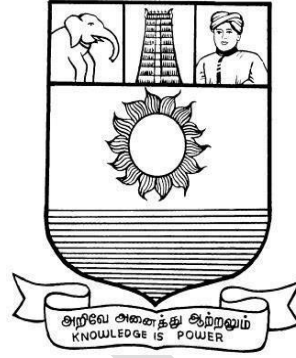


MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY

TIRUNELVELI



B.A.Criminology&PoliceAdministration

ChoiceBasedCreditSystem(CBCS)

CURRICULUM

For the Academic Year 2024 - 2025

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY

TIRUNELVELI

B.A.Criminology&PoliceAdministration

ChoicebasedCreditSystem(CBCS)

Scheme,RegulationsandSyllabus

Titleofthecourse:

Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) Degree course in Criminology & Police Administration.

Durationofthecourse:

Threeyearsundersemesterpattern

Eligibility:

Candidates for the Degree of Criminology & Police Administration should have passed higher secondary examination in any group conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Government of Tamil Nadu or any other equivalent examination prescribed and accepted by the Syndicate / SCAA of the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University.

- To make the students conversant with the causes and consequences of crime.
- To get the students acquainted with the structure and functioning of the Criminal Justice System.
- To develop in students, skill sets such as Communication, Analytical Thinking, Problem Solving, Decision Making, Value Systems and to construct a regard for Human Rights & Human Relationships – Through effective participatory teaching methodology and Physical Training by outdoor activities.
- To prepare the students to take up a career in the field of Criminal Justice - covering Police, Prisons, Probation Services, Private Detective, and Security Management apart from careers like Fraud Detective Officers in Banks and Counselors / Field workers in NGOs / for higher studies in Criminology, including research.

Objectivesofthecourse:

MSU

B.A.CRIMINOLOGY&POLICEADMINISTRATION

ABSTRACT OF THE SYLLABUS

Academic Year 2024 - 2025

SEM	Part	Status	Course	Hours	Credit
I	Part-I	Language	Tamil/OtherLanguages	6	3
	Part- II	English	CommunicativeEnglish	6	3
	Part - III	Core-1	Fundamentalsof Criminology	5	5
		Core-2	PoliceAdministration	5	5
		Elective - 1	SociologyofCrimeand Deviance	4	3
	Part- IV	SEC - 1	Security Management	2	2
		Foundation Course	NGO Management	2	2
	Total7Courses				30

SEM	Part	Status	Course	Hours	Credit
II	Part-I	Language	Tamil/OtherLanguages	6	3
	Part- II	English	CommunicativeEnglish	4	3
		Core-3	Criminal Laws	5	5
		Core-4	Indian Constitution & Criminal Justice	5	5
		Elective - 2	Psychology of Crime & Delinquency	4	3
	Part- IV	SEC - 2	Guidance and Counselling	2	1
		SEC - 3	Bank Frauds and Investigation	2	1
			Nan Mudhalvan	2	2
	Total8Courses				30

SEM	Part	Status	Course	Hours	Credit
III	Part-I	Language	Tamil/OtherLanguages	6	3
	Part- II	English	CommunicativeEnglish	6	3
	Part- III	Core-5	Police Investigation	5	5
		Core - 6	Penology & Correctional Administration	5	5
		Elective - 3	Elements of State and Government	2	3
	Part- IV	SEC - 4	Disaster Management	2	1
		Common	Environmental Science	2	2
			Nan Mudhalvan	2	2
	Total8Courses				30

SEM	Part	Status	Course	Hours	Credit
IV	Part-I	Language	Tamil/OtherLanguages	6	3
	Part- II	English	CommunicativeEnglish	6	3
	Part- III	Core-7	Fundamentals of Victimology	5	5
		Core - 8	Basics of Research & Statistical Applications	5	5
		Elective - 4	Human Rights and Policing	2	3
	Part- IV	SEC - 5	Private Detective & Investigation	2	1
	Part- V	Common	Value Education	2	2
			Nan Mudhalvan	2	2
	Total8Courses				30

SEM	Part	Status	Course	Hours	Credit
V	Part I II	Core-9	Police Station Management	5	4
		Core-10	Child Protection	5	4
		Core-11	Fundamentals of Forensic Science	5	4
		Core / Project 12	Dissertation - Major	5	3
		Elective 5	Social Work in Criminal Justice	4	3
		Elective - 6	Crowd Control & Riot Management	4	3
			Nan Mudhalvan	2	2
			Internship/ Industrial Visit/ Field Visit	-	2
Total 8 Courses				30	25

SEM	Part	Status	Course	Hours	Credit
VI	Part- III	Core-13	Forms of Crime	6	4
		Core-14	Forensic Medicine	6	4
		Core-15	Local & Special Laws	6	4
		Elective - 7	Indian Society and Social Problems	5	3
		Elective - 8	Cyber Crimes	5	3
			Nan Mudhalvan	2	2
			Extension Activities	-	1
Total 7 Courses				30	21

Total Number of Course: 41

Total Number of Hours : 180

Total Number of Credits: 140

Notes:

1. Distribution of Marks in Theory between and Internal Assessment 75: 25
2. Pass minimum of 40% for external and overall components

Note on Teaching Methodology

- A. The teaching methodology adopted for the course will utilize participatory learning methods, like workshops, discussions, assignments, short education tours, seminars, peer teaching, and group work, apart from regular lectures.
- B. The syllabus indicates the type of teaching method, to be adopted for a particular topic, in the footnote of the same page.
- C. The method suggested is only indicative; the concerned course teacher can use other methods or a combination of many methods, in order to improve the quality of knowledge transfer.
- D. Course teachers adopting participatory teaching methods may please take extra care on the following issues
 - a) Set a brief, clear task rather than lecturing
 - b) Use hands-on, multi-sensory materials rather than rely only on verbal communication
 - c) Create an informal, relaxed atmosphere
 - d) Choose growth-producing activities. Evoke feelings, beliefs, needs, doubts, perceptions, aspirations
 - e) Encourage creativity, analysis, planning
 - f) Decentralized decision-making
- E. The following portions give details of some contemporary techniques that may be followed by course teachers, who teach various subjects in criminology

1. BRAINSTORMING

Brainstorming is a familiar technique in which the teacher asks a specific question or describes a particular scenario, and students offer many different ideas. These ideas are then usually written on a flipchart or chalkboard and considered for further discussion.

2. CASE ANALYSIS

A case study is a written scenario that usually involves an important community situation. Since it is written beforehand, it can be specifically created to address relevant local issues.

3. DEMONSTRATIONS/PRACTICAL EXPOSURE

A demonstration is a structured performance of an activity to show, rather than simply tell, a group how the activity is done. This method brings to life some information that you may have already presented in a lecture.

4. DRAMATIZATION

A dramatization is a carefully scripted play where the characters act out a scene related to a learning situation. It is designed to bring out the important issues to be discussed or messages to be learned.

5. FISHBOWL

In a fishbowl discussion, most of the students sit in a large circle, while a smaller group of students sits inside the circle.

The fishbowl can be used in two distinct ways:

- As a structured brainstorming session: Choose a specific topic based on the group's needs or interests. A handful of seats are placed inside a larger circle. Students who have something to say about the topic at hand sit in the center. Anyone sitting inside the fishbowl can make a comment, offer information, respond to someone else in

the center, or ask a question. When someone from the outside circle has a point to make, he or she taps the shoulder of someone in the center and takes that person's seat. This continues, with people from the outside tapping and replacing people on the inside, as a lively brainstorm takes place. You will need to process the many ideas after the fishbowl exercise.

- For structured observation of a group process: Students in the fishbowl are given a specific task to do, while students outside the fishbowl act as observers of the group process. The inner group works on its task together, and the outer group is asked to note specific behaviors. To process the activity, ask the inner group to reflect on the group process, and ask the outer group to describe what they observed.

6. GAMES

Games are appropriate participatory tools when they are used to encourage students to take charge of their own learning, and to test and reinforce new knowledge or skills. Adapt a popular game to convey or test knowledge of a particular topic, or create a new game to test or reinforce learning. Divide students into groups, if necessary, to play the game. Use games after information has already been shared using another method (e.g., lecturette, demonstration, jigsaw learning, etc.) or to assess students' knowledge at the start of a learning activity.

7. JIGSAW LEARNING

In a jigsaw activity, evenly divided groups are given a topic to learn (a piece of the puzzle to master). Once these small groups have mastered the content, the groups are reorganized so that each new group contains one member from each original group (now each group contains all essential pieces of the puzzle to put together). Each new group now contains an "expert" on the content that they have mastered in the original groups, and one at a time, each expert teaches the new content to the newly formed groups. The teacher then processes the activity and emphasizes key learning.

8. LECTURETTE

A lecturette is a short, oral presentation of facts or theory. No more than 15-20 minutes in length, the goal of a lecturette is to impart information in a direct, highly organized fashion. The course teacher presents knowledge on a topic, sometimes using flipcharts, computer software presentations or other media to guide the discussion.

9. PANEL DISCUSSIONS

This method usually involves the presentation of an issue by several teachers at a table in front of a group. Usually, each teacher speaks briefly on the topic and then a moderator solicits questions from the audience. The moderator introduces the presenters/ teachers, keeps the discussion on the topic and within time limits and summarizes the discussion at the end. Each teacher typically speaks for a set period of time (for example, five minutes). After all teachers have spoken, the moderator invites questions from students. At the end of the session, the moderator may summarize the discussion and thank the presenters for their participation.

10. ROLEPLAY

Role-plays are short interactions of students playing specific, predetermined roles to explore issues or practice skills. Roles are usually written out, and the teacher may help students playing the roles understand "who" they are to be. Role-plays are generally used after a period of instruction or discussion. For example, if students are learning communication skills, groups can role-play being assertive in typical situations (e.g., students in peer pressure situations, or people needing to access services in a clinic or office). Stop the role-play periodically and discuss what behaviors worked and what was difficult and allow the group to brainstorm different choices of

behavior/words. The role-play may be done again, with the same person practicing or someone else trying.

11. SKIT

A skit is an impromptu performance by students to demonstrate something they know. Skits can be created by students to show concerns they have about such things as peer pressure, victim issues in their community or lack of resources. Give students a topic, the maximum length of the skit and the amount of time they have to prepare (depending on the complexity, 30 minutes or an afternoon, for example).

12. SMALL GROUP DISCUSSION

A small group discussion is a structured session in which three to six students exchange ideas and opinions about a particular topic or accomplish a task together. After the groups have had an opportunity to work together, they report the highlights of their work back to the large group, and the teacher helps the group process the activity. Begin the learning activity by briefly presenting a topic to the large group. Then, divide the group into smaller groups and set a clear task for the small groups to accomplish. Write directions, goals and time allotted for the task on a chalkboard, flipchart or handout. As groups are working, walk around and listen in briefly to each group. Keep groups focused by announcing the time remaining periodically. After the small group work, students typically reassemble in the large group and a representative from each small group shares their findings to the large group for a whole group discussion. Help the group process the activity to be sure the intended message was conveyed.

Reading list for Participatory Teaching Methodology

- Cross, K.P. (1991). *Effective College Teaching*. ASEE Prism, (1)2, 27-29.
- Eitington, Julius E. (2002) *The Winning Trainer: Winning Ways to Involve People in Learning*. Boston: Butterworth Heinemann.
- Hamer, L.O. (2000). *The Additive Effects of Semi-structured Classroom Activities on Student Learning: An Application of Classroom-Based Experiential Learning Techniques*. Journal of Marketing Education, (22)1, 25-34.
- Holzer, S.M. & Andruet, R.H. (2000). *Active Learning in the Classroom*. Proceedings, ASEE Southeastern Section Annual Meeting, April 2-4, 2000.
- Kolb, David A. (1984). *Experiential Learning*. New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
- Narayan, D. and Srinivasan, L. (1994) *Participatory Development Toolkit: Materials to Facilitate Community Empowerment*. Washington: World Bank
- Newstrom, John W. (1993) *Even More Games Trainers Play*. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.,
- Pike, Bob and Christopher Busse. (1995) *101 Games for Trainers: A Collection of Best Activities from Creative Training Newsletter*. Minneapolis, MN: Lakewood Publications.
- Pretty, J.N., Guijt, I., Thomson, J. and Scoones, I. (1995) *A Trainer's Guide for Participatory Learning and Action*.
- Silberman, Mel. (1995) *101 Ways to Make Training Active*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Pfeiffer.
- Srinivasan, Lyra. (1990) *Tools for Community Participation: A Manual for Training Trainers in Participatory Techniques*. Washington, DC: PROWESS/UNDP.,

Technology of Participation: Group Facilitation Methods: Effective Methods for Participation. (2000)
Phoenix, AZ: Institute for Cultural Affairs,.

MSU

MANONMANIAMSUNDARANARUNIVERSITY

Syllabus

B.A.Criminology & Police Administration

Choice based Credit System (CBCS)

Semester – I

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core - 1	Fundamentals of Criminology	5	5

Unit – I Introduction

Criminology, Crime-Definitions¹; historical perspectives; nature, origin and scope, Criminology as a social science, Relations with other Social Sciences, Medicine & Law subjects.

Unit-II: Schools of Criminology

Pre-classical, Classical, Neo-Classical, Positive, Cartographic, Biological and Constitutional Schools².

Unit-III: Criminal Justice System

Structure of Criminal Justice System in India³; Roles of legislature, police, judiciary and prison system in Criminal Justice; Cooperation and coordination among the various sub systems of criminal justice system⁴

Unit-IV: Crime and Criminal Typology

Introduction to crimes against persons and crimes against property¹; Adult and Juvenile – Habitual offenders, Professional offenders, and violent offenders

Unit-V: Crime Trends in India

Crime in India: Statistics, Crime Clock, Crime rate, National Crime records Bureau², State Crime records Bureau, and District crime records bureau; Crime patterns and Trends in India³ (latest trends should be introduced)

¹Discussion

²Brainstorming

³Jigsaw learning

⁴Seminar

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. Brenda S. Griffin and Charles T. Griffin, (1978), *Juvenile Delinquency in perspective*, Harper and Row, New York
4. Brendan Maguire & Polly F. Radosh, (1999), *Introduction to Criminology*, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Boston, U.S.A.
5. Chockalingam, K. (1997), *'Kuttraviyal'* (Criminology) in Tamil, Parvathi Publications, Chennai.
6. Crime in India, 2000, National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
7. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey (1974), *Principles of Criminology*, Lippincott, Philadelphia.
8. George Vold and Thomas J. Bernard, (1986), *Theoretical Criminology*, Oxford University Press, New York
9. Harries, K., (1999) *Mapping Crime – principle and practice*, Crime Mapping Research Center, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC
10. Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), *New Horizons in Criminology*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
11. John E. Conklin, J.E., (1981), *Criminology*, Macmillan, London.
12. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
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Core - 2	Police Administration	5	5
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Unit-I: Basics of Police Administration

History of Indian Police – Policing in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India- Police Act of 1861- National Police Commission recommendations (NPC), 1979.

Unit-II: Structure of Indian Police¹

Structure of State Police – District Police – City Police. Central Police Organizations - CBI, CISF, CRPF, RPF etc. Police research and Crime Statistics Organizations – BPR&D, NCRB. Village police, Railway and Armed Police.

Unit-III: Processes

Recruitment and training of constables², Sub-inspectors, Deputy Superintendents of police; Law and order Maintenance and detection of crimes

Unit-IV: State Police Organizations

Tamil Nadu Special Investigation team, Special Branch³, Q Branch, Crime Branch, Anti-Dacoity cell, Video Piracy Cell, Narcotic Intelligence Bureau, Idol wing and Economic Offences wing

Unit-V: Police Duties and Powers

Arrest, search, locking up and remand of suspected and accused persons. Conducting various types of raids – Prohibition, gambling, Narcotics and PITA – Procedure to be followed and precautions to be taken while suspected hide outs of Criminals/ Terrorists⁴.

¹ Small Group Discussion

² Seminar

³ Practical Exposure

⁴ Discussion

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. Bayley, D.H. (1969), *The Police and Political Development in India*, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
2. Diaz, S.M., (1976), *New Dimensions to the Police Role and Functions in India*, Published by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.
3. Edelston, C.D. & Wicks, R.I. (1977), *An Introduction to Criminal Justice*, McGraw Hill.
4. Krishna Mohan Mathur, (1994), *Indian Police, Role and Challenges*, Gyan

- Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Hermann Mannheim, (1973), *Comparative Criminology*, Vol. 1 & 2, Routledge & Kegan Paul.
 6. Levone et al. (1980), *Criminal Justice: A Public Police Approach*, Jovanovich Publishers, Harcourt Brace.
 7. Morley, W.H., (1958), *Administration of Justice in India*, New Delhi, Metropolitan.
 8. Nehad Ashraf, (1992), *Police and Policing in India*, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi.
 9. Parmar M.S., (1992), *Problems of Police Administration*, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
 10. Sethi, R.B., (1983), *The Police Acts*, Law Book Co., Allahabad.
 11. Vanamamalai, N.T., (1980), *Law and Justice in the U.S.*, Sterling Publishers Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi.
 12. Venugopal Rao S., (1991), *Criminal Justice – Problems and Perspectives in India*, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
 13. 1979 – 82, Report of the National Police Commission in 8 parts, Central Govt. Publications.
 14. 1955, 1975, 1985, U.N. Standard Minimum Rules on various matters connected with Criminal Justice.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Elective - 1	Sociology of Crime and Deviance	4	3

Unit – I Society and Crime

Society – its characteristics. Community – its Characteristics, Culture, Social Structure, Socialization, Social Context – Crime as a social problem¹.

Unit-II Sociological Theories

Anomie Theory, Differential Association Theory², Group Conflict theory, Containment theory, Sub culture theories, Labelling theory, Multiple factor approach³.

Unit III Social Process and Deviance

Social Conformity. Social organization, Social Disorganization, Social Deviance, Social Pathology. Social change as a cause of crime: Industrialization, Urbanization, Migration⁴.

Unit IV. Disorganization and Social Control

Family Disorganization, Individual Disorganization and Community Disorganization⁵
Family, school and peer group; conventional lines of actions; crime as a rational choice; social learning and criminalization

Unit V. Social Problems

Beggary, The Beggary Act, Vagrancy Act. Dowry, The Dowry (Prohibition Act) 1961.
Prostitution, PITA.

¹Dramatization

²Skit

³Discussion

⁴Skit

⁵Case Analysis

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. Ahmed Siddique, (1993), *Criminology, Problems and Perspectives*, III Edn., Eastern Book House, Lucknow.
2. Chockalingam, K. (1997), *'Kuttraviyal'* (Criminology) in Tamil, Parvathi Publications, Chennai.
3. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey (1974), *Principles of Criminology*, Lippincott, Philadelphia.
4. Elliot Mabel and Fransco E. Merril, (1961), *Social Disorganisation*, N. Harper and

Row, New York.

5. Mahesh Chandra, (1979), *Socio-Economic Crimes*. N.M. Tripathi, Bombay
6. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
SEC - 1	Security Management	2	2

Unit I Security History

Security: Ancient Period, Anglo The American and British Development. Developments in India - Role of CISF in Industrial security

Unit II Physical Security¹

Security Areas: Exclusion Area, Limited Area and Control Area. Physical Security Barriers: Natural Barriers, Structural Barriers, Human Barriers, Animal Barriers

Unit III Duties of Security staff

Duties of Security Staff: Chief Security Officer, Security Officer, Security supervisor and Security guards.

Unit IV Preventive measures

Theft, Pilferage and preventive measures – Cash Escort in Road - Dealing with critical situations: Sabotage, Subversion, Strike, Lockout, Lay off, Closure, Hold ups and Ghereo.

Unit V Security systems

Interrogation, Investigation and taking of statements - Liaison with local police- employees participation in Industrial security — Use of Dogs in Industrial Security – Specific Security systems: Hotel Security, Hospital security, ATM Security and Personal security

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Chaturvedi, T.N., (1991). *Indian Banking: Crime and Security in Indian Banks*, New Delhi: Aashish Publishing House.
2. Chitkara M.G. (1997) *Corruption 'N' Cure*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi
3. Haldar Dipak (1986) *Industrial Security in India*, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
4. Mitra Chandan (1998). *The Corrupt Society*, Viking, Delhi.
5. Rajaram (1993) *Bank Security: A Branch Manager's Handbook*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
6. Ranjit Sen Gupta (1994) *Management of Internal Security*, Lancer Publishers, New Delhi.

7. Richard S. Post and Arthur A. Kingsbury (1973) *Security Administration: An Introduction*, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield Illinois.

¹Short Education Tour

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Foundation Course	NGO Management	2	2

Unit I: Introduction to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

Concept, and Definitions - Scope - Organizational Structure - Developmental Issues - Comparative Analysis: Difference between Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations - Emerging Trends and dynamics in NGO development.

Unit II: Legal Framework for NGOs

Formation of NGOs - Registration Process - Tax Benefits - Key Legislation: Indian Companies Act, 1956, the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

Unit III: International Organizations

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) - United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) - United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) - Amnesty International (AI).

Unit IV: National and Regional Organizations

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) - State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) - Child Rights & You (CRY) - Green Tribunals.

Unit V: Government Schemes for NGOs

Ministry of Home Affairs - Ministry of Human Resource Development - Ministry of Women and Child Development - Ministry of Environment and Forest - Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Semester – II

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core - 3	Criminal Laws	5	5

Unit-I:Introduction

Definitions – Vices, Sin, Tort and Crime – History of criminal law – Constitution, BNS and The Bharatiya Sakshya, 2023 - Nature and Scope- Doctrine of Actus Reus and Mens Rea¹.

Unit-III Legal provisions in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita

Crimes against property – Theft – Robbery – Dacoity. Crimes against persons: Culpable Homicide, Murder, Rape, Hurt, Crimes against public tranquillity: Riot, Unlawful assembly.

Unit III: The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita

Organizational setup of courts in India. Complaint – inquiry – investigation – police report – public prosecutor – defence counsel - Arrest. Bail, Search. Seizure.

Unit IV: Court Procedures

Summons – Warrant – Information regarding cognizable and non-cognizable offence. Trials: Summary, Summon, and warrant trials.

Unit V: The Bharatiya Sakshya

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.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Guar K.D., (1995) *Criminal Law*, Oxford University Press
2. Kelkar, R.V., (1996) *Outlines of Criminal Procedure*
3. Pillai, A.P.S., (1996) *Criminal Law*, N.M. Tripathi.
4. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal (1995) *Code of Criminal Procedure*
5. Sarathy Veppa P. (1994) *Elements of Law of Evidence*, Eastern book Co., Lucknow.
6. Singh, A., (1995) *Law of Evidence*, Allahabad Law Agency.
7. Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India. (2023). *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita*. New Delhi: Government of India.
8. Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India. (2023). *Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita*. New Delhi: Government of India.
9. Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India. (2023). *Bharatiya Sakshya Act*. New Delhi: Government of India.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core - 4	Indian Constitution & Criminal Justice	5	5

Unit-I: Social Contract

The Constitution as a Social Contract - The Republic and its Government Constitution of India and its supremacy – Sources and Salient features of the Constitution¹

Unit-II: History of Constitution

Constitution of India and its supremacy – History of Indian Constitution – Preamble - Citizenship– Preamble - Fundamental Duties - Fundamental Rights²

Unit III: Wings of the government

Directive Principles of State Policy – Executive, Legislature and Judiciary

Unit IV Emergency

Federalism – Emergency – Articles 311, 370 and 356. Amendments

Unit V Constitutional Amendments

Constitutional Amendments pertaining to Criminal Justice - Fundamental Rights: General nature

REFERENCES:

1. Basu D.D., (1993) *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, P.H.L.
2. Pylee M.V., (1994) *India's Constitution*, S.Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
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Elective - 2	Psychology of Crime and Delinquency	4	3
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Unit I Definitions

Human Behaviour and Mind¹: Aggression, mental disorders, personality disorder, prejudice and impulsive violence: Biological learning factors, attitudes, criminal behaviour, desires and beliefs. Definition, nature and scope of psychology. Relation between Psychology and Criminology.

Unit II Theories

Theories of personality – Freud, Murray and Catell. Theories of learning – Pavlov, Skinner, Thorndike, Kohler and Bandura. Theories of Motivation – Maslow, Hersberg, Atkinson, McClelland etc

Unit III Needs and Motivations

Human behaviour – Response mechanism nervous system, Desirable and undesirable behaviour. Motivation, Frustration, Conflicts, anxieties and crime. Mental disorders and Crime.

Unit IV Learning skills

Perception and learning – sensory process, memory, intelligence. Various sources of learning – general culture, mass media, other criminals and non criminal who have values conducive to crime, specialized skills for learning criminal techniques

Unit V Criminal Careers

Sexual perversion and sexual offences. Psychoneurotic disorders. Psychopathic Personality. Mental Diagnosis, Prognosis and treatment of Criminal and delinquent behaviour. Human aggression and violence: Crowd and mob behaviour – Organized crime syndicates

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Alexander, F., and W. Healy (1935) *Roots of Crime*, New York, Knopf.
2. Carson R. C. and James N. Butcher (1992) *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*, Harper Collins Publisher Inc.
3. Garrett H. E. (1961) *General Psychology*, Eurasia Publishing House Pvt Ltd, New Delhi
4. Murphy K. R., and Charles O. Davidshofer (2001) *Psychological Testing: Principles and Applications*, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
5. Page D. J. (1970) *Abnormal Psychology: A Clinical Approach to Psychological Deviants*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
6. Reckless W. C. (1940) *Criminal behaviour*, New York, McGraw Hill.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
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SEC - 2	Guidance and Counseling	2	1
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UNIT I: Guidance

Meaning and definition of guidance, aims and importance of guidance, basic principles of guidance, group guidance- Psychological bases of guidance: Intelligence aptitude, interest, personality Organization of guidance services, follow up services in guidance evaluation of guidance services.

UNIT II: Counselling

Introduction to Counselling: Meaning, Definition, Need and Importance of counselling and professional ethics in counselling. Basic Principles of Counselling: Participation, Individualization, Confidentiality, communication, acceptance, self-confidence, self-awareness and other principles governing the counselling relationship, Self-improvement: highly dynamic-management of sensitive information, building community partnership, case management.

UNIT III: Types of Counselling

Types of Counselling- Individual, Group & Family Counselling, Counselling process, Interview and its significance in counselling- Use of observation in counselling and understanding of emotions in counselling. Qualities of a Counsellor.

UNIT IV: Techniques and Specific Groups

Techniques of group counseling, strategies and structure- barriers to effective counselling sessions; counselling evaluation. Offender, Victim and witness counselling. Prisoners and Under Trail Counselling. Child and Elderly Counselling

UNIT V: Components of effective Counselling:

Personality of the counsellor's skills - Role and functions of the counsellor in schools, industries, family, hospital & rehabilitation institution. Effectiveness of counselling and guidance in the treatment of offenders and victims.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Corey, G. (2017). *Theory and practice of counseling and psychotherapy* (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.
2. Gladding, S. T. (2018). *Counseling: A comprehensive profession* (8th ed.). Pearson.
3. Neukrug, E. S. (2016). *The world of the counselor: An introduction to the counseling profession* (5th ed.). Cengage Learning.
4. Rogers, C. R. (1961). *On becoming a person: A therapist's view of psychotherapy*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

5. Seligman, L., & Reichenberg, L. W. (2016). *Theories of counseling and psychotherapy: Systems, strategies, and skills* (4th ed.). Pearson.
6. Brown, D., & Trusty, J. (2005). *Designing and leading comprehensive school counseling programs: Promoting student competence and meeting student needs*. Thomson Brooks/Cole.
7. McLeod, J. (2013). *An introduction to counselling* (5th ed.). Open University Press.
8. Corey, M. S., Corey, G., & Corey, C. (2018). *Groups: Process and practice* (10th ed.). Cengage Learning.
9. American Counseling Association. (2014). *ACA code of ethics*. American Counseling Association.
10. Gibson, R. L., & Mitchell, M. H. (2016). *Introduction to counseling and guidance* (7th ed.). Pearson.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
SEC - 3	Bank Frauds and Investigation	2	1

UNIT –I Banking System in India

Basics of Banking System in India: Meaning, Definition & its Purposes, Kinds of banks and their functions, Recent Trends in Banking: Automatic Teller Machine and Internet Banking, Smart Cards, and Credit Cards.

Unit – II Legal Frameworks

Banking Regulation Laws, Money Laundering Laws, The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

UNIT –III Types of Bank Frauds

Offline Frauds - Stolen Checks, Cheque Kiting, Forgery and Altered Checks, Accounting Fraud, Demand Draft Fraud, Rogue Traders, Fraudulent Loans, Wire Transfer Fraud, Payment Card Fraud, Identity Theft, Money Laundering; Online Frauds - ATM/Credit Card Frauds, Phishing, Email Spoofing, Malware Attacks, Denial-of-Service Attacks, Insider Threats

UNIT –IV Fraud Detection and Investigation

Transaction monitoring, alert generation and redressal mechanisms. Fraud investigation: function, Recovery of fraud losses, reporting of frauds, Determination of the fraud amount for reporting in merchant acquiring business, ATM acquiring business, filing of police complaints.

UNIT –V Components of fraud risk management Fraud prevention practices

Fraud vulnerability assessments, Review of new schemes and processes, Fraud loss limits, Root cause analysis, Know Your Customer (KYC) and know your employee/vendor procedures, Physical security, Creation of fraud awareness amongst staff and customers. Increasing concerns on online security: Browser weaknesses, Consumers as endpoints, multi-channel banking, and Single Sign On (SSO).

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. Chaturvedi, T.N., (1991). Indian Banking: Crime and Security in Indian Banks, New Delhi: Aashish Publishing House.
2. John Cruz World Banking World Fraud: Using Your Identity.
3. Jonathan Turner Money Laundering Prevention: Deterring, Detecting, and Resolving Financial Fraud
4. Jose Paulino. The Fraud of Money & Banking: Scene Three: The Fraud of the Fraud.
5. Rajaram (1993) Bank Security: A Branch Manager's Handbook, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
6. Stephen Pedneault Fraud 101: Techniques and Strategies for Understanding Fraud.
7. Sivamurthy and Pitachandi. The Security Management and Industrial Security. ISC publication, Chennai.

Semester - III

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core - 5	Police Investigation	5	5

Unit – I: Methods of Investigation

Methods of Investigation – Information, Interrogation and instrumentation. Modus Operandi, Police Dogs, Polygraph, Portrait building.

Unit-II: Criminal Procedure of registering information

Recording FIR¹, Case Diary, Charge sheet, and Dying Declaration. Scene of Crime inspection. Sketching, Collection and preservation of evidence.

Unit-III: Procedure of Interrogation

Examination of Witnesses and Suspects. Techniques of Interrogation and interviewing. Confession, Inquests.

Unit-IV: Investigation of offences

Investigation of Theft, house breaking, robbery, murder, rape, motor vehicle accidents, Forgery.

Unit-V: Public Participation in Police Investigation

Presentation of evidence and witness in the court of law – Victims Cooperation in investigation – Lapses of Police procedure during prosecution – Violation of human rights during police investigation.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Saini Kamal (2000) *Police Investigations: Procedure Dimensions, Law and Methods*, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
2. Gross (2002) *Criminal Investigation: A practical Text book for Magistrates, Police Officers and Lawyers*, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. Delhi
3. Ressler, R.K. et al., (1992) *Crime Classification Manual: The standard system of investigating and classifying violence crimes*, Simon and Schuster, London.
4. Brownlie A.R. (Ed) (1984). *Crime Investigation: Art or Science*, Scottish Academic Press, Sweden.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core - 6	Penology & Correctional Administration	5	5

Unit-I: Nature of Punishment

Punishment – definition, nature and scope. Types of Punishment¹. Corporal and Capital Punishment².

Unit-II: Theories

Theories of Punishment: Retributive theory, Preventive theory, deterrence theory, Reformation theory.

Unit-III: Prison systems

Historical development of Prison system in India³. Prison Manual. Prison Act.

Unit-IV: Correctional Institutions

Adult Institutions: Central, District and Sub Jails. Juvenile Institutions: Observation Homes, Special Homes. Women Institutions: Vigilance Home, Protective home. Open Prisons.

Unit-V: Community based Corrections

Probation⁴: Concept and Scope, Historical development of probation. Probation in India – Probation of offenders Act. Probation procedures: Pre-sentence Investigation report, Revocation of probation etc. Parole: Meaning and Scope. Parole - provisions and rules. After Care services⁵.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Andrew Von Hirsch, (1987) *Past or future crimes: Deservedness and Dangerousness in the Sentencing of Criminals*, Rutgers University Press.
2. Ahmed Siddique, (1993). *Criminology, Problems and Perspectives*, III Edn., Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
3. Bhattacharya S.K., (1986). *Probation system in India*, Manas Publications, New Delhi.
4. Brodie, S.R., (1976). *Effectiveness of sentencing*, Home office, London.
5. Chockalingam K., (1993). *Issues in Probation in India*, Madras University Publications, Madras.
6. Christopher J. Emmins, (1985). *A practical approach to sentencing*, Financial Training Publications Ltd., London.
7. Devasia, V.D & Leelamma Devasia, (1992). *Criminology, Victimology and Corrections*, S.B.Mangia for Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. Goswami, B.K. (1980). *Critical Study of Criminology and Penology*, Allahabad Agency, Allahabad.

9. Ghosh, S., (1992). *Open Prisons and the Inmates*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.

¹ Small Group Discussion

² Debate

³ Assignment

⁴ Seminar

⁵ Role Play

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Elective - 3	Elements of State and Government	2	3

Unit I State

Nature and origin of the state- Theories of the state.

Unit II Sovereignty

Evolution of the state- Nationalism, Sovereignty- law and morality – rights and duties – liberty and equality.

Unit III Constitutionalism

Constitutionalism – modern classification – democracy and dictatorship

Unit IV Powers

Separation of powers – organs of the government – legislature, executive, judiciary- theories of Bureaucracy.

Unit V Interest Groups

Public opinion¹ – electorate and representation- political parties – interest groups.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

- 1) John kingdom, (2000) *Government and politics in Britain*, Polity press, UK.
- 2) Kapur A.C. (2000) *Principles of political sciences*, S.Chand and company ltd. New Delhi.
- 3) Ray amal, Battacharya Mohit, (1998) *Political Theory*, Intra world press private limited, Calcutta.
- 4) Ball Alan R and Peters Guy B, (2000) *Modern politics and government*. Sixth edition pal grave USA
- 5) Hyland James L, (1995) *Democratic theory: The philosophical foundation*, Manchester University press, UK.
- 6) Dean Mitchell, (1999) *Governmentality: Power and Rule in modern society*, Sage publications limited, London

¹ Group Work

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
SEC - 4	Disaster Management	2	1

Unit I: Introduction to Disasters

Definition, Hazards and Disasters, Risk and Vulnerability, Types of Disasters: Natural Disasters, Man-Made Disasters

Unit II: Disasters and Their Impact

Earthquakes, Flood, Drought, Glassier, Tsunami, Land Slide, Cyclone - Types, magnitude, intensity, and management strategies; Impact of Disasters

Unit III: Disaster Mitigation and Management Authorities

Principles of Disaster Management, Phases and processes involved in disaster management, Overview of national and state disaster management policies, Role of national and state organizations in disaster management.

Unit IV Risk and Vulnerability Analysis

Risk: concept and analysis, Risk Reduction - Vulnerability: concept and analysis, Strategic Development for Vulnerability Reduction.

Unit V: Disaster Rescue Management

Meaning, Types of Rescue Operations, Rescue Equipment and Tools, Rescue Team Organization and Coordination

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Alexander, D. E. (2018). *Natural disasters* (2nd ed.). Springer.
2. Coppola, D. P. (2020). *Introduction to international disaster management* (4th ed.). Butterworth-Heinemann.
3. Shaw, R. (Ed.). (2016). *Disaster risk reduction: Methods, approaches, and practices*. Springer.
4. Kelman, I. (2019). *Disaster by choice: How our actions turn natural hazards into catastrophes*. Oxford University Press.
5. Cutter, S. L. (2012). *Hazards vulnerability and environmental justice*. Routledge.
6. Wisner, B., Gaillard, J. C., & Kelman, I. (Eds.). (2012). *Handbook of hazards and disaster risk reduction*. Routledge.
7. Collins, A. E. (2013). *Disaster and development*. Routledge.
8. Smith, K., & Petley, D. N. (2009). *Environmental hazards: Assessing risk and reducing disaster* (5th ed.). Routledge.

9.

Semester - IV

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core - 7	Fundamentals of Victimology	5	5

Unit I Victim and Criminal Justice System

Victims' involvement with the police and the criminal justice system¹, Restitution and compensation for crime victims, Victims' rights.

Unit II United Nations and Victims

The role of the United Nations in establishing victim rights. The emotional and practical needs of crime victims.

Unit III Magna Carta for victims

Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice For Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985².

Unit IV UN Congresses

UN Congresses on Treatment of offenders – Geneva Convention on Treatment of offenders.

Unit V Human Right violations

Human right violations with regard to prisoners Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in relation to accused³. Prisoner's rights⁴-Landmark Judgements.

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. Lurigio, A.J., Skogan, W.G. & Davis, R.C. (1990). *Victims of crime: Problems, policies, and programs*. London: Sage.
7. Mawby, R.I. And Gill, M.L. 1987. *Crime Victims: Needs, Services And The Voluntary Sector*, London: Tavistock.
8. Miers, D. 1978. *Response to Victimization*, Oxford: Milton Trading Estate.
9. Rajan, V.N., 1981, *Victimology in India*, Allied Publishers Pvt Ltd., New Delhi

10. Shapland, J., Willmore, J. and Duff, P. 1985. *Victims in the Criminal Justice System*, London: Gower.
11. Snyman, R. (1997). Victim's Rights. In F. Nel & J. Bezuidenhout (Eds.), *Policing and Human Rights* (pp. 155-168). Kenwyn: Juta.
12. United Nations 1985. *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power*, New York: United Nations.

¹ Workshop

² Assignment

³ Jig saw learning

⁴ Small Group Discussion

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core - 8	Fundamentals of Research Methods and Statistical Applications	5	5

UNIT I: Research

Nature, definition, scope & purposes. Quantitative vs Qualitative Research. Mixed Research Methods, Criminological Research & its purposes.

UNIT II: Steps in Research

Sources of Research Problems. Primary and Secondary- Independent and dependent variables. Main steps in Social Research

UNIT III: Hypothesis

Definition, types and sources. Research Design: Meaning and types. Reliability and validity. Sampling: Non-Probability and Probability types. Methods of data collection.

UNIT IV: Data Analysis

Types of data: qualitative and quantitative. Analysis and interpretation of data. Measurement and types of scales. Report writing. Ethics in Criminal Justice Research, Researcher Fraud and Plagiarism.

UNIT V: Basic Statistics

Meaning and significance- Measures of central tendency- mean, median and mode. Standard Deviation. Analysis of variance, Chi-square Test & T-Test, Use of SPSS for Data 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. Krishnaswami O.R. (1993). *Methodology of Research in Social Sciences*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
6. Nie, Normal H., et al. (1975). *Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences*, New York, McGraw Hill.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Elective - 4	Human Rights and Policing	2	3

Unit-I Introduction to Human Rights

Concept of Human Rights - Historical development of human rights. Universal Declaration of Human rights, 1948. Different kinds of rights – National Human Rights Commission – State Human Rights Commission – Role of the Police unit of Human rights and social justice.

Unit-II Human Rights - Constitution and the police

Constitution of India¹ – Fundamental Rights² (Articles 14, 19,20,21,22 and 32). Writs, Directive principles of state policy, Human Rights during emergencies

Unit-III Police Approaches

Code of conduct for the police¹ (National Police commission, 1977), impartial law enforcement practices, Application of force, Integrity and faithful performance of the duties.

Unit-IV Police Violations

Custodial crimes and torture – Custodial death, rape, Use of third degree methods – Violation of the rights of marginalized groups²: rights of women, children, prisoners and dalits³; Important case laws related to police torture

Unit-V Causes and prevention

Inferiority and permissiveness of police, compelling conditions, insincere exhortations, purposeful reluctance to use aids in investigation – corruption.

¹ Group work

² Brainstorming

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. *Human rights Today – A United Nations Priority*, U.N. Publications. Department of Public information, United Nation, New York.
2. *Human rights: A source book*, (1996) NCERT publications, New Delhi

3. Iyer V.R. Krishna (1986) *Human Rights and the Law*, Vedpal Law House, Indore.
4. Parmar, Lalit., (1998). *Human Rights*, Anmol Publications Pvt Ltd. New Delhi.
5. Sen S. (1998) *Human Rights in Developing Society*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi
6. Subramanian S. (1997) *Human Rights: International Challenges*, Manas Publications New Delhi.
7. Thilagaraj. R. (Ed) (2002) *Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi
8. Universal declaration of Human rights, 1948.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
SEC - 5	Private Detective & Investigation	2	1

Unit – I Introduction

Introduction to Investigation – Process of Investigation in CrPc - Difference between Police and Private Investigator¹ – Desirable attributes of Investigator

Unit II Surveillance

Undercover Operations – Surveillance²: Purpose, Pre-surveillance Conference, Covert and overt Surveillance, Automobile Surveillance, Foot Surveillance, Team Surveillance

Unit III Types of Investigation

Pre and Post Marital Investigation³ – Land Dispute investigation - Student Investigation, Kidnapping and abduction investigation – missing person investigation – Traffic accident investigation Pre-employment verification, Post employee

Unit IV Instruments used in Investigation

Audio recording devices⁴ – Video recording devices – Photo camera

Unit V Interrogation and Interview

Difference between interrogation and Interview⁵ – Uses of Interviews and Interrogations – Types of witnesses

¹ Workshop

² Role Play

³ Debate

⁴ Demonstration

⁵ Role Play

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Angela Woodhull (2002) *Private Investigation: Strategies and Techniques*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
2. Bill Copeland (2001) *Private Investigation: How to be successful*, Absolutely zero loss Inc.
3. Douglas Cruise (2002) *The Business of Private Investigations*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
4. W. John George Moses (2004) *Materials for Diploma in Private Investigation*, Institute of Intelligence and Investigation, Eagle's Eye Detective Agency, Chennai
5. Louis and Lawrence (1999) *Investigations: 150 Things*, Butter worth – Heinemann.
6. Michael Corun (2003) *Training Manual on Private Investigation*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
7. Rojer J. Willand (1997) *PI: Self study guide on becoming a private detective*, Paladin press.
8. Rosy J. Methahon (2000) *Practical Handbook for private Investigations*, CRC Press.

Semester - V

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core-9	Police Station Management	5	4

Unit-I: Duties and Responsibilities of Station house officer Overview of Duties and Responsibilities of Station house officer: Maintenance of General Diary, Registration of Cases-Procedure for Registration of FIRs, Maintenance of Case Diary Files¹, Enquiry into cognisable Complaints and petitions.

Unit-II: Management of Man Power

Delegation of duties to staff – Various duties to be performed in a Police Station by Police station staff – Rotation of duties among Constables and Head Constables. Training of staff².

Unit-III: Station Management

Management of station property and accounts – Maintenance of the building premises – Periodical repairs to be undertaken – Security of the premises. Maintenance of arms and securing arms and ammunition.

Unit-IV: Maintenance of Police Station Records

Crime Records – Part I to V., Mo Index, Ex-Convict Register etc. Registers relating to Maintenance of Law and order. Registers relating to registration of cases: Arrest and search of accused, FIR index, Arrest Card, Bails Bonds, P.S.R. etc.

Unit-V: Prevention, Detection of crime and Maintenance of Law and order

Beats³ – division of police station into different beats – Marching and receiving of beats- beat books and patta books. Patrolling – Various types of patrols - foot patrols, cycle patrols, patrolling in vehicles Surveillance of bad characters. Collection of Intelligence regarding Law and Order problems through various sources- visits to villages. Action to be taken in case of L&O problems – Mobilization of force – informing authorities – dispersal of crowd⁴ etc.

REFERENCES

1. Diaz, S.M., (1976), *New Dimensions to the Police Role and Functions in India*, Published by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.
2. KrishnaMohanMathur,(1994), *IndianPolice, RoleandChallenges*,Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. NehadAshraf,(1992), *PoliceandPolicinginIndia*,CommonWealth Publishers, New Delhi.
4. ParmarM.S.,(1992),*ProblemsofPoliceAdministration*,Reliance Publishing

House, New Delhi.

5. Police Standing Order: Volume I to IV.

6. Sethi, R.B., (1983), *The Police Acts*, Law Book Co., Allahabad.

¹ Practical Exposure

² Debate

³ Practical Exposure

⁴ Expert Lecture

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core-10	Child Protection	5	4

UNIT I. Children in India

Overview of Children in India- Situational analysis of vulnerable children in India: Street Children, Child Labour, Trafficked & abused children, Children in conflict with law, Children affected by emergencies & disaster, HIV/AIDS & Substance Abuse, Orphaned abandoned & destitute, differently abled children- Children of Prisoners.

UNIT II. International conventions

International Conventions: Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Administration of Juvenile Justice, 1985 (Beijing Rules & Riyadh guidelines)

UNIT - III. Legal Provisions in India

The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986- POCSO Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) 2000: Salient features of JJ Act Amended – NCPCR - Role of police (JPU, Child Welfare Officers) DCPU - Organization and functioning of Juvenile Justice Board and Children Welfare Committees- RTE, 2005.

UNIT- IV Child abuse, Violence and Trafficking in Children

Understanding child abuse & its impact - Identifying symptoms of abuse - Legal and psychosocial support- Pornography - pedophilias – Tech addiction- Female feticide- Female infanticide- Child marriage- Early marriage Child Prostitution. Preventive strategies - Trafficking & exploitation of Children: forms & purposes - Strategies and intervention on trafficking and exploitation of children (Accessing services) - Rescue, rehabilitation & re-integration - Roles & responsibilities of care givers

UNIT- V Role of Civil Society

CJS - Law making, Police, Judiciary and Corrections. PIL - Public hearing – Review Process- Awareness generation Campaigns- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) – Child Victim protection- Child care institutions - monitoring mechanisms and interventions.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Bhattacharya, Sunil K, 2000, Juvenile Justice - an Indian scenario, Regency Publications, New Delhi.
2. Bynum, Jack E & Thompson, William E, 1999, Juvenile Delinquency - a Sociological approach, 4th edition, Allyn and Bawn Publications,
3. Champion, Dean J, 1992, The Juvenile Justice System- Delinquency, Processing and the Law, 2nd edition, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
4. Gupta M.C., Chockalingam K., and Jayatilak Guha Roy (2001), *Child Victims of Crime- Problems and Perspectives*. Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Hawkins, David J, 1996, Delinquency and Crime- Current theories, Cambridge Univ. Press,
6. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act 2000
7. Kratcoski, Peter C & Kratcoshi, Dunn Lucilli, 1996, Juvenile Delinquency, 4th edition, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
8. Mishra, B.N. Ashish, 1991, Juvenile Delinquency and Justice System, Publishing House, New Delhi
9. Rolf Loeber, David P Farrington, 2001, Child Delinquents (Development, intervention and service needs), Sage Publications, New Delhi.
10. Sarkar, Chandana, 1987, Juvenile delinquency in India : An etiological analysis, Daya Publishing House, Delhi.
11. Sharma, Bharti, 1990, Juvenile Delinquency and their Social Culture, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi
12. UN conventions on the Right of the Child.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core-11	Fundamentals of Forensic Science	5	4

Unit-I: Forensic Science

Forensic Science-definition, Origin and development in India. Forensic Science Laboratory set up in India. Scene of Crime: General crime scene procedure – notes of observation, photography, sketching.

Unit-II: Imprint and Pattern Evidence

Physical Evidence: Classification of physical evidence – class and individual characteristics. Identification and individualization of physical evidence. Locards Principle of exchange - Finger Prints, Footwear and tyre impressions.

Unit-III: Questioned Documents

Questioned documents-writing materials, general and individual characteristics, Principles of handwriting identification of handwriting and type written scripts, Forgery cases.

UNIT -IV: Personal Identification I

Finger Prints-history, development, patterns, ridge characteristics and importance. Foot prints; identification and comparison of Track prints-walking picture, surface and sunken footprints. Track marks, skid marks, development lifting and comparison. Blood tests, Inheritance of blood groups. Structure and Identification of Human Hair-structure and Animal Fiber. Identification – Data, Race, Sex, Age, Stature – Scars, Tattoo Marks Anthropometry and Dactylography- Prints, hairs and other fibers.

UNIT -V: Fire Arms and Ammunitions Types

Classification, Ammunition and their Compositions. Forensic examination of Firearms, Ammunition, Firearms' projectiles (Bullets, Shots, Slug etc.), Shell case. Gunshot residues analysis. Concept of Velocity, Penetration, Dispersion, Accidental Discharge, Determination of Range in firearm cases. Examination of Country made firearms. Basics of Internal, External and Terminal Ballistics.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Barry A.J. Fisher., (2000) Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, 6th Edition, CRC Press, New York
2. Basu S.C., Handbook of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology
3. Brian H. Kaye (2005) Science and the Detective, VCH, Weinheim, Federal Eaglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 2001.
4. Camps F.E, Gradwohl's Legal medicine Criminalistics, McGraw Hill Book Company, New York.
5. Narayana Reddy (1981). Introduction to Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. Calcutta.
6. Peter R. De Forest et.al (1983) Forensic Science: An introduction
7. Peter White (Ed.,) (1998) Crime Scene to Court – The essentials of Forensic Science, The Royal Society of Chemistry, UK.
8. Saferstein R., (2001) Criminalistics: An introduction to Forensic Science, Prentice Hall, Republic of Germany.

9. William G. Eckert., (1997) Introduction to Forensic Sciences, CRC press New York.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core-12	Major Project - Dissertation	5	3

Guidelines:

Every student is required to complete a research project under the supervision and guidance of a faculty member from the department who will guide the student's topic related to social work themes chosen by them. Students are encouraged to take up social problems and issues related to their subject with interest. The project will be evaluated, and a viva-voce examination will be conducted jointly by the research supervisors of the candidates and the external examiner concerned for a total of 100 marks (50+50). The students must defend their projects in an open viva-voce examination.

For the Research Project:

- Students are recommended to take up research topics related to their specialization.
- A minimum of 50 samples should be selected according to the study's objectives.
- Analysis and interpretation should be based on variables selected for the research.
- Main findings should be listed according to the specific objectives of the study.
- A minimum of 15 books or other sources should be referred to for the review of literature.
- The bibliography and a copy of the data collection tool should be attached to the research report.
- The report should not be less than 60 pages.

Presentation:

The research presentation should be done by the students as a PowerPoint presentation (maximum of 15 slides) of their research work, following the format below:

Title of the Study

Need and significance of the study

Objectives of the study

Proposed methodology: field of study, sampling design, research design, tool for data collection, list of variables

Tool for data collection: Interview Schedule, Questionnaire, etc., broad area/domain/dimension of the tool.

Norms for Evaluation of Project Report:

Research project work will be individual. Project report evaluation will be done by the internal examiner, and viva-voce will be conducted by the external examiner along with the guide.

The project report evaluation components will be as follows:

Project Report - 50 Marks (by Internal Examiner)

Viva-Voce - 50 Marks (both by Internal and External Examiners)

Total - 100 Marks

The Internal 50 Marks will be awarded by the Internal Examiner as follows:

Problem formulation - 10 Marks

Review of literature - 10 Marks

Research Methodology - 10 Marks

Analysis & Interpretations - 10 Marks

Communication skill - 10 Marks

Total - 50 Marks

The External 50 Marks will be awarded by both the Internal (Guide) and External Examiners in accordance with the guidelines given below:

Report writing - 25 Marks

Subject and Fieldwork knowledge - 25 Marks

Total - 50 Marks

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Elective - 5	Social Work in Criminal Justice	4	3

Unit I Introduction

Conceptual definition of social work and social problems; Social welfare organizations: Governmental and non-governmental organizations, their duties and functions. Programs for eliminating social evils. Principles of community organization, community organization in Tribal, Rural and Urban areas. Role of community organizer : Guide, Enabler, Therapist and Expert.

Unit II Application of social work to juvenile offenders and children

Social work with Juvenile offenders, and youth in trouble, understanding the nature of adolescence – Problems of adolescents *Child Abuse & Violence*¹: - Understanding child abuse

& its impact - Identifying symptoms of abuse - Legal and psychosocial support - Preventive strategies - Trafficking & exploitation of Children²: Strategies and intervention on trafficking and exploitation of children (Accessing services) - Rescue, rehabilitation & re-integration - Roles & responsibilities of care givers

Unit III Dealing with criminality

Offenders in prisons and in the community, methods of controlling vagrancy, methods of rehabilitation, correctional counselling, guidance and supervision.

Unit IV Social worker skills

Basic methods, skills, theories and its use in social work practice, communication³, assessment and interventions, planning and negotiating, use of groups and communities. - Social case work Interview: Nature, definition, objectives and Interviewing technique⁴, client worker relationship

Unit V Methods of social work (Field work)

The Student should be attached with an NGO for 7 working days (a week) and do field work and submit a report to the concerned teacher. A certificate of 8 day competition should be got from the NGO authorities and it should be submitted to the Principal of the College. It is compulsory to get the certificate to complete this course.

RECOMMENDED READINGS :

1. Social Work in India By Khinduka S.K
2. Social Work and Social Education by Dr. M. Gore
3. Concepts and methods of social work in India by Walter A. Friedlander
4. Methods and fields of social work in India by Dr. K.K. Jacob
5. history and Philosophy of social work in India Dr. A.R. Wadia (Edited)
6. Indian Social Problem (Vol, 1, II) by Madan G.R.

¹ Dramatization

² Skit

³ Games

⁴ Role Play

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Elective - 6	Crowd Control & Riot Management	4	3

Unit I Crowds

Crowds and unlawful assemblies - principles of crowd control - correct police attitudes in dealing with different classes of agitators - counselling and mediation.

Unit II Crowd Dispersal

Procedures to be followed while dispersing violent crowds¹- use of tear gas, lathi charge and opening fire.

Unit III Problems of police

Problems in mobilization of force and command and control². Broad principles of deployment of home Guards, Para military forces and army method of co- ordination and co- operation

Unit IV Preventive actions

Preventive action for maintenance of law and order – patrols, preventive arrests, action under security sections, action against rowdies under IPC. Etc., Collection of intelligence from various sources - collation and dissemination of intelligence.

Unit V Peace during important occasions

Maintaining peace during elections³- security arrangements during elections - security arrangements for Core festivals and fairs

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. A.K.Ghosh - Notes on crowd control
2. B.N. Mullick - Use of force to disperse unlawful
3. Karl Ssegen- The anti Terrorism handbook
4. Mihir kumaar Mukherji - Unlawful assembly and rioting

¹ Role Play

² Games

³ Debate

Semester – VI

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core – 13	Forms of Crime	6	4

Unit-I: Conventional Crimes

Crimes against property – Theft – Robbery – Dacoity. Crimes against persons: Murder, Rape, Assault, Kidnapping and Abduction.

Unit-II: White Collar Crime

White Collar Crime¹ – Causes – Societal Reaction – Corporate Crimes – Corruption, Tax Evasion, Counterfeiting, Frauds by banking and non banking institutions, Insurance frauds and other economic offences. Problems in preventing White Collar Crime. Cyber Crimes: Phishing, Crimes against women in cyberspace, cyber bullying, cyber stalking, Identity Frauds etc.

Unit-III: Organized Crimes

Definition and characteristics of Organized Crimes², Organization and Structure of Criminal gangs, Crime syndicate, Racketeering. Automobile theft, Gambling, Political Graft, Drug trafficking – Golden Crescent and Triangle. Environmental Crimes, Narco-Terrorism.

Unit-IV: Terrorism

Terrorism³ – Origin – Causes and Consequences. Forms – Revolutionary, Nationalist, and Bio-Terrorism. Different types of Terrorist manifestations in India – Extremism. Militancy, Naxalite, and Insurgency.

Unit-V: Victimless Crimes

Prostitution, Homosexuality, Alcoholism⁴ and Drug Abuse⁵. NDPS Act. Treatment of Addicts – Alcoholic anonymous and De-addiction Centres.

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. EdwinH.SutherlandandDonaldR.Cressey(1974),*Principlesof Criminology*, Lippincott, Philadelphia.
6. HarryElmerBarnesandNegleyK.Teeters,(1966), *NewHorizonsin Criminology*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
7. JohnE.Conklin,J.E.,(1981),*Criminology*,Macmillan,London.
8. MaheshChandra,(1979),*Socio-EconomicCrimes*.N.M.Tripathi,Bombay
9. MishraH.B.,(1999)*Terrorism,Threattopeaceandharmony*,Authors press Pub of Scholarly books, Delhi, 1999.
10. Omprakash,S.,(Ed)(1997)*TerrorisminIndia*,EssEssPublications.
11. Paranjepe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
12. Debarati Halder and K. Jaishankar (2011) *Cyber crime and the Victimization of Women: Laws, Rights, and Regulations*. Hershey, PA, USA: IGI Global.
13. K. Jaishankar (Ed.) (2011). *Cyber Criminology: Exploring Internet Crimes and Criminal behavior*. Boca Raton, FL, USA: CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group.

¹ Fish Bowl

² Seminar

³ Panel Discussion

⁴ Role play

⁵ Practical Exposure to NGOs working in the area

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core – 14	Forensic Medicine	6	4

UNIT –I Fundamentals of Forensic Medicine

Forensic Medicine- Definition, nature and scope. Inquests. Medico Legal Documents Evidences- Dying declarations- Identification of dead and living persons. Medico-legal autopsy and its importance. Euthanasia, Death, types, modes and signs.

Unit –II Death and its relevance to Criminal Justice

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 and its formalities. Mummification.

Unit III Forensic Traumatology

Definitions, Types of injuries: suicidal, accidental and homicidal wounds – Firearm wounds – Thermal injuries – Electrical injuries, Medico-legal importance

UNIT -IV: Forensic Medical Investigation of Sexual Offences & issues

Potency- Sterility- virginity- Artificial insemination and test tube babies Pregnancy, Signs of recent and remote pregnancy, Super foetation, Superfecundation, Pseudocyesis, Surrogate mother, disputed paternity and maternity. Investigation of sexual offenses& issues; Examination of decomposed and mutilated bodies.

UNIT -V: Toxicology

Principles of forensic toxicology; Medical and scientific investigation of fires, explosions and similar causes of non-natural deaths. Drugs and poisons including drugs of abuse and the related law; Alcohol– scientific and legal aspects, Poison and Snake Venom: Identification, Analysis, and Legal Implications

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. Apurba Nandy (2002). Principles of Forensic Medicine. APC Publications, New Delhi
2. Bann Polson C.J., Knight Bernard, Essentials of Forensic medicine
3. Barry A.J. Fisher., (2000) Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, 6th 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 Eaglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 2001.
6. Camps F.E, Gradwohl's Legal medicine Criminalistics, McGraw Hill Book Company, New York.
7. Narayana Reddy (1981). Introduction to Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. Calcutta.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Core – 15	Local & Special Laws	6	4

Unit-I: Tamil Nadu Acts related to prevention of crime

Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug offences, Goondas, Immoral traffic offenders¹ and Slum Grabbers Act, 1982.

Unit-II: Prohibition act

Tamil Nadu Property (Prevention of Damage and Loss) Act 1992, The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act.

Unit-III: Police acts

The Police Act 1861, The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, The Arms Act 1959.

Unit-IV: Explosives and narcotics acts

The Indian Explosive Act, 1884, The Explosives Substances Act, 1908, The Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic substances Act-1985.

Unit-V: Social legislations

The Protection of Civil Rights Act², 1955, The Prevention of Atrocity Act, 1989, The Dowry Prohibition Act³, 1961. The Eve Teasing Act⁴, The Ragging Act⁵.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

Sambandam – Handbook of Criminal Law and Minor Acts (Tamil Nadu) – Deccan Publications, Chennai -83

¹ Case analysis

² Discussion

³ Skit

⁴ Brainstorming

⁵ Panel Discussion

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Elective –7	Indian Society and Social Problems	5	3

Unit I Introduction

Definition and scope of Sociology - Improvement of the study of Social, culture and sub culture. Individual and society. Social control: Traditional, informal and formal means of social control Groups: primary group, secondary group and reference group

Unit II Social institutions

Religion: belief system, Elements of religion, function of religion¹. Family types: patriarchal and matriarchal families, joint and nuclear families. Marriage: types of marriage: polygyny, polyandry and monogamy. Kinship: classificatory and descriptive system of kinship.

Unit III Social stratification

Caste: Definition and characteristics of caste², Dominant Caste, Caste Relationship, Functions and Dysfunctions of Caste. Caste violence in Tamil Nadu.

Unit IV Social Problems

Inequality, Untouchability, Poverty, Unemployment, Child Labour³. Bonded Labour, Corruption¹. Socio-cultural aspects of Dowry, Domestic Violence², Female infanticide³, Foeticide and Prostitution.

Unit V Development Issues

Constitutional categories – S.C., S.T., OBC and Denotified communities – Minority groups – Reservation Policy for the Development of Society and Economically Disabled groups.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Ahuja Ram, (1994) *Social Problems in India*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
2. Bottomore T.B. (1972) *Sociology: A guide to Problems and Literature*, Bombay: Geoge Allen and Unwin.
3. Gisbert Pascal (1973) *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Longman.

4. Jayaram, N. (1988) *Introductory Sociology*, Macmillan, India
5. Majumdar, D. N. and Madan T.N. (1986) *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*, Mayor Paper backs Publications, Noida.
6. Panandikar V.A.Pai (1997) *The Politics of Backwardness of reservation policy in India*, Konark Publishers, New Delhi

¹ Discussion

² Panel Discussion

³ Skit

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
Elective – 8	Cyber Crimes	5	3

Unit I: Introduction to Cybercrime

Definition & Historical development, Types of Cybercrime, Cybercrime vs. Traditional Crime, Causes of Cybercrime, Global Trends

Unit II: Typology of Cybercrime

Hacking and Malware, Phishing and Online Scams, Social Media Crimes: cyber stalking, spoofing, pornography, defamation, cyber bullying, cyber grooming; Financial Frauds: credit card frauds, e-commerce scams, and other financial crimes; Emerging Cyber Threats cyber terrorism, cyber warfare, and cloud-based crimes.

Unit III: Cybercrime Investigation

Cyber forensics life cycle, Evidence handling: Search, seizure and preservation of digital evidence; Cyber forensic tools, Cryptography, Cyber forensic divisions in State and Central Governments, Cybercrime cells.

Unit IV: Cyber Laws and Legal Framework

Information Technology (amended) Act, 2008; The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023, Digital evidence, UNCITRAL; Jurisdiction issues.

Unit V: Cybercrime Prevention and Security Measures

Information security: Best information security practices in India and other countries – E-mail security – Web application security, malware security, network security, cloud security and wireless security.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Atkins, D., Buis, P., Hare, C., et al. (1997). Internet security professional reference (2nded.). Indianapolis, IN: New Riders Pub.

2. Goodman, S., & Sofer, A. (ed.) (2002). The Transnational Dimensions of cybercrime. Washington: Hoover Institution Press.
3. Hynson, C. (2012). Cybercrime. Mankato, Minnesota: Smart Apple Media.
4. Information Technology Act, 2000.
5. Marcella, A. J., & Greenfield, R. S. (ed.) (2002). Cyber Forensics: A field manual for calculating, examining and preserving evidence of computer crimes. Boca Raton.
6. Reyes, A. (2007). Cybercrime investigations bridging the gaps between security professionals, law enforcement and prosecutors. Rockland, MA: Syngress Pub.
7. Walker, C. (1998). Crime, criminal justice and the Internet. London: Sweet & Maxwell.

Course	Subject	Hours	Credits
	Extension Activities	-	1

- NCC/ NSS/ YRC/ Others

Substitute Syllabus for Nan Mudhalvan Course

Semester	Subject	Hours	Credits
II	Nan Mudhalvan / Media and Crime	2	2

Unit I: Introduction to Mass Media

Definition and Meaning, Types of Media, Policies and Legislations, Media Literacy.

Unit II: Key Concepts in Mass Media and Journalism

Journalistic Concepts: Editorial, Ethics in Journalism, Feature, Interview, Investigative Reporting, Objectivity, Opinion, Plagiarism, Target Audience, and Yellow Journalism.

Unit III: Impact of Mass Media

Crime and Media, Desensitization, Impact on Society, Media's Role in Crime Prevention, Influence on Crime and Delinquency

Unit IV: Crime Reporting for Media

Types of Crime Reporting, Interviewing Skills, Evaluating Sources, Fact-Checking.

Unit V: Report Writing for Media

Writing Techniques and Styles, Editing Skills, Concise Writing, News Analysis

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Barker, Martin (Ed) 2001 Ill effects: the media/violence London: Routledge Belson,
2. Brown, Sheila Crime, law and media culture
3. Chibnall, Steve. Law-and-order news : an analysis of crime reporting in the British press. London : Tavistock Publications, 1977.
4. Ericson, Richard V. (Richard Victor), Representing order : crime, law and justice in the news media Milton Keynes : Open University Press, 1991.
5. Eysenck, H. J. Sex, violence, and the media. London : Temple Smith, 1978.

6. Fishman, Mark (Ed) Cavender, Gray (ed) Entertaining crime: television reality programs New York: Aldine de Gruyter 1998
7. Howitt, Dennis Crime, the Media and the Law, John Wiley 1998
8. Kidd-Hewitt, David (ed) Osborne, Richard (ed) Crime and the media: the post-modern spectacle London: Pluto Press 1995 a Potter, W James On media violence London

Semester	Subject	Hours	Credits
III	Nan Mudhalvan / Environmental Crime	2	2

Unit I: Introduction to Environmental Crime

Definition, Concepts, Types of Environmental Crimes, Theories, Impact of Urbanization, Corporate Crimes.

Unit II: Environmental Law

International Environmental Law, Environmental Protection in India, Environmental Rights, Legislations and Standards, Penalties

Unit III: Enforcement Agencies

Structure, duties, and functions of Central and State Pollution Control Boards; Environmental Loss Assessment

Unit IV: Environmental Policy and Justice

Environmental Policy Approaches, International and Indian Policies, Green Court, Judicial Activism.

Unit V: Environmental Victimization

Types of Victimization, Causes & Consequences, Compensation

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Chand Attar (1985) Environmental Challenges, UDH Publishers, Delhi
2. Clifford M. (Ed) (1998) Environmental Crime, Gaithersburg, MD: Aspen
3. Katyal, Timmy and Sataka M. (1989) Environmental Pollution, Anmol Publications, New Delhi
4. Mohan I. (1989) Environment Pollution and Management, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.

5. Sastri, S., (1989) Pollution and Environmental Law, Printwell Publishers, Jaipur.
6. Singh Shekar (Ed.) (1984). Environmental Policy in India, Indian Institute of Public Administration
7. Situ Yingui and Emmons David, (1996). Environmental Crimes, Sage Publications Inc., London.
8. Tewari D.N. (1987) Victims of Environmental Crisis, EBD, Educational Pvt Ltd.

Semester	Subject	Hours	Credits
IV	Nan Mudhalvan / Computer Applications in Criminal Justice	2	2

Unit I Basics of computers

The structure of Computers – computers and functions – Overview of use of computers in social sciences

Unit II Word Processing and Presentation

Word processing – Creating word documents, formatting pages – working with columns
Writing CVs. Presentation Software’s – MS Power Point, preparing a good Power Point presentation

Unit III Database

Database system – Planning and Creating tables – creating and using forms – Modifying tables – working with external data – creating the relational database – producing reports – creating queries – MS. Excel

Unit IV Internet & its Resources

Introduction to Internet – Resources of Internet – Hardware and Software requirements of Internet – Internet service providers – Use of E-mail. Downloading and Uploading information. **Unit V Computers and Criminal Justice**

Computer applications in Criminal Justice – Police, Courts and Prisons. Computerisation of Police Station records and use of Computers for effective Management of Police Stations. Finger Print Bureau and computers.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Gini Counter, Marquis (1999) Microsoft Office 2000, BPB publications

2. Harely Hahn (1996) Internet Complete Reference, TMH Edition
3. Margeret Levine Young (1989) Internet – The complete RECOMMENDED READINGS, TMH ed.
4. Osborne (1993) Multimedia- making it work, McGraw Hill
5. The Criminal Justice Distance Learning Consortium (1999) The Definitive Guide to Criminal Justice and Criminology on the World Wide Web, New Jersey: Prentice Hall

Semester	Subject	Hours	Credits
V	Nan Mudhalvan / Women & Law	2	2

UNIT-I: Status of Women

Women in pre Constitution Period, Social and Legal Inequality; Social Reform Movement in India; Legislative response; Women in Post-Constitution Period; Provisions of Constitution of India; Preamble, Art.14, 15, 23, and Part IV;

UNIT-II: Personal Laws

Unequal Position of Indian Women, Mother as Guardian of her minor children. Maintenance; Adoption; Law of Divorce - Spl Provisions for Hindu women; Christian Law- Muslim Law;

UNIT-III: Women and Criminal Law

Adultery; Rape; Outraging the Modesty of Women Eve-Teasing; Kidnapping; Sati Prohibition Law; Domestic Violence Act.

UNIT-IV: Women and Social Legislation

Dowry Prohibition Law; Sex Determination Test, Law relating to Prevention of Immoral Trafficking in Women. Sexual Harassment Prohibition law, Women and Education, Women and Political Representation.

UNIT-V: Women and Employment

Factories Act- Provisions relating to women; Maternity Benefit Act; Equal Remuneration Act; Law Relating to Sexual Harassment at Working Place; N.C.W-Aims, Functions and Performance. State women commission

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Indu Prakash Singh- Women, Law and Social Change in India.
2. Paras Dewan- Dowry and Protection to Married Women.

3. S.P. Sathe- Towards Gender Justice.
4. Dwarka Nath Mitter- Position of Women in Hindu Law.
5. Shaukat Nasir- Muslim Women and their Rights.
6. Relevant Provisions of Constitution of India.
7. Relevant Provisions of BNS and BNSS
8. National Commission on Women Act, 1990.
9. Matrimonial Property- Private Members Bill Introduced in Parliament.

Semester	Subject	Hours	Credits
VI	Nan Mudhalvan / Crime Prevention	2	2

Unit I: Introduction

Definition of concepts, History of crime prevention, Stages of crime prevention: Primary, secondary and tertiary crime prevention, Fear of crime.

Unit II: Crime Prevention Methods

Methods of crime prevention: punitive method, defense method, intervention method, mechanical method, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), Reducing first offenders and recidivism.

Unit III: Conventional Methods

Crime prevention by police: intervention programmes, patrolling and beats, Intelligence, Surveillance, Correctional services and prevention of crime

Unit IV: Contemporary Methods

Public relations campaign, Potential victim protection, De-motivating potential offender, Socialization of youth at risk, Programmes aimed at slums and disruptive family situations.

Unit V: Crime Prevention Organizations

Community Watch, Community involvement, International cooperation in crime prevention, Local community organization, Chicago Area Project (CAP) and Delinquency prevention.

Recommended Readings

1. Bawa, P.S. (1989). *Policing for people*. Calcutta: Rupa & Co.
2. Bursik, R., & Grasmick, H. G. (1993). *Neighbourhoods and crime: The dimensions of effective crime control*. New York: Lexington Books.
3. Clarke, R. (1997). "Introduction" In: R. Clarke (ed.), *Situational Crime Prevention*:

Successful Case Studies. Guilderland, NY: Harrow & Heston.

4. Goldstein, H. (1990). *Problem-oriented policing*. New York: McGraw Hill.
5. Greene, J., & Mastrofski S. (1988). *Community policing: Rhetoric or reality?* New York: Praeger.
6. Hughes, G. (2002). *Crime prevention and community safety: New directions*. London: Sage.
7. Jeffery, C. R. (1977). *Crime prevention through environmental design*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.
8. Levine, J., & Musheno, M. (1980). *Criminal justice: A public policy approach*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
9. Oliver, M. W. (2001). *Community-oriented policing: A systemic approach to policing*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
10. Peak, K., & Glensor, R. (1996). *Community policing and problem solving: Strategies and practices*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
11. Rosenbaum, D. (1994). *The Challenge of community policing: Testing the promises*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.
12. Shaftoe, Henry (2004). *Crime prevention: Facts, fallacies and the future*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
13. Thurman, Q., & McGarrell, E. (1997). *Community policing in a rural setting*. Cincinnati, Ohio: Anderson Publishing.
14. Wroblewski, H. M. & Hess, K. M. (2000). *An introduction to law enforcement and criminal justice* (6th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing.