


MANGALORE UNIVERSITY
Department of Sociology

MA SOCIOLOGY

SYS 503 Crime and Society

Course Outcome:

- CO1. Understand changing profile of crime and criminals
- CO2. Crime causation and sociological explanations
- CO3. Correction methods, its types and criminal justice.
- CO4. Role of correctional agencies of criminal justice administration system.
- CO5. Recent advances in correctional measures and programmes;
- CO6. Alternatives to imprisonment; and its implications for crime prevention.
- CO7. Theoretical perspectives on crime.
- CO8. Social dimensions, consequences and measures to control crime.

Objectives

The course is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- 1. To acquaint the students with the changing profile of crime and criminals
- 2. To equip them with the emerging perspectives of crime causation with particular stress on sociological explanations
- 3. To sensitize them to the emerging idea of correction, its types and measures to prepare them for professional roles of correctional agents in agencies of criminal justice administration system.
- 4. To acquaint the students with recent advances in correctional measures and programmes; alternatives to imprisonment; and its implications for crime control and prevention
- 5. To demonstrate knowledge about theoretical perspectives on crime.
- 6. To sensitize the students about causes, social dimensions, consequences and measures to control crime.

UNIT - I : Introduction:-

Hrs -14

- a. Concept of crime and deviance; old and modern
- b. Characteristics of crime.
- c. Causes for criminal behavior.

UNIT - II : Theoretical Perspectives:

Hrs - 12

- a. Anomic theory (Durkheim, Merton)
- b. Differential Association Theory (Sutherland)
- c. Labeling theory

UNIT - III : Changing Profile of Crime:

Hrs -12

- a. Organized crimes, terrorism
- b. White collar crime

- c. Crimes against women

UNIT – IV :Juvenile Delinquency:

Hrs -12

- a. Meaning and causes
- b. Legislative measures
- c. **Rehabilitation** – remand home, certified schools, group therapy, vocational training.

UNIT - V : Correction Methods:

Hrs -14

- a. Meaning and significance of correction – deterrent, preventive and reformative
- b. **Judicial custody, prisons and prison system**
- c. Alternative imprisonment – **probation, parole and open prisons**

Reference Books

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Department of PG Studies and Research in Sociology

Prof. Jogan Shankar Endowment Lecture

“Marginalised Groups and Social Justice”

March 22, 2021

The Professor Jogan Shankar Endowment Lecture, for the year 2020-21, was held at the Department of Sociology, in the Seminar Hall, on March 22, 2021. This Endowment Lecture is started in the Department, in the year 2019-20, in honour of Prof Jogan Shankar, who served this department for long years, sponsored by Mrs Sabitha, presently the Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology.

Prof S Yadapadithaya, honourable Vice-chancellor, Mangalore University, presided over the programme. Dr Gurulingaiah, Professor of Sociology, Kuvempu University, was the Chief Guest, and delivered the Endowment Lecture. Prof Jogan Shankar was present for the programme as the guest of honour. The department faculty members, Dr Vinay Rajath D, chairman, Dr Govindaraju BM, Mrs Sabitha and the guest faculty, Dr Rashmi K were present

for the programme. Due to pandemic situation, the programme was arranged only for a small gathering; hence, 35 members participated in the programme.



The programme began with the lighting of the lamp by the honourable guests. Kum Sunitha, the student representative, compered the programme; Dr Govindaraju BM welcomed the gathering; and Dr Vinay Rajath presented the introduction to the theme and the event. Prof Yadapadithaya, in his presidential remarks, appreciated the nature of the event and stressed the need of positive attitude to be successful in our individual and community life. Mrs Sabitha proposed the vote of thanks.



Dr Gurulingaiah delivered his Endowment Lecture on ‘Marginalised Groups and Social Justice’. Professor introduced the topic in a historical perspective by narrating the social justice to the marginalised groups through the ages, by highlighting the important stages. Starting from the Bhakti Movement to the post independent development in the country he explained the conditions of the marginalised groups. He explained, Marginalised groups is a broader concept, that applies to many sections of people and all spheres of life as economic, social, political and so on. It is all pervasive and comprehensive term; and the situation has still long way to go. Several Acts, reports of the Commissions and also the constitutional morality is not natural emotion; but it has to be cultivated; and therefore it is a greater challenge to modern India. In fact, the Constitution of India does not say or define what OBC is; it is left to the states to define. Basically

the focus was on the social and economic backwardness but however, in recent years the focus is on politics and other areas. Hence there is a need of ethnographic studies.



Sd/-
Chairman