

**MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY  
TIRUNELVELI**

Directorate of Distance and Continuing Education

**M.A. Criminology & Police Science**

(Effective from the Academic Year 2016-2017 onwards)

**Scheme, Regulations and Syllabus**

**Title of the course**

Master of Arts (M.A.) Degree course in Criminology and Police Science

**Duration of the course**

Two Years under Non semester pattern, with Credit System

**Eligibility**

Graduation in any discipline

**Number of Subjects : 10 (9 Subjects + 1 Dissertation)**

**YEAR I**

<b>Title of the papers</b>	<b>Credits</b>
Fundamentals of Criminology, Law & Criminal Justice	8
Police Science and Crime Prevention	8
Penology and Corrections	8
Fundamentals of Research Methods and Statistical Applications	8
Constitution and Human Rights	8

## YEAR II

Title of the papers	Credits
Theoretical Criminology	8
Criminal Procedure and Evidence	8
Victimology and Victim Assistance	8
Forensic Science and Forensic Medicine	8
Dissertation / Project	8

## YEAR I

### **Paper 1: FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGY, LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE**

#### **Unit-I: Basics of Criminology**

Criminology: Definitions, historical perspectives, nature and scope. Criminology as a Social Science, Relations with Sciences. Criminology Vs Criminal Justice. Social Disorganization, Social Pathology, Anti social behavior.

#### **Unit-II: Criminal Justice Processes**

Structure of Criminal Justice System in India. Roles of legislature, police, prosecution, judiciary and prison system in Criminal Justice. Process of Law making. Role of Victims in the Criminal Justice Process.

#### **Unit-III: Sociological and Legal Perspectives of Crime**

Sociological definitions. Deviance and Crime – Differences. Vice, Sin, Crime and Torts. Elements of Crime, Concept of Criminal Responsibility. Basic principles – Actus Reus and Mens Rea. Indian Penal Code – History - Structure, Right of Private defense, General Exceptions under Indian Penal code.

#### **Unit-IV: Typology of Offences: Indian Penal Code**

*Offences against human body:* Culpable Homicide (Sec.299), Murder (Sec.300 and 5 exceptions), Rape and other unnatural sexual offences (Sec.375-377), Hurt and Grievous Hurt (Sec.319-320), Force, Criminal Force and Assault (Sec.349-351). *Offences against property:* Theft (Sec.378-382), Cheating (Sec.420), Robbery and Dacoity (Sec.390-402), Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec.403, 405,409), Criminal Trespass, Lurking (Sec.441-446).

### **Unit-V: Contemporary forms of Crime**

Organized crimes: Forms and Nature. Terrorism: Nature, meaning and Types of terrorism. Cyber Crimes: IT Act 2000 – Prevention, detection and prosecution of cyber criminals.

#### **Information for Assignment and Continuous Internal Assessment**

Select and submit any two assignments out of the four topics given below. Each assignment carries 10 marks

**1.Criminal Justice System in India**

**2.Right of Private defense**

**3.Offences against human body**

**4.Prevention, detection and prosecution of cyber criminals.**

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Ahmed Siddique, (1993), *Criminology, Problems and Perspectives*, III Edn., Eastern Book House, Lucknow.
2. Allen, Friday, Roebuck and Sagarin, (1981), *Crime and Punishment: An introduction to Criminology*. The Free press. New York.
3. Brendan Maguire & Polly F. Radosh, (1999), *Introduction to Criminology*, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Boston, U.S.A.
4. Chockalingam, K. (1997), '*Kuttraviyal*' (Criminology) in Tamil, Parvathi Publications, Chennai.
5. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey (1974), *Principles of Criminology*, Lippincott, Philadelphia.
6. Jaishankar, K., (2009). *International Perspectives on Crime and Justice*. New Haven, UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
7. Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), *New Horizons in Criminology*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
8. John E.Conklin, J.E., (1981), *Criminology*, Macmillan, London.
9. Paranjepe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
10. Williams, F.P. and McShane, M.D. (2004) *Criminological Theory*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

## **Paper 2: POLICE SCIENCE AND CRIME PREVENTION**

### **Unit-I: Fundamentals of Policing**

History of Indian Police - Police Administration concepts: Hierarchy, Rank and File Structure, Power & Authority, Span of Control, Unity of Command - Recruitment and Training. Superintendence, control, organization, and management of police. Executive powers and duties of Police Officers. Police Act of 1861 - Police reforms – with special reference to the National Police Commission recommendations (NPC), 1979, Model police act of NPC.

## **Unit-II: Organization and structure of Indian Police**

Structure of State Police – District Police – City Police – Special Police battalions; Intelligence Branch, Crime Branch (CID) – Directorate of Vigilance and Anti Corruption. Central Police Organizations - IB, CBI, CISF, CRPF, RPF, RAW etc. Police research and Crime Statistics Organizations – BPR&D, NCRB. Organizational set-up of police stations, working system of Town & City police stations, Village police, Railway and Armed Police. International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

## **Unit-III: Police Investigation: Procedures and functions**

First Police information Report, Investigation of Scene of Crimes sketching, searching, collection, preservation and transportation of physical clues to the experts. Charge sheet, Scientific methods of investigation, including the use of Computers - Investigation of cognizable and non-cognizable offences, Investigation of unnatural deaths, Robbery, Dacoity, Theft, House breaking Etc. Investigation of Rape cases and Traffic accidents. Mob Psychology and Crowd control.

## **Unit-IV: Issues and Contemporary developments in Policing**

*Issues in Policing* – Problems in Police Personnel Management, Problems related to Police hierarchy, Police Corruption, Police Subculture, Police and Human Rights. Depiction of Police in Media – Print and Visual media. Police Image, Developing healthy Police Public relationship. *Recent approaches in Policing* – Community and Problem oriented Policing, Team Policing, Cyber Policing - Computerization of Policing. Policing in developing countries vs. policing in developed countries. Crime Analysis Units in developed countries.

## **Unit-V: Crime Prevention**

Crime prevention: Anticipation/Recognition/Appraisal Initiate an Action, Remove or reduce Risk - Henry fielding methods. Primary prevention - neighborhood-level Crime and the Fear of Crime - Displacement and Diffusion - Secondary prevention - Situational Crime Prevention. Tertiary Prevention - Specific deterrence: Electronic monitoring/home confinement Reporting. Crime prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). Role of Educational institutions in Crime Prevention - Role of NGO's in crime prevention. Role of Media in Crime Prevention. Contemporary Crime prevention methods.

### **Information for Assignment and Continuous Internal Assessment**

Select and submit any two assignments out of the four topics given below. Each assignment carries 10 marks

- 1. History of Indian Police**
- 2. National Police Commissions**
- 3. Investigation of Scene of Crimes**
- 4. Recent approaches in Policing.**

## **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. 1979 – 82, *Report of the National Police Commission* in 8 parts, Central Govt. Publications.
2. Coffey, A.R. (1975) *The Prevention of Crime and Delinquency*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
3. Diaz, S.M., (1976), *New Dimensions to the Police Role and Functions in India*, Published by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.
4. Krishna Mohan Mathur, (1994), *Indian Police, Role and Challenges*, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Lab, S. (2000). *Crime Prevention: Approaches, Practices and Evaluations*. Anderson Publishing Company.
6. Morley, W.H., (1958), *Administration of Justice in India*, New Delhi, Metropolitan.
7. Nehad Ashraf, (1992), *Police and Policing in India*, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi.
8. Parmar M.S., (1992), *Problems of Police Administration*, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
9. Paul M. Whisenand (1964). *Crime Prevention*, Holbrock Press Inc, Boston
10. Rosenbaum, Dennis P., Arthur J. Lurigio, and Robert C. Davis (1998). *The Prevention of Crime: Social and Situational Strategies*. Wadsworth Publishing. Belmont CA.

## **Paper 3: PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS**

### **Unit-I: Nature of Punishment**

Penology – definition, nature and scope. Punishment-in ancient, medieval and modern times Punishment: Significance, Concept, Aims & Types. Theories of Punishment. Capital Punishment. Recent approaches to Punishment – Restorative Justice, Restitution and Victim offender Mediation.

### **Unit-II: Prison systems and Prison population**

Historical development and Administration of various prison systems. Evolution and development of Prison system in India. Classification of Prisoners. Prison Population – Simple imprisonment, Rigorous imprisonment, AIDS Prisoners, Life Convicts, and Capital punishment.

### **Unit-III: Prison legislations**

History and evolution of Prison legislations – Correctional Manuals, rules etc. Prisons Act, Transfer of Prisoners Act, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act. Jail Manual. Various Prison Reforms Committees and Commissions.

### **Unit-IV: Correctional Institutions**

Institutionalization: Meaning and purpose. Classification System of Prisons: Meaning and Significance. Adult Institutions: Central, District and Sub Jails. Juvenile Institutions: Observation Homes, Juvenile Justice Board, Special Homes. Women Institutions: Vigilance Home, Protective home. Open Prisons. Boarding, Lodging and medical care in prisons. Programmes – Educational, work and self-government.

### **Unit-V: Community based Corrections**

Probation: Concept and Scope, Historical development of probation. Probation in India – Probation of offenders Act. Probation procedures: Pre-sentence Investigation report, supervision, Revocation of probation etc. Parole: Meaning and Scope. Parole - provisions and rules. Halfway houses, organization and significance. After Care services in India.

#### **Information for Assignment and Continuous Internal Assessment**

Select and submit any two assignments out of the four topics given below. Each assignment carries 10 marks

- 1. Evolution and development of Prison system in India**
- 2. Classification of Prisoners**
- 3. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act**
- 4. Historical development of probation in India.**

#### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Ahmed Siddique, (1993). *Criminology, Problems and Perspectives*, III Edn. Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
2. Bhattacharya S.K., (1986). *Probation system in India*, Manas Publications, New Delhi.
3. Brodie, S.R., (1976). *Effectiveness of sentencing*, Home office, London.
4. Chockalingam K., (1993). *Issues in Probation in India*, Madras University Publications, Madras.
5. Devasia, V.D & Leelamma Devasia, (1992). *Criminology, Victimology and Corrections*, S. B. Mangia for Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
6. Ghosh, S., (1992). *Open Prisons and the Inmates*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
7. Goswami, B.K. (1980). *Critical Study of Criminology and Penology*, Allahabad Agency, Allahabad.
8. *Mulla Committee Report on Prison Reforms*, 1983. Govt. of India.
9. Naresh Kumar, (1986). *Constitutional Rights of Prisoners*, Mittal Publishers, New Delhi.
10. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

## **Paper 4: FUNDAMENTALS OF RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICAL APPLICATIONS**

### **Unit-I: Research: Nature and Definition**

Research: Nature, definition & purposes. Inductive, Deductive-reasoning. Quantitative vs Qualitative research. Criminological Research: Meaning, objective and scope.

### **Unit-II: Steps in Research**

Sources of Research Problems. Primary and Secondary - Independent and dependent variables. Main steps in Social Research types: Formulation of research problem, selecting of problem, study area, etc. Review of Literature. Sample collection, Data Analysis and report writing.

### **Unit-III: Hypothesis and Sampling**

Hypothesis: Definition, types and sources. Research Design: Meaning and types. Reliability and validity. Sampling: Non Probability and Probability types. Methods of data collection: Pilot study, observation, Questionnaire, Interviewing. Case study method. Unobtrusive measures - Secondary data collection – Uses of Official Statistics. Victimization surveys.

### **Unit-IV: Data Analysis**

Types of data: qualitative and quantitative. Analysis and interpretation of data, Data processing. Survey method. Analysis and interpretation of data. Report writing. Researcher Fraud and Plagiarism – Confidentiality in Criminal Justice Research.

### **Unit-V: Basic Statistics**

Statistics-Meaning and significance - Classification of Tabulation, Diagrammatic and graphic representation of data. Measures of central tendency-mean, median and mode. Measures of dispersion – Univariate & Bivariate analysis, Percentage analysis, Chi-square Test and T-Test.

### **Information for Assignment and Continuous Internal Assessment**

Select and submit any two assignments out of the four topics given below. Each assignment carries 10 marks

- 1. Steps in Social Research**
- 2. Reliability and validity**
- 3. Survey method**
- 4. Univariate & Bivariate analysis.**

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Black, Hubert M., (1972) *Social Statistics*, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co.
2. Goode W. and P. Hatt (1952) *Methods in Social Research*, NY.

3. Hagan F.E., (1993). *Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology*, Prentice Hall Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
4. Hays, William L., (1973) *Statistics for Social Sciences*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
5. Hirchi, T., and Selivin, H.C., (1967). *Delinquency Research: An appraisal of Analytical methods*, New York: Free Press.
6. Kerlinger, Fred N., (1983). *Foundations in Behavioral research*, Delhi: Surjeet Publications, 1983.
7. Krishnaswami O.R. (1993) *Methodology of Research in Social Sciences*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
8. Nie, Normal H., et al. (1975) *Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences*, New York, McGraw Hill.
9. Wilkinson and Bhandarkar (1993). *Methodology and Techniques in Social Research*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.

## **Paper 5: CONSTITUTION AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

### **Unit-I: Fundamentals of Constitution**

Constitution of India and its supremacy – Sources and Salient features of the Constitution – Preamble - Directive Principles of State Policy (Art.36-51), - International Covenants. Constitution of India– Fundamental Rights (Articles 14, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 32) Fundamental Duties. Directive Principles of State Policy.

### **Unit-II Human rights basics**

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. Human Rights in Criminal Justice. The protection of human rights under the Indian Criminal Justice Administration. Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in relation to accused. Prisoner's rights - Landmark Judgements. Preservation of Human Rights - Preventive measures for protection of Human rights - Curative measures for preservation of Human rights. Policing and Human Rights.

### **Unit-III Specific rights**

Specific Rights: Civil Rights, Women Rights, Dalit Rights, Rights of Prisoners, Rights of Victims, Child rights, Labour rights etc., Role of NGO's in the protection of Human Rights.

### **Unit-IV Legal Procedures and Human Rights**

Code of Criminal Procedure (sections 50, 54, 56, 57, 58, 167(1) and (2), 300, 303, 304, 327, 436, 437 and 438) - Provisions for human rights. Evidence Act (sections 24, 25, 26, 112 A and B, 114 and 133) Provisions for human rights, The Human Rights Act 1993, NHRC - Structure and Functions, SHRC, Human Rights Courts.



## **Unit-V: Social Legislations**

*Legislations relating to the welfare of women:* Dowry prohibition Act 1961, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Supreme Court guidelines on sexual harassment in workplace – Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, TN Prevention of Women Harassment Act 2009. *Legislation for the Amelioration of social problems:* Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989, Protection of civil rights Act, 1976, TN Ragging Act.

### **Information for Assignment and Continuous Internal Assessment**

Select and submit any two assignments out of the four topics given below. Each assignment carries 10 marks

#### **1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948**

#### **2. Rights of Prisoners**

#### **3. NHRC - Structure and Functions**

#### **4. Salient features of TN Prevention of Women Harassment Act 2009.**

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Basu D.D., (1993) *Introduction to the Constitution of India, P.H.L.*
2. Guar K.D., (1995) *Criminal Law*, Oxford University Press
3. *Human rights Today – A United Nations Priority*, U.N. Publications. Department of Public information, United Nation, New York.
4. *Human rights: A source book*, (1996) NCERT publications, New Delhi
5. Iyer V.R. Krishna (1986) *Human Rights and the Law*, Vedpal Law House, Indore.
6. Krishnamurthy S, (1987), *Impact of Social Legislations, on the Criminal Law in India*, R R Publishers, Bangalore.
7. Parmar, Lalit., (1998). *Human Rights*, Anmol Publications Pvt Ltd. New Delhi.
8. Pillai, A.P. S., (1996) *Criminal Law*, N.M. Tripathi.
9. Pylee M.V., (1994) *India's Constitution*, S. Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi.
10. Sen S. (1998) *Human Rights in Developing Society*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi

## **YEAR II**

### **Paper 6: THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY**

#### **Unit-I: Early Criminological Thought**

Schools of Criminology- Demonology, Classical, Neo-Classical Schools, Positive School, Cartographic School, Biological and Constitutional School. Multiple Factors: Heredity, Ecological and Economic factors.

#### **Unit-II Sociological theories of crime I**

Social Strain Theories: Anomie theory, Culture conflict and Sub culture theory, Differential opportunity theory, Middle Class measuring rod. Social Ecology Theories: Concentric Zone theory, Environmental Criminology / Geography of Crime, Social disorganization theory, Cultural Transmission theory, Lower class culture theory.

### **Unit-III Sociological theories of crime II**

Social Learning Theories: Theory of imitation (Tarde), Differential Association Theory, Differential Identification theory, and Differential opportunity theory.

### **Unit-IV: Sociological theories of crime III**

Social Control Theories: Drift and Neutralization theory, Containment theory, Social bond theory - Social Conflict Theories: Labelling Theory, Radical Criminology, New Criminology, and Marxist Criminology

### **Unit-V: Recent theoretical developments**

Multiple factor approach. Routine activities theory, Rational Choice theory, Crime pattern theory, Shaming theory, Four wishes theory, Broken windows theory, Pyrrhic defeat theory, Feminist Criminology, Masculinity theory, Life Course theory, Integrated theories. Green Criminology and Cyber Criminology - Space Transition Theory of Cyber Crimes.

#### **Information for Assignment and Continuous Internal Assessment**

Select and submit any two assignments out of the four topics given below. Each assignment carries 10 marks

- 1. Positive School of Criminology**
- 2. Sub culture theories**
- 3. Differential Association Theory**
- 4. Radical Criminology**

#### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Akers, R.L., and Sellers. C.S. (2004) *Criminological Theory: Introduction, Evaluation, and Application*. 4th Edition. Los Angeles; Roxbury Publishing.
2. Bernard, T.G., Vold, G.B., and Snipes, J.B. (2002) *Theoretical Criminology*. Fifth Edition. New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Chockalingam, K. (1997), '*Kuttraviyal*' (Criminology) in Tamil, Parvathi Publications, Chennai.
4. Cullen, F.T., and Agnew, R. (2003) *Criminological Theory: Past to Present*. Second Edition. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing Company.
5. Curran, D.J., and Renzetti, C.M. (2001) *Theories of Crime*. Second Edition. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
6. George Vold and Thomas J. Bernard, (1986), *Theoretical Criminology*, Oxford University Press, New York
7. Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), *New Horizons in Criminology*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
8. Jaishankar, K. (2011). *Cyber Criminology: Exploring Internet Crimes and Criminal Behavior*. Boca Raton, CA: CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group.
9. Paranjepe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

10. Williams, F.P. and McShane, M.D. (2004) *Criminological Theory*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

## **Paper 7: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE**

### **Unit-I: Basics of Criminal Procedure**

Object of Criminal Procedure – Importance of Criminal Procedure – The extent and applicability of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Territorial divisions –Main segments of the Criminal Procedure – Classification of Offences - Functionaries under the Code – Police, Prosecutors, Defence Counsel, Judges and Prison authorities

### **Unit-II: Investigation process**

Arrest, Search and Seizure, Investigation Interrogation, Identification, Bail, Statements of police. Final Report, Charge – Preventive measures and Security Proceedings.

### **Unit-III: Courts and Trials**

Criminal courts-District, state and Union Jurisdiction courts, and their powers. Trials – Principal features of Fair Trial- Types of Trials: Summary, Summon, and warrant trials. Judgements – Appeals, Reference, revisions, and transfer. Execution of Sentence.

### **Unit-IV: Evidence**

Indian Evidence Act – History in India. Evidence – Meaning, principles, and concept of relevancy and admissibility. Confessions and Dying Declaration. Presumption of fact and law, Burden of proof.

### **Unit-V: Inquiry and Examination**

Inquiry of Criminal case in courts. Submission of cognizable case in court- Witnesses and examination of witnesses. Cross examination, reexamination, and impeaching the credit of witness. Expert Evidence: Medico-legal opinion, Forensic Science expert opinion.

### **Information for Assignment and Continuous Internal Assessment**

Select and submit any two assignments out of the four topics given below. Each assignment carries 10 marks

- 1. Laws relating to Arrest, Search and Seizure**
- 2. Criminal courts under CrPC**
- 3. Salient features of Indian Evidence Act**
- 4. Witnesses and examination of witnesses.**

## **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Kelkar, R.V., (2003) *Lectures on Criminal Procedure* Eastern book Co., Lucknow.
2. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal (1995) *Code of Criminal Procedure*
3. Sarathy Veppa P. (1994) *Elements of Law of Evidence*, Eastern book Co., Lucknow.
4. Singh, A., (1995) *Law of Evidence*, Allahabad Law agency.

## **Paper 8: VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE**

### **Unit-I: Victimology Basics**

Victimology: Basic Concepts - Historical development of Victimology. Meaning and definition of victim. National and International concern for victims of crime – UN Amnesty International - UN Declaration of Basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power, 1985. Handbook of justice for Victims, 1998. Guide for policy makers, 1998.

### **Unit-II: Perspectives in Victimization**

*Criminological perspectives:* repeat victimization, routine activities, lifestyle exposure, fear of crime, punitivity and victimization surveys. *Psychological perspectives:* *Legal perspectives:* Rights of the Crime Victims - Victim in the criminal justice system and restorative justice.

### **Unit-III: Individual and Mass Victimization**

Victims of traditional crime. Women victims - Dowry, battered women, Rape and other kinds of Sexual harassment - Child abuse. Cyber Crime Victimization of Women and Children. Trafficking in women and children. Victims of abuse of power, Genocide, Crimes against humanity, Internally Displaced persons, Victims of War - Child Soldiers, Refugees.

### **Unit-IV: Criminal Justice System and Victims**

CJS and victim relationship: Collaborator or evidence - Victim & Police: Lodging of FIR & recording of statement - Deposition & cross-examination in courts. - Secondary Victimization by the criminal justice system and the society– Role of judiciary in Justice for victims. Creating awareness among the criminal justice professionals and the public on victim issues.

### **Unit-V: Victim Assistance**

Alternative services for crime victims – victims support Services in the developed countries – Victim support services in India. Types of assistance. Offender Restitution Programs - Victim Witness Programs – Crisis Intervention – Victim Advocacy - Victim involvement in mediation and restorative justice – Victim compensation and restitution. Compensation for victims of crime: Indian Scenario. Advantages and disadvantages of Criminal Justice – based victim support schemes. Empirical assessment of Victim offender mediation. NGOS-Role of NGOS in victim assistance

#### **Information for Assignment and Continuous Internal Assessment**

Select and submit any two assignments out of the four topics given below. Each assignment carries 10 marks

#### **1. Historical development of Victimology**

**2. UN Declaration of Basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power, 1985**

**3. Routine activities Theory**

**4. Trafficking in women and children**

**RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Chockalingam, K. 1985, *Readings in Victimology*, Raviraj Publications, Chennai.
2. Fattah, E.A. 1991. *Understanding Criminal Victimization*, Scarborough, Ont.: Prentice Hall Canada.
3. Gottfredson, M. R. 1984. *Victims Of Crime: The Dimensions Of Risk*, Home Office Research And Planning Unit, Report No. 81, London: HmsO.
4. Gupta M.C., Chockalingam K., and Jayatilak Guha Roy 2001, *Child Victims of Crime-Problems and Perspectives*. Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Karmen, A. 1990. *Crime Victims: An Introduction To Victimology*, (2nd Edition). Monterey, Ca: Brooks/Cole.
6. Madhava Soma Sundaram, P., Jaishankar, K., & Ramdoss, S. (2008). *Crime Victims and Justice: An Introduction to Restorative Principles*. New Delhi: Serials Publications.
7. Mawby, R.I. And Gill, M.L. 1987. *Crime Victims: Needs, Services And The Voluntary Sector*, London: Tavistock.
8. Rajan, V.N., 1981, *Victimology in India*, Allied Publishers Pvt Ltd., New Delhi
9. Ronel, N., Jaishankar, K., & Bensimon, M. (2008). *Trends and Issues in Victimology*. New Haven, UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
10. Shapland, J., Willmore, J. And Duff, P. 1985. *Victims In The Criminal Justice System*, London: Gower.

**Paper 9: FORENSIC SCIENCE AND FORENSIC MEDICINE**

**Unit-I: Forensic Science**

Forensic Science-definition, history, development and scope. Principles and Methods of Forensic Science. State and Central Forensic Science Laboratories. Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory. Counterfeit Coins and Currency notes. Scene of Crime: General crime scene procedure – notes of observation, photography, sketching. Questioned documents-writing materials. Ballistics.

**Unit-II: Physical Evidence**

Classification of physical evidence – class and individual characteristics. Identification and individualization of physical evidence. Locards Principle of exchange Varieties of trace evidence. Footwear impressions: Tyre marks, skid marks – tool marks and their significance.

**Unit-III: Personal Identification**

Finger Prints-history, development, patterns, ridge characteristics, primary and single digit classification, counting and importance. Developing, Lifting, Foot prints comparison and identification development, lifting and comparison of Track prints. The

study of blood, semen etc. body fluids. Blood tests, Inheritance of blood groups. Structure and Identification of Human. Medico legal importance of Age.

#### **Unit-IV: Forensic Medicine**

Forensic Medicine - Definition, nature and scope. Inquests. Medico Legal documents- Evidences- Dying declarations- Identification of dead and living persons. Medico-legal autopsy. Infamous conduct, Consent – Euthanasia. Examination of decomposed and mutilated bodies. Death, types, modes and signs. Death-medico-legal importance. Medico-legal aspect of violent deaths. Post mortem changes: Immediate, Early and Late changes after death. Preservation of bodies- Presumption of death- Exhumation. Toxicology.

#### **Unit-V: Injuries and Sex related issues**

Wounds and injuries. Definitions- Mechanical Injuries: abrasions, contusions, Lacerations, Incisions, Cut Wounds, Punctured wounds, Thermal Injuries, Electrical Injuries, Asphyxial death: Hanging, Strangulation, Smothering, Gagging, Choking, Dry and wet Drowning. Sex related issues: Potency- Sterility- virginity.

#### **Information for Assignment and Continuous Internal Assessment**

Select and submit any two assignments out of the four topics given below. Each assignment carries 10 marks

##### **1. State and Central Forensic Science Laboratories**

##### **2. Classification of physical evidence**

##### **3. Finger Prints-history, development, patterns**

##### **4. Post mortem changes**

#### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Apurba Nandy (2002) *Principles of Forensic Medicine*.
2. Bann, Polson C.J., *Knight Bernard, Essentials of Forensic medicine*
3. Barry A.J. Fisher., (2000) *Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, CRC Press, New York
4. Basu S.C., *Handbook of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology*
5. Brian H. Kaye (1995) *Science and the Detective*, VCH, Weinheim, Federal Republic of Germany.
6. Camps F.E, *Gradwohl's Legal medicine*
7. Peter R. De Forest et.al (1983) *Forensic Science: An introduction to Criminalistics*, McGraw Hill Book Company, New York.
8. Peter White (Ed.,) (1998) *Crime Scene to Court – The essentials of Forensic Science*, The Royal Society of Chemistry, UK.
9. Saferstein R., (2001) *Criminalistics: An introduction to Forensic Science*, Prentice Hall, Eaglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 2001.
10. William G. Eckert., (1997) *Introduction to Forensic Sciences*, CRC press New York.

## **Paper 10: DISSERTATION/ PROJECT**

All candidates are expected to conduct a dissertation/ project work on a topic related to criminology. The objective of this paper is to provide opportunity for the students to make use of their knowledge regarding the various steps involved in conducting a research project under the supervision of a guide. The candidate has to identify a qualified teacher with PhD in Criminology, Sociology, Social Work, Law (or) Psychology of obtain his acceptable to guide him/her. The name of the supervisor has to intimate to the Director, DD&CE, MSU along with the acceptance letter. The students will be encouraged to select their research problems relevant to the fields of Criminology, Criminal Justice and Victimology. The completion of the research project by the students under the supervision of the selected guide would provide with sufficient training to take up research related assignments in government and voluntary organizations within India and abroad. The candidate will submit a dissertation not exceeding 200 pages which will be evaluated for 75 marks, Viva Voce 25 marks. Evaluation and Viva voce will be conducted at Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, MSU, Tirunelveli.

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