



SYLLABUS & CURRICULUM

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

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

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1. Introduction

To address the growing need of crime and security concerns in Bangladesh, the University of Dhaka at first introduced a program in Criminology under the Department of Sociology from 2010-2013. However, as a separate program, the Department of Criminology has been approved by the University Grants Commission in 2012 and it has formally started admission procedure in 2013. The department has been playing a significant role in establishing 'Criminology' as an academic discipline all over the country. Since the scope of criminology is increasing by leaps and bounds, the Department has introduced BSS (honors) degree with a number of relevant courses to meet the needs of our time. Importantly, the undergraduate program in criminology at the University of Dhaka is an interdisciplinary one that aims to study theories and practices of crime causation and its prevention mechanism.

The Department of Criminology studies crime, deviance, security and policing from an interdisciplinary perspective. The discipline aims to understand the nature of crime and society and the theoretical underpinnings that guide how reactions against crime are being initiated in a legal system. The BSS in Criminology in a nutshell allows one to learn about the theoretical understanding of crime and criminal justice. Sociologist Professor Dr. Zia Rahman joined as the founder Chair of the Department and currently it has seven faculty members having background in Law, Sociology, Criminology, Anthropology and Journalism.

2. Admission

Students shall be admitted in the BSS (Honors) Degree Program in different departments including Development Studies under the Faculty of Social Sciences as per the University Rules.

3. The Program

- The BSS (Honors) Program in Development Studies shall be of four years duration and divided into 8 (eight) semesters. Each semester shall be of 19 weeks, of which 15 week will be for class teaching, 1 week break for preparation, and 3 week for holding the semester final examination.
- The program shall include teaching of 32 course units for a total of 3200 marks, which will be translated into 128 credit hours. The total credit hours shall be evaluated on the basis of 3200 total marks, of which 3000 marks shall be for 30 taught course units, 2 taught courses for 200 marks (4 credit hours assigned to each courses), 100 marks for field research/ project work/ internship, (4 credit hours) and 100 marks for written and oral comprehensive examination with 4 credit hours assigned 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 monograph/ project work/ internship.
- Here would be 100 marks for field research/project work/internship, and 100 marks for written and oral comprehensive examination. Each full unit course shall be of 100 marks and half unit course shall be of 50 marks.
- Since the credit hours are counted on the basis of lecture class /contact hours per weeks, 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 one 60 minutes discussion class/ tutorial class/ lab work / group presentation/ class test every week.

4. 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	8
	Internship/Project/Research Monograph	100	4
	Comprehensive and Viva Voce	50+50	2+2=4
Total	32 courses	3200	128

5. Evaluation and Distribution of Marks for Evaluation

Class attendance	5%
Active participation in the discussion class/tutorial class/group presentation/class test	10%
Term papers/home assignments	15%
Mid semester examination (Duration of 75 minutes)	20%
Semester final examination (Duration of 3 hours)	50%
Total	100%

*Department may be allowed a choice in respect of distributing marks for evaluation provided it is in commensurate with the spirit of this general guideline.

6. The Distribution of Marks for Class Attendance

Attendance range (in percent)	Marks
90% and above	5.0
85% to less than 90%	4.5
80% to less than 85%	4.0
75% to less than 80%	3.5
70% to less than 75%	3.0
65% to less than 70%	2.5
60% to less than 65%	2.0
55% to less than 60%	1.5
50% to less than 55%	1.0
45% to less than 50%	0.5
Less than 45%	0.0

7. Grading Structure for BSS (Honors) Degree Program in a 4-point Grading Scale

Numerical Marks	Letter Grade	Explanation	Grade Points
80 and above	A+	Excellent	4.00
75 to 79	A		3.75
70 to 74	A-		3.50
65 to 69	B+	Very Good	3.25
60 to 64	B		3.00
55 to 59	B-		2.75
50 to 54	C+	Good	2.50
45 to 49	C		2.25
40 to 44	D	Passing	2.00
Below 40	F	Failing	0.0
	I		Incomplete
	W		Withdrawn

8. Interpretation of the Grades

- “A+”, “A” and “A-” grades are indicative of “excellent” performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 4.0, 3.75, and 3.50, respectively.
- “B+”, “B” and “B-” grades are indicative of “very good” performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 3.25, 3.00, and 2.75, respectively.
- “C+”, “C” and “C-” grades are indicative of “good” performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 2.50, 2.25, respectively.
- “D” grade is indicative of minimally acceptable “passing” performance overall by a student, earning a grade point of 2.00.
- “F” grade is indicative of an unacceptable “failing” performance overall by a student, i.e., fail to earn any credit point.
- “I” grade is indicative of a situation where a student, for non-academic reasons beyond his control, is unable to complete the full requirements of the course for not being able to sit for the semester final examination. With the submission of valid and authenticated evidence of such reasons, and the recommendation of the course teacher (to be reported to the Chairperson of the examination committee), that particular student shall be allowed to complete the semester final examination with the new batch. Meanwhile, the student concerned will be promoted to the next semester. If an incomplete grade is not cleared with the new batch, the “I” grade automatically be changed to an “F” grade. A maximum of “I” grades shall be allowed to a student in one semester.
- “W” grade shall be awarded when a student is permitted to withdraw/drop a course/semester without penalty. Withdrawals without penalty are not permitted after the mid-semester examination. A student may take readmission in the semester concerned with the next batch by paying the fees for the whole year.

9. Promotion

- For promotion from the first to second semester, a student shall require to earn a minimum SGPA of 2.00.
- For promotion from the second through the final semester, a student shall require to earn a minimum CGPA of 2.25, taking into consideration all the grade points earned in total number of courses of first through the final semester and improved grade, if any.
- A student failing to clear up the annual University or departmental dues of the year of study shall not be promoted to the next semester.

10. Improvement

- A student earning “F” grade in any course shall be allowed to improve the grade with the next batch.
- If a student obtains a grade lower than “B-” in a course, he/she shall be allowed to repeat the term final examination only once with the next batch for the purpose of grade improvement by forgoing his/her earlier term final marks.
- If a student obtains “B-” or better grade in any course, he/she shall not be allowed to repeat the course for the purpose of grade improvement.
- If a student likes to improve the grade point earned in a course of 8th semester for the BSS (Hons.) degree, he/she must apply for such improvement examination before the certificate is issued.
- Improvement shall not be allowed once the certificate is issued.
- A student carrying grade “F” in any course shall not be awarded the degree unless he/she improves it by appearing at the semester final examination with the next batch.
- If the student gets “F” grade in the improvement examination, he/she shall automatically be dropped from the semester and student shall have to take readmission with the next batch, provided the student concerned is eligible for readmission.
- For improvement of grade in a course, the student shall apply to the chairperson of the department at least 4(four) weeks before the start of the semester final examination.
- A student shall be allowed to improve the grade of a particular course only once.
- No improvement shall be allowed for the mid-semester examination, term papers/home assignments, and active participation in the discussion class/tutorial class/group presentation/class test marks and the grades earned in written and oral comprehensive examination.

11. Readmission

- A student failing to get the requisite grade points for promotion (clause-9) from one semester to the next may seek readmission with the following batch.
- For readmission, a student shall have to apply within one month after the announcement of result of the concerned semester.
- On readmission, grades earned earlier by a student in the class of readmission shall cease to exist and the student has to retake all the course works and examination.
- A student shall not be allowed readmission in more than two semesters during the entire BSS (Honors).

12. Drop Out

- A student failing to earn the GPA for promotion from one semester to the next after taking the readmission in any semester shall be dropped out of the program.
- A student earning F grade in any course after taking improvement examinations readmission in any semester class shall be dropped out of the program.

13. Registering Complaints about Marking, Grading and Related Issues

- Where students have concern about the teachers teaching evaluation or grading, a provision shall be thereby which the student can make the concern known to the appropriate individuals in the following orders: The course teacher, the chair of the department in which the course is taught, The Dean of the faculty in which the course is taught
- Grievances should be recorded by a student within a week after the publication of the result.

14. Medium of Instruction

Medium of instruction of the Undergraduate program in the Department of Criminology at the University of Dhaka is English.

15. Fees and Charges

In addition to the tuition fees and other fees payable to the university, the students may be required to pay fees which department shall charges for its developmental activities. Students will be charged additional fees for computer laboratory, departmental seminar library, as well as co-curricular activities.

16. Course Structure

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 Law	100	04
CRM 122	Introduction to Criminal Justice	100	04
CRM 123	Introduction to Policing	100	04
CRM 124	Psychology of Criminal Behavior	100	04
CRM 125	Principles of Economics	100	AUDIT
Subtotal		400	16
2nd Year 1st Semester			
CRM 211	Theories of Crime I	100	04
CRM 212	Introduction to Victimology	100	04
CRM 213	Criminal Laws of Bangladesh	100	04
CRM 214	Criminal Investigation: Methods and Techniques	100	04
CRM 215	Elementary Mathematics	100	AUDIT
Subtotal		400	16
2nd Year 2nd Semester			
CRM 221	Fundamentals of Forensic Science	100	04
CRM 222	Juvenile Delinquency and Justice	100	04
CRM 223	Community and Humanistic Policing	100	04
CRM 224	Major Issues in Penology and Correction	100	04
Subtotal		400	16

3rd Year 1st Semester			
CRM 311	Social Statistics I	100	04
CRM 312	Gender, Crime and Criminal Justice	100	04
CRM 313	Social Unrest, Violence and Movements	100	04
CRM 314*	Identity, Ethnicity and Crime (Elective)	100	04
CRM 315*	Crime, Violence and Media (Elective)	100	04
CRM 316*	Criminal Courts and Sentencing (Elective)	100	04
CRM 317*	Hate Crime (Elective)	100	04
CRM 318*	Police Management and Administration (Elective)	100	04
	Student will take one of the elective courses		
Subtotal		400	16
3rd Year 2nd Semester			
CRM 321	Research Methodology	100	04
CRM 322	Social Statistics II	100	04
CRM 323*	Environmental Crime (Elective)	100	04
CRM 324*	Religion and Crime (Elective)	100	04
CRM 325*	Crime Prevention (Elective)	100	04
CRM 326*	Cultural Criminology (Elective)	100	04
CRM 327*	Political Economy of Crime and Punishment (Elective)	100	04
CRM 328*	Financial Crimes and Corruption (Elective)	100	04
CRM 329*	Offenders Treatment: Theory and Methods (Elective)	100	04
	Student will take two of the elective courses		
Subtotal		400	16
4th Year 1st Semester			
CRM 411	Global Terrorism and Security	100	04
CRM 412	Organized Crime	100	04
CRM 413	Drugs, Crime and Society	100	04
CRM 414*	Surveillance and Society(Elective)	100	04
CRM 415*	Crime Mapping (Elective)	100	04
CRM 416*	Criminology and Career (Elective)	100	04
CRM 417*	Issues of Development and Crime (Elective)	100	04
	Student will take one of the elective courses		
Subtotal		400	16
4th Year 2nd Semester			
CRM 421	Theories of Crime II	100	04
CRM 422*	Cyber Crime and Information Technology \ (Elective)	100	04
CRM 423*	Crime Prevention and Security Studies (Elective)	100	04
CRM 424*	Human Rights and Criminal Justice (Elective)	100	04
CRM 425*	Genocide and Crimes against Humanity (Elective)	100	04
CRM 426	Internship/Research Monograph	100	04
CRM 426	Comprehensive and Viva Voce	50+50=100	04
	Student will take one of the Elective courses		
Subtotal		400	16
Total		3200	128

DETAILED SYLLABUS

FIRST YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

CRM 111

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

The objective is to classify different crime trends and patterns and analyze criminological theories. Topics include the nature of criminology, criminological methods, crime causation, and characteristics of types of crimes and offenders. Topics focused within the course include the historical foundations of crime, theoretical underpinnings of criminality, 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 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. Evolution of Criminal Law. Importance 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: Indices of crime statistics; UCR and NCVS. Victimization Survey.

Different Schools of Criminology: **Pre-classical school; Classical school; Neoclassical school; Positive school; Modern positivism;**

Origin of Criminological Theories: From Medieval Punishment system to Modern Criminal Justice; Classical School and contribution of Cesare Beccaria

Etiology of Crime: Biological, Psychological and Sociological,

Biological Theory: Theory of Cesare Lombroso, concept of born criminal, women criminality.

Psychological Theory: Psychoanalysis, theory of moral development, learning theory, theory of personality and crime.

Sociological Theories: Strain theory, Social Disorganization theories; Social control, Differential association and learning theory, Rational choice

Social Conflict Theory and Labelling: Marx-Engels, Sellin's Cultural conflict theory, Howard S Becker

Labelling Theory: George Herbert Mead, Howard S Becker, Edwin Lemert, Frank Tannenbaum. Theory of Stigma and Ervin Goffman

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

Types of Crime: Violent Crime, Property Crime and Victimless Crime

Crime in Bangladesh: Homicide (Murder and Manslaughter), Family related offenses (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:

Freda A. W. (2012). *Criminology*. New York: McGraw-Hill Education.

Haley, R. M. (2004). *Introduction to Criminal Justice*. Boston: McGraw-Hill.

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

Siegel, L. L. (1998). *Criminology* (6th ed.). 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 such as class, race, gender, sexuality, religion, globalization, education, healthcare and environment.

Course Contents

Society and Sociology: The Sociological Perspective: What is sociological? The Origins of Sociological Thinking, The Development of Modern Sociology, Theoretical Perspectives: Structural Functionalism, Symbolic Interactionism, Conflict paradigms

Sociological Research: Necessity of Sociological Research, The Sociological Research Process, Quantitative and Qualitative Research, Theory, hypothesis, concepts, variable, indicator and operational definition, Stages of Social Research Techniques of Data Generation,

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.

Socialization: Importance of Socialization, Nature vs. Nurture, Agents of Socialization, Sociological Theories of Human Development, Socialization through the Life Course.

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

Ethnic Relations and Race: Race and Ethnicity, Prejudice, Discrimination, Racism, Sociological Perspectives on Race and Ethnic Relations, Minorities, Immigrant and inequality

Family and Intimate Relationships: Families in Global Perspective, Theoretical Perspectives on Family: Functionalist and Critical Theories. Marriage system, Divorce; causes and consequences of divorce, Alternative Families: one parent family, cohabitation, gay and lesbian couples.

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 megacities.

Collective Behavior, Social Movements, and Social Change: Collective Behavior, Social Movements, Social Movement Theories, Social Change in the Future.

Suggested Readings:

Giddens, A. (2009). *Sociology*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Macionis, J. J. (2004). *Sociology*. Toronto: Pearson.

CRM 113

BANGLADESH SOCIETY AND CULTURE

CREDIT 04

Course Objective:

This course introduces students sociological, historical, geographical, political, and cultural approaches to the understanding of Bangladesh society through an examination of certain economic, political and cultural phenomenal aspects. 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:

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

Historical Background of Bangladesh Society: Chanakya on Arthashastra and AbulFazal on Ain-E-Akbari, Asiatic society: Marx, Weber, Wittfogel and Metcalfe, Colonial India: permanent settlement act, English education, nationalist movements and Bengal renaissance, West Pakistani repression, language movements, student and labor movements, and birth of Bangladesh

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

Social Forces and Change : Urbanization: Overurbanization, under urbanization, urban primacy and urban villagers, Industrialization: British period, Pakistani period and Bangladesh period; development of the national bourgeoisie, Rural displacement: remittance, rise of new rural middle class, and rural-urban migration, Globalization: rise of the RMG Industries, NGOs, INGOs, MNCs; microcredit and women empowerment

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

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

Social Structure of Demographics: Population: composition, fertility/mortality/growth; population and development, Family, marriage, and kinship: structure, functions, and recent changes

Social Structure of Post-Independence Bangladesh: Land Reforms, Constitutional amendments, Changes in Power Structure, Impact of Urbanization and Industrialization

Ethnicity and Social Mosaic: Women, religious minority, and *Adivasi* community

Suggested Readings

Books

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

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

Asiatic Society of Bangladesh. (2011). *Banglapedia*. Dhaka: ASB.

Baxter, C. (1998). *Bangladesh: From a Nation to a State*. Westview Press.

Eaton, R. (1996). *The rise of Islam in the Bengal Frontier 1204–1760*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

Gain, P. (Ed.). (2002). *Bangladesh Environment: Facing the 21st Century* (2nd ed.). Dhaka: Society for Environment and Human Development.

Giddens, A. (2009). *Sociology*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Lifschultz, L. (1978). *Bangladesh: The Unfinished Revolution*. London: Zed Press.

Maniruzzaman, T. (2003). *The Bangladesh Revolution and its Aftermath*. South Asia Books.

Mozumdar, R. C. (2003). *The History of Bengal*. New Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corp.

Rahim, M. (1978). *Muslim Society and Politics in Bengal A.D. 1757–1947*. Dhaka: University of Dhaka Press.

Robinson, F. (Ed.). (1989). *Cambridge Encyclopedia of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan and the Maldives*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Raghavan, S. (2013). *1971: A Global History of the Creation of Bangladesh*. Harvard University Press.

Schendel, W. van. (1997). *History of Bangladesh 1704–1971 (3 volumes)* (2nd ed.). 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.

CRM 114

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

CREDIT 04

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 also 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*.

FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

CRM 121

INTRODUCTION TO LAW

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course provides students with an overview of the Common Law 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 to 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-Emil 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, R. (1992). *The Sociology of Law: An Introduction*. (2nded.). New York: Oxford University Press Ltd.

Khan, H. (1993). *Jurisprudence and Comparative Legal Theory*. Dhaka: Book Fair.

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

Course Objectives

The first purpose of this course is to help the students develop a basic understanding of how the criminal justice system works and how it interacts with various issues regarding crime commission 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 implemented 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 and Law Enforcement Agencies: Ethics of police; police in dealing with crime and criminals; code of conduct, police administration in Bangladesh and other law enforcing organizations, immigration police, highway police, customs police

Court: Courts role in dealing with crimes, the court systems of Bangladesh; prosecution and pre-trial services; trial and adjudication; sentencing; the purpose of criminal punishment, post-trial

Correctional Services: Philosophy of correction service, prison system, types of correctional institutions, probation, community services

Juvenile Justice System: Rationale and development of juvenile justice, difference between juvenile justice and traditional criminal justice, juvenile courts, juvenile development centre, diversion and alternative sentencings

International Criminal justice: Concepts of International Crimes, development of international crime, international criminal courts and tribunals, jurisdiction and limitations

Discrimination in Criminal Justice: Discrimination in access to criminal justice, protection of victim and witness, protection of accused

The Importance of Ethics in Criminal Justice: The value of ethics, cultural relativism, ethical pluralism, ethical absolutism, ethical issues in criminal law, police brutality, extra-judicial killings.

Women in Criminal Justice system: Women and crime, Fair/Equal treatment of women in criminal justice, gender-specific needs in criminal justice, conditions of prison/correction for women

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Bangladesh: History and development of ADR, advantages and disadvantages, scope of ADR in criminal cases in Bangladesh, plea bargaining

Future of Criminal Justice in Bangladesh: Challenges and prospects of criminal justice in Bangladesh

Suggested Readings:

- Bohm, M. R. & Haley, N. K. (2005). *Introduction to Criminal Justice*. (4th ed.). Boston: McGraw Hill.
- Haq, Z. (2009) *Law and practice of criminal procedure* (9th ed.). Dhaka: Bangladesh Law Book Company.
- Inacardi, J. A. (2005). *Criminal Justice*. (7th ed.). Boston: McGraw Hill.
- Krisberg, B. (2005). *Juvenile justice: Redeeming our children*. London: Sage.
- Pattavina, A. (2005). *Information Technology and the Criminal Justice System*. London: Sage.
- Smith, P. & Natalier, K. (2005). *Understanding Criminal Justice: Sociological Perspectives*. London: Sage.

CRM 123

INTRODUCTION TO POLICING

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course analyses the role of policing in society, with special attention to the historical evolution of the concepts and methods in policing, as well as enquire 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 the 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

Policing and Types of Policing: Definition; Understanding Police from two perspectives (Pluralistic Vs. Class/elitist), Defining Policing from Different Aspects (*Traditional commonsense definition; Use of force; Routine functions; Bureaucratic and administrative responsibilities; Criminal Justice System*), Relationship of police with state and society. Community Policing, Problem Oriented Policing, Private Policing, Industrial policing, Intelligence Led Policing

History of Policing and Eras of Law Enforcement: Foundations of Policing, Rise of the Greek & Roman empires and onwards, Frankpledge System, Policing in England, Sir Robert Peel's Principles, Policing in the USA, Theories behind the Development of Police Departments, The County Sheriff and the Vigilance Committee; Political Era, Reform era/Professional Era, Community Era, Policing in the Indian Subcontinent and Bangladesh Police

Relationship of police with state and society: Democracy Vs. Police, Four types of Policing; The Expectation-Integration Model (*The community, The Police department (Organization) and The Individual*), Three possible types of police-community relationships, Police: Crime Fighter Vs. Social Service worker

Theories of Policing: Rotten Apple theory, Blue Curtain theory, Broken windows theory, and Merton's theory of anomie

Police behavior and misconduct: Perspectives of Police behavior, Different types of Deviance and

Corruption, Definition of police corruption, Types and dimensions of Police corruptions, Causes of Police corruptions: **Constant** factors (Discretion, Low managerial visibility, Low Public visibility, Peer group secrecy, Managerial secrecy, Status problems, Association with law breakers) and **Variable** factors (Community structure, Organizational characteristics, Legal opportunities for corruption, Corruption controls, social organization of corruption and Moral cynicism).

Role and Functions of Police: Common primary roles of police (Law Enforcement; Peacekeeping and order maintenance; Crime Prevention; Protecting civil rights; Delivery of services); Crime control; Crisis negotiation; Hostage negotiation.

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

Police Stress: Concept of stress (Acute and Chronic), Signs and symptoms of stress (Cognitive Symptoms, Emotional Symptoms, Physical Symptoms, Behavioral Symptoms, Common external causes of stress, Common internal causes of stress), Four types of Stressors in Police work Police officers Stress and reactions, Sources of stress, Officer Stress Responses, The costs of stress, Physiological Signs of Stress, Police Officer-Coping Skills, Policies and programs for stress management.

Types of Policing and Police related law: Community Policing and Problem Oriented Policing, SARA model, The Police Act-1861 (Section 2, 2B, 2C, 7, 15A, 17,18,19,22, 23, 29, 31, 34, 34A, 35), Police Reform Program (PRP) in Bangladesh.

Police Discretion: Four styles of Police behavior, Central principles of Police culture, Decision making and Factors that impact on Police discretion (Organizational, Neighborhood, Situational and Individual)

Police Organization, Training and Administration: Management aspect of policing in Bangladesh, Police Recruitments, Training and Management, Training Manual, Comparison of Bangladesh and Other countries

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

Suggested Readings:

Cox, S. M., Marchionna, S. & Fitch, B. D. (2017). *Introduction to Policing*. Los Angeles: SAGE Publications Inc.

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

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

Huda, N. (2009). *Bangladesh Police: Issues and challenges*. Dhaka: Dhaka University Press.

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

Leonard J. (2000). *Introduction to Policing and Police Powers*. London: Cavendish Publishing Ltd.

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

- Noble, B. (2011). *Media Impact: An Introduction to Mass Media*. New Delhi: Cengage Learning.
- Roberg, R.; Novak, K. & Cordner, G. (2005). *Police & Society*. Oxford University Press.
- Reiner, R. (2007). *Media Made Criminality: The Representation of Crime in the Mass Media*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Surette, R. (2014). *Media, crime, and criminal justice*. New Delhi: Wadsworth Publishing.

CRM 124

Psychology of Criminal Behavior

Credit 04

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, psychopath, 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. (1980). *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*. London: Foreman & Co. Ltd.
- Halleck, L. S. (1972). *Psychiatry and the dilemmas of Crime: A Study of Causes, Punishment and Treatment*. Berkley: University of California Press.
- Hollander, P.E. (1971). *Principles and Methods of Social Psychology*. Oxford University Press.
- Sherif, M. S. & Sherif, C. W. (1995). *Outline of Social Psychology*. NY: Harper & Row Publications.

Course Objectives:

This course aims to enlighten students to understand human behavior in decision making considering the constraints they face and help them to solve economic problems facing in daily life. From methodological point of view, it has two separate parts-Microeconomics and Macroeconomics. In regard to micro economics, the first is to introduce the students with the tools and techniques of Microeconomics and help them understand how economies work. The second objective is to give students some conceptual tools with which to think about and understand the vast range of issues that confront society and the decisions that they make in their everyday life. The objective of macro-economics is to familiarize the students to the basic knowledge about the tools and techniques of Macroeconomics. It informs how any economy performs and expands its scope in macro level according to the demand of society. This part introduces basic concepts and tools used in macroeconomic analysis: the theory, measurement, and determination of national income; business cycles; aggregate supply and aggregate demand; money, banking, and monetary policy; exchange rates and balance of payments accounts; and stabilization policy for unemployment and inflation.

Course Contents:

Introductory Concepts: Definition of Economics, Microeconomics and Macroeconomics, Positive and Normative Economics, Central Problems of Economic Organization, Market, Command and Mixed Economies, Production Possibility Frontier, Opportunity Cost.

Basic Elements of Supply and Demand: Definition of Demand and Supply, Demand Schedule and Demand Curve, Characteristics of Demand Curve, Income and Substitution Effects, Factors affecting the Demand Curve, Movement along and Shift in Demand Curves, from Individual to Market Demand, Supply Schedule and the Supply Curve, Factors affecting the Supply, Movement along and Shift in Supply Curves, the Equilibrium of Demand and Supply, Effect of a Shift in Demand and Supply, Shift on the Equilibrium.

Elasticity of Demand and Supply: Price Elasticity of Demand, Calculating Elasticity, Elastic and Inelastic Demand, Price Elasticity in Diagrams, Determinants of Elasticity, Elasticity and Revenue, Income Elasticity of Demand, Cross Price Elasticity of Demand, Price Elasticity of Supply.

Demand And Consumer Behavior: Choice and Utility Theory, Total and Marginal Utility, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility, Equi-marginal Principle, Consumer Surplus, the Indifference Curve, the Indifference Map, Budget Line/Budget Constraint, Consumer Equilibrium.

Theory of Production and Analysis of Costs: The Production Function, Total, Average and Marginal Product, the Law of Diminishing Returns, Returns to Scale: Constant, Increasing and Decreasing Returns to Scale, Total Cost and Marginal Cost, Fixed Cost and Variable Cost, Average Cost: Average Fixed Costs and Variable Cost, U-Shaped Cost Curves, Marginal Products and Least Cost Rules.

Market: Factor and Product Market, Perfect Completion, Monopoly, Monopolistic and Oligopoly Markets; Equilibrium under Perfect Competition and Monopoly Market.

Macroeconomics: Introduction to Macroeconomics and Focus of Macroeconomic Analysis

National Income: GDP, GNP, NNP, Nominal and Real GDP, Growth and Development, GNP Deflator; Personal and Personal Disposable Income; Measurement of National Income; Advantage and Disadvantage of Measuring National Income; National Budget; Discussion on Bangladesh National Budgets

Consumption and Saving: Aggregate Demand and Supply, Consumption Function, MPC and MPS, Determinants of Consumption Function, The Life-Cycle Theory of Consumption, Permanent Income Theory of Consumption,

Money: Functions of Money, Types of Money, Money Market and Capital Market, Demand for and Supply of Money, Money Market Equilibrium, Quantity Theory of Money, Functions of Central and Commercial Banks.

Monetary Policy And Fiscal Policy: The Goods Market and the IS Curve, the assets Market And the LM Curve, Equilibrium in the Goods Market and the Assets Market, Adjustment towards Equilibrium, a Formal Treatment of the IS-LM Model, Monetary Policy, Fiscal Policy, Effect of Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy on IS-LM Model, Crowding out Effect, Classical and Keynesian LM Curve and The Effect of Alternative Policies on Each Cases.

Business Cycles: Business Organizations, Concept of Business Cycle, Phases of a Business Cycle.

Inflation and Unemployment: Definition of Inflation, Types of Inflation; Demand-Pull and Cost-Push Inflation; Impacts of Inflation; Control of Inflation, the Anatomy of Unemployment, Full Employment, the Costs of Unemployment, Philips Curve, the Political Economy of Inflation and Unemployment.

Suggested Readings:

Branson, W. H. (1989). *Macroeconomic Theory and Policy*. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers.

Chiang, A. C & Wainwright. (2005). *Fundamental Methods of Mathematical Economics* (4thed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Dornbusch, R., Fischer, S., & Startz, R. (2000). *Macroeconomics* (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Dowling, E. T. (2001). *Introduction to Mathematical Economics*. Schaum's Outline Series (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Diulio, E. (2005). *Macroeconomics*. Schaum's Outline Series (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Koutsoyiannis, A. (2003). *Modern Microeconomics*. London and Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.

Lipsey, R. G., Courant, P. N., & Raga, T. S. (1999). *Microeconomics* (12th ed.). MA: Addison-Wesley.

Mankiw, N. G. (2004). *Principles of Microeconomics* (3rd ed.). Mason OH: Thomson Southwestern Publishers.

Mankiw, N. G. (2004). *Macroeconomics* (15thed.). New York: Worth Publishers.

- Parkin, M. (2005). *Microeconomic*. (7th ed.). MA: Pearson Addison-Wesley.
- Richard G. L. (1966). *An Introduction to Positive Economics* (2nd ed.). London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Richard, G. L. (2007). *An Introduction to Positive Economics* (11th ed.). London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Shapiro, E. J. (1978), *Macroeconomic Analysis*. (4th ed.). New York: Harcourt Brace.
- Samuelson, P. A., & Nordhaus, W. D. (1989). *Economics* (13th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Samuelson, P. A., & Nordhaus, W. (2001). *Economics* (17th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Stiglitz, J. E., & Walsh, C. E. (2002). *Principles of Microeconomics* (3rd ed.). New York, NY: W. W. Norton.
- Salvatore, D. (2004). *Microeconomic Theory. Schaum's Outline Series* (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

SECOND YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

CRM 211

THEORIES OF CRIME

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course is designed for students who are interested in pursuing works on the causes of crime and delinquency. 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.

Course Contents

Introductory Reviews: Definition; Ideal characteristics of theory; Elements of Theory; Macro vs Micro theory; 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).

Classical School and Neo-classical school: Classical School and contribution of Cesare Beccaria, Criticism of Classical School and Neo-Classical Theory

Positivist School of Thoughts: Background and the salient features of Biological, Psychological and Sociological perspectives, Guerry and Quetelet, Theory of Cesare Lombroso, concept of born criminal, women criminality, Enrico Ferri, Raffaele Garofalo, The relation between Positivist School and Classical School.

Psychological Theory: Psychoanalysis and Sigmund Freud, Lawrence Kohlberg and theory of moral development, theory of maternal deprivation, Learning theory, theory of personality and crime. Concept of Psychopath.

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,

Social Conflict Theory: Marx-Engels, C Wright Mills, Ralf Dahrendorf, Cultural conflict theory (Sellin)

Labelling Theory: George Herbert Mead, Howard S Becker, Edwin Lemert, Frank Tannenbaum. Theory of Stigma and Ervin Goffman

State Power and the Meaning of Crime: Control-logy

Theorizing Crime and deviant Behavior in Bangladesh: Murder, rape, child abuse, fraud, cybercrime, propaganda and rumor, social and political unrest

Suggested Readings:

Akers, R. L. (1985), *Criminological Theories*. CA: Wordsworth.

Akers, R. L. (1985), *Deviant Behavior: A Social Learning Approach*. CA: Wordsworth.

Daniel J. C., & Claire M. R. (2001). *Theories of Crime*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

David, D., & Paul R. (1995). *Understanding Deviance*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Pontell, H. N. (1999). *Social Deviance- Readings in Theory and Research* (3rd ed.). New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Vold & Thomas J. B. (1998). *Theoretical Criminology* (4th ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

CRM 212

INTRODUCTION TO VICTIMOLOGY CRDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course offers a detailed theoretical and empirical examination of criminal victimization and social responses to victimization, not only from a traditional legal standpoint, but also from a psychological, socio-political and economic perspective. 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

Introduction:

Definition of Victimology, History of Victimology, Victimogenesis, victim rights, types of victims (primary, secondary and tertiary), History of Victimology, comparison between criminology and Victimology, what victimologists do.

Pioneers in Victimology:

Hans von Hentig and thirteen categories of victims, Benjamin Mendelsohn, Stephen Schafer and seven types of victims, Marvin Wolfgang.

Theories of Victimology:

Utilitarianism, liberalism, communitarianism and feminism. Justice experiences of victims of crime, outcome and process of justice in the domestic and international sphere, Life style Exposure Theory, Routine activity Theory, Victim Precipitation Theory.

Facts about crime victims:

The use and abuse of statistics, Uniform crime report (UCR), National Crime Victimization Survey, Comparison between UCR and NCVS, Analyze murder using UCR, Analyze robberies using NCVS, Violence against women, Repeat victimization, British Crime Survey, Cost of Victimization.

Victims' Contribution to the crime problem:

The search for the risk factors (Personal attributes & Situational factors), Universal risk factors, Victim facilitation, Victim provocation, Typologies of shared responsibility, controversy over shared responsibility, Victim Blaming vs. Victim defending.

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;

Rights of the Victim:

Inalienable rights for victims; right to recognition, information, assistance, reparation, protection, participation and representation, safety and implementation.

Victimization of Vulnerable Groups I: Child Abuse:

Child Abuse, Types of child abuse (physical, sexual, emotional and neglect), Risk factors of child abuse, Consequences of child abuse, Common Features of Successful Child Abuse Prevention Programs.

Victimization of Vulnerable Groups II: Child Sexual Abuse:

Child Sexual Abuse, Path to Abuse , Age-appropriate behaviour, uncommon behavior, Consequences of child sexual abuse, Disclosure of CSA, Characteristics of the offender, How and Why Sexual Abuse Occurs, Finkelhor's Precondition Model (1994), Barriers that stop child sexual abuse and prevention of CSA.

Victimization and Health: The concept of mental health and prevalence's of important mental disorders (mood, anxiety, substance abuse) in the general population., The concept of traumatization due to confrontations with crime, accidents, violence and disasters, initial reactions and (the diversity in) event-related mental health problems, needs and (prevalence's of) mental disorders among victims.

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

Online Child Victimization:

Online grooming, Steps of Child Grooming, Myths of Online "Predators", Facts about online predators, What makes youth vulnerable, How should we respond, Sexting, Prevalence and Characteristics of Youth Sexting, Sexting: Psycho-social effects, Sexting: legislation, Sextortion.

Victims and the Criminal Justice System:

Common Thoughts on CJS, Usual expectations from CJS, What Do Victims Want, Soft' versus 'hard' law, Victims in Ancient time, Victims and the Police, Police Investigating Complaints, Possible errors, victims and prosecutors, victims and defense attorneys, victims and judges, victims and correctional officials.

Suggested Readings:

Doerner, W. G. & Lab, S. P. (2012). *Victimology*. New York: Routledge.

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

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

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

Letschert, M. G. (2012). *Compilation of International Victims' Rights Instruments* (3rd ed.). Wolf Publishers.

- Meadows, R. (2004). *Understanding Violence and Victimization*, Upper Saddle River. NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Scott, H. (2011). *Victimology: Canadians in Context*. Oxford University Press.
- Sandel, M. J. (2009). *Justice: What is the Right Thing to Do?* New York: Farrar, Straus & Giroux.
- Wolhuter, L.; Olley, N & Denham, D. (2009). *Victimology: Victimisation and Victims' Rights*. New York: Routledge-Cavendish.

CRM 213 Criminal Laws of Bangladesh CREDIT 04

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. Other criminal laws like Nari O Sishu Nirjatan Daman Ain, Special Power Act will also be discussed.

Course Contents

Introduction: History of Penal Code, General Explanations, Punishments

Details Provisions: General Exceptions, Right of private defense Abetment; Criminal conspiracy and sedition; Offences against the state; Offense against Public tranquility; Offences by public servants; Offences by or relating to Election; Offences relating to coin and govt. stamps; Contempt's of courts; False evidence; Public nuisance; Offences relating to religion

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

Offences against Property: Theft; Extortion; Robbery; Dacoity; Cheating; Criminal misappropriation of property; Criminal breach of trust, Receiving of stolen property; Mischief
Trespass: Criminal trespass; House trespass; House breaking

Others: Forgery and falsification of accounts; Offences relating to marriage; Defamation; Criminal intimidation; Insult and annoyance; Attempts of offences

Nari O Sishu Nirjatan Daman Ain: Scope, Provisions and Punishment of crimes/violence against women.

Special Power Act: Definition, Power to make orders detaining or removing certain person, Powers in relation to absconding persons, Advisory board, Curfew, Penalty for hoarding or dealing in black-market, smuggling, counterfeiting currency-notes and Government stamps, adulteration of foods and drinks

Suggested Readings:

Dhaka Law Reports (DLR). *Penal Code*. Dhaka: DLR.

- Islam, M. Z. (2010). *Penal Code* (2nd ed). Dhaka: Bangladesh Law Book Com.
- Kabir, L. (2014). *Lectures on Penal Code with leading cases*. Dhaka: Ain Prokashan.
- Mahmood, S. & Pakistan. (1989). *The Pakistan penal code (XLV of 1880): exhaustive commentary incorporating case-law of Pakistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, U.K., etc.* Lahore: Legal Research Centre.
- Ministry of Law and Land Reforms Law and Parliamentary Affairs Division (2019). *The Penal Code 1860*. Retrieved from <http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-11.html>
- Ministry of Law and Land Reforms Law and Parliamentary Affairs Division (2019). *Nari O Sishu Nirjatan Daman Ain, 2000*. Retrieved from <http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-details-835.html?lang=en>
- Ministry of Law and Land Reforms Law and Parliamentary Affairs Division (2019). *The Special Power Act, 1974*. Retrieved from <http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-462.html>
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal. (2016). *Law of Crimes* (27th ed). Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd.

CRM 214 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION: METHODS & TECHNIQUES CREDIT 04

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 HAQ 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:

- Allison, J. A. (1980). *Handbook of Crime Scene Investigation*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon .
Barry A. J. Fisher, B. A. (2012). *Techniques Of Crime Scene Investigation*. Springfield: Charles C Thomas Publisher.
Castleman, T. L. (2000). *Death Investigation: A Handbook for Police Officers* . Springfield: Charles C Thomas Pub Ltd.
Charles Swanson, N. C. (2006). *Criminal Investigation* . New York : McGraw-Hill .
Evans, C. (2009). *Criminal investigations: Crime Scene investigation* . New York : Chelsea House.

CRM 215

Elementary Mathematics

AUDIT

Course Objectives:

Students will get knowledge about the core issues of mathematics in this course.

Course contents:

Real number system: Sets, Union and Intersection of sets, Interval notation with graphs, Common sets of numbers, Absolute value, Order of operation, Properties of real numbers.

Linear equations and inequalities: Linear equations in one variable, Formulas and percent, Applications of linear equations, Linear inequalities in one variable, Compound inequalities, Absolute value equations and inequalities, Rectangular coordinate system, Slope of a line, Linear equations in two variables, Linear inequalities in two variables, Relations and functions.

System of linear equations: System of linear equations in two and three variables, Applications of system of linear equations.

Exponents, polynomials, and factoring: Integer exponents and scientific notation, Arithmetic operations of polynomials, Graphs of polynomials, Factoring.

Rational expressions and functions: Arithmetic operations of rational expressions, Equations with rational expressions and graphs, Applications of rational expressions, Variation.

Roots and radicals: Radical expressions, Rational exponents, Arithmetic operations of radical expressions, Solving equations with radicals.

Quadratic equations and inequalities: The square root property and completing the square, Quadratic formula and equations in quadratic form, Applications and graphs of quadratic functions, Nonlinear system of equations.

Inverse, exponential and logarithmic functions: Inverse functions, Exponential functions, Logarithmic functions, Properties of logarithms, Exponential and logarithmic equations and applications.

Trigonometric functions, identities and equations: Angles and arcs, Right triangle trigonometry, Graphs of trigonometric functions, Trigonometric identities and equations.

Sequences and series: Sequences and series, Arithmetic sequences, Geometric sequences, Binomial theorem.

Counting and probability: Counting, Permutations and Combinations, Probability.

Matrices and Determinants: Operations of matrices, Inverse and determinant of square matrix, Solving system of linear equations by matrix method

Limit, Continuity, Derivative and integral of a function:

Readings:

Hornsby, J., Lial, M. L., & McGinnis, T. (2011). *Intermediate Algebra*. Pearson.

Larson, R., & Hostetler, R. (2007). *Precalculus*. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company.

Stitz, C., & Zeager, J. (2010). *College Algebra and Trigonometry*. Retrieved from <http://www.stitz-zeager.com>

SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

CRM 221

FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

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

Course Contents

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

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

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

Footprints: Nature, Location, Preservation and Collection of Footprints, Collection of Comparison

Print, Identification Characteristics, Shoe Print, and Tire Mark.

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

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

Documents: Questioned Document, Care, Handling and Preservation of Documents, Nature of Questioned Document Problems, Identification of Handwriting; Individual Characteristics, Factors. Affecting the writing, Handwriting standards, How to obtain standard writings, Indented and charred Documents, Order of writing, Age of writing, Evaluation of typescript, Typewriter standard.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Suggested Readings:

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

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

Dahiya, M.S. (2015). *Principles and Practices in Contemporary Forensic Sciences*. Ahmedabad: Shanti Prakashan.

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

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

CRM 222

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND JUSTICE

CREDIT 04

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 in conflict with the law under criminal justice systems. We will explore contemporary issues addressed by attorneys and advocates protecting the rights of youth in these systems through readings, class discussion, in-class role playing exercises, and guest lectures.

Course Contents

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prevention of Delinquency: Various strategies and models

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

Suggested Readings:

Afsaruddin, M. (1993). *Juvenile Delinquency In Bangladesh*, (1st ed). University of Dhaka.

Bartollas, C. (1990). *Juvenile Delinquency*. (2nd ed.). New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.

Bazemore, G & Schiff, M. (2005). *Juvenile Justice Reform and Restorative Justice* (1st ed.). Portland: Willan Publishers

- Garbarino, J. (2000). *Lost Boys: Why Our Sons Turn Violent and How We Can Save Them*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.
- Griffin, B.S. & Charles T. G. (1978). *Juvenile Delinquency in Perspective*. New York: Harper & Row Publishers.
- Larry, S., & Joseph, S. (1996). *Juvenile Delinquency*. New York: West Group.
- Roy, N. & Mabel, W. (2006). *Juvenile Justice- Modern Concepts of Working with Children in Conflict with the Law*. Save The Children UK.
- Sarker, A. H. (2001). *Juvenile Delinquency: Dhaka City experience*. Dhaka: Human Nursery Development.
- UNICEF, (2006). *Juvenile Justice in South Asia- Improving Protection for Children in Conflict with the Law*. UNICEF-Regional Office for South Asia.
- Vedder, C. V. (1954). *The Juvenile Offender- Perspective and Readings*. New York: Doubleday and Company Inc.
- Vass, A, A. (1990). *Alternatives to Prison: Punishment, Custody and the Community* (1st ed.). London: Sage.
- Weartherburn, D. & Bronwyn, L. (2001). *Delinquent-Prone Communities*. U.K.: Cambridge University Press.

CRM 223

Community and Humanistic Policing

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course examines the social context of community and humanistic policing in Bangladesh. This course provides participants with the knowledge and legacy of community policing in the world, as well as in Bangladesh. It also focuses on the development, fundamental elements, and its knock on effect for police operations.

Course Contents

Theoretical foundations: Early theories highlighted social ecology

Theoretical foundations: Modern Social Disorganization

Theoretical Foundations: Incivilities Theories

Theoretical Foundations: Routine activity and Role of the Police

Community Crime Prevention Programs: Definition, Roles, History, Challenges for building community, Barriers

Community Policing in Bangladesh: Definition, History, Roles, Success Stories, Barriers

Humanistic Policing: Meaning, Case Studies, Impact

Suggested Readings

Braga, A. A. (2008). *Problem-oriented policing and crime prevention*. Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

- Bullock, K., & Fielding, N. (2017). Community crime prevention. *Handbook of Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, 87.
- Crawford, A. (1994). The partnership approach to community crime prevention: corporatism at the local level? *Social & legal studies*, 3(4), 497-519.
- Crawford, A., & Evans, K. (2017). *Crime prevention and community safety*. Oxford University Press.
- Fennelly, L. J., & Perry, M. A. (2018). Crime and Effective Community Crime Prevention Strategies. *CPTED and Traditional Security Countermeasures*, pp. 364-366. CRC Press.
- Hughes, G., & Edwards, A. (Eds.). (2013). *Crime Control and Community*. Routledge.
- Islam, S. (2018). Community Policing (CP): Challenges on Preventing Crime and Human Security in Bangladesh. *Review of Public Administration And Management*, 6 (3).
- Islam, M. N. (2019). A Comparative Study Relating to Community Policing in the Context of Bangladesh. *British J. of Arts and Humanities*, 1 (6), 56-72.
- Kitchen, T., & Schneider, R. H. (2007). *Crime prevention and the built environment*. Routledge.
- Sharkey, P., Besbris, M., & Friedson, M. (2016). Poverty and crime. *The Oxford handbook of the social science of poverty*. Oxford University Press.
- Tilley, N., & Sidebottom, A. (2017). *Handbook of crime prevention and community safety*. Routledge.
- Wilcox, P., Cullen, F. T., & Feldmeyer, B. (2018). *Communities and crime: An enduring American challenge* (Vol. 78). Temple University Press.

CRM 224

MAJOR ISSUES IN PENOLOGY AND CORRECTION

CREDIT 04

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 on modern institutions of penology and corrections and their potentials in Bangladesh.

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 in the USA and The UK; Penitentiary, Pennsylvanian, Auburn Systems; Living in prison - Prison life and prison rights; Irony of imprisonment; Politics of injustices, Sociology of Imprisonment

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

Further Directions: Penal reductionism, penal abolitionism, radical alternatives

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

Community Based Corrections: Probation, Parole, Restorative Justice

Suggested Readings:

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

Johnston, N., Savitz, L., & Wolfgang, M. E. (1970). *The Sociology of Punishment and Correction*. London: John Wiley and Sons.

Jeffery, C. R (1959). Pioneers in Criminology: The Historical Development of Criminology. *The Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science* (50). 3-19.

McPherson, T. (1967). *Punishment: Definition and Justification*. London: Blackwell Publishing.

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

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

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

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

Wolfgang, M. E., Savitz, L., & Johnston, N., (1962). *The Sociology of Punishment and Correction*. The United States of America: John Wiley and Sons.

CRM 225

IDENTITY, ETHNICITY AND CRIME

CREDIT 04

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 identity and ethnic minority status in Bangladesh. Moreover, the additional objectives are to provide a conceptual framework for understanding the relationship between "startling ethnic statistics" and the operation of the criminal justice system.

Course Contents

Introduction: Definition of identity and ethnicity, Types of ethnic minority (assimilationist, Pluralistic, Secessionist, militant), Theories of minorities, Importance of studying minorities, Identity Crisis

Basic Concepts: Ethnic group, Ethnicities, majority, nation, nationality, nationalism and indigenous people, stateless, refugee and internally displaced people

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

Ethnic 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

Ethnic groups and National 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.

Gabbidon, S. L. & Helen, T. G. (2009). *RACE AND CRIME*, Second Edition. London: Sage Publications.

Junger-Tas, J. (2001). "Ethnic Minorities, Social Integration and Crime". *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* (9): 5-29.

Mann, C. R.; Zatz, M. S., & Rodriguez, N. (2006). *Images of Color, Images of Crime*. New York: Roxbury Press.

Marshall, I. H., ed. (1997). *Minorities, Migrants, and Crime: Diversity and Similarity Across Europe and the United States*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Miller, S. L.; Forest, K. B.; & Nancy C. J. (2003). "Diversity in Blue: Lesbian and Gay Police Officers in a Masculine Occupation." *Men & Masculinities* 5(4): 355-385.

Russell, K. K. (1998). *THE COLOR OF CRIME*. New York: New York University Press.

Russell-Brown, K. (2004). *Underground Codes: Race, Crime, and Related Fires*. New York: New York University Press.

THIRD YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

CRM 311

SOCIAL STATISTICS I

CREDIT 04

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 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 for Criminology: Definition; Function of statistics; Relationship between statistics and criminology; Problems of generalization and predication in criminology

Frequency Distribution: Meaning and measurement of data; Nature and classification of data; Levels of measurement; Percentage, Ratio, Rates, and Proportion.

Graphical 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. Theories of Sampling, Different types of Sampling techniques, what is the representative sample size of a research work.

Probability: Dice, Coin, Playing cards etc.

Suggested Readings:

Babbie, E. R. & Maxfield, M. G. (1995), *Research Methods for Criminal Justice and Criminology*, California: CENGAGE Learning.

Bachman, R. D. & Paternoster, R. (2017). *Statistics for Criminology and Criminal Justice*. Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE.

Elifson, K. W., Runyon, R. P., & Haber, A. (1998). *Fundamentals of Social Statistics*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Gau, J. M. (2019). *Statistics for Criminology and Criminal Justice* (3rd ed.). Los Angeles: SAGE.

Loether, H. J. & McTavish, D. G. (1980). *Descriptive and Inferential Statistics: An Introduction*, 2nd Edition. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc.

- Moore, David, S. (2000). *Basic Practice of Statistics*, 2nd Ed. New York: W. H. Freeman and Co.
- Nachmias, C. F., Guerrero, A. L. & Davis, G. (2009). *Social Statistics for a Diverse Society*. California: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Pelosi, M. K. & Sandifer, T. M. (2003), *Elementary Statistics*, 1st Edition. USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
- Weisburd, D. & Britt, C. (2014). *Statistics in Criminal Justice* (4th ed). Springer.
- Walker, J. T. & Sean, M. (2009). *Statistics in Criminology and Criminal Justice: Analysis and Interpretation*, 3rd Edition. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett.

CRM 312

GENDER, CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course is designed to provide a systematic introduction to the study of gender in criminology and criminal justice. The course framework and readings emphasize sociological frameworks brought to bear in the study of gender, emphasizing the social structures of gender, social constructions of gender, symbolic meaning systems, and intersections of race, class and gender. We will examine criminological theory, and the impact and nature of gender in crime commission, criminal justice processing, and the employment of women in the criminal justice system.

Course Content:

Concept of Gender and its Theories: Understanding Gender and feminism, Difference between sex and gender, History of Feminism, theories of Gender, Conservative or traditional theory, Classical Liberal Theory, Marxism, Radical Feminism, Socialist Feminism, Post-Modern Feminists

Theories of Crime: Feminist Perspective Traditional theories of female crime, Liberation theory, Power control theory, Feminist criminology, critiques of female criminality, Pathway perspective, Masculinity theory, Social learning theory, Differential treatment, Labelling theory

Female criminality in Bangladesh: Understanding female criminality in Bangladesh, Trends and causes, victimless crime, property and organized crime, Crimes within family/workplace, How does criminal justice act? Women as criminals/offender, Women as victims of crime, Women as defendant in crime, Women as prisoners

Violence against Women: Conceptualizing VAW, Theories of VAW, Social Learning theory, Personality Characteristics and Psychopathology, Exchange Theory, Resource Theory, Feminist Theory, Family Violence Perspective, Cultural Acceptance of Violence, Personality disorders, Social Control Theory, Ecological Model

Violence against Women in Bangladesh: Trends and causes, Current situation of VAW in Bangladesh, Domestic Violence, Consequences of VAW, Prevention measures/ strategies of VAW in Bangladesh

Trafficking and Prostitution: Definition of trafficking and prostitution, Theory integration: Rational choice theory, Demand theory, Victimological framework, Victim criminal relationship, Repeat victimization, Lifestyle as a factor in crime victimization risk, Constitutive theory, Economic theory,

Trafficking in Bangladesh, Legality of prostitution in Bangladesh, Interconnectedness between drugs and prostitutions

Honor Crime: What is honor killing? Nature and causes, Honor crime as a global issue, Case study: Jordan and Egypt, Religious perspective, Family and traditional approach, Prevention strategies: International legal order, CEDAW provisions

Hate Crime: Definition and nature, case studies, Strain theory and social insecurity, Use of Negative relationship, 'Do different' theory, Culture of Prejudice, Theory of self control, Prevention strategies

Women as Victim in War: The Gendered Differentials of the Impact of Armed Conflicts, Rape: A weapon of war and terror, Bangladesh perspective

Women within criminal justice system: Is Equal Treatment Fair Treatment for women? Three approaches of fair treatment, Bail and detention, Sentencing, Mother-child contact, the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (Bangkok Rules) 2010, Women prisoner in Bangladesh, Conditions and constraints, What needs to be done?

Suggested Books:

Brownmiller, S. (1993). *Against our Will: Men, Women and Rape*. Ballantine Publishing Group.
Belknap, J. (2015). *The Invisible Woman: Gender, Crime and Justice* (4th Edition). Wadsworth Publishing Company.

Çelik, H. (2008). *A Sociological Analysis of Women Criminals in the Denizli Open Prison*. Department of Sociology, Turkey: Middle East Technical University.

Heidensohn, F. & Marisa, S. (1995). Gender and Crime. *Oxford Handbook of Criminology*. London: Oxford University Press.

Kimmel, M. S. (2007). *The Gendered Society*, 3rd Ed. New York: Oxford University Press.

Mallicoat, S. T. (2012). *Women and Crime: A Text/Reader*. Los Angeles: Sage Publications.

CRM 313 SOCIAL UNREST, VIOLENCE AND MOVEMENTS

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

The purpose of this course is to provide students with the theoretical, analytic, and knowledge of social unrest and movement and violence. Specifically, the student will be introduced to many different areas of linkages between the different paradigms of social unrest and movements with social and structural violence.

Course Contents

Concepts of Social Unrest and Movements: Public unrest, Social unrest, Political unrest: Reality vs. Rhetoric. Meaning, Causes and types of social movements, Revolution and social change

Unrest, Collective Behavior, Social Movements and Social Change: History of Unrest, Violence, Collective Behavior and Social Movements,

Theories of Social Movements: Political Opportunity Structure, Resource Mobilization and Cultural Framing, Old and New Social Movements.

Crime, Violence, and Social Movements: Crime: State Crime, Political Crime, Cyber Crime, corporate crime, and white color crime, Violence: structural violence, institutional violence, political violence, domestic violence, militancy and terrorism, Social movements: reform movement, radical movement, and reactionary movement

Role of Media on Social unrest and violence: Media and Agenda Settings. Case studies from Global and Bangladesh perspectives: Mob Lynching, Ku Klux Klan, White Supremacy, Major Violent Terrorist Activities. Propaganda and social media. Social Media and social movements

Extremism, Terrorism, Social Unrest and Grassroots Violence: Meaning and linkages, Impacts, Case studies

Unrest and Social Movements in Bangladesh: Political Unrest and Street Protest: culture of Hartal, Violence and Fear, Workers and Trade Union Movement, Peasant movements, Online and cyber movement and violence

Books:

Davis, J. E. (Ed.). (2012). *Stories of change: Narrative and social movements*. SUNY Press.

Goldstone, J. A. (1980). The weakness of organization: a new look at Gamson's The Strategy of Social Protest. *American Journal of Sociology*, 85(5), 1017-1042.

Giddens, A. (2009). *Sociology*. Cambridge: Polity Press.

Hawken, P. (2008). *Blessed Unrest: How the Largest Social Movement in History Is Restoring Grace, Justice, and Beauty to the World*. Penguin Books.

Morris, A. D. (1986). *The origins of the civil rights movement*. Simon and Schuster.

Macionis, J. J. (2004). *Sociology*. Toronto: Pearson.

Rabbani, M. (2015). *Shahbagh protest and nationalism: A study on urban social movement in Bangladesh*. (Doctoral dissertation). University of Dhaka, Dhaka.

Staggenbirg, S. (2012). *Social Movements* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.

Widom, C. S. (1989). The cycle of violence. *Science (New York, N.Y.)*, 244(4901), 160–166.
Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.2704995>

Wieviorka, M. (2004). *The making of terrorism*. University of Chicago Press.

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 identity and ethnic minority status in Bangladesh. Moreover, the additional objectives are to provide a conceptual framework for understanding the relationship between "startling ethnic statistics" and the operation of the criminal justice system.

Course Contents

Introduction: Definition of identity and ethnicity, Types of ethnic minority (assimilationist, Pluralistic, Secessionist, militant), Theories of minorities, Importance of studying minorities, Identity Crisis

Basic Concepts: Ethnic group, Ethnicities, majority, nation, nationality, nationalism and indigenous people, stateless, refugee and internally displaced people

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

Ethnic 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

Ethnic groups and National 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.

Gabbidon, S. L. & Greene, H. T. (2009). *RACE AND CRIME*, Second Edition. London: Sage Publications.

Junger-Tas, Josine (2001). "Ethnic Minorities, Social Integration and Crime". *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* (9): 5-29.

Marshall, I. H., ed. (1997). *Minorities, Migrants, and Crime: Diversity and Similarity Across Europe and the United States*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.

Miller, S. L.; Forest, K. B.; & Nancy C. J. (2003). "Diversity in Blue: Lesbian and Gay Police Officers in a Masculine Occupation." *Men & Masculinities* 5(4): 355-385.

Mann, C. R., Zatz, M. S. & Rodriguez, N. (2006). *Images of Color, Images of Crime*. New York: Roxbury Press.

Russell, K. K. (1998). *THE COLOR OF CRIME*. New York: New York University Press.

Russell-Brown, K. (2004). *Underground Codes: Race, Crime, and Related Fires*. New York: New York University Press.

CRM 315* CRIME, VIOLENCE AND MEDIA(ELECTIVE)

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives:

Debates about the role of crime in the media have been among the most sustained and divisive in the field of communications, and they are dependent on a foundation of equally divisive debates about “media influence.” This course will broaden this discussion to consider the culture of crime in relation to conventions of news and entertainment in the mass media, and its larger social and political context. Topics will include competing theories in criminology, crime reporting, the role of place in crime stories, the aesthetics of crime, moral panics and fears, crime and consumer culture, and the social construction of different kinds of crimes and criminals.

Course Content:

Introduction: Mass media, Relationship between crime and media

Theorizing Crime and Media: General overview of mass media effect, Cultivation Theory, Violence Theory, Mass society theory

Media and the Social Construction of Crime and Justice: The social construction of reality, Presentation of self, Labeling/stereotyping, Content of TV and representation

Media and the Construction of Criminal Proceedings: Media Trial, Pretrial publicity, Information control, Court and media, Censorship on media

Media as a Cause of Crime: Media effect on aggression, Social Learning Theory of Bandura, Terrorism's relationship to the media

Portrayal of Police: Police in Film, Police in Drama and Advertisement

Media as Crime Prevention: Anti-crime effort of media, Media and advocacy

Recommended Books and Articles

Berger, P. L. (1967). *The Social Construction of Reality*. New York: The Penguin Press.

Greer, C. (2012). *Crime and Media: A Reader*. Routledge.

McQuail, D. (2005). *McQuail's Mass Communication Theory*. SAGE Publications.

O'Keefe, G. J.; Mendelsohn, H.; Nash, R.; Henry, E.; Rosenwelg, B. & Spetnagel, H. T. (1984).
“Taking a Bite Out of Crime”: The Impact of a Mass Media Crime Prevention Campaign.
U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice.

Schiller, H. I. (1973). *The Mind Managers*. Beacon Press.

Surette, R. (1998). *Media, Crime and Criminal Justice: Images and Realities*. Wadsworth Publications.

Shirley, B. (2005). *Media / Impact: An Introduction to Mass Media*. CENGAGE Learning.

CRM 316* CRIMINAL COURTS AND SENTENCING(ELECTIVE) CREDIT 04

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, their functions and jurisdictions; appointment of Judges, public prosecutors, defenders

Criminal Court Systems comparison: India, UK, USA, France, Canada

Basic understandings of Trials: Summary and warrant trials; Summon, arrest, FIR, judgment, execution

Role of Court officials: Administrators and revisions and level of their jobs, Problems facing courts and prosecutors today and problems of administration

Reforms: Judicial independence, Judicial review

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, Judge's discretion,

Alternative methods to sentencing: Rehabilitation, Correction, Western experiences in Sentencing policies

Perceptions of Punishment in Bangladesh: 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, S. A. (2016). *Law of Criminal Procedure* (4th ed). Dhaka: Dhaka International University.

Chittaley, V.V, The Code of Criminal Procedure

Huq, Z. (2018). *Law and Practice of Criminal Procedure* (15th ed). Bangladesh Law Book Company.

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, W. F.; Pritchett, C. H., & Epstein, L. (2002). *Courts, Judges & Politics* (5th ed). Boston: McGraw Hill.

Roberts, J. V. & Grossman, M. G. (2008). *Criminal Justice in Canada: A Reader*. Nelson Education Ltd.

Sikdar, M. Ansaruddin, The Code of Criminal Procedure

Turner, J. W. C. (2013). *Kenney's Outlines of Criminal Law* (18th ed). Cambridge University Press.

Von Hirsch, A., Ashworth, A., & Roberts, J. V. (Eds.). (1998). *Principled sentencing: Readings on theory and Policy*. Oxford: Hart Publishing.

Winterdyk, J. & Cao, L. (2004). *Lesson from International/ Comparative Criminology/ Criminal Justice*. De Sitter Publications.

CRM 317*

HATE CRIME (ELECTIVE)

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course will examine the causes, impact, and responses to hate crimes. Students will examine and analyze leading works in this field 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 phenomenon. Last, students will explore both criminal justice and legal responses to hate crimes.

Course Contents

Introduction: Definition of Hate Crimes; Conceptual Issues and History of Hate Crime; Characteristics and Consequences of Hate Crime; Types of Hate Crime Perpetrators, Difference between hate crime and hate speech.

Nature and Types of Hate Crime: Gender and Hate crime, Religion and Hate Crime, Minority and Hate Crime, Extremism and Hate Crime; Hate Crime Offenders and Victims.

Understanding Hate Crime: Causes and Motivations of Hate Crime, Sociology of Hate Crime, Socio-psychologically motivated hate crime

Theories of Hate Crime: Doing Difference, Strain Theory, Self-Control, Culture of Denial, Victim Blaming

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.

Social movement, Counter-movements and the Negotiation of Hate: Politics of Violence; Social Movement and Categorization Process; Emergence of Anti Hate Crime Movements.

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; National and International Instruments for controlling hate crime, The Boundaries of Hate Crime Law.

Suggested Readings:

Broad, K. & Jenness, V. (1997). *Hate Crimes: New Social Movements and The Politics of Violence*. New Jersey, USA: Aldine Transaction.

Gerstenfeld, P. B. (2004). *Hate Crimes: Causes, Controls, and Controversies*. California, USA: Sage Publications.

Jenness, V. & Grattet, R. (2004). *Making Hate a Crime: From Social Movement to Law Enforcement*. New York, USA: Russell Sage Foundation.

Perry, B. (eds.) (2003). *Hate and Bias Crime: A Reader*. New York, USA: Routledge.

Perry, B. (2001). *In the Name of Hate: Understanding Hate Crimes*. New York, USA: Routledge.

Rothenberg, P. S. (2008). *White Privilege: Essential Readings on the Other Side of Racism*. Worth Publishers.

Sen, A. (2007). *Identity and Violence: The Illusion of Destiny*. New York, USA: W.W. Norton and Company.

CRM 318* POLICE MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION CREDIT 04

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 , Total quality Management

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

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 it's 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)

Measuring Police Performance: Some indicators

Contemporary issues in police management & administration: Examination of external and internal factors that currently impact on police administration; Intra -organizational relationships and policy formulation, Police strategies & tactics for crime prevention.

Suggested Readings:

Barlow, D. E. & Barlow, M. H. (2000). *Police in A Multicultural Society: An American Story*. Prospect Heights, III: Waveland Press.

Beach, R. W. & O'Leary, J. S. (2001). *Defensible Policies: Developing, Writing, And Implementing Valid Policies for Problem Oriented Policing*. Springfield, III: Charles C Thomas.

Bohm, R. M., & Haley, K. N. (2006). *Introduction to Criminal Justice* (5th edition). New York: McGraw Hill.

Henry, V. E. (2002). *The Compstat Paradigm: Management Accountability in Policing, Business and The Public Sector*. Flushing, N.Y.: Looseleaf Law Publications.

Roberg, R. R., Kuykendall, J. & Novak, K. (2002). *Police Management*, 3rd ed., Los Angeles: Roxbury.

Vila, B. (2000). *Tired Cops: The Importance of Managing Police Fatigue*. Washington, D.C.: The Police Executive Research Forum.

THIRD YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

CRM 321

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course is an introduction to social science research methods generally with an emphasis on applying them to the field of criminology. We will explore the nature of scientific inquiry, issues in research methods, and statistical concepts used in quantitative analyses. To accomplish these objectives, we will read published articles and critically assess their design, results, and conclusions. Additionally, we will work with the statistical software package (SPSS) to perform basic data analysis and interpretation. By the end of the course, you should be able to understand various research methods used to study criminology, including how to critically review criminological research, how to use specific statistics, and how to recognize strengths and weaknesses of research designs.

Course Contents

Introduction: What is Social Research? Philosophy of Choosing research Topic: Qualitative and Quantitative paradigm. Concept of Ontology and Epistemology. Types of Research. Induction and Deduction

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

Use of Quantitative Research: Theory, Variable, Hypothesis, indicators and operational definition. Stages of Social Research. Sampling design and frame: population and sample, probability sampling techniques

Quantitative Research Methods: Survey: typology, advantages and disadvantages of different forms of survey, construction of a questionnaire. Content Analysis. Major indices used in criminological research

Use of Qualitative Methods: History of Qualitative Research. Different Paradigm of Qualitative Research: Phenomenology, Symbolic Interactionism, Grounded Theory.

Qualitative Research Methods: Ethnographic method; Participant Observation through field research; In-depth Semi Structured Interviewing, Case Study, FGD, Participatory techniques (PRA, RRA) and content analysis

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

Ensuring Quality of Research: Validity, Reliability and Generalizability

Proposal and Report Writing: How to write an academic proposal and grand proposal

Ethical Considerations: Ethical Issues, Ethics frameworks, Plagiarism, Citation

Sampling design: Logic of Sampling; Basic Issues; Typology; Sampling size determination;

Quantitative and Qualitative Data Analysis using lab: Quantitative data analysis; Qualitative data analysis; Data processing; Coding; Classification of data; Tabulation; Testing hypothesis; Univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis; Frequency distribution; Central tendency and measures of dispersion; Correlation and regression analysis; Use of SPSS;

Suggested Readings:

Bryman, A. (1992). *Quantity and Quality in Social Research*. Routledge

Bryman, A. & Burgess, R. G. (Ed). (1994). *Analyzing Qualitative Data*, 1st Edition. London: Routledge.

Bryman, A. (2015). *Social Research Methods*. Oxford University Press.

Denzin, N. K. & Lincoln, Y. S. (Ed). (1994). *Handbook of Qualitative Research*, 1st Edition. London: Sage Publications.

Jackson, W. (2003). *Methods: Doing Social Research*. Prentice Hall: Toronto

Maxfield, M. G. & Babbie, E. (1995). *Research Methods for Criminal Justice and Criminology*. California: Wordsworth Publishing Company.

McNeill, P. (1995). *Research Methods*, 2nd Edition. London: Routledge.

Neuman, W. L. (2007). *Basics of Social Research: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, Second Edition. Pearson: University of Wisconsin-Whitewater, Boston.

CRM 322

SOCIAL STATISTICS II

CREDIT 04

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 outlines:

Introduction to Statistics for Criminology: Research process, research questions, and formulate hypothesis, Dependent and independent variable, levels of measurement, discrete and continuous variable, descriptive and inferential statistics.

Relationship between two Variables: Cross Tabulation: Construct a bivariate table, calculate percentages (within and between groups), properties of bivariate table

Testing Hypothesis: Assumptions of hypothetical testing, Research and null hypothesis, Five steps of hypothesis testing, t-test and Z-test.

The Chi-Square test: Assumption, Concept of expected frequencies, concept of obtained chi-square, determining degrees of freedom, Limitations.

Measures of Association for Nominal and Ordinal Variables: Proportional reduction error, Measurements: Lambda, Gamma, Kendall's Tau-b, Somer's D. Interpretation of measurement.

Correlation: Concept of correlation, Calculation Pearson's r, Correlation Matrix, Spearman Rho, Interpretation of correlation.

Regression: Linear regression, Scatter Diagram, Slope and Intercept, 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 coefficient; 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.

Analysis of Variance: Concept of Sum squares, Multi-group comparisons, F- Ratio, Significance of using ANOVA.

Suggested Readings:

Babbie, E. R. & Maxfield, M. G. (1995), *Research Methods for Criminal Justice and Criminology*, California: CENGAGE Learning.

Bachman, R. D. & Paternoster, R. (2017). *Statistics for Criminology and Criminal Justice*. Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications.

Elifson, K. W., Runyon, R. P., & Haber, A. (1998). *Fundamentals of Social Statistics*. New York: McGraw-Hill Company, Inc.

Frankfort-Nachmias, C. & Leon-Guerrero, A. (2009). *Social Statistics for a Diverse Society*. Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications.

Gau, J. M. (2019). *Statistics for Criminology and Criminal Justice* (3rd ed.). Los Angeles: SAGE.

Loether, H. J. & McTavish, D. G. (1980). *Descriptive and Inferential Statistics: An Introduction*, 2nd Edition. Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc.

Moore, David, S. (2000). *Basic Practice of Statistics*, 2nd Ed. New York: W. H. Freeman and Co.

Pelosi, M. K. & Sandifer, T. M. (2003), *Elementary Statistics*, 1st Edition. USA: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

Walker, J. T. & Sean, M. (2009). *Statistics in Criminology and Criminal Justice: Analysis and Interpretation*, 3rd Edition. Sudbury, MA: Jones and Bartlett.

Weisburd, D. & Britt, C. (2014). *Statistics in Criminal Justice* (4th ed). Springer.

CRM 323*

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMINOLOGY (ELECTIVE)

CREDIT 04

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

Basic Concepts: Micro and macro environment, Ecology, Ecosystem, Species, Biodiversity, Global Warming, Climate Change, Water Management

Environmental Crime: Definition and basic concepts of green crimes and harm, Criminogenic effects of Environmental Harm, Mainstreaming green perspective in criminology, Critical green criminology, Victims of Environmental Crime, Eco-justice and Environmental Crime, The ecology of crime criminal behavior and physical environment.

Development of Environmental Criminology (Spatial Criminology)

Understanding the Nature and Geography of Crime (Theoretical Perspective): Rational Choice theory, Social (Ecological) Disorganization Theory, The Geometric theory of Crime, the Routine Activity theory, the Crime Pattern Theory, Broken Window Theory

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 and Land right, Victims of Pollution and Environmental Hazard, Eco-tourism and Ethnic Cleansing, Environmental Refugee, and human right violation, Chipko as Non-Violent Movement for the Protection of Environment

Contemporary Issues of Environmental Crime: Illegal Wildlife Trade, Poaching, Crime and International Treaties, Industrial Waste Management and Violation of Law, Bangladesh as Victim of Ship breaking Industry Pollution, Victims of Tannery or Leather Industry of Bangladesh, E-waste Management, Animal Rights and biomedical research, Agribusiness, GMO and Food Crime

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:

Ayres, I. & Braithwaite, J. (1992). *Responsive Regulation: Transcending the Deregulation Environmental Debate*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Akella, A. S. & Cannon, J. B. (2004). *Strengthening the Weakest Links: Strategies for Improving the Enforcement of Environmental Laws Globally*. Washington DC: Center for Conservation and Governance International.

- Anderson, Martin, *et.al.* (eds.) (2010). *Classics in Environmental Criminology*. NW: Simon Fraser University Publications.
- Brantingham, P. L., & Brantingham, P. J. ([1981]1991). *Environmental Criminology*. Waveland Press: Prospect Heights, IL.
- Bottoms, A. E., Wiles, P. (2002). Environmental criminology. In M. Maguire, Morgan, R., & R. Reiner (Eds.), *The Oxford handbook of criminology*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Burns, R. G., Lynch, M. J. & Stretesky, P. B. (2008). *Environmental Crime, Law and Justice*. New York: LFB Scholarly.
- Beirne, P. (2011). Animal Abuse and Criminology: Introduction to a Special Issue. *Crime Law Social Change*, 55, 349-357. Springer.
- Cohen, L. E., & Felson, M. (1979). Social Change and Crime Rate Trends: A Routine Activity Approach. *American Sociological Review*, 44, 588-608.
- Cornish, D. B., & Clarke, R. V. (2008). The Rational Choice Perspective. In R. Wortley & L. Mazerolle (Eds.), *Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis* (pp. 21-47). Portland: Willan Publishing.
- Clarke, R. V. (2008). Situational Crime Prevention. In R. Wortley & L. Mazerolle (Eds.), *Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis*. Portland: Willan Publishing, (pp. 178-194).
- Clifford, M. & Edwards, T. (2012). *Environmental Crime*. 2nd Edition, Burlington, MA: Jones & Bartlett Learning press.
- Eck, J. E., Chainey, S., Cameron, J. G., Leitner, M., & Wilson, R. E. (2005). *Mapping Crime: Understanding Hotspots*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.
- Klem, S. (1994). Environmental Crime and the Role of ICPO-Interpol. *Proceedings: Third International Conference on Environmental Enforcement Oaxaca, Mexico, April 25-28, 1994, Volume 2*.
- Lersch, K. M. (2007). *Space, Time, and Crime* (Second ed.). Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.
- 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.
- Spapens, T., White, R., & Kluin, M. (Eds.). (2014). *Environmental Crime and its Victims: Perspectives within Green Criminology*. Surrey: Ashgate Publishing Limited.
- Sollund, R. A. (Ed.). (2015). *Green Harms and Crimes: Critical Criminology in a Changing World*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Taylor, R. B., & Harrell, A. (1996). *Physical Environment and Crime*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.
- Tomkins, K. (2004-2005). Police, Law Enforcement and the Environment. *Current Issues Criminal Justice Vol 16, No. 3*, 294.
- Wortley, R., & Mazerolle, L. (2008). Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis: Situating the Theory, Analytic Approach and Application. In R. Wortley & L. Mazerolle (Eds.), *Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis* (pp. 1-18). Portland: Willan Publishing.

- Wikström, P. O., Ceccato, V., Hardie, B., Treiber, K. (2010). Activity fields and the dynamics of crime: advancing knowledge about the role of the environment in crime causation. *Journal of quantitative Criminology*, 26:55–87.
- Wortley, R. & Mazerolle, L. (eds.). (2011). *Environmental Criminology and Crime Analysis*. New York: Rutledge.
- White, R. (2013). *Crimes against Nature: Environmental Criminology and Ecological Justice*. New York: Rutledge.
- Wyatt, T. (Eds.). (2016). *Hazardous Waste and Pollution: Detecting and Preventing Green Crimes*. Springer.

CRM 324*

RELIGION AND CRIME

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course examines the influence of religion on crime from historical, sociological, and criminological perspectives. Students learn how religion operates both as a protection against crime and as a motivation for crime.

Course Contents

- Religion and crime/delinquency/deviance in free society
- Religion and public views on crime control
- Religion and crime desistance
- Religion in prison
- Religion and drug abuse
- Religion and politics

Suggested Readings:

- Azizi, B., Alipour, O., Soroush, S., & Fatehi, B. (2016). The Relationship between Religion and Crime Among Youth Athletes. *International Congress on Physical Education and Sport Sciences*, Vol. 9. Tehran: Sport Science Research Institute of Iran.
- Adamczyk, A., Freilich, J. D., & Kim, C. (2017). Religion and crime: A systematic review and assessment of next steps. *Sociology of Religion*, 78(2), 192-232.
- Cottee, S. (2017). Religion, Crime and Violence. *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology* (6th ed., (21)), p. 478.
- Cusack, C. M. (2018). Self-Murder, Sin, and Crime: Religion and Suicide in the Middle Ages. *Journal of Religion and Violence*, Vol. 6 (2), pp. 206-224.
- Durrant, R., & Poppelwell, Z. (2017). *Religion, Crime and Punishment: An Evolutionary Perspective*. Springer.

- Durrant, R., & Poppelwell, Z. (2017). Why Religion Matters. In *Religion, Crime and Punishment* (pp. 1-17). Palgrave Macmillan.
- Johnson, B. (2012). *More God, Less Crime: Why Faith Matters and How It Could Matter More*. Templeton Press.
- Jang, S. J., & Johnson, B. R. (2017). Religion, Spirituality, and Desistance from Crime: Toward a Theory of Existential Identity Transformation. In A. Blockland & V. van der Geest (Eds.) *The Routledge International Handbook of Criminal Careers and Life-Course Criminology*, Chapter 6, pp. 74-86.
- Kerley, K. R., Matthews, T. L., & Blanchard, T. C. (2005). Religiosity, religious participation, and negative prison behaviors. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 44(4), 443-457.
- Kerley, K. R., Xu, X., & Sirisunyaluck, B. (2008). Self-control, intimate partner abuse, and intimate partner victimization: Testing the general theory of crime in Thailand. *Deviant Behavior*, 29(6), 503-532.
- Kerley, K. R., Copes, H., Tewksbury, R., & Dabney, D. A. (2011). Examining the relationship between religiosity and self-control as predictors of prison deviance. *International journal of offender therapy and comparative criminology*, 55(8), 1251-1271.
- Kerley, K. R. (2013). *Religious Faith in Correctional Contexts*. First Forum Press.
- Kerley, K. R. (Ed.). (2018). *Religion and Crime: Theory, Research, and Practice*. MDPI.
- Sadique, K., & Stanislas, P. (Eds.). (2016). *Religion, faith and crime: Theories, identities and issues*. Springer.
- Sumter, M., Wood, F., Whitaker, I., & Berger-Hill, D. (2018). Religion and Crime Studies: Assessing What Has Been Learned. *Religions*, 9(6), 193.
- Serajzadeh, S. H. (2018). Islam and Crime: The Moral Community of Muslims. *Journal of Arabic and Islamic Studies*, 4, 111-131.
- Webster, C. (2017). Race, religion, victims and crime. *Victims, crime and society: an introduction*. 2nd ed. London: Sage, 207-228.
- Whitehead, P. (2016). Theorising religion, crime and the system of criminal justice: A moral economy perspective. In *Religion, Faith and Crime: Theories, Identities and Issues* (pp. 113-134). London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Yin, E. T. (2020). Religion, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration of Prison Inmates into Mainstream Society. In *Handbook of Research on Trends and Issues in Crime Prevention, Rehabilitation, and Victim Support* (pp. 398-414). IGI Global.

CRM 325*

CRIME PREVENTION(ELECTIVE)

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course is designed to provide an exploration of various methods of crime prevention programs – community crime prevention programs and criminal justice system approaches. The relevant theory and research related to neighborhood efforts at crime prevention, community policing, school crime prevention, and other situational prevention measures will be explored critically. This

course aims to provide a foundation for a better understanding of the objectives of various crime prevention efforts, as well as the proven effectiveness of these various strategies.

Course Contents

Introduction: Definition, History of crime prevention, Types, Contemporary crime prevention method, Electronic surveillance, Retail security, Armed robbery prevention, Security lighting, Security surveys, Situational crime prevention, Fear of crime

Methods of Crime Prevention: Punitive methods, Defense methods, Intervention methods, Mechanical methods, Mass methods, Clinical methods, Group relations' method, Environmental design

Crime prevention and Criminal Justice Administration: Crime prevention by police, Community policing, Intervention programs, Correctional services and prevention of crime

Contemporary programs: Public relations campaign, Potential victim protection, De-motivating potential offenders, Socialization of youth, Programs aimed for prevention

Methods: Environmental, Developmental Crime Prevention, Prediction for Secondary Prevention and Situational Crime Prevention

The Mass Media and Crime prevention

Crime Prevention and the Future: Role of Community in Crime Prevention

Suggested Readings:

Clarke, R. V. G. (Ed.). (1997). *Situational crime prevention* (pp. 225-256). Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.

Durrant, R. (2017) Crime prevention: approaches, practices, and evaluations. *Police Practice and Research*, 18 (4), 420-421. DOI: [10.1080/15614263.2017.1283899](https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2017.1283899)

Newman, O. (1972). *Defensible space* (p. 264). New York: Macmillan.

Sherman, L. W., Gottfredson, D. C., MacKenzie, D. L., Eck, J., Reuter, P., & Bushway, S. (1997). *Preventing crime: What works, what doesn't, what's promising: A report to the United States Congress*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.

Sherman, L. W., MacKenzie, D. L., Farrington, D. P., & Welsh, B. C. (Eds.). (2002). *Evidence-based crime prevention* (p. 10). London: Routledge.

Sherman, L. W., & Eck, J. E. (2002). Policing for crime prevention. *Evidence-based crime prevention*, 295, 13.

Clarke, R. V. (1995). Situational crime prevention. *Crime and justice*, (19), 91-150.

CRM 326*

CULTURAL CRIMINOLOGY(ELECTIVE)

CREDIT 04

Course Objective:

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

Course Content:

Introduction: Cultural & Public Criminology

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

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

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

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

Visiting Liberation War Museum (Assignment)

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

Recommended Books and Articles

Chomsky, N. (1999). *The culture of terrorism*. 1st edition. Montreal: Black Rose Books Ltd.

Dowler, K., Fleming, T. & Muzzatti, S. L. (2006). Constructing Crime: Media, Crime, and Popular Culture. *Canadian Journal of Criminology and Criminal Justice*, Vol. 48 (6), pp. 837-850.

Danesi, M. (2012). *Popular Culture: Introductory Perspectives*. 1st edition. Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield.

Hayward, K. J. (2004). *City Limits: Crime, Consumer Culture and the Urban Experience*. London: Glass House Press.

Jacobitti, S. (1991). The Public, the Private, the Moral: Hannah Arendt and Political Morality. *International Political Science Review / Revue Internationale De Science Politique*, 12(4), 281-293.

Kluch, S. P. & Vaux, A. (2017). Culture and Terrorism: The Role of Cultural Factors in Worldwide Terrorism (1970–2013). *Terrorism and Political Violence* 29 (2), 323-341.

**CRM 327*POLITICAL ECONOMY OF CRIME AND PUNISHMENTS(ELECTIVE)
CREDIT 04**

Course Objectives

The Course discusses the different dynamics of crime and punishment from an economic and political approach. It covers also history and theoretical sides of political economy of crime and punishment.

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:

Anderson, E. (1999). *Code of the Streets: Decency, Violence and the Moral Life of the Inner City*. W. Norton & Company.

Barbara, A. H. (1996). *Understanding justice: An introduction to ideas, perspectives and controversies in modern penal theory*. Philadelphia: Open University Press.

Cowling, M. (2008). *Marxism and Criminological Theory*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.

Foucault, M. (1995). *Discipline and Punishment: The birth of the prison*. Vintage.

Fleury-Steiner, B. (2004). *Jurors' Stories of Death: How America's Death Penalty Invests in Inequality*. University of Michigan Press.

Garland, D. (1989). *Punishment and Society: A Study in Social Theory*. University of Chicago Press.

Gray, M. (1998). *Drug Crazy: How We Got into This Mess & How We Can Get Out*. New York: Random House.

- Garland, D. (2001). *The Culture of Control: Crime and Social Order in Contemporary Society*. University of Chicago Press.
- Loury, G. C. (2002). *The Anatomy of Racial Inequality*. Harvard University Press.
- Manza, J. & Uggen, C. (2007). *Looked Out: Felon Disenfranchisement and American Democracy*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Tonry, M. (1996). *Malign Neglect: Race, Crime and Punishment in America*. Oxford University Press.
- Venkatesh, S. (2007). *Off the Books: The Underground Economy of the Urban Poor*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
- Western, B. (2006). *Punishment and Inequality in America*. Russell Sage Foundation.

CRM 328* FINANCIAL CRIMES AND CORRUPTION(ELECTIVE) CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

The term financial crime refers to many different forms of illegal activity. The course will examine how financial and white collar crime defined and understood in the law and other disciplines; how it is different and similar to other criminal activity; who perpetrates white collar crime; who are its victims; what are the costs of white collar crime and how are these costs measured; and how is it investigated, prosecuted, punished and deterred. The course will feature infamous and newsworthy financial scandals and white collar cases, some local in nature, as well as current events.

Course Content

- An Overview of the Criminal Justice System, financial crimes and Infamous white-collar Crimes
- White collar crime
- Internet technology and financial crimes
- Tax fraud, Extortion
- Conspiracy, perjury and obstruction of Justice
- Embezzlement, Gambling, Loan Sharking
- Bangladesh: A New Horizon for financial and white collar criminals
- Money Laundering, its pattern and prevention

Suggested Readings:

Text Books

- Brickey, K. F., & Taub, J. (2017). *Corporate and white collar crime: cases and materials*. Wolters Kluwer Law & Business.
- Coleman, J. W. (2001). *The criminal elite: The sociology of white collar crime*. Macmillan.

- Croall, H. (2001). *Understanding white collar crime*. McGraw-Hill Education (UK).
- Gottschalk, P. (2017). *CEOs and White-Collar Crime*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Mills, D. W., & Weisberg, R. (2019). *White-collar Crime*. Wolters Kluwer.
- Pontell, H. N., & Geis, G. (Eds.). (2007). *International handbook of white-collar and corporate crime* (pp. 562-63). New York: Springer.
- Payne, B. K. (2016). *White-collar crime: The essentials*. Sage Publications.
- Strader, J. K., & Jordan, S. D. (2005). *White collar crime: cases, materials, and problems*, (3rd ed.). LexisNexis/Matthew Bender.
- Van Slyke, S. R., Benson, M. L., & Cullen, F. T. (Eds.). (2016). *The Oxford handbook of white-collar crime*. Oxford University Press.

Journal Articles/Book Chapters

- Benson, M. L., Van Slyke, S. R., & Cullen, F. T. (2016). Core themes in the study of white-collar crime. *The Oxford handbook of white-collar crime*, 1-21.
- Benson, M. L., Kennedy, J., & Logan, M. (2016). White-collar and corporate crime. *The handbook of measurement issues in criminology and criminal justice*, 92-110.
- Burns, R. G., & Meitl, M. B. (2019). Prosecution, Defense, and Sentencing of White-Collar Crime. *The Handbook of White-Collar Crime*, 279-296.
- Cullen, F. T., & Benson, M. L. (2017). Subterranean Values, Self-Deception, and White-Collar Crime. In *Delinquency and Drift Revisited, Volume 21* (pp. 113-138). Routledge.
- Dearden, T. E. (2017). An assessment of adults' views on white-collar crime. *Journal of Financial Crime*.
- Gottschalk, P., & Tcherni-Buzzeo, M. (2017). Reasons for gaps in crime reporting: The case of white-collar criminals investigated by private fraud examiners in Norway. *Deviant Behavior*, 38(3), 267-281.
- Jordanoska, A. (2018). The Social Ecology of White-Collar Crime: Applying Situational Action Theory to White-Collar Offending. *Deviant Behavior*, 39(11), 1427-1449.
- Kerley, K. R., Xu, X., & Sirisunyaluck, B. (2008). Self-control, intimate partner abuse, and intimate partner victimization: Testing the general theory of crime in Thailand. *Deviant Behavior*, 29(6), 503-532.
- Karvonen, M., & Fedina, A. (2018). *White-collar crime in cyber time: the role of opportunity in committing financial crime online* (Master's thesis, Handelshøyskolen BI).
- Sohoni, T., & Rorie, M. (2019). The whiteness of white-collar crime in the United States: Examining the role of race in a culture of elite white-collar offending. *Theoretical Criminology*, 1362480619864312.
- Wang, L., Wang, Z., & Weng, D. H. (2019). Individual, Educational, and Other Social Influences on Greed: Implications for the Study of White-Collar Crime. In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Criminology and Criminal Justice*.

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

A Suitable Case for Treatment: Concepts of Treatment and Rehabilitation; The Treatment Paradigm; Types of Treatment and Rehabilitation; Types of Offender: Age, Gender, Other Groups; Issues in Treatment and Rehabilitation.

To treat or not to treat? An historical perspective: The Sphere of History- Classical Theory, Psychological Theory and Crime, Applying Theory: The Rise of Rehabilitation Through Treatment, Conflict Between Criminal Justice and Treatment, Conflict Between Criminology and Psychology, Just Dessert and Marx: The Fall of Rehabilitation; The Decline of Treatment; Martinson (1974); The IMPACT Study (1976); Brody (1976); The Relationship between Treatment and Sentencing; What Replaced the Treatment Model, The Sphere of The Present; The Sphere of The Future.?

On Probation: The Development of Probation; The Probation Service at the End of the Twentieth Century: Organization and Aims, Offenders on Probation, To Treat or Not to Treat?; The Non-Statutory Sector; Recent Development and Future Prospects.

In prison: Prison as a Place of Treatment; Treatment Opportunities in Practice; Grendon Underwood; Background; Aims; Regime; Population; Research; Management: an Uneasy Balance.
Behavioral approach to correctional management and rehabilitation: Introduction; Behavioral Theories of Crime and Delinquency; Procedures to Decrease Undesirable Behavior; Procedures to Increase Desirable Behavior; Towards Comprehensive Programs for Management and Rehabilitation.

Programming in cognitive skills: Introduction; The reasoning and rehabilitation programme: Content of The Programme; Programme Delivers; Research: Adult Offenders, Juvenile Offenders, Substance Abusing Offenders, Mentally Disordered Offenders.

Family-based treatments: Introduction; Defining Family-Based Treatment; Family Preservation Programs; Functional Family Therapy: Outcome Studies; Structural Family Therapy: Outcome Studies; Multidimensional Family Therapy: Outcome Studies; Multi-systematic Therapy: Outcome Studies; Future Directions of Family-Based Treatment.

Delinquency prevention programs in schools: Introduction; Primary Findings; On-Going School Intervention Trials; What Works?; Guidelines For Future Interventions.

Skills Training: Introduction; Social Perception; Social Cognition; Social Performance; Recent Evidence: An Overview.

Anger treatment with offenders: Introduction; Anger, Aggression And Anger Treatment Appropriateness; Anger and Institutionalized Offenders; Existing Anger Treatment Studies With Offenders; Therapeutic Interventions For Anger: Differentiating Levels; The State Hospital Anger Treatment Project; Comprehensive Assessment; Treatment Preparatory Phase; Central Treatment: Major Issues; Follow-Up; Summary and Future Directions.

The Treatment of Sex Offenders: Offences and Prevalence; What Are Sex Offenders Like?; Sex Offender Treatment; Sex Offenders in Prisons; The Prison Service Strategy; Sex Offenders and the Probation Service; Research on the Treatment of Sex Offenders; Monitoring Sex Offenders in the Community.

Mentally Offenders: Mentally Disorder; The Legislative Framework and the Criminal Justice Process; The Treatment of Mentally Disordered Offenders; Diverting Mentally Disordered Offenders: An Achievable Goal? Mentally Disordered Offenders and Dangerousness; Finding a Way Forward?

The Treatment of Drug Misuse: Definitions and Legislative Context; The Drug Scene in the United Kingdom; Policy Initiatives towards Drug Misuse; The Treatment of Drug Misuse; The Treatment of Drug Misusing Offenders

Suggested Readings:

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

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

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

FOURTH YEAR FIRST SEMESTER

CRM 411

GLOBAL AND LOCAL 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; Conceptualization of Terrorism, Challenges of Conceptualizing Terrorism

Waves of Terrorism Anarchist Terrorism of Europe, Terrorism in Three Religious Traditions

Islam and Terrorism: Salafism, Extremism

Terrorist Movements: Hizbullah, IRA, FARC, Al Qaeda, ISIS

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

State Terror and State Sponsored Terrorism: In perspective of different countries.

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

Terrorist Behavior: Underground Political Organization and Motivation

Terrorism and Counter-Sociology and Psychology in Terrorism

Suicide Terrorism: Overview, causes, nature, Logic of Suicide Terrorism

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), Role of Police in Combating Terrorism; Interpol and Europol;

Terrorist Organizations-Tactics, Structure, Ideology

Terrorist Financing: Types, Sources of Collection

Terrorism in Bangladesh: Terrorism Funding in Bangladesh, Border Terrorism,

Identification of Risks and Appropriate Solutions to Those Risks: International and national level

Suggested Readings:

Hess, S. & Kalb, M. (Eds). (2003). *The Media and the War on Terrorism*. Massachusetts: The Brookings Institution.

Hudson, R. A. (1999). *The Sociology and Psychology of Terrorism: Who becomes a terrorist and why?* Washington: Library of Congress.

Jenkins, P. (2003). *Images of Terrorism*. New York: Walter de Greyton.

Onwudiwe, I. D. (2001). *Globalization of Terrorism*. Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.

Reaz, A. (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, M. R. (2003). *Terrorism and Organized Hate Crime*. NW: CRC.

Rubin, B. & Rubin, J. C. (2008). *Chronologies of Modern Terrorism*. New York: M.E. Sharpe, Inc.

Siljander, R. P. & Fredrickson, D. D. (2001). *Terrorist Attacks: A Protective Service Guide for Executives, Bodyguards, And Policemen* (2nd ed.). Springfield, III: Charles C Thomas.

- Sebastianski, A. (ed.). (2005) *Patterns Global Terrorism: The Complete Reports of the U.S. State Department*. Massachusetts: Birkshire Publishing Ltd.
- Tucker, J. B. (2000). *Toxic Terror: Assessing Terrorist Use of Chemical and Biological Weapons*. Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press.
- U.S. Department of State (2003). *Patterns of Global Terrorism 2002*. USA: Department of State Publication.
- Weinberg, L., & Pedhazur, A. et al. (2004). *Religious Fundamentalism and Political Extremism*. London: Frank Cass.
- Weisburd, D. et al. (2009). *To protect to Serve; Policing in an age of Terrorism*. London: Springer.

CRM 412

ORGANIZED CRIME

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course is developed to explore the history and characteristics of organized crime including recent scholarly approaches to the conceptualization of organized crime, 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, We will analyze why some structural conditions of the state could make it more vulnerable to organized crime. This course also covers selected substantive and contemporary topics related to transnational organized crimes with a particular focus on Bangladesh.

Course Content

Organized Crime: Basic Features: Defining organized crime: Legal definitions of organized Crimes & transnational organized crime, Similarities and differences between organized crime and white-collar crimes, Typology of organized crime, Typology of organized criminals, Gender and organized Crime, The structure of organized crime, Globalization of organized crime.

Causes of Organized Crime: Search Theories: The Sociology of Organized Crime, The Psychology of Organized Crime, Classicist: Hedonism and the odds of apprehension, Structural: Capitalism and Arbitrary Laws, Ethical: when crime brings pleasure, not guilt.

Mafia and Gang group: Columbian Drug and Arms Syndicate, Mexican Drug and Arms trafficking Curtail, 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

Human, Sex and Organ Trafficking : Characteristics of Victims, Sex and Human Trafficking, Transnational Feminism and Sex Trafficking, Toward a Sustainable Theory of Human Trafficking and Contemporary Slavery, Trafficking in Women and Children in Bangladesh

Arms Trafficking, Small Arms and WMDs; Drug Smuggling: Global Arms Exporters and Importers, Illicit Arms Trafficking in Europe, America, Asia, Nuclear Weapons and the Terrorist Threat, Drug Trafficking on a Global Scale

Transnational Organised Crime (TOC), its Impacts and laws: TOC and its Impact on Societies, TOC and its Impact on States, Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime And The Protocols Thereto

TOC and Organized Crime: Bangladesh Perspective: Transnational Security Threats, Organized crime and gangs, Mafias: the State, Protection and Violence, Legal & protection responding to Organized Crime.

Suggested Readings:

Abadinsky, H. (2010). *Organized Crime*. Wadsworth.

Ambagtsheer, F., Zaitch, D. & Weimar, W. (2013). The battle for human organs: organ trafficking and transplant tourism in a global context. *Global Crime*, 14:1, 1-26.

Albanese, J. S. (2015). *Organized Crime: From the Mob to Transnational Organized Crime* (7th ed.). Oxon: Routledge.

Kassab H. S. & Rosen, J. D. (2019). *Illicit Markets, Organized Crime, and Global Security*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Rosy, S. Y. (2016). Bangladeshi Women Trafficking Survivors Situation in Family and Society: NGO Response towards their Reintegration. *GÉNEROS- Multidisciplinary Journal of Gender Studies*, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 911-928.

Walker, L., Gabiria, G. & Gopal, K. (Eds.) (2018). *Handbook of Sex Trafficking*. Springer International Publishing.

CRM 413 DRUGS, CRIME AND SOCIETY CREDIT 04

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 in micro and macro level.

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 Virodi Ain*.

Role of Society in prevention of drugs abuse: Prospects and Challenges, Best practices around the world.

Suggested Readings:

Allen, N. (1853). *An Essay on The Opium Trade; Including a Sketch of its History, Extent, Effects, Etc. as Carried in India and China*. Boston: Longwood Press.

Ali, A. A. (September, 1985). 'The Short Arm of the Law'? *The Herald*, p. 47.

Ashkari, M. H. (1987). 'Pakistan's Security and Drugs/Arms Mafia'. *Strategic Digest*, Vol. 17, No. 12.

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

Foster, A. (1898). 'The Report of the Opium Commission'. *Contemporary Review*, Vol. 74, p. 125.

Gujral B. B. (1983). Forfeiture of illegally acquired assets of drug traffickers: the position in India. *Bulletin on narcotics*, 35(2), 41–48.

Goode, E. (2005). *Drugs in American Society*. 6th Edition. New York, NY: McGraw Hill.

Hardiman, D. (1985). 'From Custom to Crime: The Politics of Drinking in Colonial South Gujarat'. *Subaltern Studies*, Vol. 4.

Hossain, Z. (December, 1989). 'Narco Power: Pakistan's Parallel Government', *Newsline*.

Haq, M. E. (1993). *Madokashakti: Jatio O Bishwa Poriprekshit*. Dhaka: Chhaya Prokashani.

Haq, M. (2000) *Drugs in South Asia: From the Opium Trade to the Present Day*. London: Palgrave Macmillan UK.

Inciardi, J. A., & McElrath, K. (Eds.). (2011). *The American drug scene: An anthology* (6thed.). Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing.

- J. B. Brown, J. B. (1973). 'Politics of the Poppy: The Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, 1874-1916', *Journal of the Contemporary History*, Vol. 8, No. 3.
- Kaker, R. N. (1989). 'Social Legislation: Laws for Controlling Illicit Drug Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances'. *Indian Journal of Social Work*.
- Pinto, R. (1989). Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. *Indian Journal of Social Work*.
- Rao, S. V. J. (1990). 'Drug: The Challenge of the Twenty-first Century, A Socio-Legal Perspective'. *Indian Journal of Social Work*, Vol. 51, No. 4, p. 716.
- Reinerman, C., & Levine H. G. (eds). (1997). *Crack in America: Demon Drugs and Social Justice*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Steinitz, S. M. (1985). 'Insurgents, Terrorists and the Drug Trade'. *The Washington Quarterly*, Fall, 1985.
- Shasri, R. (1987). 'Insurgency and Drugs: The Deadly Alliance'. *Strategic Analysis*, Vol. 12, No.1.
- Schaler, J. A. (Ed.). (1998). *Drugs: Should we legalize, decriminalize, or deregulate?* Amherst, NY: Prometheus Books.
- Weston, B. P. et al., (1972). *Narcotics: USA*. New York: Greenberg Publisher.

CRM 414* SURVEILLIANCE AND SOCIETY(ELECTIVE) CREDIT 4

Course Objectives

The course explores the development and deployment of surveillance technologies in contemporary society. The social and legal impact of surveillance technologies, in such areas as crime control, privacy, trust, community, democracy, and the war on terror.

Course Content

- Introduction to Surveillance
- The Rise of Big Data, Data Mining, and Analytics
- Big Data Policing
- Privacy in the Age of Ubiquitous Media
- Cybersecurity: Securing Media as Infrastructures
- From Discipline to Control: Distributed Surveillance and the Surfacing of Post-Panoptical Power
- Surveillance and its representations in the media
- Terrorism and Mass Surveillance
- The Political Dissent of Digital Codes: The Escalation of Cyber Resistance
- How Google is Ruled by Algorithms
- Cambridge Analytica, or data enter the political system
- Edward Snowden, the contemporary politics of data leaks

Suggested Readings

Text Books

- Ball, K., Lyon, D., & Haggerty, K. D. (Eds.). (2012). *Routledge handbook of surveillance studies*. Routledge.
- Cole, D. D., Blanton, T., Wasserman, E., & Mills, J. (2015). *After Snowden: privacy, secrecy, and security in the information age*. Macmillan.
- Gilliom, J., & Monahan, T. (2012). *Super Vision: An introduction to the surveillance society*. University of Chicago Press.
- Greenwald, G. (2014). *No place to hide: Edward Snowden, the NSA, and the US surveillance state*. Macmillan.
- Hynes, D. (2005, April). Rhetorics of Surveillance from Bentham to Big Brother. In *Symposium*, Vol. 9, No. 1, pp. 139-142.
- Howard, P. N. (2015). *Pax Technica: How the Internet of things may set us free or lock us up*. Yale University Press.
- Nissenbaum, H. (2009). *Privacy in context: Technology, policy, and the integrity of social life*. Stanford University Press.

Journal Articles/Book Chapters

- Brown, I., & Korff, D. (2009). Terrorism and the proportionality of internet surveillance. *European Journal of Criminology*, 6(2), 119-134.
- Brayne, S. (2017). Big data surveillance: The case of policing. *American sociological review*, 82(5), 977-1008.
- Brayne, S. (2017). Big data surveillance: The case of policing. *American sociological review*, 82(5), 977-1008.
- Cavelty, M. D. (2014). Breaking the cyber-security dilemma: Aligning security needs and removing vulnerabilities. *Science and engineering ethics*, 20(3), 701-715.
- Danezis, G., & Wittneben, B. (2006). The Economics of Mass Surveillance. In *Fifth Workshop on the Economics of Information Security*.
- Etzioni, A. (2015). NSA: National security vs. individual rights. *Intelligence and National Security*, 30(1), 100-136.
- Ferguson, A. G. (2019). *The rise of big data policing: Surveillance, race, and the future of law enforcement*. NYU Press.
- Fuchs, C., & Trottier, D. (2017). Internet surveillance after Snowden. *Journal of Information, Communication and Ethics in Society*.
- Guild, E. (2017). Border Controls, Surveillance and Counter Terrorism. In C. Grütters, A. Terlouw & A. Böcker (Eds.) *Nijmegen Migration Law Working Papers Series*. Retrieved from <https://repository.ubn.ru.nl/bitstream/handle/2066/181600/181600.pdf?sequence=1>

- Gordon, J. (2019). *When data crimes are real crimes: voter surveillance and the Cambridge Analytica conflict* (Doctoral dissertation). University of Saskatchewan, Canada.
- Hollinshead, K. (1999). Surveillance of the worlds of tourism: Foucault and the eye-of-power. *Tourism Management*, 20(1), 7-23.
- Lyon, D. (2014). Surveillance, Snowden, and big data: Capacities, consequences, critique. *Bigdata & society*, 1(2), 2053951714541861.
- Lyon, D. (2019). Surveillance capitalism, surveillance culture and data politics. *Data Politics: Worlds, Subjects, Rights*. Abingdon: Routledge, 64-77.
- Ogura, T. (2006). Electronic government and surveillance-oriented society. *Theorizing surveillance: The panopticon and beyond*, 270-295.
- Parsons, C. (2015). Beyond privacy: Articulating the broader harms of pervasive mass surveillance. *Media and Communication*, 3(3), 1-11.
- Piro, J. M. (2008). Foucault and the architecture of surveillance: Creating regimes of power in schools, shrines, and society. *Educational Studies*, 44(1), 30-46.

CRM 415*

CRIME MAPPING(ELECTIVE)

CREDIT 04

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, D. J. & Robinson, M. B. (2008). *Spatial Aspects of Crime: Theory and Practice*. New York: Allyn and Bacon.

CRM 416* CRIMINOLOGY AND CAREER(ELECTIVE)

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

In this course student will have an idea of the perspectives of career in criminal justice and criminology. This course focuses both on practical and theoretical analysis. This course will prepare the students to tackle the challenges of the criminal justice professional fields.

Course Content

- Careers path in criminology and criminal justice overview
- Writing a professional CV
- Writing a cover letter
- Importance of letter of recommendations
- How to prepare for an interview
- Procedure of applying to United Nations Organizations
- Criminology careers in Bangladesh

Suggested Readings

Geis, G., & Meier, R. F. (1978). Looking Backward and Forward- Criminologists on Criminology as a Career. *Criminology*, 16, 273.

- McGee, P. (2009). *How to write a CV that really works: Revised and updated 4th edition*. Hachette UK.
- Ali, A. (2009). Write your CV professionally. *Academy of Success*, Egypt.
- Gallo, A. (2014). How to write a cover letter. *Harvard Business Review*.
- Corfield, R. (2009). *Successful interview skills: How to prepare, answer tough questions and get your ideal job*. Kogan Page Publishers.

CRM 417* ISSUES OF DEVELOPMENT AND CRIME(ELECTIVE) 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 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, students will know about the contemporary debates and discussion related to crime and development. Policy related issues for development and crime will also be discussed from theoretical and practical points of view. Besides, students will be able to know how they can contribute to national or international development policies from the perspective of development criminology.

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, Debates of colonialism, imperialism, and globalization, first world-third world dialects.

History of Development and Changes in Crime Pattern: History of Development and Stages of Capitalism, Historical Framing of Development and Crime in relation with the history of industrialization and urbanization.

Theories of development and crime: Modernization theory and Criminological Analysis of Modernization theory, Dependency Theory, World system theory and Criminological analysis. Crime and Global South,

Challenging Development: Understanding donor, project implementation and politics of developmental knowledge production, governmentality, neo-imperialism, and politics of subordination. Accumulation by disposition.

Development and Violence: Crime and Violence in Development, Development and Everyday Violence (Experience from India), Development and Structural Violence, Development and Infrastructural Violence (Experience from Equatorial Guinea and Paraguay)

Technological Advancement, Development and Crime: Politics of Multinational Corporation (MNC), State-Corporate Crime, Corporation (Monsanto), Seed Patent and Farmers, Indian Farmer Homicide Case.

Contemporary Crimes from development perspective: Cross National Analysis of Development, Gender and Crime, Land right, development and security, Labour unrest and crime, Black-marketing, money laundering and smuggling, Neoliberalism and Homicide, Economic Crime and Neoliberal Model of Government, Micro-Credit and Political Economy of Shame, Development and Corruption, Development and Casino Culture.

Human Right and Development: Alternative to Development, Right Based Approach, Cases on Human Right Violation [Human Cost of Mining (cobalt)]

Development and Crime Control: Early UN Perspective of Crime, Controlling the changing pattern of Crime as a new challenge for criminologist, NGO and Civil Society in Combating Crime

SDG and Criminology: SDG as Criminal Justice Challenge, Role of Development Criminologist in Contemporary SDG Discussion

Suggested Readings:

Anderson, T. L. & Bennett, R. R. (1996). Development, Gender and Crime: The Scope of the Routine Activities Approach. *Justice Quarterly*. 31-56

Apple, H. C. (2012). Walls and White Elephants: Oil Extraction, Responsibility and Infrastructural Violence in Equatorial Guinea. *Ethnography*. 13(4), 439-465

Baviskar, A. (1995). *In the Belly of the River: Tribal Conflicts over Development in the Narmada Valley*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Blaustein, J., Pino, N. W., Fitz-Gibbon, K. & White, R. (2017). Criminology and the UN Sustainable Development Goals: The Need for Support and Critique. *British Journal of Criminology* 58, pp. 767-786.

Blaustein, J., Pino, N. W. & Ellison, G. (2018). Crime and Development in the Global South. In Carrington et. al., (Eds) *The Palgrave Handbook of Criminology and the Global South*. Palgrave Macmillan.

Clinard, M. B., & Abbott, D. J. (1973). *Crime in Developing Countries: A Comparative Perspective*. New York: Free Press.

Clifford, W. (1973). *Development and Crime*. Sussex: Barry Rose Publisher.

Escobar, A. (1995). *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Frank, A.G. (1987). *The Sociology of development and Underdevelopment of Sociology*. NW: Pantheon Books.

Ferguson, J. (1990). *The Anti-Politics Machine: 'Development', Depoliticization and Bureaucratic Power in Lesotho*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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- Karim, L. (2008). Demystifying Micro-Credit: The Grameen Bank, NGOs and Neoliberalism in Bangladesh. *Cultural Dynamics* 20(1): 5-29.
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- McLean, C., Long, M. A., Stretesky, P. B., Lynch, M. L., Hall, S. (2019). Exploring the Relationship between Neoliberalism and Homicide: A Cross-National Perspective. *International Journal of Sociology*, 49: 53-76.
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- Rogers, J. D. (1989). Theories of crime and development: An historical perspective. *The Journal of Developmental Studies*, 25 (3):314-328
- Rist, G. (2003). *The History of Development: From Western Origins to Global Faith*. London: Zed.
- Steffenmeier, D., Allan, E. & Streifel, C. (1989). Development and Female Crime: A Cross-National Test of Alternative Explanation. *Social Forces*, Vol. 68, p. 22.
- Sen, A. (1999). *Development as Freedom*. New York: Anchor Books.
- Soares, R. R. (2004). Development, crime and punishment: accounting for the international differences in crime rates. *Journal of Development Economics* 73, 155–184.
- Van Dijk, Jan. (2014). Crime Control: A New Challenge for Criminologists.
- Villanueva, P. A. G. (2020) Why Civil Society Cannot Battle It All Alone: The Roles of Civil Society Environment, Transparent Laws and Quality of Public Administration in Political Corruption Mitigation, *International Journal of Public Administration*, 43:6, 552-561.
- Wallerstein, I. (1976). *The Modern World-System I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

FOURTH YEAR SECOND SEMESTER

CRM 421

THEORIES OF CRIME II

CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course is designed for students who are interested in pursuing more advanced work on the causes of crime and delinquency. 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.

Course Contents

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

Violent Crimes: Causes of Violence, Serial Killers and Mass Murderers.

Other Crimes: Property Crimes, White Collar/Organized/Enterprise Crime, Public Order Crimes

Suggested Readings:

Akers, R. L. (1985). *Criminological Theories*. CA: Wordsworth.

Akers, R. L. (1985). *Deviant Behavior: A Social Learning Approach*. CA: Wordsworth.

Curran D. J. & Renzetti, C. M. (2001). *Theories of Crime*, Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

Downes, D. & Rock, P. (1995). *Understanding Deviance*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.

Pontell, H. N. (1999). *Social Deviance- Readings in Theory and Research*, 3rd Edition. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.

Vold G. B., Snipes, J. B. & Bernard, T. J. (1998). *Theoretical Criminology*, 4th edition, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

CRM 422*CYBER CRIME AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY(ELECTIVE) CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

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

Course Content

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

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

Computer Misuse: Intrusion, Hacking, Unauthorized Access,

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

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

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

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

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

Anti-Cyber Crime Strategies: National and global aspects

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cyber War: The Next Threat to National Security

Suggested Readings:

- Biagi, S. (2017). *Media/Impact: An Introduction to Mass Media, 12th Edition*. New Delhi: Cengage Learning.
- Greer, C. (2009). *Crime and Media: A Reader (Routledge Student Readers)*. Oxon: Routledge.
- Jewkes, Y. (2011). *Media & Crime*. London: SAGE Publications.
- McQuail, D. (2010). *McQuail's Mass Communication Theory*. London: SAGE Publications Ltd.
- O'Keefe, G. J. & Mendelsohn, H. et al. (1984). *"Taking a Bite Out of Crime": The impact of a Mass Media Crime Prevention Campaign*. Colorado: U.S. Department of Justice National Institute of Justice.
- Reiner, R. (2007). Media Made Criminality: The Representation of Crime in the Mass Media. In R. M. Mike Maguire, *The Oxford Handbook of Criminology* (pp. 302-330). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

CRM 423*CRIME PREVENTION AND SECURITY STUDIES (ELECTIVE)CREDIT 04

Course Objectives

This course focuses on the increasing importance of crime prevention, detection, and security management. Different forms of crime prevention strategies are discussed in the course. Forms of security management 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.

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

Security Management: 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)

Use of Management Information Systems (MIS) to Prevent Crime: Strategies and pitfalls

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: Understanding public police, role of commercial security companies

The Future of Private Security Industries in Bangladesh: Prospects and Challenges

Suggested Readings:

- Pastor, J. F. (2003). *The Privatization of Police in America*. North Carolina: McFarland and Company Inc.
- Farrington, D., MacKenzie, D. L., Sherman, L. & Welsh, B. C. (2002). *Evidence-Based Crime Prevention, 1st Edition*. Routledge.
- Lab, S. P. (1997). *Crime Prevention: Approaches, Practices and Evaluations*. Third Edition. Cincinnati, Ohio: Anderson Publishing Company.
- Sherman, L. W., Gottfredson, D. C., MacKenzie, D. L., Eck, J., Reuter, P. & Bushway, S. D. (1998). *Preventing Crime: What Works, What Doesn't, What's Promising*. Washington, D.C: National Institute of Justice.
- Raggad, B. G. (2010). *Information Security Management Concept and Practice*. CRC Press.
- Biringer, B. E., Matalucci, R. V., & O'Connor, S. (2007) *Security Risk Assessment and Management: A Professional Practice Guide for Protecting Buildings and Infrastructures*. New Jersey: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.
- Blokdijk, G. & Menken, I. (2008). *Information Security Management Best Practice Workbook: Implementation and Management Roadmap for Threats, Challenges and Solutions- Ready to use supporting documents bringing Theory into Practice*. London: Emereo Pty Ltd.

**CRM 424* HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE(ELECTIVE) CREDIT
04**

Course Objectives

The course provides an introduction to basic human rights philosophy, principles, instruments and institutions, and as well 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 in area of criminal justice.

Course Contents

Introduction: Conceptual and theoretical understanding of human rights; An overview of international human rights; fundamental 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

Rights of Prisoners: Convention against torture and other cruel inhuman and degrading treatment or punishment, standard minimum rules for the treatment of prisoners, National regulation in treatment of prisoners.

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

Human Rights in Islam: Interaction of human rights with Islamic law, complexity of policing with Islamic human rights

Encounter incidents and Extra-judicial killings: Extra judicial killings and human rights, role of law enforcing agencies and courts, right to fair trial.

Inconsistencies regarding realization of Human rights in Criminal Law: Special Power Act, Nari O Sishu Nirjatan Daman Ain etc.

Suggested Readings:

Brownlie, I. & Goodwin-Gill, G. S. (Eds.) (1971). *Basic Documents and Human Rights*. London Clarendon Press.

Crawshaw, R. & Holmström, L. (Eds.) (2001). *Essential Texts on Human Rights for the Police: A Compilation of International Instruments*. Boston: Kluwer Law International.

Malik, T. (1997). *Human Rights Law: A Manual of Human Rights Training Programme for Lawyers*. Dhaka: Legal Education & Training Institute.

Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs (2019). *The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh (Act No. of 1972)*. Dhaka: BG Press.

Ministry of Law and Land Reforms Law and Parliamentary Affairs Division (2019). *The Special Power Act, 1974*. Retrieved from <http://bdlaws.minlaw.gov.bd/act-462.html>

Steiner, H. & Alston, P. (2000). *International Human Rights in Context: Law, Politics, Morals, 2nd Edition*. Oxford University Press.

CRM 425*

**GENOCIDE AND CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY (ELECTIVE)
CREDIT 04**

Course Objectives

Within this course, students are invited to explore critically the complex dimensions and evolving manifestations of crimes against humanity and wide 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

The Human Rights Story: Natural Rights, The Trial of Charles I, Revolutionary Rights, The Nineteenth Century, Armenian Massacres, The League of Nations and Stalin's Show Trials, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Post War World and the Rights of Humankind: 1946-76: Thirty Inglorious Years, The Human Rights Commissions and Councils, The Human Rights Committee System, International Conventions and Treaties, Custom and State Practice

Fundamentals of International Criminal Law (ICL): The Notion of International Criminal Law, Principle of Universal Jurisdiction, General Features, Principles and sources of ICL, The Notion of International Crimes, The Historical Evolution of international crimes.

The Elements of International Crimes: The Objective and Subjective Elements of Crimes, The Structural Elements of International Crimes, General Features of the Subjective Element, General Notions of Mens Rea Common to Most Legal Systems of the World, Judicial Determination of the Mental Element

Modes of Criminal Liability: Individual Criminal Liability and Superior Responsibility, Participation in a Joint Criminal Enterprise, Other Modes of Liability, Criminal Liability for Omissions, Grounds for Excluding Criminal Responsibility

Genocide as an International Crime: History of Genocide, Definition through Legal Instruments, Elements of Genocide, History and Topography of Genocide, Genocide as Social Practice, Development in the Case Law on Genocide, Relationship between Genocide and Crimes against Humanity, Genocide and Gendercide, Prevention of Genocide

Crimes Against Humanity (CAH) as an International Crime: History of Crimes Against Humanity, Definition through Legal Instruments, Elements of CAH, Development in the Case Law on CAH

Trial of Crimes of Genocide and CAH in International Crimes Tribunal, Bangladesh (ICT-BD): International Crimes committed in 1971, 1973 Act and Establishment of the Tribunal, Development in the Case Law of ICT-BD on Genocide and CAH.

Suggested Readings:

Cassese, A. (2008). *International Criminal Law*, (2nd Edition), Oxford University Press.

Feierstein, D. (2014). *Genocide as Social Practice*. Rutgers University Press.

Jones, A. (2008). *Beginners Guide: Crimes Against Humanity*. Oneworld Publications.

Jones, A. (2010). *Genocide: A Comprehensive Introduction*, (2nd Edition). Routledge/ Taylor & Francis Publishers.

Robertson, G. (2012). *Crimes against Humanity: The Struggle for Global Justice* (4th Edition). New York: The New Press.

Schabas, W. A. (2009). *Genocide in International Law: The Crime of Crimes*, 2nd Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Judgments of ICT BD

Movies:

Stop Genocide (1971) by Zahir Raihan

Hotel Rwanda (2004) by Terry George

The Pianist by (2002) by Roman Polanski

CRM 426

INTERNSHIP/RESEARCH MONOGRAPH

CREDIT 04

Each student will conduct a research project on a topic derived from all the courses taught or an internship in designated institutes in Bangladesh. The topic of the study will be chosen by the student and approved by the Department. Respective student will prepare a research proposal and submit it to the Chairman of the Department. The Chairman of the Department will discuss with the teachers of the Department and assign each student to a particular teacher who will be supervisor of the research project. The student will submit the report/monograph to the Department. Students must have to appear before the examination committee to defend his/her project or monograph which consists of 20 marks. The report will be graded as per university rule.

CRM 427

COMPREHENSIVE AND VIVA VOCE

CREDIT 04

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