



**BACHELOR OF ARTS** 

CRIMINOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

### **INTRODUCTION**

Criminology as a branch of knowledge is an essential component of the criminal justice system. More than being a discipline with its own values, styles, methods, and approaches, criminology, as a discipline, is a super-specialisation, which has to be built on certain foundations. Such foundations include a thorough understanding of criminal justice system, elementary knowledge of criminal law, and an appreciation of rule of law. Although built on these foundations, criminology returns to these foundations as value-inputs by improving the criminal justice system, contributing to the effective enforcement of criminal law, and upholding the values of rule of law.

Criminology has a multidisciplinary composition. Every branch of knowledge which has the potential to inquire into the causes and impacts of criminality finds a place as a constituent of criminology. Relevant knowledge from social sciences and natural sciences thus becomes part of criminology. Of the many such disciplines, psychology is extremely relevant as a constituent of and contributor to criminology, e.g., sub-fields of psychology like experimental psychology, criminal psychology, psychoanalysis, and psychopathology have helped in studying criminal behavior, analysis of testimony, and in examining the social conditions pertaining to criminal and the crime. The multidisciplinary composition of criminology provides the discipline with the means and methods to examine crime, the criminal, and the causes and effects of crime from every possible perspective.

Beyond the clinical functions of criminology, the discipline also provides great service to criminal investigations. Herein criminology turns practical. Writing in the "Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology" in 1926, Boris Brasol held that

44

A course on criminology should contain, aside from the theoretical deliberations on the nature of crime, its relation to social environment, the anthropological constitution of the criminal, etc., a surveyeven if it be brief-of such practical methods as are being successfully used in the difficult work devoted to the scientific investigation of crime.

77

This approach further requires, in a programme on criminology, an overview of criminal investigation and the various techniques used by criminal investigators and detectives such that students get a sense of the context in which the methods and materials of criminology are applied in criminal investigations.

Penology and victimology are two other branches of knowledge which evolved out of criminology. While both the branches retain their umbilical connection with criminology, they have developed a disciplinary identity of their own. Whereas penology focuses on the punishment part of the crime including the corrective measures, victimology focuses on the plight of the victims of crimes and establishes a regime of justice to the victims. This inclusion of penology and victimology and their dedicated focus provide a completeness to criminology such that the discipline holistically contributes to the administration of justice. This holism also includes contributions from disciplinary tributaries like "Restorative Justice" which aims at victim-offender interactions (for certain types of crimes) and rehabilitation of victims.

The robustness of criminology also owes to its universal character. This is primarily due to the scientific character of criminology which produces uniform knowledge through scientific methods. However, this does not nullify the possibility of comparative approaches to criminology. The plurality of approaches, methods, and orientations can always be studied from a comparative perspective. Studying these approaches, which has in fact contributed to the advancement of criminology - will only strengthen one's understanding of knowledge-formation in criminology.

Further, criminology, as every other discipline has had to face the test of the time. Disciplinary renewalism and renovation in post-global conditions invited criminology to respond to the challenges of the "fall of coherence". The response has led to the emergence of "critical criminologies" (disciplinary fragmentation and the threat of plurality) and dimensional spaces -right, left, and centre -to spread the disciplinary knowledge. However, critical criminology has in no way undermined the robustness of criminology; rather it has provided alternatives to work when mainstream criminology had to legitimize its relevance in contemporary times.

It is considering the above said potential of criminology that Jindal Global Law School (JGLS) has introduced the specialized programme B.A. Criminology & Criminal Justice. The programme aims to provide highest quality education in criminology and its various branches and allied and associated disciplines. Through the programme, the School aims to build criminal justice professionals who can contribute to the administration of the justice by upholding the values of rule of law.



THEORY : CRITICAL READINGS

Laboratories and Clinics

PRACTICE : SIMULATIONS

Case Studies

### **COURSES**

Courses under the degree programme, B.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice are provided in a necessary sequential order in view of the philosophy and intended outcomes of the programme, and in compliance with the  $UGC\ guidelines$  laid down in the "Minimum Course Curriculum for Undergraduate Courses Under Choice Based Credit System". Accordingly, courses are classified into the following categories:

CORE COURSE	ELECTIVE COURSE
Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC)	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)
*(Knowledge enhancement courses)	*(Courses specific to the major for gaining advanced knowledge)
Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)	Generic Elective (GE)
*(Value-based and/or skill-based courses)	(Courses which are interdisciplinary in nature)

# TABLE OF COURSES

1 YEAR SEMESTER I	SEMESTER III	TOTAL CREDITS
■ Elements of Criminology (AECC 4 credits)	<ul><li>International Criminal Law [GE 4+2 credits]</li></ul>	
■ Fundamentals of Criminal Law [AECC 4 credits]	<ul><li>Restorative Justice [CC 4+2 credits]</li></ul>	
<ul><li>Juvenile Justice in India [CC 4 +2 credits]</li></ul>	<ul><li>Domestic and Community Violence [SEC 4 credits]</li></ul>	54
<ul><li>Sociology of Crimes [CC 4 +2 credits]</li></ul>	<ul><li>Criminal and Evidentiary Procedure [CC 4+2 credits]</li></ul>	
■ Essential Psychology for Criminology [SEC 4 credits]	<ul><li>Academic Writing (CC 2 credits)</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>Academic Writing (CC 2 credits)</li> </ul>		
Internship I [2 credits]	Internship II [2 credits]	

2 <sup>nd</sup> YEAR Subject	SEMESTER	SEMESTER IV	TOTAL CREDITS
■ Criminal Psychology [CC 4+	-2 credits]	<ul><li>Criminal Justice Ethics [CC 4+2 credits]</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>White Collar and Economic</li> </ul>	Crimes [GE 4+2 credits]	■ Introduction to Forensic Science [CC 4+2 credits]	
Criminology Research (SEC 4 credits)		<ul> <li>Advanced Victimology [CC 4+2 credits]</li> </ul>	56
<ul><li>Victimology [CC 4+2 credits]</li></ul>		■ Elements of Penology [SEC 4 Credits]	
<ul> <li>Applied Criminology [SEC 4</li> </ul>	credits]	<ul><li>Applied Criminology [SEC 4 credits]</li></ul>	
Internship III	[2 credits]	Internship IV [2 credits]	

3 <sup>rd</sup> YEAR Subject	SEMESTERV	SEMESTER VI	TOTAL CREDITS
<ul> <li>Advanced Forensic Science [C</li> </ul>	C 4+2 credits]	<ul><li>Criminological Counselling [GE 4+2 credits]</li></ul>	
Police Governance and Admi	nistration [GE 4+2 credits]	■ Theory and Practice of Criminal Investigation [CC 4 credits]	
<ul><li>Penology and Prison Governa</li></ul>	ance [DSE 4+2 credits]	■ Crime Prevention and Detection [DSE 4+2 credits]	48
■ JGU Elective 1 [DSE 4+2 credi	ts]	■ JGU Elective II [DSE 4+2 credits]	
Internship V [2	credits]		

## INTERNSHIP MAP

1 <sup>st</sup> YEAR		
Types of Internship	Expected Outcome of the Internship	
Research Internships	To an doubt on dath or more day, and a more da	
Crime Records Bureau	<ul> <li>To understand the procedures and processes in the criminal justice system</li> </ul>	
■ Think Tanks		
Law Offices (Criminal Law Practitioners)	■ To understand the nature and extent of crimes in	
■ Criminal Courts	the state/country	

2 <sup>nd</sup> YEAR	
Types of Internship	Expected Outcome of the Internship
Psychology Clinics	To gain skills in crime counselling
Police Stations	To understand the penal system in India
Prisons	■ To understand regimes of restoration of victims and
Crime Counsellors	reformation of offenders
■ Forensic Laboratories	■ To analyse evidences in laboratory conditions

3 <sup>rd</sup> YEAR	
Types of Internship	Expected Outcome of the Internship
Investigation Bureau (CBI) and Departments (CID)	■ To learn to support criminal investigation
Private Detectives	■To learn to provide crime counselling
Police Academies	To understand the governance and administration of criminal and penal systems.
■ Forensic Laboratories	■ To assist in forensic procedures

<sup>\*\*</sup>There is a correlation between the subject of study (the knowledge and skills gained through them) each year and the types of internships specified. Hence, adhering to this Route Map will help students reinforce their classroom learning through the hands-on opportunities which the internships would offer.

<sup>\*\*\*</sup>First year students are strongly recommended to stick to the respective category of internships specified here.

### **→** GLOBAL OPPORTUNITIES

### > CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Global knowledge and education drive students towards recognising and embracing an array of different cultural and community perspectives. An international experience creates new career opportunities, while also broadening the perspective of students. JGLS offers many geographically diverse and academically enriching Global Opportunities which enable the students to make the most of their time and pursue a definite career path offering the most efficient utilisation of time and resources. We provide the students with global opportunities which further enrich their academic life, and broaden their world view. Such endeavours introduce the students to exciting new prospects for their future careers.

### DUAL DEGREE PROGRAMME

Dual Degree programmes have been a popular choice for students who are interested in pursuing higher education and employment opportunities globally. This collaboration allows the students to achieve a B.A. @ JGU + B.A. @ partner universities (3+2) model & B.A. @ JGU + LL.B. @ partner universities (3+2) model in a shortened duration without compromising on the quality of education.



B.A. Criminology & Criminal Justice + B.A. in Criminology from Federation University, Australia (3+2 model)



B.A. Criminology & Criminal Justice + LL.B. from Bond University, Australia (3+2 model)

### CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

The employment opportunities in the field of Criminology and Criminal Justice cover a wide spectrum of interests that one may have. After successfully completing an undergraduate degree, among the many possibilities, graduates can pursue higher studies and specialise in fields such as Forensics, Criminal Psychology, Victimology, Economic crimes, etc. They can also work with social organisations and government departments for social reform and policymaking. The course further introduces opportunities to work with International Organisations like the UN and various Research Organisations. See below for a detailed list of possible career pathways:

#### Academics:

- M.A. in Criminology
- LL.B.
- Forensics Specialization
- Criminal Psychology Specialization
- Advocacy
- NGOs
- Governmental Organizations/Commissions
- Research Organizations
- United Nations and other International Organizations
- Civil Services
- Police and Correctional services
- Journalism
- More options:
  - Policy Reform Organizations
  - Prison Reform NGOs
  - Rehabilitation centres



### ADMISSION PROCEDURE

Applicants to the B.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice at JGLS must have successfully passed the examination at the 10+2 level of schooling or its equivalent. Students who are completing 10+2 in 2024 can also apply. This course is open to students from any stream including Arts, Commerce, Science etc.





with 45% & above from any stream.

#### **SELECTION PROCESS**

Admission to the 3-year B.A. Criminology & Criminal Justice programme of Jindal Global Law School will be on the basis of National Level Entrance Exams including **LSAT-India/JSAT-Law/CLAT/CUET.** 

### SCHOLARSHIPS

Merit-cum-means scholarship shall be awarded to students qualifying **LSAT-India/JSAT-Law/CLAT/CUET** subject to parental ITR criteria as defined by university.

#### 3+3 PATHWAY

A student can pursue 3 year LL.B. degree after completing the B.A. degree in Criminology and Criminal Justice.

#### **FEE**

Programme Fee	₹ 3,50,000/- per annum*
Residential Fee	₹ 3,10,000/- per annum*
Refundable Security Deposit	₹50,000/-**
Application Fee: ₹1 000/-	

Application ree: (1,000/-

- $^{*}\mbox{The programme}$  fee and residential fee are subject to an annual increase of upto 10%.
- $^{**}$  Fully refundable Security deposit of Rs. 50,000 shall be collected at the time of admission as per university rules.





#### **JGU @ A GLANCE**



































### 12 SCHOOLS)



**30**+ Undergraduate Programmes 15+ Postgraduate Programmes Doctoral Programme





















ILDEE



















#### INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS



Collaborations with International Universities & Higher Education Institutions











#### **ACCREDITATION & RANKINGS**







Ranked 2nd Swachh Campus Ranking 2019 Government of India



QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS 2023



OS WORLD UNIVERSITY Rankings 2023 by Subject



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For any specific query, please write to the Director of Law Admissions at: apmishra@jgu.edu.in











