminology*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Bohm, M. Robert. & Haley, N. Keith. (2005), *Introduction to Criminal Justice*, 4th Edition, Boston: McGraw Hill

Inacardi, James. A. (2005), *Criminal Justice*, 7th Edition, Boston: McGraw Hill.

Siegel, Larry. L. (1998), *Criminology*, 6th Edition, New York: West/ Wadsworth Publishing Company.

Course Objectives

This course is an introduction to the field of sociology, which is usually described as the study of society or of human social interaction. This course surveys major sociological perspectives, theories, methods, and ideas. We will take a journey in this course from the origins of sociology as a discipline to the formation of current social problems. The class offers an introduction to the basic nature of society and the relationship between society and the individual. This course introduces basic concepts used in sociology to students of sociology so that they can relate and understand social issues of Bangladesh from the sociological perspective. Basic sociological ideas regarding social relations, social interaction, social structure, and social change are examined. Students are introduced to key issues addressed by contemporary sociologists; class, race, gender, sexuality, religion, globalization, education, health care and environment.

Course Contents

- **Society and Sociology.** The Sociological Perspective. The Origins of Sociological Thinking. The Development of Modern Sociology. Contemporary Theoretical Perspectives: Structural Functionalism and Conflict paradigms [Reading: course text chapter 1 and lecture notes]

- **Sociological Research.** Why is Sociological Research Necessary? The Sociological Research Process. Quantitative and Qualitative Research. Theory, hypothesis, concepts, variable, indicator and operational definition. Techniques of Data Generation. Validity, Reliability, Generalizability and Ethical Issues in Sociological Research. [Reading: course text chapter 2 and lecture notes]

- **Culture.** Culture and Society in a Changing World. Components of Culture. Cultural relativity and Ethnocentrism. High Culture and Popular Culture. Multiculturalism and Subculture. Technology, Cultural Change and Diversity... [Reading: course text chapter 3 and lecture notes]

- **Socialization.** Why is Socialization Important? Nature vs. Nurture. Agents of Socialization. Sociological Theories of Human Development. Socialization through the Life Course. [Reading: course text chapter 5 and lecture notes]

- **Social Inequality and Stratification.** Systems of Stratification. Forms of Social Stratification: Caste, Estate and Class. Theories of Social Stratification: Marxian, Weberian and Davis –Moore Theories. Closed vs. open society; social mobility. Stratification system in Bangladesh [Reading: course text chapter 10 and lecture notes]

- **Ethnic Relations and Race.** Race and Ethnicity. Prejudice. Discrimination. Racism. Sociological Perspectives on Race and Ethnic Relations. Minorities. Immigrant and minority [Reading: course text chapter 14 and lecture notes]

- **Families and Intimate Relationships.** Families in Global Perspective. Theoretical Perspectives on Families: Functionalist and Critical Theories. Divorce; causes and consequences of divorce. Alternative Families: one parent family, cohabitation, gay and lesbian couples. [Reading: course text chapter 18 and lecture notes]

- **Population and Urbanization.** Demography: The Study of Population. Population Growth in a Global Context. Urbanism, Urbanization and Chicago School. Perspectives on Urbanization and the problems of third world mega cities. [Reading: course text chapter 22 and lecture notes]

- **Collective Behaviour, Social Movements, and Social Change.** Collective Behaviour. Social Movements. Social Movement Theories. Social Change in the Future. [Reading: course text chapter 23 and lecture notes]

Text:

Macdonald, John J. 2004. *Sociology*. Toronto: Pearson.

Reference book:

Giddens, Anthony. 2009. *Sociology*. Cambridge: Polity Press

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course introduces students to sociological, historical, geographical, political, and cultural approaches to understanding Bangladesh society through an examination of certain economic, political and cultural phenomena of Bangladesh society. It will study several characteristics of Bangladesh society in comparative perspectives. The objectives of the course are: (1) to analyze the process of nation building within historical, economic, political and cultural contexts, and (2) to develop the ability to critically engage with sociological concepts in the Bangladesh context.

COURSE CONTENT**Chapter One: Introduction**

1. Basic concepts: society, state, nation-state, nationalism, democracy, culture and space

Chapter Two: Historical Background of Bangladesh Society

1. Chanakya on Arthashastra and Abul Fazal on Ain-E-Akbari
2. Asiatic society: Marx, Weber, Wittfogel and Metcalfe
3. Colonial India : permanent settlement act, English education, nationalist movements and Bengal renaissance
4. West Pakistani repression, language movements, student and labor movements, and birth of Bangladesh

Chapter Three: Cultural Elements

1. Cultural practices in rural and urban Bangladesh: clothes, food, language, religiosity, and rituals
2. Technological development and cultural lag
3. Cultural Imperialism: global village, and cultural penetration (regional vs. global)

Chapter Four: Social Forces and Change

1. Urbanization: Over urbanization, under urbanization, urban primacy and urban villagers
2. Industrialization: British period, Pakistani period and Bangladesh period; development of the national bourgeoisie.
3. Rural displacement: remittance, rise of new rural middle class, and rural-urban migration
4. Globalization: rise of the RMG Industries, NGOs, INGOs, MNCs; microcredit and women empowerment

Chapter Five: State, Politics and Development

1. Nature of the Bangladeshi state, democratic transition, right to citizen, secular vs. fundamental forces
2. Nature of political parties, political culture and political war
3. Development vs. underdevelopment: GDPs/MDGs/HDI; inequality/poverty/unemployment; geopolitics: environment and climate change

Chapter Six: Crime, Violence, and Social Movements

1. Crime: State crime, political crime, cyber crime, corporate crime, and white color crime
2. Violence: structural violence, institutional violence, political violence, domestic violence, militancy and terrorism
3. Social movements: reform movement, radical movement, and reactionary movement

Chapter Seven: Social Structure of Demographics

1. Population: composition, fertility/mortality/growth; population and development
2. Family, marriage, and kinship: structure, functions, and recent changes

Chapter Eight: Ethnicity and Social Mosaic

1. Women, religious minority and *Adivasi* community

Suggested Readings**BOOKS**

Ahmed, S. 2004. Bangladesh: Past and Present. Dhaka: Paragon.

Ali, A., Kuddus, R. & Andaleeb, S. (eds). 2003. Development Issues of Bangladesh II. Dhaka: University of Dhaka Press.

Asiatic Society of Bangladesh. 2011. Banglapedia. Dhaka: ASB

- Baxter, C. 1998. *Bangladesh: From a Nation to a State*. Westview Press.
- Blood, Archer K. 1974. [The Cruel Birth of Bangladesh: Memoirs of an American Diplomat](#).
- Eaton, R. 1996. *Rise of Islam in the Bengal Frontier 1204–1760*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Robinson, F (ed). 1989. *Cambridge Encyclopaedia of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Gain, P. (ed). 2002. *Bangladesh Environment: Facing the 21st Century (Second edition)*. Dhaka: Society for Environment and Human Development.
- Giddens, Anthony, *Sociology*. 2010. 6th Edition.
- Lifschultz, Lawrence. 1978. *Bangladesh : The Unfinished Revolution*.
- Maniruzzaman, T. 2003. *The Bangladesh Revolution and its Aftermath*. South Asia Books.
- Mozumdar, R. C. 1945. *The History of Bengal*.
- Raghavan, Srinath. 2013. *1971: A Global History of the Creation of Bangladesh*, Harvard University Press.
- Rahim, M. 1978. *Muslim Society and Politics in Bengal A.D. 1757–1947*. Dhaka: University of Dhaka Press.
- Schendel, W van. 1997. *History of Bangladesh 1704–1971 (3 volumes) (Second edition)*. Dhaka: Asiatic Society of Bangladesh.
- Schendel, W van. 2009. *A History of Bangladesh*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Umar, B. 2004. *The Emergence of Bangladesh Vol. 1: Class Struggles in East Pakistan 1947–1958*. OUP Pakistan.
- Umar, B. 2006. *The Emergence of Bangladesh, Vol. 2: The Rise of Bengali Nationalism 1958–1971*. OUP Pakistan.
- Journal Articles:**
- Amin, Sajeda Family Structure and Change in Rural Bangladesh; *Population Studies*, Vol. 52, No. 2 (Jul., 1998), pp. 201-213.
- Absar, Syeda Sharmin. Women Garment Workers in Bangladesh; *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 37, No. 29 (Jul. 20-26, 2002), pp. 3012-3013.
- Acharya, Poromesh. 1989. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 24, No. 30 (Jul. 29, 1989), pp. PE81-PE90
- Alam, S. M. Shamsul. 1998. Women in the Era of Modernity and Islamic Fundamentalism: The Case of Taslima Nasrin of Bangladesh; *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 23, No. 2 (Winter, 1998), pp. 429-461.
- Bagchi, Amiya Kumar. 1998. Studies on the Economy of West Bengal since Independence, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 33, No. 47/48 (Nov. 21 - Dec. 4, 1998), pp. 2973-2978
- Bagchi, Jasodhara. 1990. Representing Nationalism: Ideology of Motherhood in Colonial Bengal *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 25, No. 42/43 (Oct. 20-27, 1990), pp. WS65-WS71.
- Bandyopadhyay, D. Tebhaga Movement in Bengal: A Retrospect; *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 36, No. 41 (Oct. 13-19, 2001), pp. 3901-3903
- Chattopadhyay, Raghavendra. 1981. Trend of Industrialisation in Bengal, 1901-1931; *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 16, No. 35 (Aug. 29, 1981), pp. 1425-1432.
- Dasgupta, Biplab Mode of Production and the Extent of Peasant Differentiation in Pre-British Bengal; *Social Scientist*, Vol. 12, No. 8 (Aug., 1984), pp. 3-34.
- Hossain, Mohammad A. and Alauddin, Mohammad. 2005. Trade Liberalization in Bangladesh: The Process and Its Impact on Macro Variables Particularly Export Expansion; *The Journal of Developing Areas*, Vol. 39, No. 1 (Autumn, 2005), pp. 127-150.
- Inglehart, Ronald and Baker, Wayne E.. 2000. Modernization, Cultural Change, and the Persistence of Traditional Values; *American Sociological Review*, Vol. 65, No. 1, pp. 19-51
- Islam, Syed Serajul. 1984. The State in Bangladesh under Zia (1975-81); *Asian Survey*, Vol. 24, No. 5 (May, 1984), pp. 556-573

- Jahan, Rounaq. 1973. Bangladesh in 1972: Nation Building in a New State; *Asian Survey*, Vol. 13, No. 2 (Feb., 1973), pp. 199-210.
- Khan, Abdullah Al-Mamun Rural-Urban Migration and Urbanization in Bangladesh; *Geographical Review*, Vol. 72, No. 4 (Oct., 1982), pp. 379-394
- Khan, Zillur R. 1985. Islam and Bengali Nationalism; *Asian Survey*, Vol. 25, No. 8 (Aug., 1985), pp. 834-851.
- Lifschultz, Lawrence and Bird, Kai. 1979. Bangladesh: Anatomy of a Coup (Reviewed); *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 14, No. 50 (Dec. 15, 1979), pp. 2059-2068
- Mamoon, Muntassir. 2000. The Vanquished Generals and the Liberation War of Bangladesh; translated from bengali by Kushal Ibrahim. *Somoy Prokashon*, 38/2KA Bangla Bazar, Dhaka-1100.
- Maniruzzaman, Talukder. 1975. Bangladesh: An Unfinished Revolution? *The Journal of Asian Studies*, Vol. 34, No. 4 (Aug., 1975), pp. 891-911.
- Schuman, Howard. 1972. A Note on the Rapid Rise of Mass Bengali Nationalism in East Pakistan; *The American Journal of Sociology*, Vol. 78, No. 2 (Sep., 1972), pp. 290-298.
- Sigel, Louis T. 1978. Urbanization, Modernization, and Identity in Asia: A Historical Perspective; *Modern China*, Vol. 4, No. 4, pp. 461-490
- Thorp, John P. 1982. The Muslim Farmers of Bangladesh and Allah's Creation of the World; *Asian Folklore Studies*, Vol. 41, No. 2 (1982), pp. 201-215.
- Wahid, Abu N. M. 1994. The Grameen Bank and Poverty Alleviation in Bangladesh: Theory, Evidence and Limitations; *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, Vol. 53, No. 1 (Jan., 1994), pp. 1-15.
- Xaxa, Virginius. 1985. Colonial Capitalism and Underdevelopment in North Bengal; *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 20, No. 39 (Sep. 28, 1985), pp. 1659-1665.

Course Objectives

English Composition is designed to develop students' abilities to think, organize and express their ideas clearly and effectively in writing. This course incorporates reading, research and critical thinking. Emphasis is placed on the various forms of expository writing such as process, description, narration, comparison analysis, persuasion and argumentation. A research paper is required. Numerous in-class writing activities are required in addition to extended essays written outside of class.

Course Contents

Reading comprehension: Skimming; Scanning; Inference predicting

Vocabulary Building**Précis/Summarizing**

Important Factors in Writing: Pre-writing; Outlining (drafting); Revising, Editing, Proof-reading

Paragraph Development: Paragraph structure; Transitional devices-connectives

Report Writing

Letter Writing: Formal/informal

General discussion on Grammar: Sentence sense; Subject-verb Agreement; Preposition; Phrasal verbs; Collocation; Modifiers, etc.

Suggested Readings:

- Bazerman, *Writing Skills Handbook*.
- Clive Tailor, *Advancing Language Skills*
- Dr. Moniru-zaman, *Basic English Language Skills*
- Granall and Swan, *Effective Reading*
- John Hangar, *English Skills*
- John Seely, *The Oxford Guide to Writing and Speaking*.
- Johnson and Martinet, *A Practical English Grammar*
- L. Sue Baugh, *How to Write First-class Letters*.
- T.J. Bentley, *Report Writing in Business*.

Course Objectives

This course is a survey of the role of policing in society, including study of the historical evolution of the concepts and methods in policing, as well as analysis of the effectiveness of traditional and non-traditional techniques of law enforcement control of crime, disorder, and decay. This course also will evaluate the concepts central to policing from its origins through to the current concepts of community policing and problem-oriented policing. Students will learn how modern police departments function; understand their structure, and their strategies used in combating crime. Students will also get an insight on how police are hired and also what rights they have as far as bargaining and grievances.

Course Contents

Police Science and Policing: Definition, Nature and scope of policing; Relationship of police with state and society

Basic Concepts: Police management; Selection, training and socialization; Police culture; Police deviance; Police code; Police accountability

Theories of Policing: Rotten Apple Theory; Blue Curtain Theories; Broken Window Theory and Merton's theory of Anomie, Police Sub-culture.

Historical Background of Policing: The British experience; Policing in the US; Policing in British India.

Types of Policing: Community Policing, Problem Oriented Policing, Private Policing, Industrial policing

Role and Functions of Police: Order maintenance; Crime control; Crime prevention; Ensuring security and justice; Use and misuse of police power; Crisis negotiation; Hostage negotiation

Politics, Police and Society: Trust factor - Politicization of police force; Criminalization of police force

Crime Control Strategies: 'Friends that never recognized'; 'Friend in need'; Preventive policing (petrol); Community policing; combating operation (anti-crime drive)

Police Organization and Administration: Management aspect of policing in Bangladesh

Development of Police Force in Bangladesh: Colonial legacy (1757-1947); Pakistan period (1947-1971); Bangladesh period 1972 to date; Police reform – an imperative for improvement of law and order

Police Related Law: Police Regulations of Bengal-1941, The Police Act-1861

Police Reform Program (PRP) in Bangladesh

Suggested Readings:

- Das, Dilip (ed.) (2000), *Police Practice and Research: An International Journal*, Volume 1, Number 1, Harwood Academic Publishers.
- Deflem, Mathieu (2002), *Policing World Society*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kibria, A.B.M G. (1976). *Police administration in Bangladesh*, Dhaka: Jatiya Mudran.
- Walker, S., & Katz, C. M. (2012). *The police in America*. McGraw-Hill Company.

Course Objectives

This course provides students with an overview of the American and Bangladesh legal system. It explores the basic concepts of law in society including the different sources of law. The federal, state and county court systems are examined along with judicial interpretation of the law. The course also covers the distinctions between procedural and substantive law, civil versus criminal and a court of equity and a court of law. The roles of paralegals are discussed with an emphasis given in their professional relationships, functions, career opportunities and ethical obligations.

Course Contents

Nature of Law: Definition of law; Austin's theory of law; Salmond's theory of law; Legal sanctions; Territorial nature of law; Purpose and functions of law; Advantage and disadvantage of law; Question of law and fact; Question of fact and discretion; Ethical elements of law

Types of Law: General law; Imperative law; Physical or scientific law; Natural or moral law; Conventional law; Customary law; Practical or technical law; International law; Civil law; Common law; Equity; Constitutional law; General and special law; Anti-narcotics law; Hate crime laws; Immigration law; Environmental law

Sources of Law: Different sources of law; Sources of criminal law; General discussion on legislation, precedent and custom; Public opinion; Expert/jurist opinion; Religion- Muslim law, Hindu law etc.

Theories of Law: Law as an Integrative mechanism [(law and social solidarity-Emile Durkheim), (Law and Social System- Talcott Parsons)]; Law, Power and Ideology (Repressive power and Ideological functions of Law-Karl Marx); Acceptance and Legitimacy of Law-Max Weber

Liability: Definition; General conditions of liability; Different types of liability (criminal and civil); Vicarious liability; Strict liability

Criminal Mind: General; Mens-Rea; Ignorance/mistake; Negligence; Intoxication.

Criminal Act and Other Acts: General discussion on crime, act, omission, duty, etc.

Punishment: Definition; Theory of punishment; Different types of punishment

Execution of Criminal Law: Problems and prospects

Suggested Readings:

Cotterrell, Roger. (1992). *The Sociology of Law: An Introduction*, Second Edition, New York: Oxford University Press Ltd.

Jafferson (1990), *Criminal Law*

Khan, Hamiduddin. (1993), *Jurisprudence and Comparative Legal Theory*, Dhaka: Anupam Gyan Bhandar

Mahajan, V.D. (1996), *Jurisprudence*, 5th Ed., Lucknow: Eastern Book Co.

Course Objectives

This course will provide an overview of the scientific and applied aspects of the field of criminal behavior. Readings will encompass theory and research from a variety of academic disciplines including psychology, sociology, psychiatry, criminal justice, neuropsychology, genetics and psychophysiology. Particular emphasis will be placed on origins of criminal behavior, aggression, psychopathy, crime and mental disorders, homicide, and sexual assault. Applied empirical research on issues important to the legal system will be discussed as well. The final portion of the course will focus on prediction, intervention, and treatment of delinquency and criminal behavior.

Course Contents

Introduction to Criminal Psychology: Definition, nature and scope of criminological psychology; General psychological factors responsible to criminal behavior (personality factor, deprivation, need, pride, undetected, becoming rich with less efforts, everyone else is doing, biological factor, environmental factor, mental disorder, evading punishment, stress, aggression, intelligence, motivation)

Psychological Disorders: The most common psychological disorders in the offender population; General topics related to offenders with mental disorders; Psychology of violence and intimidation; Psychology of sexual assault; Forensic psychology and the victims of crime; Correctional psychology in adult settings

Developmental theory and its relationship to criminal behavior: The development of habitual criminal behavior; Sigmund Freud and psychoanalysis

Treatment: Roles of psychologists in correctional/forensic hospital settings; The most common treatments in the offender population; Treatment options in various settings (i.e., jail, prison, forensic hospital); Special issues when treating (and punishing) offenders who are mentally ill, mentally retarded, or are juveniles; Treatment of special types of offenders (i.e., sex offenders, offenders with mental retardation, and juvenile offenders)

Suggested Readings:

- Bartol, C. R. & Bartol, A. M. (2004). *Introduction to Forensic Psychology*, CA: Sage Publications
Coleman, J. C. et al. (1980), *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*, London: Foreman & Co. Ltd.
Halleck, L. Seymour. (1972). *Psychiatry and the dilemmas of Crime: A Study of Causes, Punishment and Treatment*, Berkley: University of California Press.
Hollander and Edwin, *Principles and Methods of Social Psychology*
King, Morgan, *Introduction to Psychology*,
Krech, Crutchfield and Ballachey, *Individual in Society*
Sherif, M. S. and Sherif, C. W.(1995), *Outline of Social Psychology*, NY: Harper & Row Publications

Course Objectives

This course is designed for students who are interested in pursuing more advanced work on the causes of crime and delinquency. There are two main goals for the course. First, this course is designed to provide an up-to-date assessment and critique of major theories of crime causation. As part of this, special attention will be devoted to recent empirical research. The goal will be to scrutinize these studies closely to learn more about the substantive conclusions they suggest about a theory's accuracy, as well as the methods and approaches they use to shed light on the causes of crime. Second, this course will devote significant attention to helping students develop a project that provides real experience in conducting research on the causes of crime. The project that you develop will be empirical and theoretical—it will involve an analysis of data to test hypotheses derived from a theory or set of theories that deal with crime causation.

Course Contents

Introductory Reviews: Definition; Ideal characteristics of theory; Elements of Theory; Macro vs Micro theory; Basic concept: School of thought, perspectives, theories and paradigm.

Origins of Criminological Theories: Concept, causes and kinds of crime and perspectives; Historical background of theoretical knowledge on crime (Darwin's evolutionism, Comte's Positivism)

Social/Psychological Theoretical Origins of Criminological Thinking: Beccaria, Marx, Durkheim, Mead and Freud

Classical and Positive Schools of Criminology: Neo-classical theories, Shame/embarrassment and social control, Deviance theory; Early and contemporary positivism; Biological perspectives, Crime and human nature; Psychological perspectives; Ecological theory; Subculture and strain theories

Sociological Theories: Strain and Cultural Deviance theories (Durkheim and Merton); Social Disorganization theories (Park and Burgess; Shaw and McKay); Social control, Differential association and learning theory, - Deterrence, Rational choice, Routine activities, Cultural conflict theory (Sellin)

Radical Criminology: Conflict, Marxist and power control perspective (Quinney and Bonger)

Symbolic Interaction Approaches: Labeling perspective and delinquency

Feminist Theories on crime: Adler's theory of Masculinity, Simon's theory of Emancipation, Chesney Lind's theory of Marginalization

Postmodern turn in Criminology: Foucault's discipline society, David Garland

Suggested Readings:

- Akers, Ronald L. (1985), *Criminological Theories*, CA: Wordsworth.
- Akers, Ronald L. (1985), *Deviant Behavior: A Social Learning Approach*, CA: Wordsworth.
- Daniel J. Curran & Claire M. Renzetti. (2001). *Theories of Crime*, Boston: Allyn and Bacon,.
- David, Downes and Paul Rock, *Understanding Deviance*, 1995, Oxford: Clarendon Press
- Pontell, Henry N. (1999) *Social Deviance- Readings in Theory and Research*, 3rd Edition, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Vold & Thomas J. Bernard., (1998). *Theoretical Criminology*, 4th edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Course Objectives

This course serves as an introduction to descriptive and the computer analysis of criminology and criminal justice data. The course content includes basic idea of descriptive statistics (Level of Measurement, Measures of Central Tendency, Measures of Dispersion, Skewness, Kurtosis and Moments), sampling, correlation and the analysis of continuous and univariate variables. Emphasis is placed on the examination of research problems and issues in the field of criminology and criminal justice. This is primarily a lecture course, with some in-class and out of class lab work.

Course Contents

Introduction to Statistical Analysis: Definition; Function of statistics; Relationship between statistics and criminology; Problems of generalization and predication in criminology

Meaning and Describing Data: Meaning and measurement of data; Nature and classification of data; Levels of measurement; Frequency distribution; Percentage, Ratio, Rates, and Proportion; Graphic presentation - Bar diagram, Line graph, Pie chart, Histogram, Polygon etc.

Measure of Central Tendency and Dispersion: Mean, Median, Mode, Quartiles and Percentiles; Range, Skewness, and Kurtosis; Mean Deviation, Variance and Standard Deviation

Normal Distribution: Normal Curve and its use

Sampling: Population/Universe and sample; Sample size and sampling frame; Sampling techniques; Sampling error and non-sampling errors

Correlation: Definition; Types of correlation; Bivariate and multivariate correlation; Partial and multiple correlation; Rank order correlation; Correlation co-efficient and prediction of correlation

Probability:

Suggested Readings:

- Babbie, Earl. & Maxfield, G. Michael. (1995), *Research Methods for Criminal Justice and Criminology*, California: Elifson, Kirk., Runyon, Richard.P., and Haber, Audrey. (1998), *Fundamentals of Social Statistics*, New York: McGraw hill Company, Inc.
- Loether, Herman. J. & McTavish, Donald. G. (1980), *Descriptive and Inferential Statistics: An Introduction*, 2nd Edition, Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc.
- Moore, David, S., *Basic Practice of Statistics*, 2nd Ed., W. H. Freeman
- Pelosi, Marilyn. K. & Sandifer, Theresa. M. (2003), *Elementary Statistics*, 1st Edition, USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Walker, Jeffrey T. and Sean Maddan. 2009. *Statistics in Criminology and Criminal Justice: Analysis and Interpretation*, 3rd Edition. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett.

SECOND YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

CRM 211

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

The first purpose of this core course is to help you develop a basic understanding of how the criminal justice system works and how it reacts to various issues regarding crime and crime control. The materials will examine how various segments (the legislature, police, courts, corrections, juvenile justice, etc.) react to issues surrounding crime suppression. This perspective will allow us to delve into how policies are intended to work and how they actually unfold in practice. Issues related to criminal justice in Bangladesh are also introduced in the present course.

Course Contents

Introduction: The application of criminal justice; Principles and model of criminal justice; Ideology of criminal justice – Crime control vs. Due process; Entry into the System - The flow of offenders through the criminal justice system; Components of criminal justice system – Police, court and correction

Police: Ethics of police; Police in dealing with crime and criminals; Immigration department; Commission against corruption; Other law enforcing organizations

Court: Law and criminal justice; Court process and punishment; The court systems of Bangladesh; Prosecution and pre-trial services; Adjudication; Sentencing; The purpose of criminal punishment

Correctional Services: Jails; Types of correctional institutions

Juvenile Justice System: Juvenile correctional services

Role of Politics on the Exercise of Criminal Justice

Racial Discrimination in Criminal Justice

The Importance of Ethics in Criminal Justice

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Bangladesh

Future of Criminal Justice in Bangladesh

Suggested Readings:

Banks, Cyndi. (). *Criminal Justice Ethics: Theory and Practice*

Bohm, M.Robert. & Haley, N. Keith. (2005), *Introduction to Criminal Justice*, 4th Edition, Boston: McGraw Hill

Inacardi, James. A. (2005), *Criminal Justice*, 7th Edition, Boston: McGraw Hill.

Krisberg, B. (2005). *Juvenile justice: Redeeming our children*. London: Sage.

Pattavina, April, *Information Technology and the Criminal Justice System*

Smith, Philip, and Natalier, *Understanding Criminal Justice: Sociological Perspectives*

Course Objectives

This course covers the fundamental principles and procedures employed in the investigation of a crime. Emphasis is placed on the investigation of specific crimes, the identification of sources of information and the procedures necessary for the proper handling of evidence. This course is designed to develop a working knowledge of the steps of investigation beginning with the initial security of the crime scene and concluding with the presentation of evidence and proper testimony in court. This course includes lab study designed to reinforce important investigative and forensic skills.

Course Contents

Introduction: Definition and major goals of criminal investigation

Investigation: Empirical analysis of procedural law and general principles of investigation; Investigation of cognizable and non-cognizable offences; Defects of investigation; Investigation of unnatural deaths; Investigation of rape cases and traffic accidents

Crime Scene: Crime scene management; Sketching; Examination of witness; Procedure of recording statement; Audio and video recording

First Information Report (FIR): Empirical analysis; Procedure of recording; Determination of defects of FIR and its evidentiary value

Evidence: Physical evidence vs. testimonial and documentary evidence; Collecting evidence; Processing the crime scene sketching, searching, collection, charge sheet; Expert evidence

Follow-Up Investigation: Decision to follow-up; Alternatives to assigning to detective criteria for follow up investigation

Interview and Interrogation: Skills to get high quality information; Methods of interrogations; Conducting effective interviews and interrogations

Photography in Police Work: Application, Photography of Scenes of Crime, Fingerprint and Footprint Photography, Photography of Questioned Documents, Surveillance Photography, Laboratory Photography.

Computer Crime: Definition, Classification, Computer Crime Prevention Measures, Cyber Forensics.

Law Relating to Experts and Scientific Evidence: Who is an Expert? , Value of Expert Evidence, Special provisions in C.R.P.C. on experts attendance in Court.

The Polygraph (Lie Detector) and Voice Detection Spectrograph: Development of Polygraph, the Principle, The Instrument, Environmental conditions for Polygraph Test, Questioning Techniques, Analysis of Polygraph Chart, Development, Principle and Technique of Voice Identification Spectrograph.

Suggested Readings:

Akkas, Dr. Sarkar Ali, *Law of Criminal Procedure*

Berg, B. L. (2008). *Criminal investigation*. (4th ed.). New York: McGraw Hill.

Boylan, Jeanne (2000), *Portraits of Guilt: The Woman Who Profiles the Faces of America's Deadliest Criminals*. New York: Pocket Star Books.

Castleman, Terry L. (2000), *Death Investigation: A Handbook for Police Officers*. Springfield, Ill.: C.C. Thomas.

Dix, Jay (2000). *Murder In The Heartland*. Columbia, Mo.: AIS.

Huq, Zahirul, *Law & Practice of Criminal Procedure*

Islam, Zahirul, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*

Kleiner, Murray (2001). *Handbook of Polygraph Testing*. San Diego, Calif.: Academic.

Lee, Henry C.; Palmbach, Timothy M. and Miller, Marilyn T. (2001). *Henry Lee's Crime Scene Handbook*. New York: Academic Press.

Mahmood, S, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*

Mitra, B.B, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*

Reddy, Dr. KS Narayan. (2005), *The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*.

Swanson, Charles R. (2000). *Criminal investigation*, Boston: McGraw Hill.

Taylor, Karen T. (2001) *Forensic Art and Illustration*. Boca Raton, Fla: CRC Press

Course Objectives

This course serves as an introduction to descriptive and the computer analysis of criminology and criminal justice data. The course content includes basic idea of descriptive statistics (Level of Measurement, Measures of Central Tendency, Measures of Dispersion, Skewness, Kurtosis and Moments), sampling, correlation and the analysis of continuous and univariate variables. Emphasis is placed on the examination of research problems and issues in the field of criminology and criminal justice. This is primarily a lecture course, with some in-class and out of class lab work.

Course Contents

Introduction to Statistical Analysis: Definition; Function of statistics; Relationship between statistics and criminology; Problems of generalization and predication in criminology

Meaning and Describing Data: Meaning and measurement of data; Nature and classification of data; Levels of measurement; Frequency distribution; Percentage, Ratio, Rates, and Proportion; Graphic presentation - Bar diagram, Line graph, Pie chart, Histogram, Polygon etc.

Measure of Central Tendency and Dispersion: Mean, Median, Mood, Quartiles and Percentiles; Range, Skewness, and Kurtosis; Mean Deviation, Variance and Standard Deviation

Normal Distribution: Normal Curve and its use

Sampling: Population/Universe and sample; Sample size and sampling frame; Sampling techniques; Sampling error and non-sampling errors

Correlation: Definition; Types of correlation; Bivariate and multivariate correlation; Partial and multiple correlation; Rank order correlation; Correlation co-efficient and prediction of correlation

Probability:

Suggested Readings:

- Babbie, Earl. & Maxfield, G. Michael. (1995), *Research Methods for Criminal Justice and Criminology*, California: Elifson, Kirk., Runyon, Richard.P., and Haber, Audrey. (1998), *Fundamentals of Social Statistics*, New York: McGraw hill Company, Inc.
- Loether, Herman. J. & McTavish, Donald. G. (1980), *Descriptive and Inferential Statistics: An Introduction*, 2nd Edition, Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc.
- Moore, David, S., *Basic Practice of Statistics*, 2nd Ed., W. H. Freeman
- Pelosi, Marilyn. K. & Sandifer, Theresa. M. (2003), *Elementary Statistics*, 1st Edition, USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Walker, Jeffrey T. and Sean Maddan. 2009. *Statistics in Criminology and Criminal Justice: Analysis and Interpretation*, 3rd Edition. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett.

Course Objectives

This course serves as an introduction to inferential statistics and the computer analysis of criminology and criminal justice data. Course content includes basic procedures of hypothesis testing, correlation and regression analysis and the analysis of continuous and binary dependent variables. Emphasis is placed on the examination of research problems and issues in the field of criminology and criminal justice. This is primarily a lecture course, with some in-class and out of class lab work.

Course Contents

Correlation: Definitions and types and different measures correlation; Properties and other conditions of correlation analysis in criminology and research; Co-efficient and prediction of correlation, Multivariate and partial correlation, Significance of correlation co-efficient etc.

Regression Analysis: Definitions of regression, use of regression, properties and other conditions of regression analysis in criminology and research, Linear and non-linear regression - Measures of Least-square estimates; Significance of regression co-efficient; Computation of simple linear regression parameters; Measures of multiple and Multivariate regression analysis; Multiple determinations, Prediction line and prediction errors etc, Basics of logistic regression.

Probability and Probability Distributions: Definition and related concepts, Elementary concept on probability & laws of probability, Conditional Probability & Baye's Theorem, Random Variable, Expectation & Variance, Probability functions, Binomial, Poisson and normal distribution

Sampling Techniques: Sampling theory - Basic ideas; Simple random sampling, Systematic, stratified random and cluster sampling; Non-probability sampling, Sampling and non-sampling error etc.

Tests of Significance: Basic concept; Test about mean; Test about proportion; Tests about correlation co-efficient; Test of independence and homogeneity; Non-parametric tests; Tests of hypothesis; Basic concept of X^2 (Chi Square), t and F distributions; K. Tau-a, Tau-b and Tau-c, Gamma, Lamda, Kruskal-Wallis test; PRA (Proportional Reduction of Errors).

Analysis of Variance and Experimental Design: Analysis of variance - Basic concepts; One-way classification and method of data analysis; Experimental design - Basic ideas of a design.

Time Series Analysis and Index Numbers: Time series analysis - Utility & components; Measurement of trend concept; Measurement of seasonal variation; Index construction Examples.

Suggested Readings:

- Babbie, Earl. & Maxfield, G. Michael. (1995), *Research Methods for Criminal Justice and Criminology*, California: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Blalock, H. M. (1979), *Social Statistics*, New York: McGraw Hill Book Co. Inc.
- Diekhoff, George M, *Basic Statistics for the Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 2nd Ed., Prentice Hall.
- Elifson, Kirk., Runyon, Richard.P., and Haber, Audrey. (1998), *Fundamentals of Social Statistics*, New York: McGraw hill Company, Inc.
- Good, W. J. and Hatt, P. K. (1962), *Methods in Social Research*, NY: McGraw Hill
- Gupta, S.P & Kapoor, V.K. (2001), *Fundamentals of Mathematical Statistics*, 9th Edition, New Delhi: Sultan Chand & Sons.
- Islam, M. Nurul. (2007), *An Introduction to Sampling Methods: Theory and Application*, revised edition, Dhaka: Book World.
- Islam, M. Nurul. (2008), *An Introduction to Statistics and Probability*, 3rd Edition, Dhaka: Mullick & Brothers.
- Loether, Herman. J. & McTavish, Donald. G. (1980), *Descriptive and Inferential Statistics: An Introduction*, 2nd Edition, Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc.
- Moore, David, S., *Basic Practice of Statistics*, 2nd Ed., W. H. Freeman
- Mostafa, M.G. (1984), *Methods of Statistics*, Dhaka: Karim Press & Publicatios.
- Nachmias, Frankfort. Chava. and Nachmias, David. (1997), *Research Method in the Social Sciences*, NY: Arnold.
- Pelosi, Marilyn. K. & Sandifer, Theresa. M. (2003), *Elementary Statistics*, 1st Edition, USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Young, P. V. 1956, *Scientific Social Survey and Research*, New Jersey: Prantice Hall

Course Objectives

This course is designed to understand the meaning of crime, methods of controlling them and the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of a range of offences under the Bangladesh Penal Code.

Course Contents

Introduction: History of Penal Code, Right of private defense; Abetment; Offense against Public tranquility; Criminal conspiracy and sedition

Offences by or relating to Election: False evidence; Offences relating to coin and govt. stamps; Offences by public servants; Contempt's of courts; Public nuisance; Offences relating to religion

Offences against Human Body: Culpable homicide; Murder; Hurts; Wrongful confinement; Wrongful restraint; Criminal force; Assault; Kidnapping; Abduction; Rape; Unnatural offences

Offences against Property: Theft; Extortion; Robbery; Dacoity; Cheating; Criminal misappropriation of property; Criminal breach of trust

Mischief and Trespass: Criminal trespass; House trespass; House breaking; Forgery and falsification of accounts; Offences relating to marriage; Defamation; Criminal intimidation; Insult and annoyance; Attempts of offences

Suggested Readings:

- Bokhary, Shahzad, *The Law of Crimes*
- Gour, H S, *The penal Code (As amended)*
- Islam, Zahirul, *Penal Code*
- Kabir, L, *Lectures on Penal Code with leading cases*
- Mahmood, S, *The penal Code*
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, *The Law of Crimes*
- Sikder, Ansaruddin, *Law of Crimes*

SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

RESEARCH METHODS IN CRIMINOLOGY I

of criminology. We will explore the nature of scientific inquiry, issues in research methods, and statistical concepts used in quantitative analyses. To interpretation. By the end of the course, you should be able to understand various research methods used to study criminology, including how to cr

f research; Dimensions of Research; research design, Components of a research design, Types of design; Qualitative and quantitative approach; Rese
s; Linking Concepts and data; Variables and indicators; Theory and research; Description-explanation; Questions-Method; From research questions t
ages, types); *Descriptive*: Survey; *Exploratory*: Field research (Case studies; PRA; RRA; FGD; Secondary Data analysis; Ethno-methodology);

liability and validity;

of the questions; Pitfalls), Check list, Interview schedule, Key informant technique etc;
lation; Testing hypothesis; Univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis; Frequency distribution; Central tendency and measures of dispersion; Cor

ciences, 1st Edition, London: Sage Publications.

s: Sage.

iversity Press.

ys", in Annual Review of Psychology, 45:545-580.

Publications.

age Publications.

Wordsworth Publishing Company.

don: Arnold.

Pearson: University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Boston.

CRM 222

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: Definition, Forensic Science in Historical Perspectives.

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.

Identification of Trace Elements:

a. Hair: Nature of Hair its inner and outer structure, Preservation and Transmission of Hair, Collection of Hair Samples, Information obtained from Hair.

b. Fibers and Fabrics: Importance, Type and characteristic of Fibers, Handling of fibers, Importance of Fabric.

c. Blood: Nature of blood, Search for Blood Stains, Blood Drops at the Scene of Crime, Color and Age, Collection, Examination of Blood stains, Blood Group, A B O Blood Group System.

d. Semen: Search for Semen stains, its Collection and Preservation, Nature of Seminal stains and its Examination, other body fluids.

e. Soil, Dirt and Dust: Nature, Collection and Laboratory examination of soil, Collection of dirt and dust.

f. Glass: Properties of Glass, Collection and Handling, Nature of Information obtained, Identification of a Glass Fragments.

g. Paints: Nature, Collection, Preservation and Examination of paints

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 Pathology:

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, Jeanne (2000), *Portraits of Guilt: The Woman Who Profiles The Faces of America's Deadliest Criminals*. New York: Pocket Star Books.

Castleman, Terry L. (2000), *Death Investigation: A Handbook for Police Officers*. Springfield, Ill.: C.C. Thomas.

Dix, Jay (2000). *Murder In The Heartland*. Columbia, Mo.: AIS.

Kleiner, Murray (2001). *Handbook of Polygraph Testing*. San Diego, Calif.: Academic.

Lee, Henry C.; Palmbach, Timothy M. and Miller, Marilyn T. (2001). *Henry Lee's Crime Scene Handbook*. New York: Academic Press.

Reddy, Dr. KS Narayan. (2005), *The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*.

Taylor, Karen T. (2001) *Forensic Art and Illustration*. Boca Raton, Fla: CRC Press

Course Objectives

This course more fully introduces students to the methodological and epistemological dimensions of both quantitative and qualitative research in criminology and the social sciences more generally. We will consider the multiple elements of research methods, including the literature review, formulating a research problem, ethical considerations, data collection, data analysis and writing. Various qualitative research methods, techniques and strategies are also explored. This course concludes by considering decolonizing methodologies of critical race and whiteness studies as a critical framework for thought and as a tool to reconsider some of the existing ontological assumptions present in our research.

Course Contents

Introduction: Philosophy of Choosing research Topic: Qualitative and Quantitative paradigm, Experimental and quasi-experimental design

Classical Experiment: Variation in the classical experimental design and quasi-experimental design

Categories of Quasi- experimental Design: Non-equivalent group designs and time-series designs

Use of Qualitative Methods: History of Qualitative Research, Different Paradigm of Qualitative Research, Ethnographic method; Observing Social life through field research; Unobtrusive research, Case Study, FGD, Participatory techniques (PRA, RRA)

Evaluation Research: Program evaluation; Designs for program evaluation process vs. impact evaluation

Evaluating Criminal Justice Policies: Planning and tailoring evaluation programs; Program monitoring; Assessing program impact; Program efficiency

Social context of Evaluation: Cost benefit and cost-effectiveness analysis

Decolonizing methodologies:

Suggested Readings:

- Ader, Herman. J. & Mellenbergh, Gideon. J. (Ed), (1999), *Research Methodology in the Life, Behavioural and Social Sciences*, 1st Edition, London: Sage Publications.
- Bourgeois, Philippe. (2003), *In Search of Respect; Selling Crack in El Barrio*, 2nd Edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Bryman, Alan. & Burgess, Robert. G. (Ed), (1994), *Analyzing Qualitative Data*, 1st Edition, London: Routledge.
- Cook, Thomas. D. & Shadish, William. R. (1994), "Social Experiments: Some Development over the past Fifteen years", in *Annual Review of Psychology*, 45:545-580.
- Creswell, John. W. (1994), *Research Design: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, 1st Edition, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Denzin, Norman. K. & Lincoln, Yvonna. S. (Ed). (1994), *Handbook of Qualitative Research*, 1st Edition, London: Sage Publications.
- Lader, Darek. (2004), *Adaptive Theory*, London: Routledge.
- Maxfield, Michael. G. & Babbie, Earl. (1995), *Research Methods for Criminal Justice and Criminology*, California: Wordsworth Publishing Company.
- McNeill, Patrick. (1995), *Research Methods*, 2nd Edition, London: Routledge.
- Nachmias, Chava. Frankfort. & Nachmias, David. (1997), *Research Methods in the Social Sciences*, 3rd Edition, London: Arnold.
- Neuend, Kimberly. A. (2002), *The Content Analysis Guidebook*, 1st Edition, London: Sage Publications.
- Paton, Michael. Quinn. (1990). *Qualitative Evaluation and Research Methods*, 2nd Edition, California: Sage Publications.
- Tuhiwai Smith, Linda (1999) *Decolonizing Methodologies*, London: Zed Books Ltd.
- Van Den Hoonaard, D.K. (2012) *Qualitative Research in Action: A Canadian Primer* (Oxford)

Course Objectives

This course will provide an overview of the nature of juvenile 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 charged with crimes in the juvenile and 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

Issues of Juvenile Delinquency: Gender and Delinquency, Families and Delinquency, Class and Delinquency

Juvenile Justice: Historical legacy of juvenile justice, Current juvenile justice system of Bangladesh; UN Standard minimum rules of juvenile justice, Reform of Juvenile Courts and Development Center

Children Act and Ordinance: Critical analysis of Children Act 1974; Children Ordinance 1976

Juveniles in Custody: Juvenile court; Juvenile custodial interrogations

Prevention of Delinquency: Various strategies and models

Juvenile Correctional Institutions: Child Development Centers, Impact of child development center on delinquency

Suggested Readings:

- Afsaruddin, Mohammad (1993), *Juvenile Delinquency In Bangladesh*, 1st edition, University of Dhaka
- Bartollas, Clemens. (1990). *Juvenile Delinquency*, 2nd Edition, Macmillan Publishing Company, New York.
- Garbarino, James, (2000), *Lost Boys: Why Our Sons Turn Violent and How We Can Save Them*, New York, Alfred A. Knopf
- Griffin, Brenda,S. & Charles T. Griffin, *Juvenile Delinquency in Perspective*, 1978, Harper& Row Publishers, New York
- Juvenile Justice in South Asia- Improving Protection for Children in Conflict with the Law, 2006, UNICEF-Regional Office for South Asia
- Juvenile Justice- Modern Concepts of Working with Children in Conflict with the Law, SAVE THE CHILDREN, UK
- Larry, Siegel. Joseph, Senna., & Joseph, J. Senna. (1996), *Juvenile Delinquency*, New York: West Group.
- Sarker, Abdul Hakim, (2001), *Juvenile Delinquency*, Numan Nursery Development
- Vedder, Clyde, V. (1954), *The Juvenile Offender- Perspective and Readings*, Doubleday and Company Inc, New York.
- Weartherburn, Don and Bronwyn, Lind, 2001, *Delinquent-Prone Communities*, Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press

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 immoveable 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; 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

Sharia Law in Criminal Procedures: Sharia law and Islamic law/procedure; Comparison between Islamic law and western criminal procedure

Suggested Readings:

Akkas, Dr. Sarkar Ali, *Law of Criminal Procedure*

Chittaley, V.V, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*

Huq, Zahirul, *Law & Practice of Criminal Procedure*

Islam, Zahirul, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*

Kamisar, Y., LaFave, W. R., & Israel, J. H. (1974). *Modern criminal procedure: cases, comments and questions*. West Publishing Company.

Kenny, S.C, *The Code of Criminal Procedure as amended up to date*

Mahmood, S, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*

Mitra, B.B, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*

Safferling, C. J. M. (2001). *Towards an international criminal procedure* (Vol. 395). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Samaha, Joel. (2012). *Criminal Procedure*, 8th Edition, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Sikdar, M. Ansaruddin, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*

Van Cleave, R. A. (2007). *Criminal procedure: a worldwide study*. Carolina Academic Press.

Course Objectives

This course is intended to provide students with a survey of selected areas and issues in penology. The course proceeds from a past, present, to future perspective in its effort to communicate a story about American penology. The course will describe and interpret specific penal reform strategies in terms of their historical context, underlying ideas, characteristic practices and cumulative consequences. Moreover, the course will attempt to draw lessons from the history of Bangladeshi penology relevant to the likely future of penology and the emerging culture of control that is now spreading throughout American society.

Course Contents

Introduction: Definition, nature, scope and subject matter of penology, Criminology and Penology

Punishment: Type of punishment; Purposes of punishment; Theories of punishment; Punishment and the prison; Cultural and political contexts of punishment in Bangladesh; Capital punishment – Current debate on capital punishment

Sociological Schools of Punishment: 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; Penitentiary, Pennsylvanian, Auburn Systems; Living in prison - Prison life and prison rights; Irony of imprisonment; Politics of injustices

Evolution & Development of Prison System in India and Bangladesh: Jails in Bangladesh; Types of jail management, Classification of prisoners; Institutional overcrowding

Correctional Institutions: Juvenile correctional institutions; Child development center; Juvenile court

Community Based Corrections: Probation, Parole, Restorative Justice

Suggested Readings:

Allen, Francis. A. (1954). Pioneer in Criminology, IV: Raffaele Garofelo, *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, November- December, p.

Barnes, Harry Elmer and Teeters, Negley K. (1943). *In Criminology: The American Crime Problem*. New York: Prentice- Hall, Inc.

Carlsmith, Kevin M. (2006). The roles of retribution and utility in determining punishment, *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, Vol-42, pp. 437–451

Encyclopedia of Britannica. (2000). *Encyclopedia of Britannica*, Chicago.

Foucault, Michel. (1977). *Discipline and Punishment: The Birth of the Prison*, London: Allen Lane.

Howe, A. (1994). *Punish and Critique: Towards a Feminist Analysis of Penalty*, London: Routledge.

Hudson, Barbara A. (1996). *Understanding Justice: An Introduction to Ideas, Perspectives and Controversies in Modern Penal Theory*. Philadelphia: Open University Press, Buckingham.

Johnston, Norman., Savitz, Leonard., and Wolfgang, Marvin. E. (1970). *The Sociology of Punishment and Correction*, London: John Wiley and Sons.

Jeffery, Clarence. Ray (1959). *Pioneers in Criminology: The Historical Development of Criminology*, *The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, Vol-50, No-1 (May- June), pp.3-19.

Lambert, Eric. G., Baker, David. N. and Tucker, Kasey. A. (2006). Two Americas: Capital Punishment Views among Canadian and U.S. College Students, *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences*, Vol-1, Issues-2 (July).

Mcpherson, Thomas. (1967). *Punishment: Definition and Justification*, Vol-28, No-1, London: Blackwell Publishing. pp.21-27.

Paranjape, Dr. N.V. (2005). *Criminology and Penology*. Allahabad: Central Law Publications.

Rusche, G. and Kirchheimer, O. (1968). *Punishment and Social Structure*, New York: Russell and Russell.

Sellin, Thorsten. (1958). Pioneers in Criminology, *Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science*, January- February, p.491.

Sharma, Rajendra K. (1998). *Criminology and Penology*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers and Distributors.

Shermen, W., Smith, A., Schmidt, D., and Rogan, P. (1992). Crime punishment and stake in Conformity: Legal and Informal Control of Domestic Violence, *American Sociological Review*, Vol-57, No-5.

Walker, N. (1968). *Crime and Punishment in Britain: An Analysis of the Penal System in Theory, Law, and Practices*, London: University Press.

Wolfgang, Marvin E., Savitz, Leonard and Johnston, Norman (1962). *The Sociology of Punishment and Correction*. The United States of America: John Wiley and Sons.

Course Objectives

This course offers a detailed theoretical and empirical examination of criminal victimization and social responses to victimization. We are especially interested in verifying forms of victimization from interpersonal violence to corporate fraud. Further examination includes intersection of gender, race, class, and sexual orientation in victimization and social responses. This course draws on contemporary victimological theories to current empirical research. Moreover, we tried to explain various rules, law, regulation related to victim and victim support by state and NGO level.

Course Contents

Basic Issues and Definition: Victimology: Definition, Related Concept, Relationship between Victimology and Criminology; History;

Victim: Definition, Typology, Victim Characteristics, Role in Victim in Crime/ Victim-Offender Relationship; Victim Blaming vs Victim Defending;

Measuring Crime &Victimization: Crime Statistics: UCR, NCVS, NIBRS, Self Report Survey; Methodological Problems in Victim Surveys;

Theoretical Explanations of Victimization: Victim Precipitations Theory; Routine Activity Theory; Life Style Theory; Opportunity model of Victimization;

Cost of Crime: Definition, Cost measuring techniques, Problems of Costing crime

Fear of Crime: Definition, Causes and Consequences of fear of crime, Model and Theory;

Patterns and Impact of Criminal Victimization: Single, Re, Repeat, Multiple Victimization; Typology of Victimization: *Women as Victim:* Dowry Victim, Sexual and Rape Victim; Women and Child Trafficking; Acid Violence; *Child as Victim;* Victims of Abuse Power; White Collar and Corporate Victimization; Victims of Extreme State Terrorism; Youth Victimization; Ethnic victimization;

Victims related law: Declaration of Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power; Charter of Rights for Crime Victim; Human Rights of Victim;

Impact of Victimization & Victim Assistance Program: Victims Trauma; Legal Aid to Crime Victims; ASK, Victim Support Center; Victim witness programs; Victim advocacy; Victim offender mediation; Victim in assistance support in the developed countries

Suggested Readings:

Ahuja, Ram (1996); *Sociological Criminology*, New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited.

Devasia, V. V. and Devasia, Leelamma . (1992). *Criminology, Victimology and Corrections*, New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.

Fattah, Ezzat. A. 1989. *The Plight of Crime Victim in Modern Society*, NY: St. Martins Press.

Goodey, Jo. (2005). *Victims and Victimology: Research, Policy and Practice*, Harlow: Pearson Education Limited.

Jensen, G. & D. Brownfield. (1986). "Gender, Lifestyles and Victimization: Beyond Routine Activities." *Violence and Victims* 1: 85-99.

Karmen, Andrew(1984); *Crime Victims: Introduction to Victimology*, California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.

Kennedy, L. & V. Sacco. (1998). *Crime Victims in Context*, Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury

Meadows, R. (2004). *Understanding Violence and Victimization*, Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Roccatto, Michael. (2007) Victimization and Fear of Crime, in *Criminology Research Focus*, Karen T. Froeling (ed)

Schneider, Anne L. 1981. Methodological Problems in Victim Surveys and Their Implications for Research in Victimology, *The Journal of Criminal Law & Criminology*.

V.N. Rajan- *Victimology in India*

Course Objectives**Course Contents**

Political Economy of Crime: Definition, Basic concepts; Subject matter and Scope; Importance; Economic approaches to Crime;

Historical Background of Political Economy: Classical (Adam Smith, David Ricardo); Neo-classical theories (Keynes; Marshall); Marxist schools of thought (Marx, Engels) Sociological criminology (Durkheim), Post-modernism (Foucault, Garland).

Theoretical Explanation of Political Economy of Crime-I: Radical US Criminology Vs British Critical Criminology; Punishment and Labor Market; Ideology and the control of surplus population; Crime and reproductions conditions of capitalism; Lumpen proletariat, alienation and crime; Economy and Crime (Bonger, Quinney); Social structure and Punishment (Rusche and Kirchheimer);

Theoretical Explanation of Political Economy of Punishment-II: Postmodernism; Bio-power and repressive hypothesis; Discursive practices and discourse; Crime and Disciplined society; Surveillance and Crime control technology; Panopticon;

Political economy of Drug, Arms trafficking and Organized crime;

Political economy of nationalism, state violence and terrorism;

Political economy of war crime, crime against humanity and genocide;

Politicization of Crime and Punishment;

Suggested Readings:

- Barbara, A. Hudson. (1996). *Understanding justice: An introduction to ideas, perspectives and controversies in modern penal theory*, Philadelphia: Open University Press.
- Benjamin Fjuery-Steiner, *Jurors' Stories of Death* (University of Michigan Press, 2004)
- Bruce Western, *Punishment and Inequality in America* (Russell Sage, 2006)
- David Garland, *Punishment and Society: A Study in Social Theory*. (Univ. Chicago Press, 1989)
- David Garland, *The Culture of Control: Crime and Social Order in Contemporary Society* (Univ. Chicago Press, 2001)
- Elijah Anderson, *Code of the Streets: Decency, Violence and the Moral Life of Inner Cities* (Norton: 1999)
- Glenn C. Loury, *The Anatomy of Racial Inequality* (Harvard University Press, 2002)
- Jeff Manza and Christopher Uggen, *Looked Out: Felon Disenfranchisement and American Democracy*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2007)
- Mark Cowling. (2008). *Marxism and Criminological Theory*, London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Michael Tonry, *Malign Neglect: Race, Crime and Punishment in America* (Oxford Univ. Press 1996)
- Michel Foucault, *Discipline and Punishment: The birth of the prison*. (Vintage, 1995)
- Mike Gray, *Drug Crazy: How We Got into This Mess & How We Can Get Out* (New York: Random House, 1998)
- Sudhir Venkatesh, *Off the Books: The Underground Economy of the Urban Poor* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2007)

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to provide students with an overview of criminal courts and corrections which are fundamental components of the criminal justice system. The course will focus on the etiology, structure, and function of each of these components as well as their pivotal relationship to the criminal justice system. Litigation that has had a major impact on the function of courts and corrections will be examined within the framework of the Bill of Rights and due process issues. The importance and impact that courts and corrections have on society as a whole will also be explored. Some attention will be devoted to philosophical issues, questions, and assumptions which serve as a foundation for the day-to-day operations of courts, sentencing and corrections.

Course Contents

Introduction: Criminal Courts in Bangladesh at all levels structures & their functions; Judges, prosecutors, defenders

Criminal Court Systems: UK, USA, France

Trials: Summary and warrant trials; Appeal Court officials; Administrators and revisions and level of their jobs

Problems facing courts and prosecutors today and problems of administration

Reforms: Judicial independence

Sentencing: Courts and Crime; Formal and Informal Source of Sentencing, Typology, Sentencing and Constitution, Elements of proportionality, Aggravation and mitigation, Persistence, prevention and prediction, principles and guidelines; Custodial and Non Custodial Sentencing, Western experiences; Sentencing polices in Bangladesh

Perceptions of Punishment: The Effects of extra-legal factors; Speedy Trial Act; Special Powers Act, 1974; ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution)

Suggested Readings:

- Ashworth, A. (2005). *Sentencing and criminal justice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
 Akkas, Dr. Sarkar Ali, *Law of Criminal Procedure*
 Chittaley, V.V, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*
 Huq, Zahirul, *Law & Practice of Criminal Procedure*
 Islam, Zahirul, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*
 Kenny, S.C, *The Code of Criminal Procedure as amended up to date*
 Mahmood, S, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*
 Mitra, B.B, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*
 Murphy, Walter F. C Herman Pritchett & Lee Epstein (2002), *Courts, Judges & Politics*, Boston: McGraw Hill.
 Sikdar, M. Ansaruddin, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*
 Von Hirsch, A., Ashworth, A., & Roberts, J. V. (Eds.). (1998). *Principled sentencing: Readings on theory and policy*. Hart Pub.

Course Objectives

The law of Evidence has its own significance amongst Procedural Laws. The knowledge of law of Evidence is indispensable for a lawyer. The course is designed to acquaint the students with the rules of evidence in relation to relevancy of facts and proof. In addition they are introduced to law relating to production of evidence. The course teacher shall familiarize the students with appreciation of evidence and use innovative techniques like simulation exercises wherever necessary.

Course Contents

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

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

Mode of Proof: Judicial notice; Facts admitted; Proof of facts other than contents of documents; Proof of documents including proof of execution of documents and proof of existence

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

Suggested Readings:

Batuklal - *Law of Evidence*.

Best – *Principles of Law of Evidence*.

M. Rama Jois - *Legal and Constitutional History of India*.

Munir, M -*Principles and Digest of the Law of Evidence*

Ratanlal and Dhirajlal - *Law of Evidence*.

Sarkar - *Law of Evidence*.

Statute Evidence Act, 1972

Course Objectives

Police Organization and Administration examines police organizations and administration in Bangladesh. Discusses in detail current and future trends in law enforcement. Also examines police recruiting, selection, management, leadership, and policy. Moreover, this course is a study of police administration, including the organizational structure, function and theory related to the practice of policy management.

Course Contents

Introduction: Concept of management; Quality management; Management role in total quality

Organizational Behavior: Organization theories; Institutional theory; Theories of motivation

Human Resource Management: Personnel management policies

Strategies and Planning: Purpose of planning; Long range planning; Strategic planning; Tactical planning

Politics and Management issues in Bangladesh Police: Political leaders-police nexus; Criminal-police nexus; Crisis management and its techniques

Job Stress and Stress Management: Bangladesh police perspective

Police Personnel Systems: Strategies for formulating, Implementing and assessing; Administrative decisions

Fundamentals of Police Administration: Organizational set up of Bangladesh police; Police administration; Concept span of controls; Recruitment and training

Police Act: The Police Act V of 1861; Bangladesh Police Regulations, 1943 (PRB)

Street Level Bureaucracy: Examination of external and internal factors that currently impact on police administration; Intra -organizational relationships and policy formulation

Measuring Police Performance: Some indicators

Suggested Readings:

- Barlow, David E. and Barlow, Melissa Hickman (2000). *Police in A Multicultural Society: An American Story*. Prospect Heights, Ill.: Waveland Press
- Beach, Raymond W. and O'Leary, James S. (2001). *Defensible Policies: Developing, Writing, And Implementing Valid Policies For Problem Oriented Policing*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas
- Bohm, R.M., & Haley, K.N. (2006). *Introduction to Criminal Justice* (5th edition). New York: McGraw Hill.
- Henry, Vincent E. (2002). *The Compstat Paradigm: Management Accountability In Policing, Business And The Public Sector*. Flushing, N.Y.: Looseleaf Law Publications
- Roberg, R., J. Kuykendall and K. Novak, 2002, *Police Management*, 3rd ed., Los Angeles: Roxbury
- Vila, Bryan (2000). *Tired Cops: The Importance Of Managing Police Fatigue*. Washington, D.C.: The Police Executive Research Forum

Course Objectives

This course will emphasize the need for good security management. Its aims are to identify the problems associated with security management and to show how various (major) organizations solve those problems. Moreover, this course ensures that a student is fully prepared to face the exam's rigorous criteria. It is crafted to match the overall theme of the exam, which emphasizes a general, solutions oriented knowledge of security that organizations want.

Course Contents**Concepts of Security Management****Role and Development of Security in society****Major Theories of Security Management****Crime at Work, Business Establishments**

Types of Security Management: (e.g., CCTV, Private security, neighborhood security, Public vs private security in Bangladesh context)

Identification of Risks and Appropriate Solutions to Those Risks**Use of Management Information Systems (MIS) to Prevent Crime****Suggested Readings:**

Bel, G. Raggad, *Information Security Management Concept and Practice*

Betty E. Biringer and Rudolph, V. Matalucci, *Security Risk Assessment and Management*, (2007), New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons.

Gerard Blokdijsk & Ivnka Menken, *Information Security Management Best Practice Workbook*, Emereo pty Ltd.

THIRD YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

CRM 321

ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT AND CRIME

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course is developed mainly to explain the everyday development activities in local and international level and their consequences especially crime in contemporary world. Students will learn from the aforementioned course is about definitional issues and measurement related to development, development history, political economy and its impacts on Crime, theories of development and their association with crime. Moreover, you will know about the contemporary issues related to crime (i.e. globalization and crime, environmental crime, poverty and crime, Industrialization and crime, Urbanization and crime). Policy related issues for development and crime will also be discussed from theoretical and practical points of view.

Course Contents

Concepts and meaning: Definition and scope of development, history and trend of development, factors of development, indicators of development, relations between crime and development, social change and development, obstacles of development, relations of GNP and GDP with development and crime.

Theories of development and crime: Development themes and issues, modernization paradigm; organic evolutionary theories of development (Talcott Parsons), W.W. Rostow's theory. Structuralist and dependency paradigm; ECLA development thinking, Raul Prebisch, Osvaldo Sunkel, Celso Furtado, Paul Batan, Andre Gunder Frank's metropolis satellite model, Sunkel's model of global dualism, Samir Amin, Theotonio Dos Santos. Functionalist and conflict theories of development and crime

Contemporary issues in development perspective: Debates on colonialism and imperialism, globalization and free market economy in relations to crime, dialectics of development and under-development,

Environmental issues and crime: Politics of environment; Third world and first world debate, issues of global warming and sustainable development.

Impact of industrialization and urbanization on crime: Process of industrialization and urbanization, structural adjustment policy, labor unrest and crime.

Political crime and development: Politics of Multinational Corporation (MNC),

Criminalization of politics and politicization of police: Black-marketing, money laundering and smuggling; Migration and crime. Corruption, Drug Trafficking, Tender violence and abuse of political power

Crime and development crisis in Bangladesh: Impact of crime on development, poverty and crime, food politics, political culture, politicization of crime.

Suggested Readings:

- Bloomstrain and Hettne- *Sociology of development*
Clinard, Marshall B., and Daniel J. Abbott. (1973). *Crime in Developing Countries: A Comparative Perspective*, New York: Free Press.
Frank, A.G.(1987)- *The Sociology of development and Underdevelopment of Sociology*, NW: Pantheon Books.
Hoogvelt, Ankie. M.- *The Sociology of Development*
Karter, Aiden. Foster.-*Development Sociology*
Parsons, Talcott.- *The Structure of Social Action*
Rostow- *The stages of Growth: A Non-communist Manifesto*
Ted Leggett. 2000. Crime as a development Issues, in *CRIME AND POLICING IN TRANSITIONAL SOCIETIES*, 1st Edition, Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand
Todaro, Micheal. P.- *Economics of Development*
Wallerstain, Immanuel.- *The Modern World System*

Course Objectives

This course is designed to provide advanced under-graduates and graduate students with a cross-national perspective from which to view crime and justice issues in Bangladesh. This perspective will enhance institutions of social control here in the Bangladesh. Similarities and differences between the Bangladesh and other nations in terms of crime and responses to crime will be used to raise questions about the effectiveness and appropriateness of our institutions and policies. Moreover, this course examines the development of philosophy and law; and the historical and modern practice of justice throughout the world.

Course Contents

Comparative Criminology: Definition, Scope, Goals & History and Development; Spatial Vs Temporal comparison; Socio-demographic and geo-political data;

Comparative Philosophy and Methodology: John Stuart Mill, August Comte, Emile Durkheim, Edwin Sutherland, Marvin Wolfgang; Meta-level studies, Parallel studies and Case Studies;

Comparative Crime Data: Crime rate, official statistics (U.K, USA and Canada Experiences)

Theories in Comparative Perspectives: Modernization Theories, Civilization Theories, World System theory, Structural theory; Biological, Psychological Vs Sociological; Modern Vs Postmodern; Macro Vs Micro; Agency Vs Structure;

Comparative Studies of Crime: Violent Crime, Property Crime, Genocide, Domestic Violence and Transnational crime

Crime Detection, Policing & Prevention: UK, USA, JAPAN, FRANCE, INDIA & BANGLADESH experiences;

Death Penalty: UK, USA, Middle East, India, Bangladesh policy;

Globalization of Crime and Correction, Punishment;

War, Criminality and Imperialism;

International Policing: Interpol, Europol & SAARC-police

Suggested Readings:

Charles B. Fields and R .H. Moore, 1996. *Comparative Criminal Justice: Traditional and Nontraditional Systems of Law and Control*, Prospects Heights: Waveland Press.

D. Rounds, 2000. *International Criminal Justice: Issues in a Global Perspective*, Boston, Allyn and Bacon: Boston.

Fields and Moore, Introduction- "*Generalization and its Discontents: The Comparative Study of Crime*," (Packet: Bookstore).

Gregory J. Howard, Graeme Newman, and William Alex Pridemore. (2010)*Theory, Method, and Data in Comparative Criminology*, MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS OF CRIME AND JUSTICE, Volume-4

Howard, G. and Newman, G. (2001) *Varieties of Comparative Criminology*, Brill Academic Publishers.

John Winterdyk, Philip L. Reichel, Harry R. Damme- *A guided reader to research in comparative criminology/criminal justice*

Mannheim, H. (1965) *Comparative Criminology: A Text Book*, Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Reichel, P.J., 2005, *Comparative Criminal Justice Systems: A Topical Approach*, 4th edn, Pearson Prentice Hall: Upper Saddle River, NJ.

Sheptycki, J. and Wardak, A. (eds) (2005), *Transnational and Comparative Criminology*, Glass House, London.

Course Objectives

This course provides a general introduction to the field of corrections. By the end of this course, students will be expected to have a firm understanding of the history and field of Bangladesh and American corrections and develop the ability to think critically about the logic and evidence for contemporary correctional policies and programs.

Course Contents

Reorienting Corrections: International perspectives; 'What works' debate and effective treatment approaches for offenders; Classification of offenders

Correctional Program: Changing correctional environment and the growing population pressure in Bangladesh jails; Existing treatment and vocational programs in Bangladeshi jails; Problems in rehabilitation in institutional settings; Flexibility and effectiveness of treatment of offenders in Bangladesh

Motivational Interviewing: Assessing readiness for treatment, Cognitive behavioral change and Moral Decorative Theory (MDT)

Counseling: Treatment approach for sexual offenders - Psychoanalytic theories and theory on the treatment of sex offenders; Offender with mental illness; Substance abusing offenders; Use of role playing as a learning device, reality therapy, group progress and behavior modification

Techniques and Theory of Probation and Parole: Methods of family intervention with violent and chronic juvenile offenders

Restorative Justice: Restorative justice intervention for juvenile offenders

Community Correction: Community based treatment center; Community service agencies

Model of Imprisonment: The impact of institutionalization on the offenders; Prison as total institution.

Suggested Readings:

Abdul Hakim Sarker, *Human Rights, Investigation, Prosecution and Juvenile Treatment*.

Clear, Todd R., George F. Cole, & Michael D. Reisig. (2013). *American Corrections*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.

Bohm, M. Robert. & Haley, N. Keith. (2005), *Introduction to Criminal Justice*, 4th Edition, Boston: McGraw Hill

Champion, Den. J. *Juvenile Justice System-Delinquency Processing and the Law*.

Hansttuch, *Psychology of Criminal Justice*

Inacardi, James. A. (2005), *Criminal Justice*, 7th Edition, Boston: McGraw Hill.

Course Objectives

The primary purpose and focus of this course will be to critically examine the different viewpoints and unreconciled positions about the current influence of racial and ethnic bias on the treatment of ethnic minority subgroups within Bangladesh and its criminal justice system. Additionally, this course will examine the relationship between stereotypical images of color and images and realities of crime and punishment. This course is developed to provide a critical understanding of the theory and dynamics of ethnic minority status, racism, Crime and social policy in Bangladesh. Moreover, the additional objectives is to provide a conceptual framework for understanding the relationship between "startling minority statistics" and the operation of the criminal justice system.

Course Contents

Introduction: Definition of minorities, Types of minorities (assimilationist, Pluralistic, Secessionist, militant), Theories of minorities, Importance of studying minorities

Basic Concepts: Ethnic group, Ethnicities, majority, nation, nationality, nationalism and indigenous people

Victimization of minorities: Constitutional politics and minorities, Hindu, Christian, Ahmadiyas as religious minorities, Ethnic victimization, Ideological victimization (Atheism, Lesbian and Gay politics), Development issues and minorities

Minorities in Criminal Activities: Hate crime (Vandalism, Religious riots and Eve-teasing) and Minorities, Minorities and Political emancipation, Minorities as terrorist activist

Criminal Justice and minorities: Minorities victims of Crime and Injustice, Political exploitation and minorities, Border Policing Migrations, minorities and crime

Minorities and International Law: UN Declaration on the fights of Minorities-1992, The Vested Property Act, The CHT Accord, 1997

Suggested Readings:

- Flowers, R. B. (1990). *Minorities and criminality* (No. 21). Greenwood Publishing Group.
- Junger-Tas, Josine (2001). "Ethnic Minorities, Social Integration and Crime". *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research*. 9: 5-29.
- Mann, Coramae, Zatz, M.& Rodriguez, N. (2006). *IMAGES OF COLOR, IMAGES OF CRIME*. New York: Roxbury Press.
- Marshal, Ineke Haen, ed. (1997). *Minorities, Migrants, and Crime: Diversity and Similarity Across Europe and the United States*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Miller, Susan L., Forest, Kay B., and Nancy C. Jurik (2003). "Diversity in Blue: Lesbian and Gay Police Officers in a Masculine Occupation." *Men & Masculinities*5(4): 355-385.
- Russell, Kathryn K. (1998). *THE COLOR OF CRIME*. New York: New York University Press.
- Russell-Brown, Kathryn. (2004). *Underground Codes: Race, Crime, and Related Fires*, New York: New York University Press.
- Shaun L Gabbidon & Greene, Helen T. (2009) *RACE AND CRIME*, Second Edition, London: Sage Publications.

Course Objectives

Within this course, students are invited to explore critically the complex dimensions and evolving manifestations of crimes against humanity and/as human rights violations in international, historical and contemporary contexts. Particular attention is paid to how such crimes and violations are defined, experienced, understood, denounced and addressed in various political, personal, cultural and socioeconomic. By extension, this course sheds light on the related implications of governance, risk, security, power, sovereignty, equality, justice, freedom, prevention and peace.

Course Content

Introduction: Definition of Crime against Humanity, Importance studying the course in criminology

Complexities, Continuities and Considerations of Crime against Humanity and Human Rights

Crime against Humanity and Genocide in Historical Perspectives: The Armenian Genocide, Germany in the 1920s, The Rise of Nazism in the 1930s, The Holocaust, Judgment, The “Rape of Nanking”, Japanese-American Internment Camps, The My Lai Massacre & Vietnam, The Cambodian Genocide, Apartheid in South Africa, Bosnia, The Rwandan Genocide

Sociology of Genocide:

Liberation Movement, Genocide and War crime: Crime against Humanity, Genocide Rhetoric, Genocide in Bangladesh

Crime against Humanity, Genocide and International Law, Charters and Conventions: The 1948 Genocide Convention, UN Convention on Genocide, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Nuremberg principles

War crime Tribunal of Bangladesh: International Crime Tribunal Act, Organization and Justice System

Suggested Readings:

Frank Chalkand Kurt Jonassohn, (1981). *THE HISTORY OF SOCIOLOGY OF GENOCIDE*. USA: Yale University Press.

Helen Fein. (1992). *GENOCIDE WATCH*. USA: Yale University Press.

International Association of Democratic Lawyers. (1990). *INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF CONTEMPORARY LAW: Human Rights Issues in the United States: Violations of international Law*.

Lennox S. Hinds. (2010). *CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY*.

Leo Kuper. (1981). *GENOCIDE, ITS POLITICAL USE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY*, USA: Yale University Press.

THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE.

THE STATUTES RULES OF PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE: INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR RWANDA. (See www.ICTR.org)

FOURTH YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

CRM 411

LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

CREDIT 04

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 (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

Introduction: Definitions; Terrorists or Crime, War, Aggression and Freedom fighting; Terrorism and insurgency, Religion and terrorism; Anti-terrorist treaties and conventions History of Terrorism;

Measurement, Consequences and costs, and typologies of terrorism;

Theoretical approaches of Terrorism: Theories of aggression and terrorism; Economic approaches of terrorism and alternative; Pierre Bourdeau's theories of Doxa, Habitus, Symbolic Capital and violence;

Religious Fanaticism, fundamentalism and Terrorism; Religion, State and Terrorism, Secularization and Fundamentalist issues related to terrorism, Fundamentalist discourse in Bangladesh

Psychology and Sociology of Terrorism;

Issues of Terrorism: Globalization and Terrorism: Globalization perspectives; Clashes of Civilization; World system model; Media, War and Terrorism; Technology and Bio-terrorism; Drugs and Terrorism;

Dealing with Terrorists: Extradition, rendition and extraterritorial arrest; Dealing with state terrorism; Response and retaliation; The new terrorism; Crime and terror; Weapons of mass destruction; Bio-terrorism

Terrorism and Counter-Terrorism: A sociological perspectives

International Dimensions of Police and Counter-Terrorism: Historical foundations of international policing; Selected contemporary issues and dimensions (including the RAB, local law enforcement, relation to military interventions, human and civil rights issues)

Global Counter-Terrorism: Terrorism, Crime Prevention and Security: U.S. Patriot Act 2004; Role of Police in Combating Terrorism; Interpol and Europol;

Terrorism Investigation and Domestic Terrorism Investigation

Suggested Readings:

Ahmed, Imtiaz. 2009. *Terrorism in the 21st Century: Perspectives from Bangladesh*, Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Al- Khatteer, Aref. M. 2003. *Religion and Terrorism: An Interfaith Perspective*, London: Greenwood Publishing Group.

Alexander, Yonah, and Hoenig, Milton (2001). *Super Terrorism: Biological, Chemical And Nuclear*. Ardsley, NY: Transnational Publishers.

Appadurai, Arjun. 2004. *Modernity at Large: The Cultural Dimensions of globalization*, Washington: Cambridge University Press.

Asad, Talal. 1997. *On Suicide Bombing*, New York: Columbia University Press.

Beart, Patrick. 2007. *Social theory in the Twentieth century*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Charles, B. Robert. 2004. *Narcotics and Terrorism*, Philadelphia: Chelsea House Publishers

Durmaz, Huseyin. & others.(et.al.). 2006. *Understanding and Responding to Terrorists*, Berlin: IOS Press.

Dyson, William E. (2001) *Terrorism: An Investigator's Handbook*. Cincinnati: Anderson Publishing.

Forst, Brian. 2009. *Terrorism, Crime and Public Policy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Frey, Bruno. S. 2004. *Dealing with terrorism: Stick or Carrot?*, Nottingham: Edgar Elgar.
- Hess, Stephen. & Kalb, Marvin. (ed). 2003. *The Media and the War on Terrorism*, Massachusetts: The Brookings Institution..
- Hudson, Rex. A. 1999. *The Sociology and Psychology of Terrorism: Who becomes a terrorist and why?* , Washington: Library of Congress.
- Jenkins, Philip. 2003. *Images of Terrorism*, New York: Walter de Greyton.
- Onwudiwe, Ihekwoaba D. (2001). *Globalization of Terrorism*. Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.
- Patterns of Global Terrorism 2002*, April 2003. U.S. State Department, List of Terrorist Organizations.
- Reaz, Ali. 2003. 'God Willing': *The Politics and Ideology of Islamism in Bangladesh*," *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, Vol. 23, No. 1-2, p.301.
- Ronczkowski, Micheal. R.(2003), *Terrorism and Organized Hate Crime*, NW: CRC.
- Rubin, Barry. & Rubin, Judith. Colp. 2008. *Chronologies of Modern Terrorism*, New York: M.E. Sharpe, Inc.
- Sato, Hiroshi. 1989. "From patronage to.....", *The Journal of Social Studies*, Dhaka: Center for Social Studies.
- Sebastianski, Ann.(ed.). *Patterns Global Terrorism*, Massachusetts: Birkshire Publishing Ltd.
- Siljander, Raymond P. and Fredrickson, Darin D. (2001, 2nd ed.) *Terrorist Attacks: A Protective Service Guide For Executives, Bodyguards, And Policemen*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas.
- Tucker, Jonathan B. (2000) *Toxic Terror: Assessing Terrorist Use Of Chemical And Biological Weapons*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press
- Weinberg, Leonard., & Pedhazur, Ami.(et.al) 2004. *Religious Fundamentalism and Political Extremism*, London: Frank Cass.
- Weisburd, David. & Others. (et.al.)2009. *To protect to Serve; Policing in an age of Terrorism*, London: Springer.

Course Objectives

The purpose of this course is to provide students with the theoretical, analytic, and technical skills necessary for studying crime in a geographic context. Specifically, the student will be introduced to many different areas concerning the spatial aspects of crime including: social disorganization and ecological theories of crime; crime and place; crime epidemics, displacement and diffusion; journey to crime and spatial aspects of individual crimes. The course will involve a combination of approaches to the subject including readings, hands-on lab exercises using mapping software and independent research projects.

Course Content

Context and Concepts: Ancient history; Cartography and crime mapping; Crime incidents; Measuring time and space; Map projection; Maps of crime; Thematic maps

Theories of Crime: Crime and Place (Regional vs International, Urban vs Rural), Ecological Theories, Social Disorganization theories, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)

What Crime Maps Do and How They Do It: What crime maps do; How crime maps do; What they do, Choosing a crime map; Examples of thematic maps; Classifying map information; Maps and statistics - Exploratory spatial data analysis; Map design, Design, abstraction and legibility

Maps That Speak to the Issues: Patrol officers, Investigators, Police managers; Maps in support of community oriented policing and problem oriented policing

Mapping Crime and Geographic Information Systems: The GIS revolution; The GIS perspective; Spatially enabling the data - What is geo-coding? Data selecting, filtering, and mapping according to useful criteria, Selecting and displaying specific information; Using GIS to measure from maps - Aggregating data; Derivative measures - How to create new indicators; GIS as a tool for data integration and exploration; Hot spots; Buffering - Meaning and applications; Data, data, everywhere - What's an analyst to do? Cautions

Synthesis and Applications: The characteristics of crime mapping for the new millennium; How crime mapping can be applied to criminal intelligence, crime prevention, courts and corrections, public information, resource allocation and planning; Where to obtain a better understanding of census geography and analysis

Crime Mapping Futures: Geographic profiling; High-resolution GIS; Forecasting - Complex statistical methods and crime mapping; Digital aerial photography in policing; The integration of GIS and GPS

Suggested Readings:

Paulson, Derek. J. & Robinson, Matthew. B. *Spatial Aspects of Crime: Theory and Practice*, New York: Allyn and Bacon.

Course Objectives

This course is developed to explore the history and characteristics of organized crime and corruption, including recent scholarly approaches to the conceptualization of OC and corruption, an exploration of the emergence, activities and structure of mafia groups in an international perspective with particular focus on Italy, Russia and Japan, OC in Canada, transnational OC, critical approaches to 'organized crime' and 'mafia' and their political uses, varieties of political corruption in Canada and other countries, and anti-corruption and anti-organized crime strategies. We will analyze why some structural conditions of the state could make it more vulnerable to organized crime, corruption and violence.

Course Content

Introduction: Definition and approaches to Organized Crime and Corruption, Evolution of Organized Crime, Nature of Organized Crime in Developed Country and Developing Societies, Causes of joining organized criminal group

Theories of Organized Criminality and Corruption: Nature vs Nurture, Marxist theory of organized crime, Gang Behavior theory, Bordieu's theory of Symbolic Violence, Sub-culture theories of Gang Behavior, Rotten Apple theories of Corruption, Sociological theories of Corruption

Mafia and Gang group: Columbian Drug and Arms Syndicate, Mexican Drug and Arms trafficking Cartel, Sicilian, Russian and European Organized Criminal, Italian Mafia, African American and Hispanic Immigrant Gang, Yakuza and Japanese Asian Gang

Organization of Gang: Organizational structure, hierarchies and Leadership, Sub-cultural elements and gang norms

Gang Research, Law and Investigation:

Organized Crime and Prevention: Globalized Network and Intelligence, Interpol, Europol and SAARCPol

Corruption: Definition, Different perspectives of Corruption (sociological, political and organizational), Factors of Corruption (Opportunity factors - organizational, psychological, political, social)

Corruption Measurement and Organization: Corruption Perception Index (CPI), Transparency International, Anti-Corruption Commission

Corruption and Law:**Corruption control mechanism in Bangladesh****Suggested Readings:**

- Abadinsky, H. (2010). *Organized Crime*, 9th Edition, Cengage
- Deflem, Mathieu. (1995). *Corruption, Law and Justice: A Conceptual Clarification*. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 23(3),
- GAMBETTA, Diego, *The Sicilian Mafia: the business of private protection*, Cambridge, Mass : Harvard U.P., 1993.
- Godson, Roy (2003). "The political-criminal nexus and global security" *Menace to society. Political-Criminal Collaboration Around the World*. New Brunswick. Pp. 1-26.
- Mcillwain, Jeffrey Scott (1993). "Organized Crime: A Social Network Approach". *Crime, Law & Social Change*. Netherlands, No. 32. Pp. 301-323
- Sayed, Taleh and David Bruce. (1998). *Inside and Outside the Boundaries of Police Corruption* African security Review; Vol.7, No. 2,.
- Sayed, Taleh and David Bruce, *Police Corruption: Towards a working Definition* African security Review; Vol.7, No. 1, 1998.
- Stephen L. Mallory. (2007). *Understanding Organized Crime*, Canada: Jones and Bartlett Publishing.
- TIB. (2013). *Transparency International Report*, Dhaka: TIB.

Course Objectives

Drugs have been the focus of massive media attention and political debate for decades -- and have been an issue for public policy for hundreds of years. Vast sums have been spent to address problems and thousands of scholarly and journalistic articles and books have been written about drug use, drug effects, and drug policy. So, this course will provide the student with an overview of the panacea of issues related to licit and illicit recreational drug use in our society. In particular, the association between drugs and crime and issues related to public policy will be explored.

Course Content

Introduction: Medicinal and Non-medicinal drugs; Drug addiction; Narcotic drugs and Psychotropic substances; Major drugs of abuse; Causes of drug addiction; Consequences of drug abuse; Drugs and crime.

Theories of Drug Dependency: Bio-chemical theories, Cognitive Development Theories, Socialization and Drug Dependency, Sociological theories of drugs (Differential Association and Social Learning)

Commercialization of drug trade: Medicinal use of drugs in ancient Greece and Egypt; The Arab traders; Western maritime powers in Indian drug trade; The advent of the British East India Company; British opium and *ganja* monopolies in Bengal; Indo-China drug trafficking; The British Royal Commission on Opium in 1893.

Criminalization of drugs: Legality and illegality debate; Anti-opium movements in UK, China, and South Asia; International Co-operation in drug control: Shanghai Opium Commission of 1909, The Hague Convention of 1912-14, The Assam Opium Commission of 1924; The Geneva Convention of 1925, The UN role against drug: Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs 1961, Convention on Psychotropic Substances 1971, UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances 1988, Global Program of Action 1990.

Drug trafficking: Major drug producing regions – the Golden Triangle, the Golden Crescent, the Golden Wedge and Latin America; International drug trafficking networks; Mafia and syndicate crime; Drug money and insurgency/terrorism.

Legal and judicial problems: Bangladesh – Market for cross-border drugs, Anti-narcotics Act of 1990, Money laundering Act of 2002; India – world's biggest supplier of medicinal opium, Tripartite prohibition policies, Anti-narcotics laws of the 1980s; Pakistan – Islamic Prohibition of 1977, Strategic use of drug money in the Afghan War, Drug money in politics, Anti-narcotics laws of the 1990s, *Dhumpān Virodī Ain*.

Suggested Readings:

- Ameneh Azam Ali, 'The Sort Arm of the Law'? *The Herald*, September 1985.
- Arnold Foster, 'The Report of the Opium Commission', *Contemporary Review*, Vol. 74, 1898.
- B. B. Gujral, 'Forfeiture of Illegally Acquired Assets of Drug Traffickers: the Position in India', *Bulletin on Narcotics*, Vol. 35, No. 2, April/June 1983.
- B. Paul Weston, et al., *Narcotics: USA* (New York: Greenberg Publisher, 1972)
- David Hardiman, 'From Custom to Crime: The Politics of Drinking in Colonial South Gujarat', *Subaltern Studies*, Vol. 4, 1985.
- Goode, Erich. 2005. *Drugs in American Society*. 6th Edition. New York, NY: McGraw Hill.
- Inciardi, James A., & McElrath, Karen. (Eds.). (2011). *The American drug scene: An anthology* (6th ed.). Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing.
- J. B. Brown, 'Politics of the Poppy: The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, 1874-1916', *Journal of the Contemporary History*, Vol. 8, No. 3, July 1973.
- M. Emdad-ul Haq, *Drugs in South Asia: From the Opium Trade to the Present Day* (London: Macmillan, 2000 & New York: St. Martin's Press, 2000)
- M. Emdad-ul Haq, *Madokashakti: Jatio O Bishwa Poriprekshit* (Dhaka: Chhaya Prokashani, 1993)
- M. H. Ashkari, 'Pakistan's Security and Drugs/Arms Mafia', *Strategic Digest*, Vol. 17, No. 12, December 1987.
- Nathan Allen, M.D., *The Opium Trade; Including a Sketch of its History, Extent, Effects, Etc. as Carried in India and China* (Boston: Longwood Press, 1853).
- R. N. Kaker, 'Social Legislation: Laws for Controlling Illicit Drug Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances', *Indian Journal of Social Work*, January 1989.
- Ravi Shasri, 'Insurgency and Drugs: The Deadly Alliance', *Strategic Analysis*, Vol. 12, No.1., April 1987.
- Reinerman, Craig and Harry G. Levine (eds). 1997. *Crack in America: Demon Drugs and Social Justice*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Russel Pinto, 'Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985', *Indian Journal of Social Work*, January 1989.
- S. Mark Steinitz, 'Insurgents, Terrorists and the Drug Trade', *The Washington Quarterly*, Fall 1985

S. V. Joga Rao, 'Drug: The Challenge of the Twenty-first Century, A Socio-Legal Perspective', *Indian Journal of Social Work*, Vol. 51, No. 4, October 1990.

Salamat Ali, 'Pakistan, No Drugs, No Debts: Tough Terms in Store for Election Candidates', *Far Eastern Economic Review*, 9 September 1993.

Schaler, Jeffrey A. (Ed.). (1998). *Drugs: Should we legalize, decriminalize, or deregulate?* Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books.

Zahid Hossain, 'Narco Power: Pakistan's Parallel Government', *Newsline*, December 1989.

Course Objectives

This course will examine the causes, impact, and responses to hate crimes. Students will examine and analyze leading works in this field in order to gain a broader understanding of the different manifestations of hate crimes including race, gender, religion, disability, and sexual orientation. In addition to exposing students to the problems associated with defining hate crimes, this course will examine some of the social scientific issues with which researchers are confronted as they study this phenomena. Last, students will explore both criminal justice and legal responses to hate crimes.

Course Contents

Introduction: Definition of Hate Crimes, Measuring Hate Crime, Gender and Hate crime, Religion and Hate Crime, Minority and Hate Crime

Hate Crime, Victimization and Measurement: Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Victimization Survey, Bias Crime Statistics

Epidemiological Portraits of Hate Crime: Racial victimization and Harassment, Anti-muslim Rhetoric, Anti-Semitic Hate Crime, Hate crime against Disabilities, Anti-lesbian, Gay, Bi-sexual and Transgendered victimization, Anti-atheist hate crime

Understanding Hate Crime: Sociology of Hate Crime (Barbara Perry), Socio-psychologically motivated hate crime

Social movement, Counter-movements and the Negotiation of Hate:

Social control of Hate Crime: Constitutional basis of hate crime protection, Legal basis and law enforcement, Community response and Civil Society movement, Victim-offender mediation

Suggested Readings:

Barbara Perry. (eds.) (2003). *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader*

Barbara Perry (2001). *In the Name of Hate: Understanding Hate Crimes*

Course Objectives

The course provides an introduction to basic human rights philosophy, principles, instruments and institutions, and also an overview of current issues and debates in the field with focus on the problems specific to Bangladesh. This course aims to explore some aspects of the diverse and increasingly complex body of international law of human rights that has both national and international application.

Course Contents

Introduction: Conceptual and theoretical understanding of human rights; An overview of international human rights; Fundamental instruments rights granted in the constitution of Bangladesh; The UN charter; The Universal declaration of human rights; the state of human rights in BD

Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration: Human rights of accused person; Arrest - procedure of arrest and the rights of the detainee; Human rights of the victims and the role of police; Human rights in the process of police investigation; Convention against torture and other cruel inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment

Rights of Prisoners: Standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners

Human rights and internal security operations

Human Rights Issue in Public Order Management: Basic principles on the use of force and firearms by law enforcement officials

Human Rights in Islam: Complexity of policing with Islamic human rights

Suggested Readings:

- Brownlie, *Basic Documents and Human Rights*, London Clarendon Press, 1971.
 Crawshaw, Ralph and Holmström, Leif (2001). *Essential Texts on Human Rights for the Police: A Compilation of International Instruments*, Boston, Mass.: Kluwer Law International.
 Government of Bangladesh, *The constitution of The Government of the People's republic of Bangladesh* (Latest Amendment), Dhaka: BG Press.
 Henry Steiner and Philip Alston, *International Human Rights in Context*, Oxford University Press, 2000.
Human Rights, The new consensus, Regency press Ltd, 1994.
 Joyce, AJA, *The New Politics of Human Rights* London, Yala Unioersity Press, 1973.
 Kalaya, AB, *Human Rights in International Law*, New Delhi, 1986.
 Lauterpatch. H, *International Law and Human rights*, London gerland Pub. Ine 1972.
 Patuary, Mofijul Islam Patuary, *Human Rights in contemporary International Law*, Dhaka, 1995.
 Paul Gordon Lauren, *The Evolution of International Human Rights: Visions Seen*, University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003
 Ramcharan, *Human rights: Thirty years after Universal Declaration: London 1979.*
The Special Power Act. 1974
 Tuhin Malik, *Manual of Human Rights*, Dhaka, 1997.
 Umozuplke, *Self-Determination in International Law Archon Books*, 1972.
 Zamir, Mohammad, *Human Rights Issues and International Law*, Dhaka, 1990.

FOURTH YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

CRM 421

CRIME PREVENTION AND PRIVATE SECURITY

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course focuses on the increasing role private security plays in the field of crime prevention, detection, and investigation. Different forms of crime prevention strategies are discussed in the course. Forms of private security including armed protective services; retail loss prevention; industrial and institutional security; security surveys and risk analysis; and issues related to the manufacture, sale, installation, and the effectiveness of a variety of security system applications will be explored, as well as the impact of homeland security on the private security sector.

Course Contents

Introduction: History of crime prevention; Contemporary crime prevention method - electronic surveillance, retail security, armed robbery prevention, security lighting, security surveys, and situational crime prevention.

Emergence of Private Security: Private policing international perspectives; Emergence of private security agencies in Bangladesh; Expansion of private security - Causes

Role of Private Security in Crime Prevention: Bangladesh context

Problems and Prospects of Private Security Industry in Bangladesh: Securex, Group 4 Falck, etc.

Co-operation between Public Police and Commercial Security Companies

Government Policies regarding Private Security Agencies

The Future of Private Security Industries in Bangladesh

Suggested Readings:

- Dr. James Pastor, *The Privatization of Police in America: An Analysis and Case Study, USA*: McFarland and Company
Gladwell, Blink (2005), Sherman, et al, *Evidence-Based Crime Prevention*
Lab, S. P. (1997). *Crime Prevention: Approaches, Practices and Evaluations*. Third Edition. Cincinnati, OH. Anderson Publishing Company.
Sherman, L. (1996). *Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising*. (A Report to United States Congress.) Washington, D.C.

Course Objectives

The course provides an overview of gender and crime. The course will analyze theory and research about women who come into contact with the criminal justice system, particularly as offenders. The course covers topics including gender and criminology, juvenile and adult female offending, sentencing, institutional corrections, and reentry. The course is one of several “integrative writing courses” in the department and therefore, includes several writing requirements.

Course Content

Gender and crime: Sex and Gender, Women Rights movement and Female Identity, Women as criminals and victims;

Female criminality: Violent Crime (Homicide and Murder), Victimless Crime (Suicide), Sex crime, Sex work and prostitution, Organized Crime (Drugs, Arms and Child Trafficking);

Feminist thought: Liberal feminism, Radical feminism, Marxist Feminism

Theories of Female Criminality: Masculinity of Adler’s, Simon’s theory of Women Emancipation, Lind’s theory of women marginality

The impact of the operation of the criminal justice system on women;

Gender violence: Women trafficking;

Gender and development: WID, WAD and GAD, Women development policies; Relevant conventions/acts (CIDAW)

Suggested Readings:

- Adler, Freda. (1975). *SISTERS IN CRIME: The Rise of the New Female Criminal*, USA: McGraw Hill Company.
- Butler, Judith. *Gender Trouble*
- Carlen, P. (1988). *Women, Crime and Poverty*, Bristol: Open University Press.
- Celik, Hande. (2008). *A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF WOMEN CRIMINALS IN THE DENIZLI OPEN PRISON*, Department of Sociology, Turkey: Middle East Technical University.
- Chesney-Lind, Meda. (1997). “Women and Crime”: The Female Offender, *Sign*, Vol-12, No-1, (Autumn), P.78-96.
- Chesney-Lind, Meda. and Daly, K. (1988). Girls’ Crime and Woman’s Place: Toward a Feminist Model of Female Delinquency, *CRIME & DELINQUENCY*, Vol-35, No-1, (January), P. 5-29.
- DALY, K. (1988). ‘Rethinking Judicial Paternalism: Gender, Work-Family Relations and Sentencing’, *Gender and Society*, 3(1): 9–36.
- Davis, Nira. Yuval. *Gender and Nation*
- Feinman, C.- *Women in the Criminal Justice System*, Praeger.
- Frederic Engels (1974)-*The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State*, Moscow:Progress Publishers.
- Friedan, Batte.-*Feminine Mystic*
- Heidensohn, Frances. and Marisa. Silvestri. (1995). Gender and Crime, in *Oxford Handbook of Criminology*, London: Oxford University Press.
- Herrington, Victoria., & Nee, Claire. (2005). SELF-PERCEPTION, MASCULINITY AND FEMALE OFFENDERS, *Internet Journal of Criminology*, P. 1-30. Website: <http://www.internetjournalofcriminology.com>, (Accssed date: 12/06/2011).
- Islam, Jahirul., and Khatun, Nurjahan. (2013). On the etiology of Female Offending in Bangladesh: Toward a Quest for the Alternative Explanation, *European Academic Research*, Vol-1, Issue-4 (July).
- Klein, Dorie. (1973). “The Etiology of Female Crime: A Review of Literature.” *Issues in Criminology* 8, 2:3-30.
- Lombroso, Cesare. and Ferraro, William. (1898). *The Female Offender*, New York: D. Appleton and Company.
- Marrie Wolstencraft- *The Vindigation of the Rights of Women*
- Pollak, O. (1950). *The Criminality of Women*, Baltimore: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Simon de Bovouire- *Second Sex*
- Simon, Rita James. (1975). *Women and Crime*. Lexington, Massachusetts: Lexington Books.
- Simon, Rita. James., & Redding, Heather. Ahn. (2005), *The crimes women commit: The punishments they receive*, London: Lexington Books.
- Simpson, Sally. S. (2000). *OF CRIME & CRIMINALITY: The Use of Theory in Everyday Life*, California: Pine Forge Press.
- Small, Kevonne. (2000). Female Crime in the United States 1963-1998: An Update, *Gender Issues*, (Summer), P. 75-90.
- Stanko, B., & Heidenshon, F. (1995). *Gender and crime*. London: Taylor and Francis.
- Walkate, Sandra. (2003). *Understanding criminology: Current Theoretical Debates*, 2nd Edition, Buckingham: Open University Press.
- Weis, Joseph G. (1976). LIBERATION AND CRIME: THE INVENTION OF THE NEW FEMALE CRIMINAL, *Crime and Social Justice*, No. 6 (fall-winter), pp. 17-27.

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: Definition, Typology (Content related offences, Copyright and Trademark related offences, Computer related offences, Combination offences), Indicator; Issues related to Cyber crime

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

Theories of Cyber Crime: Rational Choice, Self-control and Space Transition Theory

Challenges of Fighting Cyber Crime: General Vs Legal

Anti-Cyber Crime Strategies:

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

Cyber Crime and Policing:

Cyber crime and Bangladesh: Law, Crime Detection, Preventive Issues and Strategies

Information Technology and Crime Analysis: GIS and GPS in law enforcement; Use of GIS for crime analysis; Benefits of GIS and GLS; Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification system (IAFIS); Accountability; COMSTAT; Resource allocation; Predicting neighborhood change (development, disorganization, shifting hot-spots, demographic surveys); Analysis (geographic, pattern analysis, correlations to known possible offenders)

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

Suggested Readings:

Clifford, R.D. (2001). *Cybercrime: The investigation, prosecution and defense of computer related crime*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.

David J. Loundy, *COMPUTER CRIME, INFORMATION WARFARE, AND ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE*, Carolina Academic Press (2003)

ITU. 2009. *Understanding Cybercrime: A Guide for Developing Countries*, Geneva: International Telecommunication Union.

Jack Balkin, et al. eds., *CYBERCRIME: Digital Cops in a Networked World* (NYU Press 2007).

Joel McNamara, *SECRETS OF COMPUTER ESPIONAGE: TACTICS AND COUNTERMEASURES* (2003) .

Orin S. Kerr, *COMPUTER CRIME LAW: AMERICAN CASEBOOK SERIES* (2006)

Peter Stephenson, *INVESTIGATING COMPUTER RELATED CRIME* (2000)

Ralph D. Clifford, *CYBERCRIME: THE INVESTIGATION, PROSECUTION AND DEFENSE OF A COMPUTER-RELATED CRIME* (Second Edition 2006)

Sameer Hinduja, *Computer Crime Investigations in the United States: Leveraging Knowledge from the Past to Address the Future*, International Journal of Cyber Criminology, Vol 1 Issue 1, USA.

Samuel C. McQuade. 2006. *Understanding and Managing Cybercrime*, Allyn and Bacon (Pearson).

Course Objectives

This course offers an introduction to set of crime theories that emphasize the role of the built environment in shaping human behavior and consequently where crime happens. The basic question asked in environmental criminology is why crime occurs where it does. In other words, the course focuses on place-based analysis of crime. This perspective is very different from more traditional crime theories that try to answer the question of why people commit crime. The basic starting point is environmental criminology is places rather than people. The shift in focus from people to places requires a different way of thinking about crime that is supported by a new set of data sources, tools, and techniques to analyze crime. During the course of the semester we will examine a broad set of theories under the rubric of environmental criminology including rational choice perspective; situational crime prevention; routine activity theory; and crime pattern theory. The course will also identify perspectives from related disciplines that informed the development of environmental criminology (e.g., behavioral geography, environmental psychology, and urban sociology).

Course Content

Environmental Crime: Definition and basic concepts of environment and environmental crime, the ecology of crime criminal behavior and physical environment.

Basic Concepts: Micro and macro environment, Ecology, Ecosystem, Species, Bio diversity, Sustainable Development, Global Warming, Climate Change, Water Cycle, Nitrogen Cycle, Carbon Cycle, Toxicology, EIA, GIS, Ecofeminism

Development of Environmental Criminology (Spatial Criminology)

Understanding the Crime event: Rational Choice theory, Social Disorganization Theory, The Geometric theory of Crime, the Routine Activity theory, the Crime Pattern Theory

Analysis of Crime Pattern: Crime Mapping and Hotspot Analysis, Repeat Victimization, Geographic Profiling

Preventing and Controlling Crime: crime Prevention Through Environmental design (CPTED), Situational crime Prevention, Designing Products against Crime, Problem Oriented Policing, Broken Windows, Intelligence Led Policing

Environmental Issues, Politics and Crime: Deforestation, Erosion, pollution, Eco-tourism, Ethnic Cleansing, Environmental Refugee, Chipko Movement

Technology and Environmental crime: Weapon of Mass destruction (WMD) uses and its impact on population and environment.

Environmental law and Justice: National and International Law/ Treaty, Role of Various Law-enforcing Agencies (Police, CIA, FBI, Interpol), National Environment Policy-1992, Bangladesh Environment Conservation Act-1995

Suggested Readings:

- Anderson, Martin, *et.al.* (2010) *Classics in Environmental Criminology*: Routledge
 BRANTINGHAM, P. L., & BRANTINGHAM, P. J. ([1981]1991). *ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY*. WAVELAND PRESS: PROSPECT HEIGHTS, IL.
 Brantland- *Our Common Future*
 Gain, Philip. *Modhupur: A Stolen Forest*, Dhaka: SHED
 LERSCH, K. M. (2007). *SPACE, TIME, AND CRIME* (SECOND ED.). DURHAM, NC: CAROLINA ACADEMIC PRESS.
 Mahbub-uddin, A.I. (Ed)-*Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Bangladesh*, 2009. ICA, Netherlands
 Miller, G.T.Taylor. (2004), *Living in the Environment*
 O' Riordan- *Environmentalism*
 Rahman, Atiur.- *Environment and Development in Bangladesh*, Vol. 1&2
 RATCLIFFE, J. H. (2004). *THE HOTSPOT MATRIX: A FRAMEWORK FOR THE SPATIO-TEMPORAL TARGETING OF CRIME REDUCTION*. POLICE PRACTICE AND RESEARCH, 5(1), 5-23.
 ROSSMO, D. K., & ROMBOUTS, S. (2008). *GEOGRAPHIC PROFILING*. IN R. WORTLEY & L. MAZEROLLE (EDS.), *ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIME ANALYSIS* (PP. 78-93). PORTLAND: WILLAN PUBLISHING.
 Wortley, Richard & Lorraine Mazerolle (ed), (2008), *Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis: Situation the Theory, Analytic Approach and Application* 1st edition, Willan Publishing

Each student will conduct a research project on a topic derived from all the courses taught. 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 sit with the teachers of the Department and assign each student to a particular teacher who will be supervisor of the research project. The student will submit the report to the Department. Students must have to face the examination committee to defend his/her project. The report will be graded as per university rule.

All the students of the department will sit for written exam and also for a viva voce examination. The question of the exam will be set on the basis of various themes covered by all the courses taught in the B.Sc. (Hons) level.