

**MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY
TIRUNELVELI, TAMIL NADU, INDIA**



Master of Science in Criminology and Criminal Justice Science
Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
Incorporating the Learning Outcome Based Curriculum Framework (LOCF) Norms with
Syllabus Pattern as recommended by Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education, Chennai

SYLLABUS

From the academic year 2023- 2024 onwards

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY
TIRUNELVELI, TAMIL NADU, INDIA

Master of Science in Criminology & Criminal Justice Science

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and
Learning Outcome based Curriculum Framework (LOCF) Norms

Scheme, Regulations and Syllabus

Title of the course

Master of Science (MSc) Degree course in Criminology and Criminal Justice Science

Duration of the course

Two years under semester pattern, with Choice Based Credit System and LOCF Norms

Programme Outcomes for MSc- Criminology and Criminal Justice Science Course

On completion of the programme, students will be able to comprehend and complete the programme outcomes, such as

- PO 1** The programme will equip learners to be an excellent & Successful professional in the concerned fields of Criminology and Criminal Justice.
- PO 2** The learners will Develop and maintain a Scientific Temper in all their actions, deeds, decisions and eventualities in their personal and professional lives.
- PO 3** The learner will be able to take up multiple roles like police officer, detective, probation officer, correctional officer, crime scene investigator, para-legal roles, develop policies for Government & others, and forensic accountant hereinafter summarized as Criminal Justice Related Professionals.
- PO4** The learners will Understand the Multidisciplinary character of the subject of 'Criminology' & acquire skills to telescope themselves, to the core and allied areas, where their expertise is required.
- PO5** The outgoing students will acquire Knowledge, Skill and Aptitude to deal with problems and offer assistance to individuals who are connected to Criminal Justice Professionals - as an individual and as a group - like victim, offender, children, women, witness etc.,
- PO6** The students will gain the knowledge/Skills to create an excellent teaching- learning and Research environment wherever they are placed as Teacher/Researcher/official in the field of criminal Justice Professionals.
- PO7** The learners will maintain confidentiality and follow professional ethics and decorum as demanded by their profession, at all times.

- PO8** The learners will examine/Manage/Understand interpret & Infer from all data – Scientific, Statistical and Crime related – and thereby assisting effective Justice Delivery Mechanisms at all levels.
- PO9** The learners will collaborate at Local, Regional, National and International levels and with Teaching, Research. Government and NGO based agencies/Institutions, on matters related to Criminology, Victimology, Criminal Justice, Human Rights and Child Rights in the criminal Justice Professions.

Programme Specific Outcomes

- PSO 1** The programme will create the learners by exposing the multidisciplinary character of ‘Criminology & Criminal Justice’ – through theory, practical, internship, hands-on-training and Research.
- PSO 2** The students will be trained to function as excellent professionals, with ethics, in the field of Criminal Justice, offering effective assistance to dispense Justice.
- PSO 3** The learners will be able to technically comprehend events and report, both in verbally & in written formats, to the concerned stakeholders.
- PSO 4** The learners will be exposed to qualitative and quantitative research methods for Academic & Applied purposes.
- PSO 5** On completion, the learners will acquire much needed, efficient networking and liaison skills, required for Criminal Justice Professionals.

Eligibility

Graduation in any discipline (except Fine Arts, B. Dance, B. Music and B. Fashion Technology), 50 % of the seats are reserved for the BA/ BSc Criminology and Police Administration/ Science/ Criminal Justice Science. In case of less applicant in either group those unfilled seats may be filled with either group as per then requirement.

Age restriction for applicants

Applicant shall be a graduate, who has completed the first UG course and applied for (immediately) or there after applied for the MSc- Criminology and Criminal Justice Science course shall be within 3 academic years of completion of his/ her first under graduation.

Structure of the programme

This Master’s programme will consist of:

- a. *Core courses* and *Elective courses* which are compulsory for all students;
 - **I Semester:** 3 Core and 2 Elective course
 - **II Semester:** 3 Core, 2 Elective and 1 Skill Enhancement course
 - **III Semester:** 4 Core, 1 Elective, 1 Skill Enhancement and Internship course
 - **IV Semester:** 2 Core, 1- project, 1 Elective courses, 1 Skill Enhancement and 1 Extension Activities
- b. Institutional Visits (Field work), Hands on Training in specific subject, internship (Mini Project) and Dissertation/ Project (Major Project) are compulsory.

Examination

There will be an internal assessment comprising of tests, seminars and assignments and one End-semester examination during each semester. The internal assessments will form 25 % of the marks (including 15 marks for tests, 5 marks for assignments and 5 marks for seminar presentation) and the end semester examination will form 75 % of the total marks.

In select subjects the internal assessments will form 25 % of the marks (including 15 marks for tests, 5 marks for assignments and 5 marks for seminar presentation), Internal Evaluation of Hands-on Training 25 % of the marks and the end semester examination will form 50 % of the total marks.

A minimum of 50 % marks in each course is prescribed for a pass in the course. The candidate who has not secured a minimum of 50% marks in a course will be deemed to have failed in that course.

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN - I

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

PART – A

(10X1=10 Marks)

Answer ALL the Questions in about 30 words.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

PART – B

(5X5=25 Marks)

Answer ALL the Questions, choosing either (a) or (b), in about 150 words.

11.(a)

(or)

(b)

12. (a)

(or)

(b)

13. (a)

(or)

(b)

14. (a)

(or)

(b)

15. (a)
(b) (or)

PART – C

(5X8=40 Marks)

Answer ALL the Questions, choosing either (a) or (b), in about 250 words.

- 16.(a)
(b) (or)
17. (a)
(b) (or)
18. (a)
(b) (or)
19. (a)
(b) (or)
20. (a)
(b) (or)

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN – II

Courses with Hands on Training or Practical's

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 50 Marks

PART – A

(10X1=10 Marks)

Answer ALL the Questions in about 30 words.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

PART – B

(5X3=15 Marks)

Answer ALL the Questions, choosing either (a) or (b), in about 100 words.

- 11.(a)
(b) (or)
12. (a)

- (b)
13. (a) (or)
(b)
14. (a) (or)
(b)
15. (a) (or)
(b)

PART – C

(5X5=25 Marks)

Answer ALL the Questions, choosing either (a) or (b), in about 200 words.

- 16.(a) (or)
(b)
17. (a) (or)
(b)
18. (a) (or)
(b)
19. (a) (or)
(b)
20. (a) (or)
(b)

Template for P.G., Programmes

Semester-I	Credit	Hours	Semester-II	Credit	Hours	Semester-III	Credit	Hours	Semester-IV	Credit	Hours
1.1. Core- I	5	7	2.1. Core- IV	5	6	3.1. Core- VII	5	6	4.1. Core-XI	5	6
1.2 Core- II	5	7	2.2 Core- V	5	6	3.2 Core- VII	5	6	4.2 Core-XII	5	6
1.3 Core- III	4	6	2.3 Core- VI	4	6	3.3 Core- IX	5	6	4.3 Project with viva voce	7	10
1.4 Elective- I Discipline Centric	3	5	2.4 Elective- III Discipline Centric	3	4	3.4 Core- X	4	6	4.4 Elective- VI (Industry / Entrepreneurship) 20% Theory 80% Practical	3	4
1.5 Elective- II Generic	3	5	2.5 Elective - IV Generic	3	4	3.5 Elective - V Discipline Centric	3	3	4.5 Skill Enhancement course / Professional Competency Skill	2	4
			2.6 Skill Enhancement	2	4	3.6 Skill Enhancement	2	3	4.6 Extension Activity	1	-
						3.7 Internship/ Industrial Activity	2	-			
	20	30		22	30		26	30		23	30
Total Credit Points -91											

**Choice Based Credit System (CBCS), Learning Outcomes Based Curriculum Framework (LOCF)
Guideline Based Credits and Hours Distribution System
for all Post – Graduate Courses including Lab Hours
Syllabus Pattern as recommended by Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education, Chennai**

First Year – Semester – I

Part	List of Courses	Credits	No. of Hours
	Core – I	5	7
	Core – II	5	7
	Core – III	4	6
	Elective – I	3	5
	Elective – II	3	5
		20	30

Semester-II

Part	List of Courses	Credits	No. of Hours
	Core – IV	5	6
	Core – V	5	6
	Core – VI	4	6
	Elective – III	3	4
	Elective – IV	3	4
	Skill Enhancement Course [SEC] - I	2	4
		22	30

Second Year – Semester – III

Part	List of Courses	Credits	No. of Hours
	Core – VII	5	6
	Core – VIII	5	6
	Core – IX	5	6
	Core (Industry Module) – X	4	6
	Elective – V	3	3
	Skill Enhancement Course [SEC] - II	2	3
	Internship / Industrial Activity	2	-
		26	30

Semester-IV

Part	List of Courses	Credits	No. of Hours
	Core – XI	5	6
	Core – XII	5	6
	Project with Viva Voce	7	10
	Elective – VI (Industry/ Entrepreneurship)	3	4
	Skill Enhancement Course [SEC] – III / Professional Competency Skill	2	4
	Extension Activity	1	-
		23	30

Total 91 Credits for PG Courses

METHODS OF EVALUATION		
Internal Evaluation	Continuous Internal Assessment Test	25 Marks
	Assignments / Snap Test / Quiz	
	Seminars	
External Evaluation	End Semester Examination	75 Marks
In select subjects- Hands on Training is a mandate method of evaluation shall be as follows		
Internal Evaluation	Continuous Internal Assessment Test	25 Marks
	Assignments / Snap Test / Quiz	
	Seminars	
Internal Evaluation Hands on Training/ Practical	Attendance, Participation, Evaluation of record and viva-voce	25 Marks
External Evaluation	End Semester Examination	50 Marks
Total		100 Marks
METHODS OF ASSESSMENT		
Remembering (K1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lowest level of questions requires students to recall information from the course content Knowledge questions usually require students to identify information in the textbook. 	
Understanding (K2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding of facts and ideas by comprehending organizing, comparing, translating, interpolating and interpreting in their own words. The questions go beyond simple recall and require students to combine data together 	
Application (K3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students have to solve problems by using / applying a concept learned in the classroom. Students must use their knowledge to determine an exact response. 	
Analyze (K4)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyzing the question is one that asks the students to break down something into its component parts. Analyzing requires students to identify reasons causes or motives and reach conclusions or generalizations. 	
Evaluate (K5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation requires an individual to make judgment on something. Questions to be asked to judge the value of an idea, a character, a work of art, or a solution to a problem. Students are engaged in decision-making and problem – solving. Evaluation questions do not have single right answers. 	
Create (K6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The questions of this category challenge students to get engaged in creative and original thinking. Developing original ideas and problem-solving skills 	

M.Sc., Criminology and Criminal Justice Science

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

Incorporating the Learning Outcome Based Curriculum Framework (LOCF) Norms with Syllabus Pattern as recommended by Tamil Nadu State Council for Higher Education, Chennai

SEMESTER- I

Paper	Title of the Subjects	Credits	Hrs/Week	Int	Ex t	Tot al
Core Course I	Principles of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration	5	7	25	75	100
Core Course II	Penology and Corrections	5	7	25	75	100
Core Course III	Criminal Law and Social Legislations	4	6	25	75	100
Elective Course I Practical's	Visit to Institutions and Case Studies	3	5	50	50	100
Elective Course II	Police Science and Public Security	3	5	25	75	100
	Total	20	30			

SEMESTER- II

Paper	Title of the Subjects	Credits	Hrs/Week	Int	Ex t	Tot al
Core Course IV	Theoretical Criminology	5	6	25	75	100
Core Course V	Fundamentals of Research Methods and Statistical Applications	5	6	25	75	100
Core Course VI Practical's	Child Rights and Child Protection	4	6	50	50	100
Elective Course III	Criminal Procedure and Evidence	3	4	25	75	100
Elective Course IV Practical's	Psychology of Crime and Criminal Behavior	3	4	50	50	100
Skill Enhancement Course [SEC]- I	Private Detective and Investigation	2	4	25	75	100
	Total	23	30			

* If required EDOC course may be offered through Swayam or NPTEL platform

SEMESTER III

Paper	Title of the Subjects	Credits	Hrs/Week	Int	Ex t	Total
Core Course VII	Victimology and Victim Assistance	5	6	25	75	100
Core Course VIII	Constitution of India and Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration	5	6	25	75	100
Core Course IX	Contemporary Forms of Crimes	5	6	25	75	100
Core Course X Practical's	Counseling and Guidance- Hands on Training	4	6	50	50	100
Elective Course V	Crime Prevention	3	3	25	75	100
Skill Enhancement Course- II Practical's	Crime Reporting and Investigative Journalism - Hands on Training	2	3	50	50	100
Internship / Industrial Activity	Mini Project- Industrial Internship	2	-	25	75	100
Total		26	30			

* If required EDOC course may be offered through Swayam or NPTEL platform

SEMESTER IV

Paper	Title of the Subjects	Credits	Hrs/Week	Int	Ex t	To al
Core Course XI	Forensic Science	5	6	25	75	100
Core Course XII	Forensic Medicine	5	6	25	75	100
Project work with viva voce	Major Project- Dissertation	7	10	25	75	100
Elective Course VI (Industry/ Entrepreneurship)- Practical's	Corporate Security Management and Entrepreneurship- Hands on Training	3	4	50	50	100
Skill Enhancement Course – III / Professional Competency Skill	Bank Frauds and Fraud Risk Management- Hands on Training	2	4	50	50	100
Extension Activity	Extension Activity (Public Safety and Crime Prevention Campaigns, Rally, Supporting CJS)	1	-			
Total		23	30			
All together total 91 credits						

PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Core I	Principles of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration	6	1	0	5
Prerequisites	Understanding the basic principles of crime and functions of criminal justice administration	Syllabus Version		2023-24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To understand the history, nature, scope and structure of criminology and causes of crime.*
- *To make students understand the nature and operation of the criminal justice system and its relation to other social structures, institutions and culture.*
- *To introduce students to essential legal terminology*
- *To understand how the criminal justice system operates*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understanding basics of nomenclature in the field of criminology	K1, K2 & K4
CO2	Narrate the basic structure and functions of criminal justice system	K1 - K4
CO3	Understand the concepts related to sociological and legal perspective of crime	K3, K5 & K6
CO4	Describe the typology of offences in Indian penal code	K1 - K3, K5
CO5	Develop the knowledge on forms of crime	K3, K5 & K6
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:**UNIT -I: Basics of Criminology**

Criminology: Definitions, historical perspectives (Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham), nature and scope. Criminology as a Social Science, Relations with Sciences. Criminal Justice Social Work. Formal and Informal Social control Mechanism, Concepts: Socialization, Norms, Values, Culture, Subculture, Social Conformity, Social Disorganization, Social Pathology, Anti-social behavior. Lex Fori, Statutory Laws.

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. Rule of Law, Law Commissions. Cooperation and coordination among the various sub systems of criminal justice system. Role of Victims in the Criminal Justice Process. Latest developments in CJS. NCRB-Crimes in India.

UNIT -III: Sociological and Legal Perspectives of Crime

Deviance: Normative and Re-activist. Definitions of Deviance. Crime– Legal and Sociological definitions. Deviance and Crime – Differences. Process of Criminalization– sociological and legal. The origin and development of Criminal Law: Vice, Sin, Crime and Torts. Elements of Crime, Concept of Criminal Responsibility. Basic principles– Actus Reus and Mens Rea, Strict, Joint and Vicarious Liabilities.

UNIT -IV: Typology of Offences and Legislations

Typology of Offences under Indian Penal Code Offences against human body; Offence against Property; Crime against State. Traditional crimes, Process of Decriminalization. Purpose of the Criminal Justice System (Legislature, Enforcement, Executive, Corrections, Special, Local Laws and Social Legislations.

UNIT -V: Crime of Times

Traditional, Contemporary, Technology supported crimes and Emerging forms of Crime. Drugs related crimes, Drug Use, Abuse and Misuse. Communal Violence: Historical Perspective – Communal violence in Post-Independence India, Killings in the name of honor, Mob violence. Crimes against Marginalized Society. Crime Data Resources, Handling Crime Data.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Ahmed Siddique, (1993). *Criminology, Problems and Perspectives*. III Edn., Eastern Book House, Lucknow.
- Allen, Friday, Roebuck and Sagarin, (1981). *Crime and Punishment: An Introduction to Criminology*. The Free Press. New York.
- Brendan Maguire & Polly F. Radosh, (1999). *Introduction to Criminology*, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Boston, U.S.A.
- Chockalingam, K. (1997). 'Kuttraviyal' (Criminology) in Tamil. Parvathi Publications, Chennai.
- Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey (1974). *Principles of Criminology*. Lippincott, Philadelphia.
- Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), *New Horizons in Criminology*. Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
- Indian Penal Code (1860).
- Jaishankar, K., (2009). *International Perspectives on Crime and Justice*. New Haven, UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- John E. Conklin, J.E., (1981). *Criminology*. Macmillan, London.
- Paranjepe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*. Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
- Williams, F.P. and McShane, M.D. (2004). *Criminological Theory*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>High</i>									

Low = 6/45 = 13.33% Medium = 7/45 = 15.65% High = 32/45 = 71.11%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO2	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
CO5	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>High</i>					

Low = 3/25 = 12.00% Medium = 5/25 = 20.00% High = 17/25 = 68.00%

PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Core II	Penology and Corrections	5	2	0	5
Prerequisites	Basic Knowledge of punishment and corrections	Syllabus Version		2023- 24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To understand the multi-faceted purposes and contemporary use of the correctional services, in theory and practice.*
- *To understand the context of punishment including the use of the retributive system and the alternative theory and practice of punishment offered by restorative justice.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Basic Concepts on Nature of Punishments	K1, K6
CO2	Understand the status of prison systems and prison population	K3, K4, K5
CO3	Analyze the concepts and importance of prism legislations and international instruments	K1, K3, K5
CO4	Describe the status and functions of correctional institutions	K3, K4, K5
CO5	Describing the developments and functions of community-based corrections.	K2, K3, K6
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:

UNIT -I: Nature of Punishment

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

UNIT -II: Prison systems and Prison population

Historical development and Administration of various prisons systems- Penitentiary Pennsylvania. Evolution and development of Prison system in India. Classification of Prisoners. –Pre-trial Detainees, Under trail- Under Trail Review Committee, NALSA- SoP, Simple- Rigorous imprisonment, AIDS Prisoners, Life Convicts, and Capital punishment.

UNIT -III: Prison legislations and International Instruments

History and evolution of Prison legislations Correctional Manuals, rules etc. Prisons Act, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000. Jail Manual. Various Prison Reforms Committees and Commissions, UN Standard minimum rules for treatment of prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules), UN Standard minimum rules for non-custodial measures (Tokyo Rules).

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. Half way houses, organization and significance. After Care Services in India.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
CO 5	<i>Med</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Med. High</i>									

Low = 6/45 = 13.99% Medium = 6/45 = 13.33% High = 33/45 = 73.33%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO2	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
CO3	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO5	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Medium High</i>					

Low = 4/25 = 16% Medium = 05/25 = 20% High = 16/25 = 64%

CRIMINAL LAW AND SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Core III	Criminal Law and Social Legislations	4	2	4	4
Prerequisites	Understanding and Knowledge of crime and punishment and purpose of law	Syllabus Version		2022-23	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *Acquire a basic knowledge of the criminal laws*
- *Understand that fairness, efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system*
- *CJS procedures and its accessible and practicable, the same for every level and type of criminal jurisdiction*
- *Understand the legal rules pertaining to the gathering of evidence, the court process, the admissibility of evidence a trial and post –conviction sentencing, appeals, and other remedies.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand & evaluate the various types of Evidence	K1, K2, K5
CO2	Understand and apply the basis of Criminal Procedure	K2, K3
CO3	Understand & Evaluate the Investigation Process	K2, K5
CO4	Understand the various levels of courts	K2, K3, K6
CO5	Expose the students to the Evidence Act	K1, K2, K3
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:**UNIT I: Indian Penal Code**

History of Criminal Law in India and its Structure; classification of offences; Components of Crime; Statutory law; section in IPC; Cognizable Offence Vs Non-Cognizable Offences.

UNIT II: Typology of Offences

Offences against human body: Culpable Homicide (Sec. 299), Murder (Sec. 300 and 5 exceptions), Hurt and Grievous Hurt (Sec.319-320), Force, Criminal Force and Assault (Sec. 349-351); Rape and other unnatural sexual offences (Sec. 375-377). 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). Offences against State- Treason- Sedition- Environmental crimes.

UNIT- III: General Exceptions

General Exceptions under Indian Penal code IPC Sec 76- 106.

UNIT- IV: Punishment under IPC

Admonition, Fines, Imprisonments- SI, RI, & LI, Probation, Capital Punishment and Forfeiture of Property(s)

UNIT-V: Social Legislations- Overview

Legislation for the Amelioration of social problems: Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989, Protection of civil rights Act, 1976, The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, TN Prohibition of Ragging Act 1997, TN Prohibition of Eve Teasing Act. Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. Legislations relating to the welfare of women: Dowry prohibition Act 1961, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, POCSO Act, Sexual harassment of women at workplace (prevention, prohibition and redressal) Act 2013. Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, TN Prevention of Women Harassment Act 2009. Gender harassment prevention and protection of women and girls. National policy for elder people- (recent), National Policy for Women- (Latest/ Recent).

RECOMMENDED READINGS

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	Medium	High	High	Medium	High	Medium	High	High	High
CO 2	High	High	High	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	High
CO 3	Medium	Low	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High
CO 4	High	High	High	Low	High	High	Medium	High	Medium
CO 5	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	High	High	Low
Correlation Levels: Low Medium High									

Low = 5/45 = 11.11%

Medium = 10/45 = 22.22%

High = 30/45 = 66.67%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	Low	High	High	High	Medium
CO2	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High
CO3	Medium	Low	High	High	Medium
CO4	High	High	High	Low	High
CO5	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
Correlation Levels: Low Medium High					

Low = 3/25 = 12.0% Medium = 10/25 = 40.00% High = 29/25 = 48.00%

VISIT TO INSTITUTIONS

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Elective I	Visit to Institutions and Case Studies	0	0	5	5
Prerequisites	Gathering knowledge about the institutions of Criminal Justice System and Allied fields	Syllabus Version		2023- 24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to

- *Familiarize the students of Criminology with the functioning of the various institutions of the criminal justice system and juvenile justice system*
- *Understand the allied fields of criminology and criminal justice*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understanding the functions of the various institutions of the criminal justice system	K1 – K6
CO2	Analyze the functioning of police station, court of criminal trial, prison	K2 – K6
CO3	Evaluate the functioning of crime record bureau, control room, vigilance room	K2 – K6
CO4	Understanding the functioning of observation home, juvenile justice board, vigilance home	K2 – K6
CO5	Describing the functioning of institutions for the treatment of drug addicts – assisting the victims of crime including women and child victims	K2 – K6
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:

The students are expected to make observational visits to a police station, court of criminal trial, prisons, observation home, Juvenile Justice Board, Special home for boys and Special home for girls, Crime Records Bureau, Police Control Room, Vigilance Home, Institutions for the treatment of drug addicts, airport, forensic science laboratory, institutions assisting the victims of crime, including women and child victims.

The students will undertake the visits under the guidance of a faculty and will prepare a detailed report for evaluation for the final examination. **Along with this each student should complete a minimum of three case studies and present it before the examiners.**

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Med. High</i>									

Low = 6/45 = 13.33% Medium = 7/45 = 15.56% High = 32/45 = 71.11%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO2	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Medium High</i>					

Low = 5/25 = 20.00% Medium = 4/25 = 16.00% High = 16/25 = 64.00%

POLICE SCIENCE AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Elective II	Police Science and Public Security	4	1	0	3
Prerequisites	A basic knowledge of police and their role in crime investigation, detection and prevention of crime	Syllabus Version		2023-24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to

- *To identify specific periods related to the origins of Indian police and their developments*
- *To examine the historical development and present organization and administration of Police departments*
- *To examine investigative methods, its evolution and developmental processes*
- *To examine the organizational development issues and future developments in police management and public security*
- *To describe how specific theories of crime control affect the police help to better public security via community policing.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand the concepts on Fundamentals of Policing	K2, K4
CO2	Describe the contents of organization and structure of Indian Police	K1, K4, K5
CO3	Understand and analyze the procedures and functions of policing Investigation	K2, K3, K6
CO4	Apply various issues and contemporary development in policing	K3, K5, K6
CO5	Examine the creative and innovative concepts for crime Prevention	K3, K5, K6
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:**UNIT -I: Fundamentals of Policing and Public Security**

History of Indian Police- Public Security; Police Administration concepts: Hierarchy, Rank and File Structure, Power & Authority, Span of Control of Command- Recruitment and Training. Superintendence, control, organization, and management of police. Executive powers and duties of Police Officers. Robert Peel. Bobby police. The Police Act of 1861- The 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, NIA, etc. Police research and Crime Statistics Organizations - BPR & D, Organizational set-up of police stations, working system of Town & City police stations, Village police, Railway and Armed Police. International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL). Community Policing- FoP, Boys Club, TN- Home Guards and Public Security.

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, 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. Role of CCTNS in Tracking the Criminals and Crimes.

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, Problems of Women Policing, Police Encounter, Custodial Violence, Police and Human Rights. Depiction of Police in Media–Print and Visual media. Use of technology in policing.

UNIT -V: Police Image and Technology in Policing

Police Image, Police Public relationship and Public Security. Modern and Hotspot Policing. Recent approaches in Policing– Community Policing and Problem oriented Policing, TN Home Guard. Cyber Policing- Computerization of Policing. Policing in developing countries. Policing in developed countries. Crime Analysis units in developed countries.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	High
CO 2	High	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	High
CO 3	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	Medium
CO 4	Low	High	High	High	High	Low	High	High	High
CO 5	High	Medium	High	low	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Low
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>High</i>									

Low = 7/45 = 15.56% Medium = 8/45 = 17.78% High = 30/45 = 66.67%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	High	High	High	High	High
CO2	Low	Medium	High	High	Low
CO3	High	High	High	High	Medium
CO4	High	High	Low	High	High
CO5	Medium	High	High	High	Low
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>High</i>					

Low = 4/25 = 16% Medium = 3/25 = 12% High = 18/25 = 72%

THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Core IV	Theoretical Criminology	4	2	0	5
Prerequisites	Basic understanding of Crime and purpose of theories	Syllabus Version		2023-24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To understand the nature of crime and criminological theory.*
- *To study the range of criminal justice policies, their effectiveness and their limitations.*
- *To understand competently and effectively communicate criminological concepts and their applications.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand and remember early criminological ideas and concepts	K1, K2
CO2	Analyze and understand early sociological theories related to crime causation	K1, K2, K4
CO3	Understand and evaluate social process theories related to crime causation	K2, K5
CO4	Exposure to control theories of crime causation	K4, K5
CO5	Understand contemporary theoretical developments in criminology	K2, K5, K6
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:

UNIT I Early Criminological Thought

Schools of Criminology- Pre- Classical School, Demonology, Classical School, Neo-Classical School, 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 Social Learning Theories of Crime

Social Learning Theories: Theory of imitation, Differential Association Theory, Differential Identification theory.

UNIT IV Social Control and Conflict Theories of Crime

Social Control Theories: Drift and Neutralization theory, Containment theory, social bond theory - Social Conflict Theories: Cultural Conflict Theory, Labeling 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. Post-Modernist theories: News making Criminology, Peacemaking Criminology, Visual Criminology, Translational Criminology.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Akers, R.L., and Sellers. C.S. (2004) *Criminological Theory: Introduction*, 4th Edition. Los Angeles; Roxbury Publishing.
- Behavior. Boca Raton, CA: CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group.
- Bernard, T.G., Vold, G.B., and Snipes, J.B. (2002) *Theoretical Criminology*. Fifth Edition.
- Chockalingam, K. (1997), 'Kuttraviyal' (Criminology) in Tamil, Parvathi Publications, Chennai.
- Criminology, Evaluation, and Application. Prentice Hall, Allahabad. New Delhi.
- Cullen, F.T., and Agnew, R. (2003) *Criminological Theory: Past to Present*. Second Edition. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing Company.
- Curran, D.J., and Renzetti, C.M. (2001) *Theories of Crime*. Second Edition. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- George Vold and Thomas J. Bernard, (1986), *Theoretical Criminology*, Oxford Press
- Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), *New Horizons in Criminology*. Prentice Hall. University Press, New York.
- Jaishankar, K. (2011). *Cyber Criminology: Exploring Internet Crimes and Criminal* New York: Oxford University Press.
- Paranjepe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications
- Tim Newburn (2015). *Criminology*. Wiley Publication.
- Williams, F.P. and McShane, M.D. (2004) *Criminological Theory*. Upper Saddle River, NJ:

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>High</i>									

Low = 5/45 = 11.11% Medium = 10/45 = 22.22% High = 30/45 = 66.67%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO3	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO5	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>High</i>					

Low = 3/25 = 12.0% Medium = 10/25 = 40.00% High = 12/25 = 48.00%

FUNDAMENTALS OF RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICAL APPLICATIONS

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Core V	Fundamentals of Research Methods and Statistical Applications	5	1	0	5
Prerequisites	Basic Arithmetic, Exposure to certain Computations will be an added benefit	Syllabus Version		2023- 24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to

- *Understand the need for empirical research; key distinctions and traditions in social research and; Stages in the research process.*
- *The application of the research and methodical concepts to criminological enquiry and the key features, advantages and limitations of various methodology studies.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand Nature and Definition of Research	K2, K1
CO2	Apply the concept and understand the steps involved in Criminology Research	K2, K1, K3
CO3	Create & Understand Hypothesis	K2, K3
CO4	Create, analysis and Evolute data	K4, K5, K4
CO5	Apply statistical methods to crime data, analysis and infrastructure	K3, K4, K5, K4
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:**UNIT-I: Research: Nature and Definition**

Research: Nature, definition & purposes. Scientific attitudes theory formation: Inductive, Deductive- reasoning. Types of research studies: Descriptive, Analytical, Exploratory and Doctrinal. Quantitative vs Qualitative Research. Mixed Research Methods. Criminological Research: Meaning, objective and scope. Quantitative Research Methods- biography, ethnography, phenomenology, grounded theory, and case study.

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, Qualitative Research- in-depth Interview. Unobtrusive measures- Secondary data collection–Uses of Official Statistics. Victimization surveys. Qualitative Research Methods.

UNIT-IV: Data Analysis

Types of data: qualitative and quantitative. Analysis and interpretation of data, Data processing. Survey method, measurement and types of scales. Analysis and interpretation of data. Meta Analysis. Report writing. Ethics in Criminal Justice Research: Researcher Fraud and Plagiarism– Confidentiality in Criminal Justice Research– Avoiding Ethical problems.

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- range, mean, quartile and standard deviation. Concept of Statistical inference, test of significance. Analysis of variance. Multivariate analysis- Multiple correlation, meta-analysis, content analysis. Chi-square Test, T-Test and Regression analysis. Use of SPSS for Data Analysis.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Black, Hubert M., (1972). Social Statistics, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co.
 Goode W. and P. Hatt (1952). Methods in Social Research, NY.
 Hagan F.E., (1993). Research Method sin Criminal Justice and Criminology, Prentice Hall Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
 Hays, William, L.(1973). Statistics for Social Sciences, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
 Hirchi, T., and Selivin, H.C. (1967). Delinquency Research: An appraisal of Analytical methods, New York: Free Press.
 Kerlinger, Fred, N. (1983). Foundations in Behavioral research, Delhi: Surjeet Publications, 1983.
 Krishnaswami O.R. (1993). Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
 Nie, Normal H., etal.(1975). Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences, New York, Mc Graw Hill.
 Wilkinson and Bhandarkar (1993). Methodology and Techniques in Social Research, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	Medium	High	High	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	High
CO 2	High	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	Medium
CO 3	Low	High	High	High	Low	High	Medium	Low	Medium
CO 4	High	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	Medium
CO 5	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Correlation Levels: Low Medium High									

Low = 5/45 = 11.11% Medium = 10/45 = 22.22% High = 30/45 = 66.67%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	Low	High	Medium	High	Medium
CO2	High	High	High	Medium	Medium
CO3	Medium	Medium	Low	High	High
CO4	High	High	High	Medium	High
CO5	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Low
Correlation Levels: Low Medium High					

Low = 3/25 = 12% Medium = 10/25 = 40.00% High = 12/25 = 48.00%

CHILD RIGHTS AND CHILD PROTECTION

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Core VI	Child Rights and Child Protection	3	1	2	4
Prerequisites	Crimes against Children and Crimes by Children	Syllabus version		2023-24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Note: This Subject Comprises of Two parts, Theory & Practical's (Hands of Training)

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To create a platform for sustainable child safety through the dissemination of suitable child protection under Criminal Justice Systems*
- *To create and maintain a platform where researchers, criminologists, and criminal justice experts can access latest and reliable information about child protection in India and beyond and press to extend a lasting solution to it.*
- *To promote safer and healthier society through child protection, abuse prevention and control programmes which aim at reducing and preventing crime against children in India.*
- *To improve knowledge on family-based care for vulnerable groups through sharing information and experiences.*
- *To enhance the legislative and policy environment to support family-based care of children in India.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand International Convention and its importance	K2, K3, K4
CO2	Learn legal provision in India for protection of Children	K1, K3, K6
CO3	Children of India, Vulnerable Children and Crime against Children	K1, K2, K3
CO4	Learn forms of Children abuse and its impact	K2, K5
CO5	Appreciate the role of Civil Society in protection child and their rights through hands on training	K4, K5, K6
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Part I**Course Outline:****UNIT I: International Conventions on Child Rights**

International Conventions: Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)- CRC Concluding Observations & optional protocols - United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Administration of Juvenile Justice, 1985 (Beijing Rules) Riyadh guidelines– Tokyo Rules- World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, 1996.

UNIT II: Legal Provisions in India

Legal Provisions for children in India: The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986- POCSO Act, Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) 2000: Salient features of JJ Act Amended– NCPCR- TNCPCR; Role of Police (JPU, Child Welfare Officers); DCPU- Organization and functioning of Juvenile Justice Board and Children Welfare Committees- Non- institutional and Institutional services for juveniles: Organization and functioning- Other legislation / policy that affect Children: National Policy for Children, 1974 - National Charter on Children, 2003- Child protection policy 2018. Trafficking of person (Prevention, Protection & Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018.

UNIT III: Children in India

Situational analysis of vulnerable children in India: Street Children, Child Labor, Trafficked & abused children, Children in conflict with law, Children affected by emergencies and disaster, Children affected by HIV/AIDS & Substance Abuse, Children of families at risk Orphaned abandoned & destitute, Differently abled children- Children of imprisoned- Child Pornography- pedophilias– Tech addiction- Female feticide- Female infanticide- Child marriage- Early marriage, Child Prostitution, Dealing with Disaster and emergencies.

UNIT IV: Child Abuse and Violence

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

UNIT V: Role of Civil Society

Groups in Protection of Child Rights and Implementation of Child Protection Laws CJS - Law making, Police, Judiciary and Corrections. PIL - Public hearing – Consultations, Research and advocacy – Shadow Report- Universal Periodic Review Process- Awareness generation Campaigns- Right to Education - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) – Child Victim protection- Child care institutions - monitoring mechanisms and interventions. NGO's- Bethel- SEED.

Part II- - Hands on Training

- *The student will be attached with an Agencies dealing with children, DCPU or NGO's involved in the child rights or child protection.*
- *The students are expected to involve for a week-long field work and provide a comprehensive report about the organization in which he/she is attached.*
- *The work and the experiences should be presented as a report in the form of a practical record and the students will be assessed for the practicals by the teachers.*

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Bhattacharya, Sunil K, 2000, Juvenile Justice - an Indian scenario, Regency Publications, New Delhi.
- Bynum, Jack E & Thompson, William E, 1999, Juvenile Delinquency - a Sociological approach, 4th edition, Allyn and Bawn Publications,
- Champion, Dean J, 1992, The Juvenile Justice System-Delinquency, Processing and the Law, 2nd edition, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
- Gupta M.C., Chockalingam K., and Jayatilak Guha Roy (2001), *Child Victims of Crime-Problems and Perspectives*. Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Hawkins, David J, 1996, Delinquency and Crime- Current theories, Cambridge Univ. Press,

- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act 2000
- Kratcoski, Peter C & Kratcoshi, Dunn Lucilli, 1996, Juvenile Delinquency, 4th edition, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
- Mishra, B.N. Ashish, 1991, Juvenile Delinquency and Justice System, Publishing House, New Delhi
- Rolf Loeber, David P Farrington, 2001, Child Delinquents (Development, intervention and service needs), Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- Sarkar, Chandana, 1987, Juvenile delinquency in India : An etiological analysis, Daya Publishing House, Delhi.
- Sharma, Bharti, 1990, Juvenile Delinquency and their Social Culture, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi UN conventions on the Right of the Child.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Med High</i>									

Low = 4/45 = 8.88%

Medium = 8/45 = 13.33%

High = 33/45 = 73.33%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
CO3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO5	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Medium High</i>					

Low = 1/25 = 4%

Medium = 3/25 = 12%

High = 21/25 = 84%

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Elective III	Criminal Procedure and Evidence	3	1	0	3
Prerequisites	Knowledge of Crime, Constitution of India and the Indian Penal Code	Syllabus Version		2022-23	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to

- *Acquire a basic knowledge of the criminal procedure*
- *Understand that Fairness, efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system demand that its procedures should be simple, accessible and, so far as practicable, the same for every level and type of criminal jurisdiction*
- *Understand the legal rules pertaining to the gathering of evidence, the court process, the admissibility of evidence a trial and post –conviction sentencing, appeals, and other remedies.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand & evaluate the various types of Evidence	K1, K2, K5
CO2	Understand and apply the basis of Criminal Procedure	K2, K3
CO3	Understand & Evaluate the Investigation Process	K2, K5
CO4	Understand the various levels of courts	K2, K3, K6
CO5	Expose the students to the Evidence Act	K1, K2, K3
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:**UNIT I Basics of Procedural Laws**

Crime Vs Tort; Difference in Procedures; History- Code of Criminal Procedure and its amendments; Object of Criminal Procedure – Importance of Criminal Procedure; Cognizable vs Non- Cognizable Crimes. Compoundable vs non-Compoundable offences. Bailable vs Non-Bailable Offences.

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

UNIT- III: Criminal Courts and Trials

Courts-District, state and Union Jurisdiction courts, and their powers. E- Courts- Fast Track Courts- Tribunals; Types of Trial – Principal features of Fair Trial- Types of Trials: Summary, Summon, and warrant trials. Judgements– Appeals, Reference, revisions, and transfer. Execution of Sentence. Compounding of offences.

UNIT- IV: Indian Evidence Act

History in Indian Evidence Act- Need and its importance Meaning, principles, and concept of relevancy and admissibility. Confessions and Dying Declaration. Fact, Presumption of fact and law, Burden of proof and Onus Probandi.

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, expert opinion.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Medium High</i>									

Low = 5/45 = 11.11% Medium = 10/45 = 22.22% High = 30/45 = 66.67%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>
CO5	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Medium High</i>					

Low = 3/25 = 12.0% Medium = 10/25 = 40.00% High = 29/25 = 48.00%

PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Elective IV	Psychology of Crime and Criminal Behaviour	3	0	1	3
Prerequisites	Basic knowledge of Crime, Psychology and Criminals	Syllabus Version		2023- 24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Note: This Subject Comprises of Two parts, Theory & Lab- Practical's

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To introduce the discipline of psychology as it applies to the study of crime and criminal justice.*
- *To explore the contribution of psychology to the explanation, investigation and reduction of crime.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand the basics of Psychology and its relationship with Criminology and Motivation Theories of Learning	K1, K2, K3
CO2	Measure intelligence & personality and its typology, Conflict and its types	K2, K3, K4, K5
CO3	Understand behavior criminal suspect, witness and relate with Socio-demographic variables	K2, K4, K5
CO4	Appreciate the psychology applied in Criminal Justice system	K3, K4, K5
CO5	Understand the psychology of situations and special Defenses	K2, K4, K6
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:

Part I (Theory)

UNIT I: Basics of Psychology

The Nature and Scope of Psychology. Importance of psychology in Criminology. Learning, Types of learning, Theories of learning – Pavlov, Skinner, Thorndike, Kohler and Bandura- Motivation - meaning - social and psychological motives. Motivation: needs and drives - Theories of Motivation – Maslow, Herzberg, Atkinson, McClelland.

UNIT II: Human Intelligence, Personality and Conflicts

Intelligence: Meaning and definition of intelligence - Measurement of intelligence - Intelligence test; Personality: Meaning of personality, Types of personality. Psychopathic Personality Theories of personality – Freud, Murray and Catell. Defense mechanisms, Frustration - Conflict - Adjustment Mechanisms Frustration - sources of frustration, Conflict - Types of conflict.

UNIT III: Psychology of Offender and Witnesses

Criminal Suspects: Profiling criminal suspects, Polygraphs and lie detection, Confessions, Entrapment, Defendant characteristics: gender, socioeconomic status, moral character, general attractiveness, religion, attitude. Eyewitnesses: Human information processing: Perception and memory- acquisition, retention, retrieval- Witness variable: alcohol and drugs, style of testimony, confidence, age; Situational variables: weapon focus, significance of crime, violence level- Crime investigation and pretrial identification: identification biases.

UNIT IV: Psychology in Criminal Justice System

The Police– Psychology in Selection and Training of police officers - interactions with the mentally ill, domestic disturbances, hostage negotiation- police officer's personality- job stress.

UNIT V: Correctional Psychology

Punishment and Sentencing: The psychology of punishment - Judges and the sentencing process, death penalty, Appeals. Special defenses: Insanity, diminished capacity, post-traumatic stress disorder, battered woman syndrome, multiple personality disorder, amnesia, premenstrual syndrome. Corrections: assessments, treatment, and psychology of reformation- Correctional Institutions - Correctional Psychologist.

Part II Psychology Practical's

- For the practical the candidate has to submit a record note and will have to take up a three-hour practical examination.
- The student has to take-up a practical examination on any one of the following:

List of Practical's**Attention**

- Free and directed observation
- Sustained and Focused attention
- Division of attention
- Effect of distraction
- Reaction time
- Steadiness test

Learning

- Habit interference
- Paired Association learning

Memory

- Chanking on recall
- Querying on recall

Motivation

- Achievement Motive test
- Social Motive test
- Affiliation Motive test

Intelligence Tests

- Raven's – Adults
- Raven's – Juvenile
- Social intelligence

Personality Tests

- 16 F 's
- Socio-economic state scale
- Emotional measurements

Note: This subject has TWO parts. Part I comprises of theory portion with 50 Marks, Continuous Assessment 25 Marks and Part II comprises of a practical with 25 marks

RECOMMENDED READINGS

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 3	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 5	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>High</i>									

$$\text{Low} = 5/45 = 11.11\%$$

$$\text{Medium} = 8/45 = 17.77\%$$

$$\text{High} = 32/45 = 71.11\%$$

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO3	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>High</i>					

$$\text{Low} = 1/25 = 4\%$$

$$\text{Medium} = 2/25 = 8\%$$

$$\text{High} = 22/25 = 88\%$$

PRIVATE DETECTIVE AND INVESTIGATION

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Skill Enhancement Course I	Private Detective and Investigation	2	2	0	2
Prerequisites	A basic understanding of crime, crime investigation and crime detection	Syllabus version		2023-24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To expose the students to the various types of physical and dynamic security*
- *To make the students to understand the private investigation process and protocols.*
- *To make the students analysis the situation and setup a security/Investigation frame work.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand the frame works of security concept and applications to development of physical security operations	K1 K2
CO2	Making understand the basics of industrial espionage and monitoring and protection	K2 K3 K5
CO3	Understand the potential security system and concept of security professionalism	K2 K3 K5
CO4	Describe the various types of private investigation, improve the knowledge of private investigation	K6
CO5	Understand the electronic services to the investigation	K4 K5 K6
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:**UNIT I: History of Private Detective**

History of Law Enforcement & Private Detective, Private Detective Laws, World of the Private Investigator, Investigative Records and Resources

UNIT II: Private Investigation

Types of Investigation: Undercover Operations – Surveillance: Purpose, Pre-surveillance Conference, Cover and overt Surveillance, Automobile Surveillance, Foot Surveillance, Team Surveillance– Corporate Intelligence – Pre-employment verification, Post employee verification.

UNIT III: Forms of Investigation

Death Investigations, Company/ Industry/ Corporate / Workplace Investigations, Due Diligence Investigations, Background Investigations, Industrial Espionage Investigations.

UNIT IV: Private Detection of Collar Crimes

White Collar crime investigation– Economic offences investigation: Commercial frauds, false representation, fake balance false accounting, bank frauds. Pre and Post Marital Investigation– Land Dispute investigation - Student Investigation, Kidnapping and abduction investigation– missing person investigation– Traffic accident investigation. Duplicate products, brand protection, effect of IPR related case in industries and economy, copy rights violation detection and prosecution.

UNIT V: Tools for Investigation

Audio recording devices– Video recording devices– Photo camera: Specifications of the Camera– Ordinary and Digital camera- Binoculars and Telescope- Microscope– IV and UV Spectroscope – Night Vision Devices– Lie Detector (Polygraph): Principles, limitations and applications. Difference between interrogation and Interview – Uses of Interviews and Interrogations – Types of witnesses – Value of expert evidence– Interviewing the witness: On-scene interview, formal interview, group interview– Interrogation of suspects– Different types of suspects - Place of interrogation– Approaches in Interrogation: Direct, Sympathetic, Logical, Indirect and Psychological.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Angela Woodhull (2002) Private Investigation: Strategies and Techniques, Texas:
 Banerjee S.R. and K.M. Das (1981). Modern Industrial Security, Firma KLM Private Bill
 Chaturvedi, T.N., (1991). Indian Banking: Crime and Security in Indian Banks, New
 Copeland (2001) Private Investigation: How to be successful, absolutely zero loss
 Delhi: Aashish Publishing House.
 Douglas Cruise (2002) The Business of Private Investigations, Texas: Thomas
 Halder, D. (1991). Industrial Security in India. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
 Inc.
 Institute of Intelligence and Investigation, Eagle's Eye Detective Agency, Chennai.
 Investigative Publications Limited, Calcutta. Publishing House, Bombay.
 Rajaram (1993) Bank Security: A Branch Manager's Handbook, Himalaya
 Ranjit Sen Gupta (1994) Management of Internal Security, Lancer Publishers, New
 Delhi.
 Rosy J. Methahon (2000) Practical Handbook for private Investigations, CRC Press.
 Thomas Investigative Publications.
 W. John George Moses (2004). Materials for Diploma in Private Investigation.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Med.</i> <i>High</i>									

Low = 2/45 = 4.44% Medium = 2/45 = 4.44% High = 41/45 = 91.11%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	Medium	High	High	High	High
CO2	High	Low	High	High	High
CO3	High	High	High	High	High
CO4	High	High	High	Low	High
CO5	High	High	High	High	High
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>High</i>					

Low = 2/25 = 8.00% Medium = 1/25 = 4.00% High = 22/25 = 88.0

SEMESTER III

VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Core VII	Victimology and Victim Assistance	4	2	0	5
Pre requisites	An understanding of crime and its victims	Syllabus Version		2022-23	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to

- *To expose the students to the dynamics of victim offender relationship*
- *To expose the students to the international instruments related to victims*
- *To make the students understand assistance offenders to victims and abuse of crime.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	To Development of Victimology and understand the concept of national & international concern of Victim of Crime	K3, K2, K4, K5
CO2	Understand and Development of Victim & movement and Victim advocacy	K2, K3, K6
CO3	Understand the Victims of national crime and prevention of Crimes	K2, K4, K5
CO4	Understand the criminal justice for them and creating awareness among the CJP & Public on Victimization	K2, K6, K5
CO5	Understand and development of Victim support services to the crime Victims	K2, K3, K5
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:**UNIT I: Basics of Victimology**

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. USA - Patterns of Criminal Victimization - Role of victims in Criminal Occurrence, Victim – Offender relationship. Impact of Victimization– Physical and financial impact, Clinical Victimology, Therapeutic Jurisprudence, Positive Victimology, Critical Victimology.

UNIT II: Perspectives on Victimization

Criminological perspectives: repeat victimization, routine activities, lifestyle exposure, fear of crime, victimization surveys including cost of crime. Psychological perspectives: Effects of crime on victims (including PTSD, resilience, posttraumatic growth and anger) and the

way victims are viewed. Legal perspectives: Rights of the Crime Victims – Victim in the criminal Justice System, Need and Significance of Victim oriented Justice System. Sociological perspectives: analysis of social reaction to crime and victimization over the Ages, the importance of feminist and critical theory and the development of the victim movement and victim advocacy.

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, Vices.

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.

UNIT-V: Victim Assistance

Types of victim assistance. Offender Restitution Programs - Victim Witness Programs – Crisis Intervention– Victim Advocacy. Introduction to Restorative Justice and Principles of Restorative Justice– Victim compensation and restitution. Compensation for victims of crime: Indian Scenario. Advantages and disadvantages of Criminal Justice– Victim based support schemes- All Women Police Stations- Role of NGOs and Professional associations, ISV, WSV, Child Line, One Stop Shop and National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA).

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Chockalingam, K. (1985). *Readings in Victimology*, Raviraj Publications, Chennai.
- Fattah, E.A. (1991). *Understanding Criminal Victimization*, Scarborough, Ont.: Prentice Hall Canada.
- Gottfredson, M. R. (1984). *Victims Of Crime: The Dimensions Of Risk*, Home Office Research and Planning UNIT, Report No. 81, London: HMSO.
- Gupta M.C., Chockalingam K., and Jayatilak Guha Roy 2(001). *Child Victims of Crime-Problems and Perspectives*. Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Karmen, A. (1990). *Crime Victims: An Introduction To Victimology*, (2nd Edition). Monterey, Ca: Brooks/Cole.
- Madhava Soma Sundaram, P., Jaishankar, K., & Ramdoss, S. (2008). *Crime Victims and Justice: An Introduction to Restorative Principles*. New Delhi: Serials Publications.
- Mawby, R.I. And Gill, M.L. (1987). *Crime Victims: Needs, Services And The Voluntary Sector*, London: Tavistock.
- Rajan, V.N. (1981). *Victimology in India*. Allied Publishers Pvt Ltd., New Delhi
- Ronel, N., Jaishankar, K., & Bensimon, M. (2008). *Trends and Issues in Victimology*. New Haven, UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
- Shapland, J., Willmore, J. And Duff, P. (1985). *Victims in the Criminal Justice System*, London: Gower.
- Shekhar .B. (2015). *Toward A Victim Justice System – A New Vision of Justice for Crime Victims*. University Publication, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. Tamil Nadu.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Med High</i>									

Low = 5/45 = 11.90% Medium = 8/45 = 19.05% High = 28/45 = 66.67%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO5	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Medium High</i>					

Low = 3/25 = 7.14% Medium = 10/25 = 23.81% High = 29/25 = 69.05%

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Core Course VIII	Constitution of India and Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration	3	2	0	3
Prerequisites	Basic knowledge and importance of Constitution of India and Human Rights	Syllabus Version		2023-24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To understand the basic structure and operative dimensions of Indian Constitution.*
- *To explore the various aspects of the Indian political and legal system from a historical perspective highlighting the various events that led to the making of the Indian Constitution.*
- *To expand their knowledge about human rights as well as promoting respect for the values they embody and symbolize.*
- *To communicate the acquired skills in the field of human rights through teaching as well as legal action and policy-making.*

Course Outcomes (COs): At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Illustrate the concepts on fundamentals of constitution of India	K1 – K6
CO2	Narrate the basics covenants and international instruments of human rights	K1 – K3, K5
CO3	Describe the importance and basic rights of vulnerable groups	K3, K – 4, K - 5
CO4	Making awareness about basic structure of social legislation	K1, K2 & K - 4
CO5	Understanding the vulnerable role of NGO's and the protection mechanisms.	K3 – K6
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:

UNIT -I: Fundamentals of Constitution of India

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

UNIT -II Basics of Human Rights

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. UNCPCR, UNCSCR, Human Rights in Criminal Justice. The protection of human rights under the Indian Criminal Justice Administration. CEDAW.

UNIT -III Specific Rights

Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in relation to accused. Prisoner's rights; Preservation of Human Rights- Preventive measures for protection of Human rights- Curative measures for preservation of Human rights. Policing and Human Rights.

UNIT -IV Road to Human Rights

Provisions for human rights, The Protection of Human Rights Act 1993, NHRC - Structure and Functions, SHRC, Human Rights Courts.

UNIT -V: Land mark Judgments and Case Studies

Landmark judgements relating to accused, prisoners, victims, under trails, suspect, women, witness, children and disabled (differently abled).

RECOMMENDED READINGS

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	High	High	High	High	High	Low	High	High	Medium
CO 2	Medium	High	Medium	High	Low	High	Medium	Low	High
CO 3	High	High	High	High	High	Low	High	High	Medium
CO 4	Low	High	High	High	High	Low	High	Medium	High
CO 5	High	High	Medium	High	High	High	Medium	High	High
Correlation Levels: Low Med High									

Low = 07/45 = 15.56% Medium = 8/45 = 17.78% High = 30/45 = 66.67%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	High	High	High	High	High
CO2	Low	High	High	Low	Low
CO3	Medium	High	High	High	High
CO4	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
CO5	High	High	High	High	High
Correlation Levels: Low Medium High					

Low = 3/25 = 12.00% Medium = 04/25 = 16.00% High = 18/25 = 72.00%

CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF CRIME

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Core Course IX	Contemporary forms of crime	4	2	0	5
Prerequisites	An understanding of basics of crimes, laws and punishments	Syllabus version		2023-24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to

- *Understand the contemporary forms of crime and laws*
- *Develop willingness for choices and address the counter measures and challenges*
- *Intervene and prepare solutions to crime*
- *Identify source of the crime and address radical changes as required*
- *Ensure the proper utilization of time, technology and law enforcement in tackling problem of crime.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand the nature and scope of crimes and its outcome	K2, K3, K5
CO2	Appreciate the radical cause of crime and encounter with suitable measures	K2, K3, K4
CO3	Explain the various crimes and legislation in terms of its applications	K3, K4, K5
CO4	Understand the emotional, sociological and financial implications of these crimes	K2, K3, K4, K5
CO5	Understand the components of effective counter measures and address the problems of the victims and witnesses	K2, K4, K5

K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create

Course Outline:**Unit 1. Collar Crimes**

Nature and forms of collar crimes; White, Khaki, Blue, Pink, Black, Green- Collar Crimes. WCC- Nature, meaning, and forms- Tax evasion- Import/export violations- Insurance frauds Misbranding and adulteration- Corporate crimes (including environmental crimes).

Unit 2. Political Crimes: Terrorism and Communal Violence

Terrorism: Nature, meaning and forms - Types of terrorism- Narco-terrorism and Bio-terrorism - National and international roots of terrorism. Communal Violence: Historical Perspective- Communal violence in Post independence India- Babri masjid Demolition- Bombay and Gujarat Riots

Unit 3. Cyber Crimes and Cyber Behaviour

Nature, meaning, definition, and etiology - Forms of Cybercrimes, Copyright violation of software - Internet frauds- Cyber Pornography- IT Act 2000- SMS and MMS Stalking- Prevention, detection and prosecution of cyber criminals. Online Gaming. Binge Watching

and Gaming Addiction.

Unit 4. Organized Crimes

Nature, meaning and forms- Criminal syndicates- Organized crimes: Regional and international linkages- Drug Smuggling, Substance Abuse. Problems of identification, investigation and prosecution- Prevention and control strategies. Corruption and its counter measures- CVC, DVAC, PIDPI and Local Vigilance Committee.

Unit 5. Women and Child Trafficking

Magnitude – National and International - Methods and Techniques of Traffickers - Push and Pull factors of Trafficking – Prostitution - Sexual exploitation of girl children - Policy and Law – Role of NGO's.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

Attar Chand, 1988, Terrorism: Political Violence and Security of Nations, Gian Publishing House, New Delhi.

Bologna, Jack, 1984, Corporate Fraud, Butterworth Publishers

Gandhirajan, C K 2004, Organised crime, A P H Publishing Corporation

Ghosh, S K, 1991, Indian Mafia, Ashish Publishing House

Karan Raj, 2002, Dictionary of Terrorism and Bioterrorism, IVY Publishing House, Delhi.

Mc Graw Hills Inc New York, 1992, Combating Computer Crime: Prevention, Detection and Investigation.

Mishra, Girish, 1998, White-collar Crimes, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi

Nair, P M 2002, Combating Organized crime, Konark Publishers

Rakesh, M, 1994, Computer Crimes: Concept, Control and Prevention. Goyal Sysman Computers Pvt Ltd. Bombay.

Singh B.V., (1993) *Communal Violence*, Rawat Publications New Delhi.

Sachdeva, Updesh Singh, 1987, Frauds & Bankers, UDH Publishing House

Sain, Bhim, 1991, Drug Addiction Alcoholism, Smoking Obscenity and its Impact on Crimes, Terrorism and Social Security, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	High	Low	High	High	High	High	Medium	High	High
CO 2	High	High	Low	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium
CO 3	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	Low	High	High
CO 4	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	High
CO 5	High	High	High	High	High	High	Medium	Low	Medium
Correlation Levels: Low Medium High									

Low = 5/45 = 11.11% Medium = 10/45 = 22.22% High = 30/45 = 66.67%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
CO2	Medium	High	Medium	High	High
CO3	High	Medium	High	Medium	High
CO4	High	High	Low	High	Medium
CO5	Medium	Medium	High	High	Low
Correlation Levels: Low Medium High					

Low = 3/25 = 12.0% Medium = 10/25 = 40.00% High = 12/25 = 48.00%

COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Core Course X	Counseling and Guidance	3	0	1	4
Prerequisites	An understanding of basic psychology	Syllabus Version		2023- 24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Note: This Subject Comprises of Two parts, Theory & Practical's (Hands on Training)

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To develop willingness to choose and changes in victims needs*
- *To minimize the mismatching between conditions and challenges of victims needs*
- *To identify and motivate the victims from weaker sections of society to empowered to deal with of turmoil and confusion*
- *To ensure the proper utilization of time spent outside the classrooms and help in tackling problems arising out of victimisation.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand the importance of Guidance services in terms of contemporary process	K2, K3, K5
CO2	Understand the necessity of guidance services in educational environment	K2, K3, K4
CO3	Explain the various guidance, counseling and legislation in terms of applications	K3, K4, K5
CO4	Understanding the emotional and Guidelines of counsellor	K2, K3, K4,K5
CO5	Understand the components of effective counseling in the theorems of offenses and Victims	K2, K4, K5
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:**Part- I****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

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.

Part II COUNSELLING PRACTICAL'S (HANDS ON TRAINING)

- The student will be attached with an NGO which provides counseling to victims/others.
- The students are expected to involve for a week-long field work and present the report in the form of a practical record to the respective teachers for internal evaluation and the students will be assessed for the practical's by the course teachers.

Note: This subject has TWO parts. Part I comprises of theory portion with 50 Marks, Continuous Assessment 25 Marks and Part II comprises of a practical with 25 marks

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Bordin, E.S. Psychological counseling IInd Editor, McGraw Hill, 1968
- Charles J.O. Leary, Counselling couples and Families - A person centered Approach, Sage Publications, New Delhi 1999.
- Colin Feltham, Controversies in psychotherapy and counselling, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1999.
- Don C. Locke, Jane, E. Mayers, Edwin L. Hess, The Hand Book of Counselling, Sage Publications, International Educational & Professional Publishers, New Delhi, 2001.
- Humphereys, H.A. and Traxler, Q.E.: Guidance Services, Science Research Associates, Chicago, 1954
- Jones, A.J.: Principles of Guidance, sixth ed., McGraw Hill, New York, 1970
- Keith Tudor, Group Counselling, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1999.
- Rao, S.N.: Counselling Psychology Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 1992
- Richard Nelson - Jones, Introduction to Counselling skills Text and Activities, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000.
- Tara Chand Sharma, Modern Methods of Guidance and Counselling. Sarup & Sons, New Delhi, 2002.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Med High</i>									

Low = 5/45 = 11.90% Medium = 8/45 = 19.05% High = 28/45 = 66.67%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO2	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>
CO5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Medium High</i>					

Low = 3/25 = 7.14% Medium = 10/25 = 23.81% High = 29/25 = 69.05%

CRIME PREVENTION

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Elective V	Crime Prevention	3	0	0	3
Prerequisites	A basic understanding of crime, ways to reduce crime and crime detection	Syllabus version		2023-24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To create a platform for sustainable community safety through*
- *the dissemination of suitable crime awareness and prevention*
- *To create and maintain a platform where researchers, criminologists, and criminal justice experts can access latest and reliable information about crime in India and beyond and press to extend a lasting solution to it.*
- *To educate individuals and groups on matters of security and crime awareness and prevention through the mass media and any other organized events.*
- *To explore to various types of extension activities*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand the basics of Crime prevention	K1, K3, K6
CO2	Appreciate forms of Crime prevention	K1, K2, K3
CO3	Learn forms of Crime Prevention	K4, K5, K6
CO4	Use of Crime prevention in industries	K4, K5
CO5	Apply knowledge in field	K4, K6
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:

UNIT I: Basics of Crime Prevention

History of crime prevention. Definition and Scope of crime prevention- key concepts- Recidivism- Fear of crime. Crime prevention: Henry fielding methods, Fear of Crime and Sense of feeling secured. Contributions of Jeffery, Akers, Clarke, Brantingham, Faust and Newman. Defensible space. Conceptual Model of Crime Prevention. Role of educational Institutions, NGOs, and Media in crime Prevention.

UNIT II: Forms of Crime Prevention

Contemporary Crime Prevention Methods- GIS- Hot spots, Crime Pattern and Analysis, GPS use in crime prevention, Primary prevention, Secondary prevention and Tertiary Prevention.

UNIT III: Crime Prevention Techniques

Methods: Punitive, defense, intervention, mechanical, mass, clinical, group relations'- Reducing first offenders and recidivism - Situational crime prevention- Role of Boys Clubs - Community / Neighbourhood Watch - Delinquency prevention - Clarke's 25 Crime Prevention Techniques, Role play and Debriefing.

UNIT IV: Recent Forms of Crime Prevention

Community, Social, Situational Crime Prevention, Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Hybrid. Role of NGOs in crime prevention- Prevention of Crime and Victim Care (PCVC) and its recent status.

UNIT V: Application of Crime Prevention Using Technology

Application of Crime prevention- Industrial security - Corporate Security- Loss prevention - Problem oriented Policing- Community Oriented Policing- Technical gadgets like CCTV Specific deterrence: Electronic monitoring/ home confinement Reporting.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

Attar Chand (1988). Terrorism: Political Violence and Security of Nations, Gian Publishing House, New Delhi.

Bologna, Jack (1984). Corporate Fraud, Butter worth Publishers

Gandhirajan, CK (2004). Organised crime, AP H Publishing Corporation

Ghosh, S K (1991). Indian Mafia, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.

Surrey, S. (1992). Combating Computer Crime: Prevention, Detection and Investigation. Mc Graw Hills Inc New York.

Mishra, Girish (1998). White-collar Crimes, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi

Nair, P M (2002). Combating Organized crime, Konark Publishers, New Delhi

Sachdeva, Updesh Singh (1987). Frauds & Bankers, UDH Publishing House

Sain, Bhim, (1991). Drug Addiction Alcoholism, Smoking Obscenity and its Impact on Crimes, Terrorism and Social Security, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.

Singh B.V. (1993). Communal Violence, Rawat Publications New Delhi.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
CO 2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Correlation Levels:									
<i>Low</i>			<i>Medium</i>			<i>High</i>			

Low = 4/45 = 8.8%

Medium = 4/45 = 8.88%

High = 37/45 = 82.22%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO5	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Correlation Levels:					
<i>Low</i>		<i>Medium</i>		<i>High</i>	

Low = 2/25 = 8.14% Medium = 4/25 = 16% High = 19/25 = 76%

CRIME REPORTING AND INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Skill Enhancement Course II	Crime Reporting and Investigative Journalism	2	0	1	2
Prerequisites	Reasonably good physique and stamina	Syllabus Version		2023-24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Note: This Subject Comprises of Two parts, Theory & Practical's (Hands on Training)

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To understand and learned Crime reporting for vulnerable group*
- *To describe the importance of reporting in a newspaper and enumerate various types of reporting Objectives, interpretative, investigative and crime and explain the procedure of reporting.*
- *To describe the qualities of reporters and their reports.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand and learn crime reporting for vulnerable group	K2, K3 & K4
CO2	Understand the concept of journalism and techniques	K2, K4, K5
CO3	Understand from images of crime & Justice vary across different forms of media	K2, K4, & K6
CO4	Determine from media coverage various across different types of crime	K3, K4, K5
CO5	Understand the investigative reporting and establishment of investigation	K2, K3, K5

K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create

Course Outline:**Part 1:****UNIT I: Introduction to Journalism**

Meaning of journalism, definitions of journalism, concept of news, definition of news, types of news, elements of news, collection of facts, selection of news, concept of reporting, types of reporting, reporting skills, intro and body, reporting techniques for different media.

UNIT II: Fundamentals in Covering News

Covering news beat, political reporting, reporting of governments and ministries, reporting parliamentary-state assembly, reporting sports and business, courts and crime, reporting accidents, death and calamities, science, technology and agriculture, social issues, investigative reporting, development reporting, reporting with new technologies. Developing enterprise stories: Looking for the big picture – trends in sentences and crimes, juvenile

delinquency or sexual violence, as court dramas. Brainstorming on enterprise stories: Research stories, obstacles in preparing stories related to secrecy related to juveniles and sexual violence. Paparazzi.

UNIT III: Issues in Crime Coverage

Reporting fairly and accurately, “newsworthiness” in regard to a criminal or civil case, good sources for each newsworthy event, and the potential obstacles and ethical dilemmas. Pretrial publicity – Example of Dominique Strauss-Kahn Case and Indian Cases like Jessica Lal Case, Tandoor murder case, Priyadharshini Mattoo Case, Mumbai Terrorist Attack. Coverage and Cultural Insensitivity. Cultural and structural differences of understanding crime reported in different countries. Crime reporting Effects on journalists: Secondary Traumatization. Ethics of crime reporting. Sensationalism and Sensitivity in reporting. Reality vs movies on crime cases.

UNIT IV: Issues in Criminal Justice Coverage

The right to cover criminal cases: Press and its constitutional right to report on criminal trials and use cameras in courtrooms. “Nuts and bolts” of coverage issues for criminal cases and trials. Reporting Juvenile justice issues, Sexual Violence and Death Penalty.

UNIT V: Investigative Reporting

Investigative Reporting: Exposing abuse, corruption and criminal activities in all fields of public life – Governments, Companies and Criminals. Basic principles in Investigative Reporting: News value, keeping eyes and ears open, Getting the facts, Fitting the facts together, Checking the facts, Gathering Evidence, Confidential sources, Facing Threats, and Working within the law. Case Studies: Watergate and Harshad Mehta case. Qualities of Good investigative reporter: Tenacity, ability to spot news and carry it to its logical end, commitment to the best traditions in journalism (Patience, painstaking, hard work). Sting operations. Difference of investigative reporting and yellow journalism. Role of investigative journalism in bringing about changes in the establishment. Limitations in India.

Part II: Crime Reporting Practical's

- The student will be attached with a Print News media organization or Visual media organization (Television). The student will involve in some basic crime reporting and will also analyze the previously published crime reports.
- The students are expected to involve for a week-long field work and present the report in the form of a practical record and the students will be assessed for the practical's by the teachers.

Note: This subject has TWO parts. Part I comprises of theory portion with 50 Marks, Continuous Assessment 25 Marks and Part II comprises of a practical with 25 marks

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Alexander, S.L. *Covering the Courts: A Handbook for Journalists*, 2nd ed., Lanham, Md.: Rowman & Littlefield, 2003.
- Kendall Coffey, *Spinning the Law: Trying Cases in the Court of Public Opinion*, Amherst, N.Y.: Prometheus Books, 2010.
- Lloyd Chiasson, ed., *The Press on Trial: Crimes and Trials as Media Events*, Santa Barbara, Calif.: Praeger Books, 1997.
- Lyle W. Denniston, *The Reporter and the Law: Techniques of Covering the Courts*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1992.

Matthew D. Bunker, Justice and the Media: Reconciling Fair Trials and a Free Press, Mahwah, N.J.: Laurence Erlbaum Associates, 1996.

Robert Snyder and Robert Giles, Covering the Courts: Free Press, Fair Trials, and Journalistic Performance, Piscataway, N.J.: Transaction Publishers, 1999.

Shekhar.B Impact of the Visual Media on Juveniles, AV Parvathy Publications Tamil Nadu INDIA ISBN 978-81-909565-9-1, April 2013

Sudha R. & Shekhar.B Victims of Interactive Visual Media ISBN No : 978-93 81402 13-9 (2013) Publication Division, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University Tirunelveli 2013.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Med High</i>									

Low = 1/45 = 2.22% Medium = 2/45 = 4.44% High = 42/45 = 93.33%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>low</i>	<i>High</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO5	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Medium High</i>					

Low = 3/25 = 12.0% Medium = 1/25 = 4.00% High = 22/25 = 88.00%

Mini Project- Internship

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Internship	Mini Project- Internship	0	0	2	2
Prerequisites	Communication skills & Ability to work in a team	Syllabus Version		2022-23	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- To expose the students to the functioning of the agencies of the Criminal Justice System
- To make the students to understand the importance of the Allied systems

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Provide field level to exposure to students	K1 K2 K3
CO2	Working of Governmental agencies like observation home, Jails etc,	K3 K5 K6
CO3	Functioning of NGO's	K3 K5
CO4	Functioning of Private Detective agencies	K2 K5 K6
CO5	Awareness Creation & understanding on functioning of criminal justice system	K4 K5 K6
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:

All the students are expected to take this paper compulsorily. The objective of this paper is to provide field level experience to the students of criminology and professionally equip them to find appropriate places in the allied fields of Criminology.

The students will be placed for internship at anyone of the following agencies for a period of 30 days (including holidays).

The agencies to be covered for internship include

- Governmental agencies
- Non- governmental agencies
- Security agencies
- Private detective agencies
- Media
- International agencies such as unicef, UNODC, ILO etc.,
- NGO/NPO for women/children and victim rights and human rights

During this period the students are expected to work for the organization under the guidance of an experienced person. The students will take up the regular activities of the organization like field work, administrative activities, counseling and related activities, training, report writing,

awareness creation, surveillance, undercover operation, security related aspects etc., depending upon the requirements of the organization.

Each student will be evaluated by his/her supervisor in the organization during the internship period, through a Confidential performance appraisal report filled and sent to the Head of the Department, directly. The students are required to submit a record based on activities/roles performed by them during the internship. The student will be evaluated at the end of the semester based on the performance appraisal report, record, and a viva-voce.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO 2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Med High</i>									

Low = 5/45 = 11.11% Medium = 10/45 = 22.22% High = 30/45 = 66.67%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO3	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO5	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Medium High</i>					

Low = 3/25 = 12.0% Medium = 10/25 = 40.00% High = 12/25 = 48.00%

IV SEMESTER

FORENSIC SCIENCE

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Core XI	Forensic Science	4	1	0	5
Prerequisites	A basic understanding of science and its application crime and related concepts	Syllabus version		2023-24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To understand the application of the science in investigation and crime.*
- *To understanding of the basic sciences relevance to criminal justice aid.*
- *To identify social, economic, environmental, biological and emotional determinants of health in a given case,*
- *To demonstrate empathy and humane approach towards patients and their families and exhibit interpersonal behaviour in accordance with the societal norms and expectations.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand the development of Forensic Science and its significance to human society	K2, K3, K4, K5
CO2	Analyse and Classification of Physical Evidence and its significance	K4, K5, K3
CO3	Able to interpret the importance of identification, and Documents proof	K3, K4, K5
CO4	Appreciate the relevance of forensic science and crime investigation	K2, K4, K5
CO5	Fundamental of application of natural sciences in justice dispensation.	K3, K4, K5
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:**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. Scene of Crime: General crime scene procedure– notes of observation, photography, sketching. Criminalistics– Methodology and techniques. Use of rays. Counterfeit Coins and Currency notes.

Unit –II Physical Evidence

Classification of physical evidence– class and individual characteristics. Identification and individualization of physical evidence. Locard’s Principle of exchange Varieties of trace evidence– Pollens, fibers, metal fragments, Paint, Soil, glass particles, dust and airborne particles etc., their significance. 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; identification and comparison of Track prints-walking picture, surface and sunken footprints. Track marks, skid marks, development lifting and comparison. The study of blood, semen etc. body fluids. 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 -IV: 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. Tool marks: Meaning, Types and Examination. Restoration of Erased Markings on Metal Surfaces

UNIT -V: Questioned Documents

Documents: Definition, Types, Preliminary examination of documents. Reproduction of documents through photographic and mechanical means and their examination. Examination of Alterations such as Erasures, Obliterations & Additions. Indentations, Secret writings and Charred documents. Inks, Papers and their scientific examinations with modern methods. Age of documents. Examination of Typescripts, Printed matter including currency notes and lottery tickets. Mechanical impressions. Hand writings: Class and Individual characteristics of Handwritings, Factors affecting handwritings, Standard samples for comparison, Comparison of hand-written texts. Anonymous and disguised writings. Identification of hand writings, signatures, detection of forged signature and forgeries. Examination of Credit Cards and Similar materials

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Barry A.J. Fisher., (2000) Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, 6th Edition, CRC Press, New York
- Basu S.C., Handbook of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology
- Brian H. Kaye (2995) Science and the Detective, VCH, Weinbeim, Federal Eaglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 2001.
- Camps F.E, Gradwohl’s Legal medicine Criminalistics, McGraw Hill Book Company, New York.
- Narayana Reddy (1981). Introduction to Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. Calcutta.
- Peter R. De Forest et.al (1983) Forensic Science: An introduction
- Peter White (Ed.,) (1998) Crime Scene to Court – The essentials of Forensic Science, The Royal Society of Chemistry, UK.
- Saferstein R., (2001) Criminalistics: An introduction to Forensic Science, Prentice Hall, Republic of Germany.
- William G. Eckert., (1997) Introduction to Forensic Sciences, CRC press New York.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Med</i> <i>High</i>									

Low = 0% Medium = 2/45 = 4.44% High = 43/45 = 95.55%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO2	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>High</i>					

Low = 0% Medium = 2/25 = 8% High = 23/25 = 92%

FORENSIC MEDICINE

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Core XII	Forensic Medicine	4	1	0	5
Prerequisites	A basic understanding of science, medicine and its application crime	Syllabus version		2023- 24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To understand the application of the science in medicine and crime.*
- *To understanding of the basic sciences relevance to criminal justice aid.*
- *To identify causes of injuries and death.*
- *To demonstrate empathy and humane approach towards patients and their families and exhibit interpersonal behaviour in accordance with the societal norms and expectations.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand the development of Forensic Medicine and its significance to human society	K2, K3, K4, K5
CO2	Analyse and Classification of causes of death and its significance	K4, K5, K3
CO3	Able to interpret the importance of personal identification	K3, K4, K5
CO4	Appreciate the relevance of forensic medicine and crime investigation	K2, K4, K5
CO5	Fundamental of application of medical sciences in justice dispensation.	K3, K4, K5
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:**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: Injuries and Sex related issues

Wounds and injuries. Definitions- Mechanical Injuries: abrasions, contusions, Lacerations, Incisions, Cut Wounds, Punctured wounds, Thermal Injuries, Electrical Injuries, Fire Arm and blast injuries– Asphyxial death: Hanging, Strangulation, Smothering, Gagging, Choking, Dry and wet Drowning – Battered baby syndrome – Methods of torture. Sexual offences: Natural, Unnatural and perversions.

UNIT -IV: Forensic Medical Investigation of Sexual Offences

Sex related issues: Potency- Sterility- virginity- Artificial insemination and test tube babies- Pregnancy, Signs of recent and remote pregnancy, Superfoetation, Superfecundation, Pseudocyesis, Surrogate mother, disputed paternity and maternity. Abortion, Delivery and Infanticide. Child deaths and child abuse; Investigation of sexual offenses; Infamous conduct – Professional Secrecy- Malpractice Negligence – consent. Examination of decomposed and mutilated bodies. Superimposition and other methods of reconstruction.

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.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

- Apurba Nandy (2002). Principles of Forensic Medicine. APC Publications, New Delhi
 Bann Polson C.J., Knight Bernard, Essentials of Forensic medicine
 Barry A.J. Fisher., (2000) Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, 6th Edition, CRC Press, New York
 Basu S.C., Handbook of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology
 Brian H. Kaye (2995) Science and the Detective, VCH, Weinbeim, Federal Eaglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 2001.
 Camps F.E, Gradwohl's Legal medicine Criminalistics, McGraw Hill Book Company, New York.
 Narayana Reddy (1981). Introduction to Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. Calcutta.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: Low Med High									

Low = 0% Medium = 2/45 = 4.44% High = 43/45 = 95.55%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO2	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: Low Medium High					

Low = 0% Medium = 2/25 = 8% High = 23/25 = 92%

MAJOR PROJECT – DISSERTATION

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Project	Major Project - Dissertation	0	0	10	7
Prerequisites	Knowledge of Research	Syllabus Version		2023- 24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To expose the students to the steps involved in criminological research.*
- *To make the students to understand basic statistical methods*
- *To make the students to collect, collate and interpret data and make inferences using statistical analysis*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Practical Experience in Conductive research	K2, K3
CO2	To conduct Applied Research	K1, K2
CO3	Exposure to Sampling & Statistical Usage	K4, K5, K6
CO4	Construct Tool for data collection	K4
CO5	Learning Reference of Technical Report writing	K5
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:

- All the students are expected to take this paper compulsorily. 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 faculty at various stages of research will assist the students. The students will be encouraged to select their research problems relevant to the field of Criminology and Criminal justice.
- The completion of the research project by the students under the supervision of the faculty would provide with sufficient training to take up research related assignments in governmental and voluntary organizations within India and abroad.
- Publication.** In order to expose the students as future teachers in criminology- to nuances and practicalities of publishing, the student shall publish an article based on this dissertation, in consultation, with his/her supervisor, for the completion of the course. The publication shall be made in UGC care listed journal or in a journal with an ISSN number or in an edited book with ISBN number in the above-mentioned priority. These options are provided to the students, as there are only limited journals in the UGC care list, exclusively for criminology (Mentor(s) to guide and join the publication, if required).

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Med</i> <i>High</i>									

Low = 0% Medium = 2/45 = 4.44% High = 43/45 = 95.55%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO2	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>High</i>					

Low = 0% Medium = 2/25 = 8% High = 23/25 = 92%

CORPORATE SECURITY MANAGEMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Elective VI	Corporate Security Management and Entrepreneurship	1	0	2	3
Prerequisites	A basic understanding of corporate, security management and entrepreneurship	Syllabus version		2023-24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

This Subject Comprises of Two parts, Theory & Practical's (Hands on Training)

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are

- *To expose the students to the various types of physical and dynamic security*
- *To make the students to understand the private investigation process and protocols.*
- *To make the students analysis the situation and setup a security/Investigation frame work.*
- *To entertain the students towards entrepreneurship.*

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand the frame works of security concept and applications to development of physical security operations	K1 K2
CO2	Making understand the basics of industrial espionage and monitoring and protection	K2 K3 K5
CO3	Understand the electronic services to the investigation	K2 K3 K5
CO4	Describe the various types of private investigation, improve the knowledge of private investigation	K6
CO5	Understand the potential security system and concept of security professionalism and entrepreneurship	K4 K5 K6
K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create		

Course Outline:**Part I****UNIT I: Physical Security**

Security: Framework of Security – Divisions of Security - The historical, philosophical and legal basis of security: Ancient Period, Anglo Saxon, Norman Period, Period of ward and watch, Modern Period. The American and British Development. Developments in India. Physical Security Process: Factors influencing physical security process, Security Areas: Exclusion Area, Limited Area and Control Area. Barrier Systems – Physical Security Barriers: Natural Barriers, Structural Barriers, Human Barriers, Animal Barriers and Energy Barriers. Security devices: Alarm devices, CCTV.

UNIT II: Preventive measures

Theft, Pilferage and preventive measures – Cash Escort in Road - Dealing with critical situations: Sabotage, Subversion, Strike, Lockout, Layoff, Closure, Hold ups and Ghereo. Emergency measures during Lock out or wildcat strike - Industrial Espionage and Counter Espionage measures.

UNIT III: Security systems

Interrogation, Investigation and taking of statements - Liaison with local police- employees participation in Industrial security – Fire Protection Scheme - The industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 – Use of Dogs in Industrial Security – Specific Security systems: Hotel Security, Hospital security, Product security, Event Security and Personal security. Duties of Security Staff: Chief Security Officer, Security Officer, Assistant Security Officer, Security supervisor and Security guards. The concept of professionalism. Morale and Discipline of Security Personnel. Training and Education of Security Personnel. Importance of Registers maintained by Security personnel. Security Survey, Plan and Audit.

UNIT IV: Tools for Investigation

Audio recording devices – Video recording devices – Photo camera: Specifications of the Camera – Ordinary and Digital camera - Binoculars and Telescope -Microscope – IV and UV Spectroscope – Night Vision Devices – Lie Detector (Polygraph): Principles, limitations and applications. Difference between interrogation and Interview – Uses of Interviews and Interrogations – Types of witnesses – Value of expert evidence – Interviewing the witness: On-scene interview, formal interview, group interview – Interrogation of suspects – Different types of suspects - Place of interrogation – Approaches in Interrogation: Direct, Sympathetic, Logical, Indirect and Psychological.

UNIT V: Entrepreneurship Process & Planning

Strategies for Small Business Management; Building Entrepreneurial Culture & Team; Creativity & Innovation in Entrepreneurship; Social Entrepreneurship; Managing Corporate Entrepreneurship Entrepreneurial Finance - To explain how financing for entrepreneurship is done. Students are taught topics such as Project planning & Project Appraisal, Sources of Finance, Short Term Sources, Preparing the Financing Plan

Part II- - Hands on Training

- *The student will be attached with an industrial setup or educational institutions and involve in the security assessment management of the institutions.*
- *The students are expected to involve for a week-long field work and provide a comprehensive security assessment plan to the organization in which he/she is attached.*
- *The work and the security plan should be presented as a report in the form of a practical record and the students will be assessed for the practical's by the teachers.*

Note 1: This subject has TWO parts. Part I comprises of theory portion with 50 Marks, Continuous Assessment 25 Marks and Part II comprises of a practical with 25 marks.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

Angela Woodhull (2002) Private Investigation: Strategies and Techniques, Texas:
Banerjee S.R. and K.M. Das (1981). Modern Industrial Security, Firma KLM Private
Bill
Chaturvedi, T.N., (1991). Indian Banking: Crime and Security in Indian Banks, New

- Copeland (2001) Private Investigation: How to be successful, absolutely zero loss
Delhi: Aashish Publishing House.
- Douglas Cruise (2002) The Business of Private Investigations, Texas: Thomas
Halder, D. (1991). Industrial Security in India. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
Inc.
- Institute of Intelligence and Investigation, Eagle's Eye Detective Agency, Chennai.
Investigative Publications Limited, Calcutta. Publishing House, Bombay.
- Rajaram (1993) Bank Security: A Branch Manager's Handbook, Himalaya
Ranjit Sen Gupta (1994) Management of Internal Security, Lancer Publishers, New
Delhi.
- Rosy J. Methahon (2000) Practical Handbook for private Investigations, CRC Press.
Thomas Investigative Publications.
- W. John George Moses (2004). Materials for Diploma in Private Investigation.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
CO 2	High	High	Medium	High	High	High	High	High	High
CO 3	High	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High
CO 4	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
CO 5	High	Low	High	High	High	High	High	High	High
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Med</i> <i>High</i>									

Low = 2/45 = 4.44% Medium = 2/45 = 4.44% High = 41/45 = 91.11%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	Medium	High	High	High	High
CO2	High	Low	High	High	High
CO3	High	High	High	High	High
CO4	High	High	High	Low	High
CO5	High	High	High	High	High
Correlation Levels: <i>Low</i> <i>Medium</i> <i>High</i>					

Low = 2/25 = 8.00% Medium = 1/25 = 4.00% High = 22/25 = 88.0

BANK FRAUDS AND FRAUD RISK MANAGEMENT

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Skill Enhancement Course III	Bank Frauds and Fraud Risk Management	3	0	1	2
Prerequisites	An understanding of basic banking, frauds, laws and punishments	Syllabus Version		2023- 24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

This Subject Comprises of Two parts, Theory & Practical's (Hands on Training)

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to

- Understand banking processes in India (including e-banking).
- Understand the contemporary forms of banking procedures and money transfer
- Develop real-time bank frauds
- Intervene and prepare solutions to bank related crimes
- Identify source of the fraud and address fraud risk management
- Ensure the proper utilization of time, technology and law enforcement in tackling banking frauds.

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of this course of study, the student will be able to

CO No.	Course Outcome	Cognitive Levels
CO1	Understand the nature and scope of banking crimes and its outcome	K2, K3, K5
CO2	Appreciate the radical cause of bank frauds crime and encounter with suitable measures	K2, K3, K4
CO3	Explain the various banking frauds and legislation in terms of its applications	K3, K4, K5
CO4	Understand the fraud risk management	K2, K3, K4, K5
CO5	Understand the components of effective counter measures and address the problems of the bank frauds	K2, K4, K5

K1: Remember K2: Understand K3: Apply K4: Analyze K5: Evaluate K6: Create

Course Outline:**Part I****UNIT –I Basics of Banking**

Banking System in India, Kinds of banks and their functions, Banking Regulation Laws, Recent Trends in Banking: Automatic Teller Machine and Internet Banking, Smart Cards, and Credit Cards. Money Laundering Laws.

UNIT –II Types of Bank Frauds I: Offline Frauds

Stolen checks, Cheque kiting, Forgery and altered cheques, accounting fraud, Uninsured deposits, Demand draft fraud, Rogue traders, Fraudulent loans, Forged or fraudulent

documents, Wire transfer fraud, Bill discounting fraud, Payment card fraud, Booster cheques, Stolen payment cards, Duplication or skimming of card information, Empty ATM envelope deposits, Impersonation (Identity Theft), Prime bank fraud, The fictitious 'bank inspector', Bank Fraud and Money laundering. Case studies.

UNIT –III Types of Bank Frauds II: Online Frauds

ATM / Credit Card Frauds, Phishing, Cross-site scripting, Vishing, Cyber Squatting, Bot Networks, Email-related crimes: Email spoofing, Email Spamming, Email bombing, Sending malicious codes through email, SMS spoofing, Malware: Account information theft, Fake website substitution, Account hijacking, Denial-of-service attacks, Pharming, and Insider threats. Case studies. IT Act 2000.

UNIT –IV Fraud Detection and Investigation

Fraud detection and prevention: Transaction monitoring, alert generation and redressal mechanisms, Dedicated email ID for reporting suspected frauds, dedicated phone number for reporting suspected frauds. Fraud investigation: Fraud Investigation function, Recovery of fraud losses, reporting of frauds, Determination of the fraud amount for reporting, Frauds in merchant acquiring business, Frauds in ATM acquiring business, filing of police complaints, Customer awareness on fraud, Creation of employee awareness and Rewarding employees on fraud prevention.

UNIT –V Components of fraud risk management

Fraud prevention practices: Fraud vulnerability assessments, Review of new products 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).

Part II Bank Frauds Practical

- The student will be attached with a Bank or a financial institution and learn the basic concepts of banking and frauds OR a student will be trained by a Document Examiner on the fundamentals of document examination.
- The students will present the report in the form of a practical record and the students will be assessed for the practicals by the course teachers.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

Chaturvedi, T.N., (1991). Indian Banking: Crime and Security in Indian Banks, New Delhi: Aashish Publishing House.

John Cruz World Banking World Fraud: Using Your Identity.

Jonathan Turner Money Laundering Prevention: Deterring, Detecting, and Resolving Financial Fraud

Jose Paulino. The Fraud of Money & Banking: Scene Three: The Fraud Of The Fraud.

Rajaram (1993) Bank Security: A Branch Manager's Handbook, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.

Stephen Pedneault Fraud 101: Techniques and Strategies for Understanding Fraud.

Sivamurthy and Pitachandi. The Security Management and Industrial Security. ISC publication, Chennai.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Outcomes

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9
CO 1	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 2	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>
CO 3	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 4	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>High</i>
CO 5	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>High</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	<i>Medium</i>
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Medium High</i>									

Low = 5/45 = 11.11% Medium = 10/45 = 22.22% High = 30/45 = 66.67%

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
CO2	Medium	High	Medium	High	High
CO3	High	Medium	High	Medium	High
CO4	High	High	Low	High	Medium
CO5	Medium	Medium	High	High	Low
Correlation Levels: <i>Low Medium High</i>					

Low = 3/25 = 12.0% Medium = 10/25 = 40.00% High = 12/25 = 48.00%

EXTENSION ACTIVITY- Compulsory Paper

Course Code	TITLE OF THE COURSE	L	T	P	C
Extension Activity	Extension Activity	0	0	0	1
Prerequisites	An understanding of crime prevention and allied services of criminology	Syllabus version		2023- 24	

L: Lecture T: Tutorial P: Practical C: Credits

This Subject is compulsory subject involving extension activities of the department vis Public Safety and Crime Prevention campaigns organised by the department via Schools, Colleges, City, Villages and industrial campaigns, every student shall participate in these activities.

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are to

- Understand the application knowledge of criminology in Realtime via- public safety
- Appreciate the suitable campaigns for various populations'
- Support various agencies of criminal justice to counter crime prevention.
