ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಉಪನ್ಯಾಸಕರ ಅರ್ಹತಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ (ಕೆ–ಸೆಟ್) KARNATAKA STATE ELIGIBILITY TEST (K-SET) FOR LECTUERSHIP

Subject: CRIMINOLOGY Subject Code: 17

Note:

There will be two question papers, Paper-II and Paper-III. Paper II will have 50 objective Type Questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) carrying 100 marks. All the 50 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet. Paper III contains **seventy five** (75) objective type questions (Multiple choice, Matching type; True/False, Assertion-Reasoning type) of **two** (2) marks each. All the 75 questions are compulsory and have to be marked in OMR sheet

SYLLABUS PAPER – III and PAPER – III

Unit-I

Criminology: Definition and Scope, Criminology and other Social Science; Legal, Social and Psychological Aspects of Crime; Traditional Crimes—Crimes against Property and Person; Modern Crimes: Organized Crimes, Socio-economic Crimes, Corruption, Cyber Crimes, Environmental Crimes, Terrorism and Insurgency; Crime and Politics

Unit-II

Criminological thought in Ancient India and Abroad; Classical School And Neoclassical School; Positive School; Cartographic School; Sociological Theories–Social Structural Theories and Social Process Theories; Economics Theories of Crime; Critical Criminology / Radical Criminology / Labelling Perspective.

Unit-III

Constitutional Theories: Body Types, Hereditary Traits, Endocrine Glands; Behaviourist Theories: Drives, Motives, Attitudes, Frustration; Psycho-analytical Theories; Psychopathic Personality; Mental Health and Criminal Liability; Application of Psychology in Police, Courts and Corrections.

Unit-IV

Criminological Research : Importance and Types ; Research Questions and Hypotheses; Research Design; Sampling, Data Collection , Data Analysis , Interpretation and Report Writing; Statistical Application in Criminological Research; Sources of Crime Statistics in India and Crime Trends

Unit-V

Social Change, Social Disorganization and Social Problems; Victimless Crimes: Alcoholism, Drug Addition, Beggary, Commercial Sex, Suicide; Family centred Crimes: Dowry, Domestic Violence, Child Abuse; Community Problems: Inter-religion and Inter-case tensions and conflicts.

Unit-VI

Juvenile Delinquency: Concept and Causes; Pre-delinquency stages: Truancy and Vagrancy; U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules); Main Features of Juvenile Justice Act; Institutional Services: Observation Home, Juvenile Homes, Special Homes, and 'fit' Institutions; Juvenile Aftercare Services.

Unit-VII

History and Theories of Punishment; Historical Development from Punishment to Correction and Reformation, Prison Reform Since Independence; Types of Punishment –Simple and rigorous imprisonment—Capital Punishment—Views of Abolitionists and Retentionists; Current problems and challenges in Prison Administration; Indeterminate and Determinate sentence.

Unit-VIII

Prison System in India; Correctional Programmes in Jails; Aftercare Services for Adult and Juvenile Offenders; Probation, Parole–Concept and Historical Development, Probation under Different Laws.

Unit-IX

Legal Approaches; Accustorical and Inquisitorial; Substantive and Procedural Laws-Crinimal Liability, Strict Liability; Indian Penal Code-General Exceptions, Offences, Bailable and Non-bailable, Compoundable and Non- Compoundable Offences; Investigation of Crimes: Complaint; F.I.R., Powers of Police Officers, Arrest, Search, Seizure, Police Custody, Judicial Remand and Bail; Types of Evidence, Admissibility of Confession, Dying declaration; Rights of victims, Rights of women in custody, Rights of priosiners.

Unit-X

Victimology —Concept, Origin and Development, Need to Study Victims, Victim Typology, Role of Victim in Criminal Phenomenon—Victim Precipitation; U.N. Declaration on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victim of Crime and Abuse of Power; Victim's Rights—Fair Access to Justice, Restitution, Compensation, and Assistance; Victim Compensation Schemes in India; Human Rights—Protection of Human Rights Act.