

**UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS**  
**INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**  
**BA CRIMINOLOGY & POLICE ADMINISTRATION**

Under Choice Based Credit System  
(with effect from the academic year 2018 – 2019)

**SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS**

SEMESTER I		SUBJECTS	Credit	Max Marks		Total
COURSE COMPONENT				Int.	Ext	
Part I	Paper-I	Language	3	25	75	100
Part II	Paper -I	English	3	25	75	100
Part III	Core Paper-I	Introduction to Criminology	4	25	75	100
	Core Paper-II	Sociology of Law	4	25	75	100
	Allied Paper – I	Child and law	3	25	75	100

SEMESTER II		SUBJECTS	Credit	Max Marks		Total
COURSE COMPONENT				Int.	Ext.	
Part I	Paper – II	Language	3	25	75	100
Part II	Paper – II	English	3	25	75	100
Part III	Core Paper – III	Introduction to Human Rights	4	25	75	100
	Core Paper – IV	Principles of Psychology	4	25	75	100
	Allied Paper – II	Contemporary Forms of Crime	3	25	75	100

SEMESTER III		SUBJECTS	Credit	Max Marks		Total
COURSE COMPONENT				Int.	Ext.	
Part I	Paper – III	Language	3	25	75	100
Part II	Paper – III	English	3	25	75	100
Part III	Core Paper – V	Indian Penal Code	4	25	75	100
	Core Paper – VI	Penology & Correctional Administration	4	25	75	100
Part IV	Non – major Elective – I	Crime and Media	2	25	75	100

SEMESTER IV		SUBJECTS	Credit	Max Marks		Total
COURSE COMPONENT				Int.	Ext	
Part I	Paper -IV	Language	3	25	75	100
Part II	Paper –IV	English	3	25	75	100
Part III	Core Paper-VII	Police Administration	4	25	75	100
	Core Paper-VIII	Criminal Procedure & Evidence	4	25	75	100
Part IV	Non – major Elective-II	Introduction to Crime Prevention	2	25	75	100

SEMESTER V		SUBJECTS	Credit	Max Marks		Total
COURSE COMPONENT				Int.	Ext.	
Part III	Core Paper-IX	Social Problems	4	25	75	100
	Core Paper-X	Special & Local Laws	4	25	75	100
	Core Paper-XI	Basics of Research Methods, Statistics & Computer Application	5	25	75	100
	Core Elective-I	Environmental Crime	3	25	75	100
Part IV		Environmental Studies	2	25	75	100

SEMESTER VI		SUBJECTS	Credit	Max Marks		Total
COURSE COMPONENT				Int.	Ext.	
	Core Paper-XII	Basics of Forensic Science & Forensic Medicine	4	25	75	100
	Core Paper-XIII	Victimology	5	25	75	100
	Core Paper-XIV	Vigilance & Security Management	4	25	75	100
	Core Elective-II	Private Investigation	3	25	75	100
Part IV		Value Education	2	25	75	100

### **CREDIT DISTRIBUTION**

		CREDITS
Language Paper	4X3	12
English	4x3	12
Core Paper	12X4	48
	2 X 5	10
Allied	2X3	06
Elective	2X3	06
NME	2X2	04
EVS	1X2	02
VE	1X2	02
TOTAL		102

**BA CRIMINOLOGY & POLICE ADMINISTRATION**  
**Under Choice Based Credit System**  
**(with effect from the academic year 2018 – 2019)**  
**SYLLABUS**

**SEMESTER I**

<b>Part - III</b>	<b>Core Paper - I: Introduction to Criminology</b>	<b>Credit - 4</b>
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**Unit I: Introduction**

Historical development of criminology – Social context of deviance, delinquency & crime – Definitions of crime– Criminology’s interdisciplinary nature – Role of Criminologists

**Unit II: Crime Statistics and Current Trend**

National Crime Statistics – Reporting crime – Recording crime – Crime/Victim surveys – International crime comparisons – Changing crime patterns – Unreported crime

**Unit III: Explanations of Crime**

Pre-Classical School – Classical School – Biological Positivism – Cartographic School – Neo-classical School – Positive School

**Unit IV: Typology of Crime and Criminal Behaviour**

Crime against person – Crime against property – Conventional crime – White collar crime – Cybercrime – Environmental crime – Organised Crime – Hate Crime – Understanding criminal behaviour – Habitual offenders – Recidivism Professional criminals – Violent and aggressive offenders – Sexual offenders

**Unit V: Theories of crime**

Differential Association Theory (Sutherland) – Law of Imitation (Tarde) – Techniques of Neutralisation (Sykes & Matza) – Subculture of violence (Wolfgang & Feracutti) – Social structure and anomie (Merton) – Social bond theory (Hirschi) – Labelling theory (Lemert)

**Reference**

- Helfgott, J. (2008). *Criminal behaviour: Theories, typologies and criminal justice*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.
- Jones, D. (2012). *Understanding criminal behaviour*. London: Routledge.
- Jones, S. (2013). *Criminology* (5<sup>th</sup>ed.). Oxford University Press.
- Schmallegger, F. (2015). *Criminology* (3<sup>rd</sup>ed.). Pearson.
- Siegel, L. (2011). *Criminology: The core*. Australia: Wadsworth/Cengage Learning.
- Unnithan, N. (2013). *Crime and justice in India*. Los Angeles: SAGE.
- Vold, G., Bernard, T., & Snipes, J. (2002). *Theoretical criminology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Walklate, S. (2005). *Understanding criminology*. Maidenhead, Berks: Open University Press.

<b>Part - III</b>	<b>Core Paper – II: Sociology of Law</b>	<b>Credit - 4</b>
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### **Unit I: Introduction**

Definition of law – Definition of the sociology of law – Concept of justice and jurisprudence – Jurisprudence and its relation to sociology – Sociology and its relation to law

### **Unit II: Historical Perspective**

Founders of the sociology of law – Classical Hindu law – Law and social change: The Colonial experience

### **Unit III: Law in Indian Society**

Modern legal system in India –Community, identities and law in India – Cultural/community rights – Religion, caste, gender and jurisprudence

### **Unit IV: Alternatives and Reforms in the Justice Delivery System**

Tribal law and justice – Nyaya Panchayats – Gandhism – Sarvodaya – Marxism – Naxalism – Tool of social transformation: Public Interest Litigation; Alternative Dispute Resolution; Panchayati Raj Institutions

### **Unit V: Sociological Dimensions of Law**

Law and economy – Law and politics – Law and culture – Law and social control: The enforcement of law – The globalisation of law

### **Reference**

- Banakar, R. & Travers, M. (2002). *An Introduction to Law & Social Theory*. Hart Publishing.
- Bhat, P. (2009). *Law and Social Transformation*. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company
- Deflem, M. (2015). *Sociology of law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Deva, I. (2009). *Sociology of law*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Gurvitch, G., Hunt, A., & Pound, R. (2001). *Sociology of law*. New Brunswick (N.J.): Transaction Publishers.
- Kaul, A. K. (2009). *A Textbook of Jurisprudence*. New Delhi: Satyam Law International.
- Mahajan, V. D. (2010). *Jurisprudence & Legal Theory*. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company.
- Malcver, R. M. (2001). *Society: An Introductory Analysis*. New Delhi: Macmillan
- Trevino, A. (1996). *The Sociology of Law: Classical & Contemporary Perspectives*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
- Upendra, B. (1986). *Towards a Sociology of Indian Law*. New Delhi: Satvahan Publications.

Part - III	Allied Paper - I: Child & Law	Credit - 3
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### **Unit I: Introduction**

Definition and concepts: Child, Juvenile, Deviance, Delinquency and Vulnerability – History of juvenile justice and juvenile delinquency

### **Unit II: Rights of the Child**

Rights of the Child – Principle of Best Interest – UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) – Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 – Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

### **Unit III: Juvenile Delinquency and Vulnerability**

Juvenile delinquency: Nature and extent of deviant and delinquent behaviour in the Indian context – Trends in deviant and delinquent behaviour – Types of deviance and delinquency  
Vulnerable children: Girl, Street, Missing, Abandoned, Runaway, Trafficked and Abused children – Children with disabilities – Child refugees and migrant children

### **Unit IV: Factors in Vulnerability, Deviant and Delinquent Behaviour**

Ecological-cultural factors: family violence, community violence, nature and effects of child abuse, academic failure, bullying, alcohol and drug abuse, information technology facilitated deviance and delinquency (cyber bullying, social media addiction) – Psycho-social factors: social structure, socialisation, family, school environment, peer group, neighbourhood, community, socio-economic context, media

### **Unit V: Juvenile Justice Institutions and Role of Governmental & Non-governmental agencies**

Child Welfare Board – Juvenile Justice Board – Borstal school – Children's home – Shelter home – Rehabilitation – Reformation – Counselling – Foster care – Adoption – Child welfare programmes – NGOs: Tulir, CRY

### **Reference**

- Brotherton, G. & Cronin, M. (2013). *Working with vulnerable children, young people and families*. London: Routledge.
- Chopra, G. (2003). *Child rights in India*. OUP India.
- VedKumari. (2012). *The juvenile justice system in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Howell, J. C. (2009). *Preventing and Reducing Juvenile Delinquency: A Comprehensive Framework*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- Tomer, A. (2017). *Rethinking of juvenile justice system in India*. Bharti Publications.
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

UN Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution & Child Pornography, 2000

UN Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict

## SEMESTER II

Part - III	Core Paper - III: Introduction to Human Rights	Credit - 4
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### Unit I: Introduction

Definition and Concepts – Evolution of human rights – Classification of human rights – Characteristics of human rights – Significance of human rights – Theories of human rights – Human rights' duties

### Unit II: Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups

Human rights of women, children, elderly, physically & mentally challenged, migrants, indigenous groups, refugees, religious minorities, SC/STs – Specific legal provisions (IPC, CRPC & other SLL) to deal with violations against vulnerable groups – Policies and programmes to prevent atrocities

### Unit III: Human Rights in the Criminal Justice System

Handcuffing – Torture – Custodial violence – Third degree method of interrogation – Procedural safeguards – Rights of the accused/arrested person – Rights of prisoners – Rights of women prisoners – Rights of victims of human rights violations – Judicial activism and review

### Unit IV: Legal Instruments

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 – International Covenants on Human Rights – International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966 – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966 – Constitution of India – Fundamental duties (Part III) & Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) – The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

### Unit V: Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights

Role of Governmental & Non-Governmental Organisations in advocacy and redressal of grievances – National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission – United Nations Organisation, Amnesty International, International Red Cross Society, Human Rights Watch, Peoples' Watch, People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL)

### Reference

- Alston, P. (1992). *The United Nations and human rights: A critical appraisal*. Oxford, England: Clarendon Press.
- Aswathi, S. K., & Kakoria, R. P. *Law relating to protection of human rights: Millennium Edition*. Orient Publishing Company.

- Begum, M. (2000). *Human rights in India: Issues and perspectives*. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
- Kumar, A. (2002). *Human rights: Global perspective*. New Delhi: Sarup & Sons.
- Pande, G. S. (2002). *Constitutional law of India* (8<sup>th</sup> ed.). Allahabad: Allahabad Law Agency.
- Thilagaraj, R. (2000). *Human rights and criminal justice administration*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.



Part - III	Core Paper - IV: Principles of Psychology	Credit - 4
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### **Unit I: Introduction**

Definition and scope of psychology – Understanding human behaviour – Application of psychology to crime and delinquency

### **Unit II: Perception and learning**

Perceptual organisation and theories of perception – Types of learning – Pavlov's classical conditioning & Skinner's operant conditioning

### **Unit III: Motivation**

Nature and concept; Types of motives; Motivation theories – Maslow, Murray, McClelland; Motivation and adjustment – frustration; sources of frustration; motivational conflicts; frustration leading to criminal behaviour

### **Unit IV: Personality**

Concept – development of personality; factors influencing the growth and organisation of personality – personality theories; personality assessment

### **Unit V: Concept of abnormality**

Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) – Types of psychological disorders – Anxiety disorder, impulse control disorder, substance use disorder, personality disorder

### **Reference**

- Andreassi, J. L. (2000). *Psychophysiology: Human behaviour and physiological response* (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
- Blumberg, A. S. (1946). *Current perspectives on criminal behaviour*. FortWorth: The Dryden Press.
- Corsini, R. (1973). *Current psychotherapies*. Itasca, Illinois: F. E. Peacock.
- Fryer, D. (1954). *General psychology* (4<sup>th</sup> ed.). New York: Barnes & Noble.
- Granhag, P. (2004). *The detection of deception in forensic contexts*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Hagan, F. (2010). *Crime types and criminals*. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: SAGE Publications.
- Hogg, M. A. (2001). *Blackwell handbook of social psychology*. Malden, Mass.: Blackwell.
- Hollin, C. R. (1989). *Psychology and crime: An introduction to criminological psychology*. London: Routledge.
- Kemshall, H. (2012). *Crime and social policy*. New York: Wiley.

Part - III	Allied Paper - II: Contemporary Forms of Crime	Credit - 3
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### **Unit I: Introduction**

Concept of crime – Criminal behaviour – Nature and scope of contemporary crimes – Emergence of contemporary crimes

### **Unit II: White-collar Crime**

Definition : evolution of white-collar crime – Causes for white-collar crime – Types of white-collar crimes – Characteristics of white-collar crime – Socio-economic offences in India

### **Unit III: Organised Crime**

History of organised crime – Hierarchical organisational structures – Patterns of organised crimes – Characteristics of organised crimes – Drug trafficking – Smuggling of arms, persons, animals – Trafficking of persons, human organs, psychotropic substances – Prostitution

### **Unit IV: Globalisation and Terrorism**

Globalisation – Transnational crime – Defining terrorism (international and domestic) – Causes and consequences – Characteristics of terrorism – Terrorism and organised crimes – Extremism – Insurgency

### **Unit V: Cybercrimes**

History and nature of computer crimes – Definition and key concepts – Types of cybercrimes – Extent of cybercrime – Profile of computer criminals – Information Technology Act, 2000 – Cyber forensics and Digital evidence – Cyber warfare

### **Reference**

- Borowitz, A. (2005). *Terrorism for self-glorification* (1st ed.). Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press.
- Cornell University Law School (2009). *White collar crime: An overview*. U. S.
- Hynson, C. (2012). *Cybercrime*. Mankato, Minnesota: Smart Apple Media.
- McDonell, R. (1998). Money laundering methodologies and international and regional counter-measures. *Gambling, technology and society*.
- Mukherjee, J. (2005). *An insider's experience of insurgency in India's North-East* (1st ed.). [Delhi]: Anthem Press.
- Nair, P. M. (2002). *Combating organised crime*. Konark Publishers.
- Singh, B. V. (1993). *Communal violence*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
- Walker, C. (1998). *Crime, criminal justice and the Internet*. London: Sweet & Maxwell.

### Semester III

Part - III	Core Paper - V: Indian Penal Code	Credit - 4
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#### Unit I: Criminal Justice and Law

Evolution of the Criminal Justice System in India – Role & structure of Police, Prosecution, Judiciary and Correctional departments – Historical development of criminal law in India – Importance of punitive measures – Statutory law vs. Case law

#### Unit II: Criminal Responsibility

Social norms and values – Criminal law as a means of social control – Stages of crime – Theories of crime – Rule of law – General exceptions– Elements of criminal liability – Latin maxims: *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea* – Strict liability – Vicarious liability – Conditions for negative liability –Insanity and private defence

#### Unit III: Offences affecting Human Body

Culpable homicide – Murder – Suicide – Hurt & grievous hurt – Wrongful restraint &Wrongful confinement – Criminal force & Assault – Kidnapping & abduction –Sexual harassment & assault – Rape –Child sexual abuse– Unnatural offences

#### Unit IV: Offences against Property

Theft – Extortion – Robbery – Dacoity – Criminal misappropriation of property – Criminal breach of trust – Stolen property – Cheating – Fraudulent deeds – Mischief – Criminal trespass – Forgery –Arson

#### Unit V: Other Offences

Abetment – Criminal conspiracy – Criminal intimidation – Defamation – Offences against the State – Offences against Public tranquility – Offences by or relating to public servants –False evidence – Offences against public justice – Offences affecting public health & safety – Offences relating to religion & marriage –Attempts to commit offences

#### Reference

- Gaur, K. D. (2013). *Criminal law: Cases and materials* (7<sup>th</sup>ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis.
- Ratanlal Ranchhoddas., Thakore, D., Manohar, V., & Singh, A. (2011). *Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)*. Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis ButterworthsWadhwa Nagpur.
- Thakore, D. (2011). *Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)* (33<sup>rd</sup> ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur.
- Vibhute, K. I. (2012). *P. S. A. Pillai's criminal law* (11<sup>th</sup>ed.). Lexis Nexis.

#### Legal Texts

The Indian Penal Code, 1860

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013

Part - III	Core Paper - VI: Penology & Correctional Administration	Credit - 4
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### **Unit I: Introduction**

Definitions: Penology, punishment – Historical development – Nature and scope of punishment – Recent trends in punishment

### **Unit II: Concept of Correction**

Genesis – Objectives – Need and significance of corrections – Correctional theories – Correctional methods

### **Unit III: Institutionalized Correctional System**

Origin and development of Indian Prison System – Prison as a correctional institution – Types of prisons – Classification of prisoners

### **Unit IV: Non-Institutional Correctional Methods**

Significance of non-institutional correctional methods – Admonition – Fine – Probation – Parole – Half way houses

### **Unit V: Changing Trends in Corrections**

Role of voluntary agencies in the treatment of offenders – Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society – After care and rehabilitation – Pre-release and premature release

### **Reference**

- Bhattacharya S. K. (1986). *Probation system in India*. New Delhi: Manas Publications.
- Bhattacharya, S. K. (1985). *Social defence: An Indian perspective*. New Delhi: Manas publications.
- Brodie, S. R. (1976). *Effectiveness of Sentencing*. Home Office, London.
- Carney, Louis P. (1981). *Corrections: Treatment and philosophy*. Prentice Hall Inc.
- Carney, Louis P. (1977). *Probation and parole: legal and social dimensions*. McGraw Hill Book Co.
- Chockalingam, K. (1993). *Issues in Probation in India*. Madras: Madras University Publications.
- Mulla Committee Report on Prison Reforms, 1983. Govt of India.
- Reckless, W. C. (1967). *The Crime Problem*. Vakils, Foffner and Simons.
- Veddar & Kay. (1964). *Penology: A realistic approach*. Charles C. Thomas Publishers.

<b>Part - IV</b>	<b>Non Major Elective (NME) - I: Crime and Media</b>	<b>Credit - 2</b>
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### **Unit I: Introduction**

Evolution of media – Definition and key concepts – Mass media– Types of media – Reporting – Types of reporting – Significance of media in crime reporting

### **Unit II: Journalism**

Journalistic concepts – Ethics in Journalism– Investigative Reporting– Plagiarism – Target audience– Interviewing

### **Unit III: Impact of Mass media**

Portrayal of crime and police in media– Fear of crime– De-sensitisation of people by media– Spread of rumours– Indecent representation of women– Role of media in crime prevention– Impact of mass media on crime and delinquency

### **Unit IV: Crime Reporting**

Types of crime reporting –Evaluating sources– Weighing evidences and verifying facts – Dealing with sensitive issues/cases– Interviewing women, children and victims of crime

### **Unit V: Report Writing**

Techniques and styles of writing for various types of media, editing, concise writing – Analysis of news item of criminological importance from a newspaper – Content analysis

### **Reference**

- Howitt, D. (1998). *Crime, the Media and the Law*. John Wiley
- Jackson, D., & Sweeney, J. (2002). *The journalist's craft*. New York, N.Y.: Allworth.
- Jewkes, Y. (2015). *Media and Crime: Key approaches to criminology*. SAGE Publications Ltd.
- Khosla, A. (2008). *Media violence and crime*. New Delhi, India: SBS-Publishers & Distributors.
- Kidd-Hewitt, D. & Osborne, R. (1995). *Crime and the media: the post-modern spectacle*. London: Pluto Press.
- Kumar, R. (2010). *How to report and write the news*. New Delhi, India: DPS Pub. House.
- Potter, J. (1999). *On media violence*. London: Sage
- Silverman, J. (2012). *Crime, policy and the media*. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.

## SEMESTER IV

Part - III	Core Paper - VII: Police Administration	Credit - 4
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### Unit I: Introduction

History of Indian Police – Evolution of policing – Police Act, 1861 – National Police Commission (NPC) recommendations, 1979

### Unit II: Organisational Structure

State Police – District Police – City Police – Village Police – Railway Police – Armed Police – Central Police Organisations: CBI, IB, ITBP, CISF, CRPF, RPF, SPG, NCB – Police Research and Crime Statistics Organisations – BPR& D, NCRB

### Unit III: Recruitment and Training

Recruitment and training of Constables, Sub-inspectors, Deputy/Assistant Superintendents of Police – Tamil Nadu Police Academy – Police Training College

### Unit IV: Police Investigation Procedures

Methods of investigation – Information, interrogation and instrumentation – Recording of FIR, Case Diary and Station House Diary – Modus Operandi, collection of evidence, examination of witnesses – Suspects – Confession – Filing charge sheet

### Unit V: Contemporary Policing

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System – Modernization of police, public perception of police – Police self-image: Measures to improve police image – Developing healthy police public relationship – Zero tolerance policing

### Reference

- Adams, T. (1971). *Police patrol: tactics and techniques*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.
- Chaturvedi, J. (2006). *Police administration and investigation of crime*. Delhi: Isha Books.
- Mathur, K. M. (1994). *Indian Police, Role and Challenges*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
- Parmar, M. S., (1992). *Problems of Police Administration*, New Delhi: Reliance Publishing House.
- Sen, S. (1986). *Police Today*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
- Sithannan, V. (2009). *Police investigation: Powers, tactics and techniques*. Jeywin Publications.
- Gautam, D. N. (1993). *The Indian Police: A study in fundamentals*. Mittal Publications.
- Ramanujam, T. (1992). *Prevention and Detection of crime*. Madras book agency.

Part - III	Core Paper - VIII: Criminal Procedure and Evidence	Credit - 4
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### **Unit I: Criminal courts**

Historical development of judicial system in India – Structural organisation and functions of courts – Powers and Jurisdiction of courts – Criminal courts – Special courts – Nyaya Panchayat & Lok Adalats

### **Unit II: Criminal Procedure**

Arrest of persons – Investigation – Search – Seizure – Summons to produce – Warrant of arrest – Search warrants – Inquiry – Bail proceedings – Remand –Summons and Warrant case / trials – Types of criminal trials – Plea bargaining – Role of prosecution – Appeal, Judgement – Reference and Revision

### **Unit III: Evidence in criminal cases**

Accusatorial system vs. inquisitorial system – Significance of evidence – Types of evidences – Fact in issue – Evidence – Admissibility and relevancy– Confession – Dying declaration – Expert opinion – Conspiracy evidence – Approver evidence

### **Unit IV: Judicial Presumption, Witness and Examination**

Presumption of law – Presumption of fact – Burden of proof – Witness – Examination – Cross examination – Impeaching the credit of witness

### **Unit V: Judgements**

Execution of sentence – Suspension of sentence –Remission – Commutation of sentence – Death sentence – Imprisonment – Bonds – Fine – Probation– Parole– Conditional release – Admonition – Community service

### **Reference**

- Gaur, K. D. (1985). *Criminal Law (cases and materials)*. Bombay: N. M. Tripathi.
- Kelkar, R. V. (1996). *Outlines of criminal procedure*. Bombay: N. M. Tripathi.
- Pillai, P. S. A. (1995). *Criminal law: (thoroughly revised and enlarged)*. Bombay: N. M. Tripathi.
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal. (1984). *The code of criminal procedure*. Nagpur: Wadhwa Sales Corporation.
- SarathyVeppa, P. (1994). *Elements of law of evidence*. Lucknow: Eastern Book Co.
- Singh, A. (1995). *Law of evidence*. Allahabad: Allahabad Law Agency.
- Thakore, D. (2010). *Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's The Law of Evidence (Act I of 1872): Enlarged edition on a wider format*. Haryana, India: LexisNexis Butterworth Wadhwa Nagpur.

<b>Part - IV</b>	<b>Non Major Elective (NME) – II : Introduction to Crime Prevention</b>	<b>Credit - 2</b>
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### **Unit I: Introduction**

History of crime prevention –Definitions and key concepts – Types of crime prevention —  
Recidivism – Fear of crime.

### **Unit II: Crime Prevention**

Methods: Punitive, defense, intervention, mechanical, mass, clinical, group relations’ –  
Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) – Reducing first offenders and  
recidivism – Situational crime prevention

### **Unit III: Traditional Programmes**

Police information centres –‘May I Help You’ kiosks –Community policing –Intervention  
programmes –Patrolling and beats – Intelligence –Surveillance

### **Unit IV: Modern Programmes**

Public relations campaign – Potential victim protection – De-motivating potential offenders  
– Socialization of youth at risk – Programmes aimed at slums and disruptive family  
situations– Disaster management and recovery

### **Unit V: Crime Prevention Organisations**

Role of Boys Clubs –Friends of Police – Community Watch –Neighbourhood Watch –  
Delinquency prevention –Role of NGOs in crime prevention–Prevention of Crime and Victim  
Care (PCVC)

### **Reference**

- Clarke, R. (1997). “Introduction” In: R. Clarke (ed.), *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*. Guilderland, NY: Harrow &Heston.
- Goldstein, H. (1990). *Problem-oriented policing*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Greene, J. & Mastrofski, S. (1988). *Community policing: Rhetoric or reality?* New York: Praeger.
- Hughes, G. (2002). *Crime prevention and community safety: New directions*. London: Sage.
- Jeffery, C. R. (1977). *Crime prevention through environmental design*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.
- Peak, K., &Glensor, R. (1996). *Community policing and problem solving: Strategies and practices*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Shaftoe, H. (2004). *Crime prevention: Facts, fallacies and the future*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.



## SEMESTER - V

Part - III	Core Paper - IX: Social Problems	Credit - 4
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### Unit I: Introduction

Definition and scope of Sociology –Individual and society – Social control: Traditional, informal and formal means of social control –Groups: primary group, secondary group and reference group

### Unit II: Social Institutions

Religion: Belief system, Elements of religion, function of religion–Family: Types of family: patriarchal and matriarchal families, joint and nuclear families–Marriage: Types of marriage: polygyny, polyandry and monogamy–Kinship: Classificatory and descriptive system of kinship

### Unit III: Social Stratification

Caste: Definition and characteristics of caste–Dominant caste –Caste relationship – Functions and Dysfunctions of caste –Caste violence in Tamil Nadu

### Unit IV: Social Problems

Inequality – Untouchability – Poverty – Illiteracy – Unemployment – Child labour – Bonded labour – Sati –Devadasi system – Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) –Dowry– Domestic violence – Female infanticide and foeticide – Prostitution–Transgenders (LGBT) – Surrogacy – Corruption – Bribery

### Unit V:Development Issues

Constitutional categories – SC/ST, OBC and De-notified communities – Minority groups – Reservation policy for the development of society and economically disabled groups

### Reference

- Ahuja, R. (1994). *Social Problems in India*. Rawat Publications: New Delhi.
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- Panandikar, V.A.Pai (1997). *The Politics of Backwardness of reservation policy in India*. Konark Publishers: New Delhi.

Part – III	Core Paper - X: Special & Local Laws	Credit - 4
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### **Unit I: Introduction**

Need for legislation – Bills –Acts – Significance of special and local laws

### **Unit II: Protection of Basic Rights**

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955–The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

### **Unit III: Legislations relating to Crime against Women and Children**

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 –The Dowry Prohibition (amended) Act, 1986– Child Marriage (Prohibition) Act, 2006 – Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 – Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 – Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986

### **Unit IV: Legislation relating to Organised Crime and Financial Crime**

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 –The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954–Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002–Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988

### **Unit V: Other Penal Laws**

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 –Right to Information Act, 2005 –Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 – Persons with Disabilities Act, 2000 –The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986

### **Reference**

Noorani, A. (2012). *Challenges to civil rights guarantees in India*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

VedKumari. (2012). *The juvenile justice system in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015

Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988

The Terrorist & Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987.

<b>Part - III</b>	<b>Core Paper - XI: Basics of Research Methods, Statistics and Computer Application</b>	<b>Credit - 5</b>
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### **Unit I: Introduction to Research**

Definitions– Characteristics of research – Types of research – Significance of research —  
Criteria of good research

### **Unit II: Research Problem**

Research problem –Research process – Objectives of the study – Scope of the study –  
Review of literature – Research questions – Hypotheses – References – Citation

### **Unit III: Research Design**

Research design – Need for research design – Types of research design –Quantitative  
research – Qualitative research – Population – Sample and sampling procedures – Types of  
sampling – Collection of data – Questionnaire – Interview schedule – Primary data–  
Secondary data

### **Unit IV: Basic Concepts of Statistics**

Types of statistics: Descriptive and inferential–Mean, Median and Mode – Probability –  
Variables: Independent and dependent

### **Unit V: Computer Application**

MS Office: Word, PowerPoint, Excel – Web search –Online databases – Online surveys:  
Google forms, Survey Monkey

### **Reference**

Bradley, P. (2017). *Expert internet searching*. London: FACET Publishing.  
Gupta, S. (2013). *Fundamentals of statistics*. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing.  
Kothari, C.&Garg, G. (2016). *Research methodology*. New Delhi: New Age International (P)  
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Muller, J. (2003). *A librarian's guide to the Internet*. Oxford: Chandos.  
Nagar, A. & Das, R. (1991). *Basic statistics*. Delhi: Oxford Univ. Press.  
Richardson, T. (2015). *Microsoft Office 2013/365 and beyond*. Dulles, Va.: Mercury Learning  
and Information.

<b>Part - III</b>	<b>Elective - I:Environmental Crime</b>	<b>Credit - 3</b>
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### **Unit I: Introduction**

Environmental crime – Green crimes – Historical development of environmental laws in India – Types of environmental crime

### **Unit II: Environment Protection Laws**

Provisions in the Indian Penal Code for environmental protection – The Indian Forest Act, 1927 – The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 – The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 – The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 – The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

### **Unit III: Effects of Environment Crime, Carbon Footprint and Global Warming**

Consequences of environmental crime to individuals, households and communities – Ozone depletion, greenhouse effect, forest degeneration – Disasters: Natural and manmade

### **Unit IV: Enforcement Agencies**

Central and State Pollution Control Boards – Forest Department – Wildlife Crime Control Bureau – National Green Tribunal.

### **Unit V: Environmental Justice**

Principles of Justice – Political Activist's Perspective – Water Justice – Climate Justice – National and International movements – Environmental Justice Atlas – Compensation to victims of environmental harms – Non-governmental organisations: Centre for Science and Environment & Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment

### **Reference**

- Beirne, P. & South, N. (2007). *Issues in green criminology*. Cullompton, UK: Willan Pub.
- Burns, R. (2008). *Environmental law, crime, and justice*. New York: LFB Scholarly Pub.
- Clifford, M. (Ed.) (1998). *Environmental crimes*. Aspen: Gaithersburg, MD.
- Leelakrishnan, P. (2009). *Environmental law in India*. New Delhi: LexisNexis Butterworth.
- McCann, J., & Shand, B. (2011). *Surviving natural disasters and man-made disasters*. Portland, OR: Resolution Press.
- Sastri, S. (1989). *Pollution and environmental law*. Jaipur: Printwell Publishers.
- South, N. & Beirne, P. (2006). *Green criminology*. Aldershot, England: Ashgate.
- Tewari, D. N. (1987). *Victims of environmental crisis*. Dehra Dun: EBD Educational Pvt. Ltd.
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- Walker, G. (2012). *Environmental justice*. London: Routledge.
- White, R. (2009). *Environmental crime*. Cullompton, Devon: Willan Pub.

## SEMESTER - VI

Part - III	Core Paper - XII: Basics of Forensic Science and Forensic Medicine	Credit - 4
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### Unit I: Introduction – Forensic Science

Conceptual definitions – Scope – Basic principles – Forensic tools and techniques – Application of Forensic Science

### Unit II: Physical Evidence

Significance of evidence – Locard's principle – Types of evidence – Classification of physical evidence: Blood, fibre, paint, firearms, tyre marks, fingerprints, footprints, bite marks – DNA Typing – Collection of evidence – Preservation of evidence – Forensic anthropology

### Unit III: Forensic Document Examination

Introduction – Types of documents – Tools and techniques for examination and identification – Types of forgeries, characteristics and detection – Types of handwriting and its characteristics

### Unit IV: Introduction – Forensic Medicine

Conceptual definitions – Scope – Medical evidence: Oral and documentary – Importance of Medico-legal autopsy – Dying declaration

### Unit V: Wounds

Definitions – Types of wounds – Characteristics of wounds – Medico-legal importance – Injuries: Suicidal, accidental, homicidal wounds, firearm wounds, thermal injuries, electrical injuries

## Reference

- Allison, H. (1973). *Personal identification*. Boston: Holbrook Press.
- Conway, J. (1959). *Evidential documents*. Springfield, Illinois: Thomas.
- Dekal, V. (2014). *Exam preparatory manual for undergraduates: Forensic medicine & toxicology (Theory & Practical)*. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical.
- Gardner, R., & Bevel, T. (2009). *Practical crime scene analysis and reconstruction*. Boca Raton, Florida: CRC Press.
- Modi, J., & Modi, N. (1969). *Modi's textbook of medical jurisprudence and toxicology*. Bombay: N. M. Tripathi.
- Nageshkumar, G. (2007). *Practical forensic medicine*. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical.
- Nanda, B. & Tewari, R. (2001). *Forensic science in India: A vision for the twenty-first century*. New Delhi: Select Publishers.
- Subrahmanyam, B. (2001). *Modi's Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology*. New Delhi: Butterworth India.

Part - III	Core Paper - XIII: Victimology	Credit - 5
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### **Unit I: Introduction to Victimology**

Historical development of Victimology – Causes of victimisation – Classification of victims – Forms of victimisation – Victimological theories – Key concepts: Victim precipitation, facilitation, provocation, proneness, victim blaming– Fear of crime

### **Unit II: Patterns and impact of victimisation**

Victims of natural disaster – Victims of conventional crime – Communal & caste victimisation – Victimisation of women, children, elderly, specially challenged, gender-based – Cultural victimisation – Cyber victimisation –Inter-personal violence – Impact of crime victimisation: Trauma, social exclusion – Crime statistics and current trend

### **Unit III: Justice, Victim assistance and services**

Retributive justice – Restorative justice –Access to justice and fair treatment – Restitution – Compensation – Victim Impact Statement – Victim assistance – Legal aid –Victim advocacy – Crisis intervention – Counselling and guidance

### **Unit IV: Victims' Rights**

UN Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985 – Victim rights in India

### **Unit V: National & International Organisations**

International Criminal Court – Amnesty International – World Society of Victimology – Indian Society of Victimology – South Asian Society of Criminology & Victimology – Victim Support Organisations (international and national) – In India: Victim Compensation Fund – National Relief Fund – National Disaster Management Authority

### **Reference**

- Chockalingam, K. (ed.). (1985). *Readings in Victimology*. Madras: Ravi Raj Publications.
- Fattah, E. A. (1991). *Understanding criminal victimisation*. Scarborough: Prentice Hall.
- Hentig von, Hans (1981). *The criminal and his victims*. New York: Schocken Books.
- Karmen, A. (2012). *Crime victims: An introduction to Victimology*. Boston: Cengage Learning.
- Kirchhoff, G. F. (2005). *What is Victimology?* Japan: Seibundo Publishing Co.
- Mawby, R. I., & Gill, M. L. (1987). *Crime victims: Needs, services and the voluntary sector*. London: Tavistock.
- Rajan, V. N. (1995). *Victimology in India perspectives beyond frontiers*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.

<b>Part - III</b>	<b>Core Paper - XIV: Vigilance and Security Management</b>	<b>Credit - 4</b>
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#### **Unit I: Introduction**

Vigilance: Meaning and Scope – Role of vigilance in disciplinary enquiry cases – Investigation of medical claims and corruption cases – State and Central Vigilance Commissions – Security: Developments in India, Role of CISF in Industrial Security – Ethics of Security

#### **Unit II: Dynamics of Security**

Security aspects: Security of man, material, information such as file, commercial formula, technical information, design sketches, models, cassettes etc. – Information security – Computer hardware, software and live ware security – Computer based financial frauds – Computer viruses and worms – Current and future dangers

#### **Unit III: Types of Security Management**

Access control system: Identity, screening, movement control –Computer security systems – Security alarm systems – Fire alarm systems – Fire prevention and precautions – Protective equipment – Deployment of Dog squad – Emergency preparedness plan – Security Guards – Training of security personnel – Duties and responsibilities – Other modern equipment

#### **Unit IV: Private Security and related laws**

Private security agencies – Private security guard – License – The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005

#### **Unit V: Managing a Security Organisation**

Security and Safety practices in financial and non-financial institutions – Industrial Organisations and Commercial Establishments – Dealing with trespass/intrusion – Emergency procedures

#### **Reference**

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

Chitkara, MG. (1997). *Corruption 'n' Cure*. APH Publishing House: New Delhi.

Haldar, D. (1986). *Industrial Security in India*. New Delhi: Aashish Publishing House.

Gupta, R. (1994). *Management of Internal Security*. New Delhi: Lancer Publisher.

Chandran, M. (1998). *The Corrupt Society*. Delhi: Viking

Sinha, R. K. (2000). *Crimes affecting State Security – Problems and recent trends*. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.

Part - III	Elective - II: Private Investigation	Credit - 3
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### **Unit I: Introduction to Security**

Historical development: Ancient period, Anglo-Saxon period, American and British. Evolution in India –Key concepts – Industrial security: Role of CISF– Security areas: Exclusion area, limited area and control area –Physical security barriers: Natural barriers, structural barriers, human barriers, animal barriers

### **Unit II: Organisation and Duties**

Hierarchical organisational structure – Role and responsibilities – Powers and functions of security officers and personnel – Interrogation – Investigation and taking of statements – Liaison with local police – Employees’ participation in industrial security – Use of Dogs in industrial security – Investigators – Detectives – Special agents

### **Unit III: Surveillance**

Purpose and significance of surveillance – Characteristics of surveillance – Pre-surveillance conference – Debriefing – Covert and overt surveillance – Automobile surveillance – Foot surveillance –Team surveillance – Admissibility of evidence – Private investigators as witness – Witness statements and testimony

### **Unit IV: Investigative Methods**

Pre- and post-marital investigation – Illegal affairs – Land dispute investigation – Student Investigation – Kidnapping and abduction investigation – Missing person investigation – Traffic accident investigation – Pre- and post-employment background verification – Cyber stalking cases – Cybercrime – Corporate Due Diligence – Investigation/Verification of Trusts, Bonds, Deeds, Wills

### **Unit V: National & International Organisations**

Setting up a detective agency – Characteristics of a Private investigator – Private Agencies Security Act – National and international organisations

### **Reference**

- Chandan, M. (1998). *The corrupt society*. Delhi: Viking.
- Chitkara, M. G. (1997). *Corruption ‘N’ Cure*. New Delhi: APH Publishing House.
- Copeland, W. D. (2001). *Private investigation: How to be successful*. Phoenix, AZ: Absolutely Zero Loss Inc.
- Dipak, H. (1989). *Industrial security in India*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.



- Gupta, R. S. (1994). *Management of internal security*. New Delhi: Lancer Publishers.
- Methahon, R. J. (2000). *Practical Handbook for private Investigations*. CRC Press.
- Rajaram(1993). *Bank security: A Branch manager's handbook*. Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.
- Sinha, R. K. (2000). *Crimes affecting state security-problems and recent trends*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
- Woodhull, A. (2002). *Private investigation: Strategies and techniques*. Texas: Thomas Investigations Publications.