

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF STUDIES

Department of Criminology - SPUP

Date: 17th June, 24

Time: 11:00 am Onwards

Meeting of the Board of Studies for updating the syllabus of the Masters program in Criminology was held on 17th June 2024 in the online mode at 11:00 a.m. onwards. All the members of BOS joined through google meet for the discussions and suggestions.

FOLLOWING MEMBERS WERE PRESENT:

Internal Members

1. Dr. Rufus D. Assistant Professor, Dept. of Criminology, SPUP
2. Dr. Sheetal Arora, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Criminology, SPUP
3. Dr. Abhishek Sharma, Assistant Professor, Dept. Of Psychology, SPUP
4. Dr. Mithilesh Narayan Bhatt, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Law, SPUP
5. Dr. Minakshi Poonia, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Law, SPUP

External Members

1. External Member- Prof. (Dr.) G.S. Venumadhava, Professor, PG. Department of Criminology & Forensic Science, Karnatak University, Dharwad
2. External Member- Dr. Ruchi Sinha, Associate Professor of Criminology, Center for Criminology and Justice, Tata Institute of Social Sciences

Minutes of the Meeting

A. Dr. Sheetal Arora Internal member welcomed all the members of BOS. She explained the agenda of BOS-Meeting to the Members.

B. The meeting further had the presentations of the proposed modifications suggested by the Internal members (BOS) in the assigned papers of the draft syllabus. It was followed with discussion and valuable inputs from the external members (BOS).

C. Various suggestions made by the external experts were incorporated in the syllabus accordingly. Finalized syllabus was duly approved by BOS and is attached for further reference.

D. The meeting ended with the vote of thanks by the Internal Member of BOS Dr. Rufus D..

Names

Signatures

Prof. (Dr.) G.S. Venumadhava (External Member)

Dr. Ruchi Sinha (External Member)

Dr. Rufus D. (Internal Member)

Dr. Sheetal Arora, (Internal Member)

Dr. Abhishek Sharma (Internal Member)

Dr. Mithilesh Narayan Bhatt (Internal Member)

Dr. Minakshi Poonia (Internal Member)

e-approval through mail response.

*Sheetal Arora
24/6/24*

e-approval through mail response.

Department of Criminology,
Sardar Patel University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice, Jodhpur, Rajasthan

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY OF POLICE, SECURITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN, INDIA



सरदार पटेल पुलिस, सुरक्षा एवं दण्डिक न्याय
विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर
(राजस्थान सरकार के राज्य विधान सभा के अधिनियम के तहत स्थापित)



M.A./M.Sc. in Criminology

SYLLABUS

From the Academic Year 2024 -2025 Onwards

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY OF POLICE, SECURITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE,
JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN, INDIA

M.A./M.Sc. in Criminology

From the academic year 2024 -2025 onwards

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Scheme, Regulations and Syllabus

Title of the course

M.A./M.Sc. in Criminology

Duration of the course

Two Years under Semester Pattern.

Eligibility

Graduate in any discipline with minimum 55% marks. (5% relaxation for SC/ST/PH candidates)

Total Credit Points: 113

Structure of the programme

This Master's programme will consist of:

a. *Compulsory Papers and Elective Papers;*

I Semester: (22 Credits)

4 Compulsory Papers, 1 Elective Paper & 1 Practical Paper

II Semester: (27 Credits)

4 Compulsory Papers, 1 Elective Paper & 2 Practical Papers (1 of them elective), Winter Internship (Likely, to be commenced at the ending of I semester and finished at beginning of II Semester)

III Semester: (36 Credits)

4 Compulsory Papers, 1 Elective Paper, 1 Practical Paper & Summer Internship (Likely to be commenced at the ending of II semester and finished at beginning of III Semester)

Theory Papers: Each theory paper comprises 4 Contact hours / week.



4 Contact Hours = 2 Lectures+ 1 Tutorial+ 1 Seminar

- **Electives:** Electives will be offered only if a minimum of 5 students opt for that paper.
- **Practical Paper:** The Subject called 'Practical Paper' may include any of the/some of the following activities such as Institutional field visits (for practical) & debate on particular issues or article writing on particular issues related to the subject / subject related discussion on short-films/ field-based case-study etc.
- The department committee may also decide other innovative methods for implementation of the practical papers, and the same may be followed by the subject teachers concerned according to the convenience of course.
- **Institutional Field Visits for Practical Papers:** During the first three semesters, the department arranges institutional field visit for providing opportunity to the students to visit various criminal justice systems and related Institutions/ organizations. The field visit is one component for practical papers. This will enable the students to have an exposure and orientation about the structure of organization, functions and services being offered by those organizations as a response to peoples' needs. The major aim of the institutional field visit is to enhance the practical and application-oriented understanding of CJS and to compare between theory and practice in CJS.

Evaluation of Practical Papers, if the field visit (for practical paper) is concerned:

Internal Assessment: Based on the visit, a detailed-technical report needs to be submitted by each student. The attendance of field visits & detailed technical-report of each student shall be evaluated by the subject teacher concerned for the purpose of Internal Evaluation. The maximum marks for this is 40 Marks.

If any other component is included by the teacher concerned for any particular practical paper along with field visits, such as debate on particular issues or article writing on particular issues related to the subject / subject related discussion on short-films/ field based case-study etc, the maximum internal marks for the subject 'Practical Paper' shall not exceed 40 marks as prescribed.



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External Marks: The external assessment shall be dealt by subjective paper-based examination, which shall be of 60 marks.

The viva-voce presentation of 'field visit (for practical paper)/ other activities' of each student will also be evaluated by both internal & external examiners (40 marks & 60 marks respectively).

Field Visits (Other):

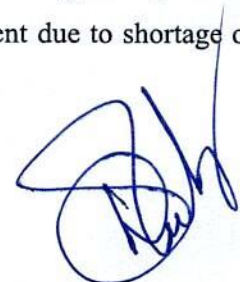
Apart from the field visits for practical works, the course offers some more observational field visits wherever & whenever possible for maintaining the consistent application oriented thought among the students. By considering the criteria like attendance, report making, & a class room presentation of a field visit, the faculty member concerned may award a part of marks (not more than 20) for the purpose of Internal assessment (out of 40) in the relevant theory paper.

INTERNSHIPS

Both Winter and Summer Internship are mandatory for the M. A/M.SC Criminology program to upskill the students with practical knowledge. It is the students' responsibility to show keen attention in identifying, choosing the organization, and finding the possibility of the internship organization's interest to accept him or her. Once the department or course coordinator finds the choice of student's internship organization is relevant to the program and beneficial to the candidate, the department or course coordinator may approve the same. However, the university will issue a bonafide certificate or internship letter or NOC or any other correspondence as required by the Internship organization. If a student requires any such certificate from university or department or course coordinator, he/ she should have maintained discipline and good conduct in the university campus and attended the classes sufficiently as per university rules.

On completion of the Internship, student must produce certificate of attendance/ certificate of completion of Internship issued from the intern organization to the department or the course coordinator. Only the student who has completed or attended 75 % of the maximum duration given in the curriculum will be allowed by the department/course coordinator for appearing on the external viva-voce examination. If a student failed to fulfill this requirement due to shortage of

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internship attendance, he/she will not be allowed to appear on the external exam. Such student has to manage to complete the remaining days of internship attendance during the next available period (example, any short vacation of university or next semester's vacation) and produce the attendance certificate for the same. Thus the student can appear on the next semester external viva-voce exam. In an unavoidable and exigent situation, the duration of internship may be modified (reduced or increased) to a particular student or the entire batch of the program by the Department or Course Coordinator with the approval of the Vice-Chancellor of the University.

IV Semester: (Total 28 Credits)

Two Compulsory Papers -8(4X2) Credits

Dissertation/ Project – 20 Credits

EXAMINATION

| | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| Duration of University Exam for All Theory Papers | : | 3 Hours |
| Maximum Marks of each subject paper | : | 100 Marks |
| Internal Assessment (Internal Marks) | : | 40 Marks |
| University Exam (External Marks) | : | 60 Marks |

A minimum of 40 % marks in each paper is prescribed for a pass in the course.

The following Grading system is applicable for the program 'M.A/M.Sc Criminology: -



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| Grade Point | Grade Definition | Letter Grading | Marks Range |
|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 9.0-10.0 | Outstanding | O | 90%-100% |
| 8.0-8.9 | Excellent | A+ | 80%-89.99% |
| 7.0-7.99 | Very Good | A | 70%-79.99% |
| 6.0-6.99 | Good | B+ | 60%-69.99% |
| 5.0-5.99 | Above Average | B | 50%-59.99% |
| 4.5-4.99 | Average | C | 45%-49.99% |
| 4.0-4.49 | Below Average | P | 40%-44.99% |
| 0-3.99 | Fail | F | Less than 40% |
| 0 | Unfair Means | U | --- |
| 0 | Withdrawn | W | --- |
| 0 | Absent | X | --- |



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SYLLABUS OF M.A/M.SC IN CRIMINOLOGY

SEMESTER-I

(Total Credits: 22)

| | Paper Code | Subject Paper | Internal Assessment | External Marks | Total Marks | Credit Points |
|------------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Core Compulsory | CC101 | Fundamentals of Criminology | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| | CC102 | Criminal Justice System | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| | CC103 | Criminal Laws and Procedure-I | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| | CC104 | Theories of Crime | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| Electives | EL101 | Organizational Behaviour and Human Resource Management in Policing | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| | EL102 | Police Administration | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| Practical Work | CC102PR | CJS- Practical | 40 | 60 | 100 | 2 |

All subject papers are compulsory. Practical paper is also compulsory.

SEMESTER-I

PAPER-1 FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGY

Objective

- To introduce crime and criminology
- To assist the students understand the nature and relevance of criminology
- To familiarize the concepts of typology of crime and criminals, and crime statistics

Unit-I: Crime and Criminology

- Definitions: Crime, Criminology and Criminal Justice
- Differences between concepts: Sin, Crime, Vice & Wrong; Mala in Se & Mala Prohibita; Meaning: Deviance and Delinquency, Criminogenesis, Social Pathology
- Historical Development of criminology - Nature and Scope- Criminology
- Criminology and other relevant disciplines

Unit-II: Crime and Criminal Typology

- Typology of Crimes: Crimes against Human body and Crimes against Property
- Crimes against vulnerable groups: Crimes against women and children, SC/STs
- Economic Crimes: white collar crimes and organized crimes, Environmental Crimes, Technology based Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Terrorism, Victimless Crimes, Hate Crimes, Honour Crimes
- Criminal Typology: Adult offenders and Juveniles in conflict with law, Habitual offenders, Professional offenders, Recidivist and Violent offenders

Unit-III: Crime Statistics

- Crime Statistics: Crime Clock, Crime Rate, National Crime Records Bureau and its publications
- Crime Trends in India including contemporary issues; Crime Pattern and its Types
- Dark figures of Crime (Hidden crimes) and Victimization Survey,
- Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics (UCR) and National Crime Victimization Surveys (NCVS)



Unit IV Linkage between Social Problems and Crimes

- Alcoholism and Drug Abuse
- Commercial Sex Work
- Poverty, Unemployment, Dowry
- Casteism and Communalism

Suggested Field Visit*: Police Station/ DCRB/ any related organization.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Allen, J. E., Friday, P. R., Roebuck, J., & Sagarin, E. (1981). *Crime and punishment: An introduction to criminology*. The Free Press.
2. Barnes, H. E., & Teeters, N. K. (1966). *New horizons in criminology*. Prentice Hall.
3. Conklin, J. E. (1981). *Criminology*. Macmillan.
4. Crime in India. (2000). National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.
5. Edelston, C. D., & Wicks, R. I. (1977). *An introduction to criminal justice*. McGraw-Hill.
6. Griffin, B. S., & Griffin, C. T. (1978). *Juvenile delinquency in perspective*. Harper & Row.
7. Harries, K. (1999). *Mapping crime: Principle and practice*. Crime Mapping Research Center, National Institute of Justice, U.S. Department of Justice.
8. Levone, P., et al. (1980). *Criminal justice: A public policy approach*. Jovanovich Publishers, Harcourt Brace. W.H., (1958), *Administration of Justice in India*, New Delhi, Metropolitan.
9. Maguire, B., & Radosh, P. F. (1999). *Introduction to criminology*. Wadsworth Publishing Company.
10. Mannheim, H. (1973). *Comparative criminology* (Vols. 1 & 2). Routledge & Kegan Paul.
11. Mathur, K. M. (1994). *Indian police, role and challenges*. Gyan Publishing House.
12. Paranjape, N. V. (2002). *Criminology and penology*. Central Law Publications.
13. Siddique, A. (1993). *Criminology, problems and perspectives (3rd ed.)*. Eastern Book House.
14. Sutherland, E. H., & Cressey, D. R. (1974). *Principles of criminology*. Lippincott.
15. Vold, G. B., & Bernard, T. J. (1986). *Theoretical criminology*. Oxford University Press.



PAPER-2 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Objective

- To acquaint the students with the Criminal Justice System

Unit-I: Introduction to CJS

- CJS: Meaning, Purpose and Social Relevance; Legislative Process in CJS;
- Accusatorial and Inquisitorial Systems of Criminal Justice System;
- International Perspective: American, British, Chinese, French and Islamic CJS.
- Co-ordination in CJS; Reforms in CJS (Malimath Committee Report).

Unit-II: Police System

- Historical overview of Police system in India and its function
- Organization set up of Indian Police in Modern era
- Objective of Police System: Maintenance of Law and Order, Investigation of Crimes, Protection of Life, Protection of Property Rights, Prevention of Crime;
- Interface with the community, executive, prosecution and judiciary

Unit-III: Judicial & Prosecution System

- Judicial Administration in India: Structure and Functions of Criminal Courts, Presiding Officer, Prosecutor and Defence Counsel; Modern Judicial Systems: Fast Track Court, Children Court, JJB.
- Salient Features of Indian Judicial System: Independence, Public and Fair Trial. Fundamental Elements in Judicial Functioning: Due Process, Speedy Trials and Access to Justice.
- Alternative Dispute Resolution System (ADRS): Arbitration, Mediation and Counselling, Lok Adalats, Mahila courts; Restorative Justice
- Prosecution System.



Unit-IV: Prison System

- Prison and Prison Organization: Meaning; Prison Organization in India
- Objectives of Imprisonment
- Types of prisons and correctional institutions in India
- Modernization of Prisons in India; Reformation & Rehabilitation approach in Prisons.

Suggested Field Visit*: Central Prison/ Women Prison/ Sub-Jail/ any related organization.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Ahuja, R. (2000). *Criminology*. Rawat Publications.
2. Albanese, J. S. (2000). *Criminal justice*. Allyn and Bacon.
3. Banerjee, D. (2005). *Central police organizations: Part I and Part II*. Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
4. Chaturvedi, J. C. (2006). *Penology and correctional administration*. Isha Books.
5. Ebbe, O. N. I. (2000). *Comparative and international criminal justice system: Policing, judiciary and corrections*. Butterworth.
6. Guharoy, J. T. (1999). *Role of police in changing society*. APH Publications.
7. Gupta, A. S. (2007). *Crime and police in India*. Sahitya Bhavan.
8. Justice Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms. (2003). Universal Law Publication.
9. K. Padmanabhaiah Committee Police Reforms. (2001).
10. Mir, M. (1984). *Crime and criminal justice system in India*. Deep and Deep Publications.
11. Paranjape, N. V. (2012). *Criminology and penology with victimology*. Central Law Publications.
12. Phelps, T. R., Swanson, C. R., Jr., & Evans, R. (1979). *Introduction to criminal justice*. Goodyear Publishing Company.
13. Reid, S. T. (2006). *Crime and criminology*. McGraw-Hill Publishers.
14. Schmalleger, F. (1999). *Criminal justice today*. Prentice Hall.
15. Sharma, P. D. (1985). *Police and criminal justice administration in India*. Uppal Publishing House.
16. Shweta. (2009). *Crime, justice, and society*. MD Publications

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17. Srivastava, A. (1999). *Policing in the 21st century*. Indian Institute of Police Administration.



PAPER-3 CRIMINAL LAWS AND PROCEDURE-I

Objective

- To familiarize the students about major laws, special and local laws of the country.
- To familiarize students with new Criminal law regime of 2024 and also to correlate with New and Old Criminal laws in order to understand various challenges and Elements of Criminal Justice System of India

Unit-I: General Principles in IPC and BNS 2023

- Elements of Crime: Actus Reus & Mens Rea;
- Elements of Criminal liability
- Principles of group liability (Section 149, 34, 109, 120B IPC)
- Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy (Sec.107 to 114 IPC)
- Principles of group liability (Section 49,61,188 BNS 2023)
- Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy (Section 45 to 61 BNS 2023)
- Landmark Judgements and Recent Development and Amedments

Unit-II- General Exceptions

- General Exceptions (A): Excusable defences (Sec. 76-95 IPC)
- General Exceptions (B): Justifiable Defences (Sec. 96-106 IPC)
- General Exceptions (A): Excusable defences (Sec. 14-33 BNS)
- General Exceptions (B): Justifiable Defences (Sec. 34-44 BNS)
- Landmark Judgements and Recent Amendments

Unit-III- Specific offences

- **Offences against Human body (IPC):** Hurt, Grievous hurt, Voluntarily causing hurt and grievous hurt, Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement Homicide, Dowry Death, Kidnapping, Abduction, Rape, Acid attack, Cruelty against women by husband and relatives
- **Offence against property (IPC)** (Theft, Robbery, Dacoity and cheating, criminal Breach of Trust)
- **Criminal Amendment Act,2013** (Sec 354, Sec 326, Sec 376)



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- **Specific offences in BNS 2023 : Offences against Human body:** Hurt (sec.112), Grievous hurt (sec.114), Voluntarily causing hurt and grievous hurt (sec.115), Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement Homicide (sec. 124-125), Dowry Death (sec. 79), Kidnapping (sec. 135), Abduction (sec.136), Rape (sec. 63), Acid attack(sec.122), Cruelty against women by husband and relatives(sec. 84)
- **Offence against property** (Snatching (sec.302), Theft (sec. 301), Robbery (sec. 307), Dacoity (sec.308) and cheating (sec.316), criminal Breach of Trust (sec.314))
- **Criminal Amendment Act, 2013** (Sec 64, 73,116)
- Landmark Judgements and Recent Amendments

Unit-IV: Special and Local Laws

- Special and Local Laws (SLL): Meaning and Jurisdiction
- Laws related to protection of Women: SHW, DV, PCPNDT, ITPA, Dowry Prohibition Act (only major provisions)
- Laws related to Protection of Children: POCSO, JJA, Child Labour Act, Child Marriage Act (only major provisions)
- Other important Acts: NDPS Act- SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989- IT Act 2000
- Landmark Case laws and Amendments to the Special Laws

Suggested Field Visit*: A Criminal Court in District / High Court/ Any related organization.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Acharya, N. K. (2007). Landmark judgments of the Supreme Court, 1950-2006. Asia Law House.
2. Basu, D. D. (2005). Introduction to the Constitution of India (19th ed.). Wadhwa and Company Law Publishers.
3. Gaur, K. D. (1999). Criminal law and procedure (cases) (3rd ed.). Butterworth.
4. Kathuria, R. P. (2007). Law of crimes and criminology. Vinod Publishing House.
5. Kelkar, R. V. (2001). Criminal procedure (4th ed.). Eastern Book Company.
6. Kelkar, R. V. (2003). *Lectures on criminal procedure*. Eastern Book Co.
7. Ratan Lal & Dhirajlal. (2002). Indian penal code. Wadhwa and Company Pub.
8. Ratanlal & Dhiraj Lal. (2012). Law of evidence. Wadhwa Publications.

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9. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal. (2012). Code of criminal procedure (20th ed.).
10. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal. (2004). The code of criminal procedure. Wadhwa and Company Publications.
11. Sarathy, V. P. (1994). *Elements of law of evidence*. Eastern Book Co.
12. Vibhuti, K. I. (2008). PSA Pillai's criminal law (10th ed.). Lexis Nexis, Butterworth Publishers.



PAPER-4 THEORIES OF CRIME

Objective

To make the learners understand the concept of causation of crime through various Schools of thoughts in Criminology, and contemporary understanding about causation.

Unit I - Pre-classical, Classical, and Neo-classical

- Pre classical ideas
- Classical Theories, Ideas of Bentham and Beccaria
- Neo-classical Theories
- Importance of Classical School, Neo-classical school and its criticism

Unit II - Positivism in Criminology

- Anthropological theories: Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, Rafael Garafalo
- Morphological theories: Kretschmer, Hooton, Sheldon
- Biological Theories: Family-Genetics; Chromosomes and Genes- Study of twins and family trees-Kallikas, Jukes
- Conditional Adaptation Theory, Alternate Adaptation Theory, Evolutionary Reproductive Theory

Unit III - Sociological Theories- I

- Cartographic School: Adolf Quetlet, Andre Michel Guerry; Culture Conflict Theory: Thorsten Sellin; Albert Cohen's Subculture Theory
- Chicago School of Crime: Park & Burgess – Shaw and Mckay
- Anomie and Strain Theories: Emile Durkheim's Contribution and Robert K Merton's Contribution
- Differential Opportunity Theory: Richard Cloward & Llyod Ohlin; Routine Activity Approach: Cohen & Felson; Broken Windows Theory: James Q. Wilson & George L. Kelling

Unit IV - Sociological Theories -II

- Labelling Theory; Shame and Re-integrative Theory-Braithwaite; Control Theory: Reiss and Nye; Containment Theory: Reckless.
- Rational Choice Theory; Social Learning Theory:Sutherland' Differential Association Theory- Aker's Social Learning Theory
- Radical Criminology: Meaning, Scope and Relevance. Left Radical View – Richard Quinney, Erickson - Critical Theory – Taylor, Walton and Young; Feminist theory; Multi-Factor Approach
- Drift and Neutralization theory, Green Criminology, Post- Modern Criminology

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Ahuja, R. (2000). Criminology. Rawat Publications.
2. Akers, R. L., & Sellers, C. S. (2004). Criminological theories: Introduction, evaluation, and application. Roxbury Pub. Co.
3. Brien, M. O. (2008). Criminology. Routledge Publishers.
4. Burke, R. H. (n.d.). Introduction to criminological theory. Lawman (India) Pvt. Ltd.
5. Cullen, F. T. (2003). Criminological theories. Roxbury Publications.
6. Hagan, F. E. (2008). Introduction to criminology. Sage Publications, Inc.
7. Livingston, J. (1996). Crime and criminology. Prentice Hall.
8. Mamoria, C. B. (1961). Social problems and social disorganization in India. Kitab Mahal.
9. Mir, M. (1984). Crime and criminal justice system in India. Deep and Deep Publications.
10. Paranjape, N. V. (2009). Criminology and penology. Central Law Publications.
11. Qadri, S. M. A. (2005). Criminology. Eastern Book Company.
12. Reid, S. T. (2006). Crime and criminology. McGraw-Hill Publishers.
13. Schmalleger, F. (1999). Criminal justice today. Prentice Hall.
14. Siegel, L. J. (2000). Criminology. Wadsworth Thomson Learning.
15. Sutherland, E. H. (1968). Principles of criminology (6th ed.). Times of India Press.
16. Williams, K. S. (2001). Textbook of criminology. Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd



**PAPER-5 ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR AND HUMAN RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT (OB & HRM) IN POLICING [Elective Paper]**

Objectives

This course is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of organizational behavior and human resource management principles and practices within the context of policing organizations.

Unit - I: Introduction of Organizational Issues in Policing

- Definition, Scope, and Importance of OB & HRM in the Context of Policing
- Organizational Structure: Basic Concepts of Organizational Structure, Types, and Its Impact
- Culture: Components, Characteristics, Development and Importance, Police Subculture
- Cynicism and Stress in Police: Symptoms, Effects, Causes and Remedies

Unit -II: Organizational Behaviour and Policing

- Communication: Nature, Goals, Basic-Principles. Types, and Barriers of Communication. Importance of Effective Communication in Policing. Role of Technology in Police Communication
- Group Behaviour: Group Dynamics and Cohesion, Team Building Strategies, Team Issues with Reference to Policing
- Power: Sources and Types of Power, Power Tactics and Strategies
- Conflict Resolution and Negotiation: Negotiations and Persuasion Skills, Sources of Conflict in Policing, Strategies with Reference to Policing

Unit – III: Human Factors and Performance

- Personality and Individual Differences: Personality Development, Influencing Factors, Police Personality
- Attitude: Development, Change; Effective Policing and Attitudinal Change.



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- Motivation: Concepts, Types, Theories, Strategies to Enhance Motivation in Police Officers
- Emotion: Indicators and Expressions, Emotional Labour, and Emotional Intelligence with Reference to Policing

Unit-IV: HR Policies and Processes in Policing

- Leadership: Concept, Characteristics, Leadership Styles and Their Effectiveness, Issues and Importance of Leadership with Reference to Policing
- Decision Making: Types of Decisions and Decision-Making Processes, Rational Decision-Making Model, Common Biases and Errors in Decision Making, Issues Related to Decision Making in Policing
- Training and Development: Training Needs Assessment, Training Methods, Evaluating Training Effectiveness, Employee Development Programs, Importance of Training and Development in Law Enforcement
- Performance Management and Appraisal: Setting Performance Standards, Methods of Performance Appraisal, Biases and Errors in Performance Appraisal, Providing Feedback, and Managing Performance Issues

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Dempsey, John S. & Linda S. Forst (2005). An Introduction to Policing, Thomson-Wadsworth, CA.
2. Evan M. Berman, James S. Bowman, Jonathan P. West, and Montgomery Van Wart (2019). Human Resource Management in Public Service: Paradoxes, Processes, and Problems. CQ Press; Sixth edition.
3. Gareth R. Jones & Jennifer M. George (2020). Essentials of Contemporary Management. McGraw Hill; 9th edition.
4. Gary Dessler (2017). Human Resource Management. Pearson Education; Fifteenth edition.
5. Khan S.A. & Bhandari Anuradha (2006). The Police Edifice Standing or Crumbling,
6. Lt. Col. Dr Samir Rawat (2017). Military Psychology and Leadership Development. Rawat Publications.
7. Michael Armstrong (2006). A Handbook of Human Resource Management Practice. Kogan Page Publishers.
8. Prasad, L.M. (2007). Organisation Behaviour, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi.



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9. Richard L. Hughes, Robert C. Ginnett, & Gordon J. Curphy (2021). Leadership: Enhancing the Lessons of Experience. McGraw Hill; 10th edition.
Siddharth Publications, New Delhi.
10. Stephen P. Robbins & Timothy A. Judge (2022). Organizational Behavior. Pearson, 19th edition.
11. Vadackumchery, James & Kattakayam, John (1995). Human Behaviour and Law Enforcement, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.



PAPER-5 POLICE ADMINISTRATION [Elective Paper]

Objective

To familiarize the students with the fundamental principles of policing, the concept relating approaches and effectiveness in policing

Unit-I: Police Administration

- Introduction to Police Administration-Development of Police Administration, various contexts of Police Administration and Challenges of Police Administration in Democratic Society
- History of Police and Policing in Modern India (1857 onwards), Role of Police in Independent India, Constitutional provisions regarding policing in India,
- Police Administration Principles: Superintendence, Span of control, delegation of authority, unity of command
- Types of Police Organization: Central Police Organizations, State Police, Civil Police. Armed wing and other branches. International Co-operation in Police: International Criminal Police Organization

Unit-II: Police recruitment, training, Police Reforms and Police Community Relations

- An introduction to police recruitment and training in India
- Police Act of 1861, Model Police Act 2006 (PADC Bill), Rajasthan Police Act 2007
- Police Reforms in Independent India: overview regarding recommendations given National Police Commission Recommendations (NPC) 1977, Padmanabaiah Committee Report, NH Vohra Committee Report, PIL by Sh. Prakash Singh (Ex DGP, BSF), Ribeiro Committee, Gore Committee report
- An introduction to Police Community Relations

Unit-III: Styles and Types of Policing & Present Scenario

- Introduction to various styles and types of policing

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- Overview about Police Personality, Problems in Police Personnel Management, Professionalism (police), Individual officer and factors affecting discretionary decisions of individual police officers
- Effectiveness of Policing, Creation of service standards, Present Scenario-Short comings- Complaint redress value, ethics in Policing,
- An introduction to Terrorism and Fundamentalism, Introduction to use of technology in policing, role of training in police-community relations

Unit-IV: Powers, duties and emerging challenges in Policing

- Executive powers and duties of police officers in the investigation of crime (with reference to Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 provisions).
- Internal and external challenges in policing; Depiction of Police in Media: Print and Visual media, Modernization of Policing, Changes in Public and Political Attitudes towards Police
- Police Image, Police Corruption, Police and Human Rights,
- Dimensions of Police accountability in India: Courts, Executive Magistrates, State Government, CAO, Citizens/ Community, Programmes for redressing Public grievances, Police Complaints Authorities

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Choudhary, R. (2009). Policing reinvention strategies in a marketing framework. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
2. Coffey, A. R. (1975). The prevention of crime and delinquency. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
3. Diaz, S. M. (1976). New dimensions to the police role and functions in India. National Police Academy.
4. Cordner, M. (2019). Police administration. Routledge.
5. Mathur, K. M. (1994). Indian police: Role and challenges. Gyan Publishing House.
6. Lab, S. (2000). Crime prevention: Approaches, practices, and evaluations. Anderson Publishing Company.
7. Morley, W. H. (1958). Administration of justice in India. Metropolitan.
8. Ashraf, N. (1992). Police and policing in India. Common Wealth Publishers.



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9. Parmar, M. S. (1992). Problems of police administration. Reliance Publishing House.
10. Dennis, P., Lurigio, A. J., & Davis, R. C. (1998). The prevention of crime: Social and situational strategies. Wadsworth Publishing Company.

PAPER- 6: CJS PRACTICAL

WINTER INTERNSHIP: After the end of first semester, students have to engage in their winter internship up to 15 days in anyone of the CJSs. The marks of the Internship will be awarded in the Semester-II Mark statement. i.e. 'Winter Internship' is a part of Semester-II.



SEMESTER-II

(Total Credits: 27)

(Total Credits: 27)

| Core Compulsory | Paper Code | Subject Paper | Internal Assessment | External Marks | Total Marks | Credit Points |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| | CC201 | Criminal Laws and Procedure-II | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| | CC202 | Research Methods and Statistics | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| | CC203 | Victimology and Victim Assistance | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| | CC204 | Criminal and Forensic Psychology | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| Elective Papers | EL201 | Criminal Investigation | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| | EL202 | Crime Prevention and Policing | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |

All subject papers are compulsory

| Practical Works | Paper Code | Subject Paper | Internal Assessment | External Marks | Total Marks | Credit Points | |
|-----------------|---|---|---------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|--|
| | CC 203PR (Compulsory) | Victimology and Victim Assistance - Practical | 40 | 60 | 100 | 1 | |
| | Elective Practical Works (In accordance to the theory paper which the student opts.) | | | | | | |
| | EL201PR | Criminal Investigation Practical | 40 | 60 | 100 | 1 | |
| EL202PR | Crime Prevention and Policing Practical | 40 | 60 | 100 | 1 | | |



SEMESTER-II

PAPER 7 CRIMINAL LAWS AND PROCEDURE-II

Objective

To familiarize the students about procedural laws and evidence laws

UNIT-I: Introduction to The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023

- Introduction- Object extent and scope of BNSS, Nature of Criminal Procedure, Preliminary Considerations, Classification of offences, Definitions under the Code, Constitution of Criminal Courts, Functionaries under the Code. Issues and Challenges of BNSS.
- Investigation- Meaning and purpose of Investigation; who can investigate? When police can investigate? Information to the police; F.I.R. and procedure after the recording of the F.I.R.; Evidentiary value of statements made to the police; Investigation in the case of unnatural deaths and suicides, in police custody etc. Relevant and landmark cases.

UNIT-II: Arrest, Search, Seizure & Bail

- Arrest- Meaning and purpose, how made, with a warrant, without a warrant, of a woman, arrest by a private person
- Search and Seizure- With a warrant, without a warrant and general provisions.
- Bail- Concept, Purpose & Constitutional Overtones; When release on bail is mandatory?; When release on bail is Discretion?; Anticipatory bail
- Relevant and landmark cases.

UNIT-III: Charges and Trials

- Charge- Framing of Charge; Form and content of charge; Separate charges for distinct offence
- Trials- Trial before a court of session; of warrant cases; of summons cases; Summary trials
- Judgment, Appeal, Reference, Revision and Transfer of cases
- Relevant and landmark cases.

UNIT-IV: The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023: Scope and Relevance

- The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023: Introduction-Relevancy and admissibility of facts, admissions and confessions
- Relevancy of confessions and dying declarations
- Expert opinion : Appreciating expert evidence in court
- Burden of proof.
- Relevant and landmark cases.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Acharya N.K., (2007), Landmark Judgment of Supreme Court 1950-2006, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
2. Basu Durga Das, (2005), Introduction to Constitution of India. 19th Ed., Wadhwa and Company Law Publishers.
3. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 – Bare Act
4. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 – Bare Act
5. Gaur, KD, (1999), Criminal Law and Procedure (cases) 3rd Edition, Butterworth Tripathi Publications.
6. Kathuria, R.P, (2007), Law of Crimes and Criminology, Vinod Publishing House, Delhi.
7. Kelkar RV (2001), Criminal Procedure, 4th Edition, Eastern Book Company.
8. Kelkar, R.V., (2003) Lectures on Criminal Procedure Eastern book Co., Lucknow.
9. Ratan Lal and Dhirajlal, (2002), Indian Penal Code, Wadhwa and Company Pub.
10. Ratanlal and Dhiraj Lal, (2012), Law of Evidence, Wadhwa Publications.
11. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal (2012) 20th Edition. Code of Criminal Procedure



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12. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, (2004), The code of Criminal Procedure, Wadhwa and Company Publications.
13. Sarathy Veppa P. (1994) Elements of Law of Evidence, Eastern book Co., Lucknow.
14. Vibhuti K.I. 2008, PSA Pillai's Criminal Law 10th Edition, Lexis Nexis, ButterWorth Publishers.



PAPER-8 RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS

Objectives

To acquire understanding about (i) the nature and steps in the criminological research process, (ii) theoretical knowledge about the different methods and tools in research, & (iii) skills and knowledge in the use of appropriate analytical and statistical methods in research.

Unit-I: Nature of Research

- Nature and characteristics of research: Nature of social research with special reference to Criminology – Understanding of Research Methodology Vs Research Methods
- Selection of topic and problem formulation; Steps in conducting research and making research proposal
- Basic elements of research process: concepts, operationalisation of concepts, variables, hypothesis and causation; attributes of good hypothesis.
- Approaches to research: Quantitative and qualitative. Basic Social Research Ethics

UNIT-II: Research design and Sampling

- Research design: Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental
- Sub-types of Experimental Research design; Quasi-Experimental Research design
- Types of data sources: primary and secondary data – use and limitations.
- Sampling: Purpose, types; advantages and disadvantages of different types of sampling.

UNIT-III: Data Collection, Analysis and Interpretation of Data

- Methods of data collection: Observation, interview and questionnaire, participatory research, survey, case studies.
- Levels of measurement in social research: Nominal, Ordinal Interval and Ratio.
- Analysis of data: Qualitative analysis- Content analysis, Grounded Theory, Narrative analysis, thematic analysis, etc.



- Semi projective and Projective Techniques, Interpretation of Data: Basics of research report writing and style, Referencing.

UNIT-IV: Application of Statistics in Research

- Descriptive and Inferential Statistics: Classification and tabulation of data, graphic and diagrammatic representation of data. Measures of Central tendency: meaning, Types: mean, median, mode and quartiles, their specific application to social sciences research
- Measures of dispersion: Meaning and types, their specific application to social sciences research.
- Quantitative analysis: Univariate analysis, Bivariate analysis and Multivariate analysis; Correlation, regression, ANOVA and MANOVA. Tests of significance –‘t’ test for significance of differences of means, chi-square for independent association of attributes and f-test
- Social Sciences research and need for computer applications: Use of SPSS in Statistical Analysis.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Bachman, R. (2003). The practice of research in criminology and criminal justice. Pine Forge Press.
2. Bachman, R., & Schutt, R. K. (2014). Fundamentals of research in criminology and criminal justice (4th ed.). Sage Publications India.
3. Bernstein, S., & Bernstein, R. (2005). Elements of statistics I: Descriptive statistics and probability. Tata McGraw-Hill Education.
4. Choudhary, C. M. (1998). Research methodology. Subline Publications.
5. Dantzker, M. L., Dantzker, M. L., & Hunter, R. D. (2006). Research methods for criminology and criminal justice (5th ed.). Jones & Bartlett Learning.
6. Framl, E. J. (1982). Research methods in criminal justice and criminology. Macmillan.
7. Gokhale, N. (2007). Research methodology in criminology. Shree Publishers & Distributors.
8. Goode, W. J., & Hatt, P. K. (2006). Methods in social research. Surjeet Publications.
9. Gupta, S. P., & Gupta, A. (2005). Statistical methods. Sultan Chand & Sons.
10. Jupp, V. (2000). Doing criminological research. Sage Publications.



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11. Klaus, S., & Kerner, H. J. (1991). Developments in crime and crime control research: German studies on victims, offenders, and the public. Springer-Verlag.
12. Kothari, C. R. (2013). Research methodology: Methods and techniques (3rd ed.). New Age International Publishers.
13. Kumar, R. (2011). Research methodology: A step-by-step guide for beginners (3rd ed.). Sage Publications India.
14. Maxfield, M. G. (2001). Research methods for criminal justice & criminology. Wadsworth/Thomas Learning.
15. Neuman, W. L., & Krueger, L. W. (2007). Social research methods (6th ed.). Pearson Education.
16. Pannerselvam, R. (2004). Research methodology. Prentice-Hall of India.
17. Selltiz, C., Jahoda, M., Deutsch, M., & Cook, S. W. (1959). Research methods in social science. Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
18. Thakur, D. (2003). Research methodology in social sciences. Deep & Deep Publications.
19. Verma, S. P. (2007). Practical approach to research methodology. Akansha Publishing House.
20. Young, P. V. (2000). Scientific social research and surveys. Prentice Hall.



PAPER- 9 VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Objective

- To educate the students on importance of Victimology, National and International focus, of victimization and to train them in victim assistance
- To familiarize the students on Victim assistance

Unit –I: Introduction to Victimology

- Definition: Victim, Victimization and Victimology; Historical Development of Victimology
- Key Concepts in Victimology: Victimogenesis, Victim Precipitation, Victim Blaming, Victim Vulnerability, Victimization Proneness, Victim Response, Victimless crimes, Abuse of power, Victim Assistance, PTSD, Penal Couples
- Typology of Victims: Benjamin Mendelsohn- Hans Von Hentig; Selling and Wolfgang Typology of Victimization: Primary Victimization- Secondary Victimization, Tertiary Victimization, -Mutual Victimization – No Victimization; Revictimization & Poly-Victimization; Special category of victims: Child Abuse Victims , Victims of Domestic Violence, Victims of Elder Abuse
- Theories of Victimology : Victim precipitation Model- Routine Activity Approach – Situated Transaction Model

Unit -II: National and international concern for Victims of crime

- U.N. Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985); Guide for Policy Makers- Handbook of Justice for Victims
- World Society of Victimology, The International Organization for Victim Assistance, Human Rights Watch
- National Concerns for Victims of Crime: Indian Society of Victimology –SASCV-Victim support by NHRC- Legal Amendments related to Victims Concern- Karan Vs State of NCT (2020).
- State Initiatives and Crime Victims: AWPS,-Emergency response services to victims- Coordination with NGOs – State Victim Assistance Fund

Unit-III: Criminal Justice System and Victims

- CJS and Victim relationship: Victim & Police ; Victim as Witness

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- Role of Judiciary in Justice for victims, Victim's Participation in Justice Process
- Secondary Victimization by the Criminal Justice System and the Society
- Creating awareness among the Criminal Justice Professionals and the Public on Victim issues

Unit-IV: Victim Assistance

- Provisions for victim assistance: Types of Victim Assistance ; Restitution - Compensation for Victims of Crime and abuse of power - Victim Compensation Scheme Sec 396 BNSS 2023; Solatium Fund
- Role of Citizens and Voluntary Organizations in Victims Assistance: Preventing Victimization – Awareness Creation –Crisis Response - Assisting victims during crime investigation and trial - Legal aid to victims of crime ; Supreme Court Guidelines on Protection of Good Samaritans .
- Post Victimization Counselling : Counselling, guidance and rehabilitation of special kinds of victims of crime and child abuse, Police Station Counselling ;
- National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), USA - Victim Witness Assistance Programs (V W A) - Introduction to Restorative Justice System.

Suggested Field Visit*: NGO and Police Station Counseling Centre/ Any related organization providing assistance to Victims.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Bajpai, G. S. (2012). Criminal justice system reconsidered: Victim & witness perspective. Serial Publications.
2. Doerner, W. (2014). Victimology. Anderson Publications.
3. Drapkin, I. (1975). Victimology: A new focus, theoretical issues in victimology. Lexington Books.
4. Geiser, R. L. (1979). Hidden victims. Beacon Press.
5. Karmen, A. (2015). Crime victims: An introduction to victimology. Cengage Learning.
6. McDonald, W. F. (1976). Criminal justice and the victim. Sage Publications.
7. Parajape, V. N. (2012). Criminology & penology with victimology. Central Law Publications.



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8. Parsonage, W. H. (1979). Perspectives on victimology. Sage Publications.
9. Rajan, V. N. (1995). Victimology in India. APH Publishing.
10. Rajan, V. N. (1995). Victimology in India: Perspectives beyond frontiers. APH Publishing.
11. Shapland, J., Willmore, J., & Duff, P. (1985). [Book title not available]. Gower Publishing Company Ltd.
12. Singh Makkar, S. P. (1993). Global perspectives in victimology. ABC Publications.
13. Sparks, R. F., Genn, H. G., & Dodd, D. J. (1977). Surveying victims. John Wiley & Sons.
14. Talwar, P. (2006). Victimology. Isha Books Publishers.
15. Walklate, S. (1989). Victimology: The victim and the criminal justice process. Unwin Hyman.



PAPER-10 CRIMINAL AND FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

Objective

This course aims to explore the psychological aspects of criminal behavior, the assessment of offenders, and the role of psychology in legal contexts. Students will gain the knowledge and skills necessary to apply psychological theories and methods to various aspects of the criminal justice system, including law enforcement, courts, and corrections.

Unit-I: Psychological Lens and Crime

- Criminal Psychology: Definition, Nature, Purpose and Scope
- Criminal Behaviour: Definition, Signs and Symptoms, Typology of Criminal Behaviour
- Determinants of Crime: Psychological, Social, Environmental, and Biological
- Mental Health and Criminal Behaviour: Personality and Other Significant Mental Disorders, Psychopath and Sociopath, Drugs and Crime

Unit -II: Psychological Assessment and Explanation of Criminal Behaviour

- Psychometric Testing and Personality Assessment of Criminals
- Psychological approaches for understanding crime: Psychoanalytical, Humanistic, Behavioural, and Social Learning
- Criminal Profiling
- Psychology of Specific Criminals: Juvenile Delinquency, Serial Killers, Sex Offenders and Thrill-Seeking Criminals

Unit -III: Forensic Psychology: Issues and Importance

- Forensic Psychology: Definition, Nature, Scope, Education and Training.
- Forensic Psychology in India
- Application of Psychology in Correctional Settings.
- Ethical & Legal Issues in Forensic Psychology Practice

Unit -IV: Investigation and Assessment in Forensic Psychology.

- Forensic Interviewing: Interviewing Vulnerable Witnesses and Suspects



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- Methods of Interviewing and Interrogation: Cognitive Interviewing, Peace Model and Reid Technique
- Expert Testimony: Eyewitness Accuracy, Competency to Stand the Trial, Criminal Insanity, Criminal Competency, Risk of Violence and Recidivism Assessment
- Psycho-neurological Instruments Used to Assess Criminal Behaviour: Brain Fingerprinting Technique, Polygraph, Narco Analysis, Behavioral Electrical Oscillations Signature Profiling (BEOS)

Suggested Field Visit*: Interaction with the Experts in Criminal and Forensic Psychology or visit to any other university campus/ any related organization

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Bartol, C.R., & Bartol, A.M. (2005). Current Perspectives in Forensic Psychology and Criminal Justice. SAGE Publications.
2. Bartol, C.R., & Bartol, A.M. (2012). Criminal & Behavioural Profiling. SAGE Publications.
3. Bull, R. (2015). Criminal Psychology: A Beginner's. Pan Macmillan.
4. Clarke, J., & Wilson, P. (2012). Forensic Psychology in Practice: A Practitioner's Handbook. Palgrave Macmillan.
5. Durrant, R. (2017). An Introduction to Criminal Psychology. Routledge.
6. Fallon, J. (2014). The Psychopath Inside: A Neuroscientist's Personal Journey into the Dark Side of the Brain. Portfolio.
7. Forbes, R. (2016). Criminal Psychology: Understanding the Criminal Mind and Its Nature Through Criminal Profiling. Createspace Independent Pub.
8. Howitt, D. (2018). Introduction To Forensic And Criminal Psychology (6th Ed.). Pearson.
9. Kaul, Satyendra K and Zaidi, Mohd.H.,2008, Narco Analysis, Brain Mapping, Hypnosis and Lie Detector Tests in the interrogation of suspects.
10. Melton, G. B., Petrila, J., Poythress, N. G., Slobogin, C., Otto, R. K., Mossman, D., & Condie, L. O. (2017). Psychological evaluations for the courts: A handbook for mental health professionals and lawyers (4th Edition). NY: Guilford Publications.
11. Ramsland, K. (2010). The Forensic Psychology of Criminal Minds. Berkley Us

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12. Samenow, S. (2014). Inside the Criminal Mind (3rd edition). Crown.

13. Taylor, S. (2019). Forensic Psychology: The Basics (2nd edition). Routledge.



PAPER- 11 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION [Elective Paper]

Objectives

To familiarize the students with various skills and techniques of criminal investigation

Unit- I: Basics of Investigation

- Objectives of Criminal Investigation; Characteristics and role of Investigating officer
- Legal Issues in Investigation: Case Laws on Registration of FIR, Drafting various kinds of FIR, recording of statements, arrest, confession, summons and warrants. Relevant Case-laws/studies
- Techniques of Interviews & Interrogation: Do's & Don'ts during interrogation/format of writing of interrogation report. Relevant Case-laws/studies
- Follow-up Investigative Processes: Identification of Criminal Suspects; Criminal Intelligence and surveillance operations; Management of Informants and Undercover Operations; Relevant Case-laws/studies

Unit- II: Crime Scene Management

- The Crime Scene: Field Notes, Documenting and Reporting, Relevant Case-laws/studies
- Sketch drawing of scene of crime, Photography, use of video and CCTV, Relevant Case-laws/studies
- The First Officer's Responsibilities, Securing the Crime scene, Handling Special situations at crime scene, Assessing the Crime Scene, Relevant Case-laws/studies
- Physical clues with regard to various offences: Guidelines for searching, collection, packaging, marking and transportation of physical evidence; Relevant Case-laws/studies

Unit -III: Investigation of Traditional Crimes



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- Medical Jurisprudence and Homicide Investigation; Relevant Case-laws/studies
- Investigation of body offences and rape: Medical examination and recording of statements of victims, accused and witnesses; collection of evidence; guidelines to deal with missing persons; investigation of kidnapping and abduction cases; hostage negotiation; Relevant Case-laws/studies
- Investigation of property offences: Modus operandi; police station records; importance of crime maps; property recovery; intelligence collection and use of scientific aids. Relevant Case-laws/studies
- Investigation of Traffic accident cases: Investigation/Collection of evidence including tire/skid marks in road accident cases, traffic accident scene management. Relevant Case-laws/studies

Unit –IV: Investigation of Contemporary Crimes

- Investigation of Economic Offences: Investigation of cases of forgery, Cheating and Misappropriation, Investigation of ATM Card, Credit Card/ Debit Card Frauds. Relevant Case-laws/studies
- Investigation of Organised Crimes: Investigation of cases related to Human Trafficking, Bonded Labour, Drug trafficking. Relevant Case-laws/studies
- Investigation of Cyber Crime Cases: Steps and tools/software for tracing and investigation of cybercrimes; procedure for investigation in social networking site; technical surveillance- tracing criminals through cell-phone; internet interceptions. Relevant Case-laws/studies
- Investigation of Terrorism & Arson cases: Various forms of terrorism and modus operandi; psychological profiling of a terrorist; investigation of post blast cases; intelligence collection; lifting of evidence from SOC in arson cases. Relevant Case-laws/studies; Use of Artificial Intelligence in Investigations

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Ashraf, N. (1992). Police and policing in India. Common Wealth Publishers.



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2. Cruise, D. (2002). The business of private investigations. Thomas Investigative Publications.
3. Nabar, B. S. (2007). Forensic science in crime investigation (3rd ed.). Asia Law House.
4. Ramanujam, T. (1992). Prevention and detection of crime. Madras Book Agency.
5. Sharma, B. R. (2007). Forensic science in criminal investigation and trials. Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.



PAPER- 11 CRIME PREVENTION AND POLICING [Elective Paper]

Objective

To familiarize the students about recent approaches in police and crime prevention strategies

Unit- I: Introduction to Crime Prevention

- Introduction to the concept of Crime prevention
- History of crime prevention, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary crime prevention
- Role of Police in Prevention of various types of crimes
- Role of Educational programs, training and assistance to Police, regarding crime prevention

Unit -II: Methods of Crime Prevention and Its Strategies

- Situational Crime Prevention
- Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
- Crime prevention initiatives by Police – Police Information Centres, Community Policing, Intervention Programs, Mediation etc
- Patrolling and Beats, Intelligence, Surveillance

Unit -III: Policing for Crime Prevention

- Community Oriented Policing
- Problem oriented Policing
- Evidence based approach in policing
- Proactive Policing and Team Policing

Unit –IV: Contemporary programs

- Police Community Relation: Developing healthy Police Public relationship
- An Introduction to Police public relations in India and abroad :Peace Committee , FOP, Village Police system , Koban (Japan) , Police Board (UK) ,Sheriff (USA mode)
- Responsibilities of NGO's & activists in Crime Prevention
- Role of media in Crime Prevention; Use of Artificial Intelligence in Crime Prevention
- **SUGGESTED READINGS**



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1. Atri, P. K. (1998). Dynamics of crime prevention and criminology. Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.
2. Bawa, P. S. (1989). Policing for people. Rupa & Co.
3. Burrows, J., Ekblom, P., & Heal, K. (1979). Crime prevention and police. Crown.
4. Gilling, D. (1997). Crime prevention: Theory, policy, and politics. UGL Press Ltd.
5. Hughes, G. (1998). Understanding crime prevention. Open University.
6. Hughes, G., McLaughlin, E., & Muncie, J. (2002). Crime prevention and community safety: New directions. Sage Publications Ltd.
7. Jeffery, C. R. (1971). Crime prevention through environmental design. Sage Publications
8. Maguire, M., Morgan, R., & Reiner, R. (2007). The Oxford handbook of criminology. Oxford University Press.
9. Paranjape, N. V. (2009). Criminology and penology. Central Law Publications.
10. Ramanujam, T. (1992). Prevention and detection of crime. Madras Book Agency.
11. Reid, S. T. (2006). Crime and criminology. McGraw-Hill Publishers.

PAPER- 12: VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE -PRACTICAL

PAPER- 13: CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION PRACTICAL (or)

PAPER- 13: CRIME PREVENTION AND POLICING PRACTICAL

PAPER- 14: WINTER INTERNSHIP

WINTER INTERNSHIP

*** WI is compulsory.**

Winter internship's scheme of examination is as follows:

Internal Assessment (40): Attendance (10) + Organizational Assessment for Intern (10) + Report (20)

External Marks (60): Viva-Voce Evaluation by External Examiner

SEMESTER-III

(Total Credits -36)

DOCSPUP,41



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| Core Compulsory | Paper Code | Subject Paper | Internal Assessment | External Marks | Total Marks | Credit Points |
|-----------------|------------|--|---------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| | CC301 | Forensic Science and Medicine | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| | CC302 | Human Rights in Criminal Justice System | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| | CC303 | Crime Analysis | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| | CC304 | Penology and Correctional Administration | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| Elective Papers | EL301 | Security Management | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| | EL302 | Economic crimes and Fraud Prevention | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |

| Practical Works | Paper Code | Subject Paper | Internal Assessment | External Marks | Total Marks | Credit Points |
|-----------------|------------|--|---------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| | CC 304PR | Penology and Correctional Administration-Practical | 40 | 60 | 100 | 2 |

| Summer Internship | Paper Code | Subject Paper | Internal Assessment | External Marks | Total Marks | Credit Points |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| | CC3IN | Summer Internship | 40 | 60 | 100 | 10 |

| Paper code | Subject Paper | Internal Marks | External Marks | Total Marks | Credit points |
|------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| CC3DIS | Dissertation proposal | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |

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SUMMER INTERNSHIP: After the end of second semester, students have to engage in their summer internship up to 40 days in anyone of the areas related to criminology or their specialization. The marks of the Internship will be awarded in the Semester-III Mark statement. i.e. 'Summer Internship' is a part of Semester-III.



SEMESTER-III

PAPER- 15

FORENSIC SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

Objectives

- i) To familiarize the students about the use of science and scientific techniques in the field of crime scene investigation and, its importance in Prosecution.
- ii) To make the students aware about various scientific and Medical-legal aspects of age, sex, injuries, death, changes after death, finger prints, body fluids etc.

Unit-I: Introduction to Forensic Science

- Definition, nature, principles and need of Forensic Science
- Functions of the Forensic Science Laboratories and their utilization in police work
- Laws relating to expert opinion
- Crime Scene Management: Securing the Crime Scene, Systematic Search, Collection, Preservation, Packaging the Evidence, labelling, documentation and transportation of physical evidences, maintaining the chain of custody, and submission to the laboratory.

Unit II- Forensic Physical Sciences

- Documents: basic principle and its importance in forensic investigation.
- Fingerprints: various techniques for development of latent fingerprints, fingerprint comparison, class and individual characteristics, AFIS- introduction
- Forensic Ballistics & Explosives: Forensic aspects of Arson, Fire arms and Explosives
- Forensic importance of other evidences: Glass, Paint, Soil, Fibres, Footprints/Footwear impressions, Tool marks, Tyre Impressions, Voice Analysis.

Unit III- Forensic Chemical and Biological Sciences

- Analysis of alcohol: Overview of Forensic aspects of alcoholic and non-alcoholic, country made liquor, illicit liquor.
- Analysis of Narcotic Drugs: Overview of Forensic aspects of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances



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- Analysis of Poisons: definitions, classification of poisons, types of poisoning, collection and preservation of toxicological exhibits in fatal and survival cases, significance of forensic toxicological examinations.
- Analysis of DNA and biological evidence (hair, blood, semen, saliva, etc.)

Unit-IV: Forensic Medicine

- Definition of Forensic Medicine - Medico-legal evidence
- Identification of living and dead
- Analysis of substances in the body: Biological Fluids and Narcotic Drugs, Bite Marks
- Wounds: Medico-legal importance - Suicidal, accidental and homicidal wound

Suggested Field Visit*: Forensic Science Laboratory/ Any related organization.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Brenner, J. C. (2000). Forensic science: An illustrated dictionary. CRC Press.
2. Bridges, B. B., Velma, A., & Moner, M. (2000). Criminal investigation: Practical fingerprinting, thumb impressions, handwriting expert testimony, opinion evidence. The University Book Agency.
3. Donnell, C. R. (2003). Forensic investigation of clandestine laboratories. CRC Press.
4. Girard, J. E. (n.d.). Criminalistics: Forensic science and crime. Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
5. Monis, R. N. (2000). Forensic handwriting identification. Bath Press.
6. Nabar, B. S. (2007). Forensic science in crime investigation (3rd ed.). Asia Law House.
7. Nickolls, L. C. (1956). The scientific investigation of crime. Butterworths.
8. Parikh, C. K. (n.d.). Parikh's text book of medical jurisprudence, forensic medicine and toxicology (6th ed.).
9. Saferstein, R. (1982). Forensic science handbook. Prentice-Hall.
10. Sharma, B. R. (2007). Forensic science in criminal investigation and trials. Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
11. Sharma, J. D. (1998). Forensic science and toxicology. Lawyers Home.
12. Siegel, J. A. (2007). Forensic science: The basics. Taylor & Francis Group.



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13. Subrahmanyam, B. V. (2004). Modi's medical jurisprudence and toxicology (11th ed.).
LexisNexis Butterworths.



PAPER-16 HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Objective

- To make the students aware about the importance of human rights in CJS
- To understand the application of human rights in the CJS components such as Police, Court, Correctional Administration and Victim protection.
- To familiarize the relevant legal provisions regarding the rights in CJS

Unit- I: Human Rights and Police

- Introduction to Human Rights: Definition and purpose, Importance in CJS
- Human Rights in Policing: Rights of arrested persons- Rights of person under preventive detention.
- Law enforcement and Human Rights (HRs) Violations: Illegal detention and Torture in custody – Fake Encounter Killing; Benefits of practicing in Human Rights in Policing
- UN Convention Against Torture-Provisions related to International Bill of Human Rights, UDHR, ICCPR with relevance to CJS

Unit- II: Human Rights and Judiciary

- Human Rights in Court: Right to bail- Bail on personal bond – other instances where bail must be granted
- Right guaranteed for a fair trial - Free Legal Aid
- Cases to be tried by women judges- In camera trial
- Writ of habeas corpus – Right to Appeal

Unit -III: Human Rights and Correctional Administration

- Human Rights in Correctional Administration: Rights of Prisoners- Rights of Children in Conflict with Law in India
- Human rights violations in prisons: Problem of under-trial prisoners
- Human rights accountability of correctional staff
- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners



Unit- IV: Human Rights of Victims

- United Nations Declaration on the Basic Principles of Justice to Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985- A human rights perspective
- Rights of victims and witness: Representation by a lawyer of choice- Recording the statement of rape victim - Right to appeal by the victim
- Compensation to Victims of crime and abuse of power; Victim compensation scheme - Sec 396 BNSS 2023;
- Protection of Human rights Act, NHRC/SHRC

Suggested Field Visit*: Free Legal - Aid Authority/ SHRC/ High Court

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Barman, P. K., & Rajak, A. (2013). Human Rights in India: Problems and Prospects. New Academic Publishers.
2. Batra, M. (1989). Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration. Deep & Deep Publications.
3. Bellari, U. D. (2012). Arrest, detention, and criminal justice system: A study in the context of the Constitution of India. Oxford University Press.
4. Goswami, B., & Chaturvedi, R. G. (2007). Post-constitutional laws: A study in social justice. Raj Publishing House.
5. Handbook of Human Rights & Criminal Justice in India (3rd ed.). (2010). Oxford University Press.
6. Kaul, J. L. (1995). Human rights: Issues and perspectives. Regency Publications.
7. Krishnamurthy, S. (2003). Investigation of human rights abuses committed by law enforcement agencies. R.R. Publishers.
8. Palai, A. K. (1999). National Human Rights Commission: Formation, functioning, and future prospects. Atlantic Publishers and Distributors.
9. Sinha, M. K. (2013). Implementation of basic human rights. LexisNexis.
10. Thailgaraj, R. (2002). Human rights and criminal justice administration. A.P.H. Publishing House.
11. The Constitution of India (Bare Act). (2008). Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.



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12. Upadhyay, V. (2007). Public interest litigation in India: Concepts, cases, concerns. LexisNexis.
13. Vadackumchery, J. (2012). U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Rights and criminal justice. Concept Publishing Company.



Objectives

1. To equip the students with the skills of crime analysis
2. To familiarize the students with various techniques of crime analysis

UNIT I: Basics of Crime Analysis

- Fundamentals of Crime Analysis
- Theoretical foundations of crime analysis
- Scope and process of crime analysis, 60 steps for crime analysis manual
- Applied applications of crime analysis in law enforcement

UNIT II: Different Techniques of Crime Analysis

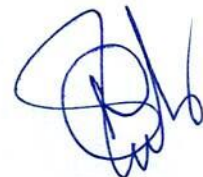
- Behavioural Analysis of Crime, Predictive Analysis and Neighbourhood Analysis
- Intelligence Analysis, Geographic Profiling Analysis, SARA Technique and Demographic Analysis
- Tactical Crime Analysis, Strategic Crime Analysis and Administrative Crime Analysis
- Analysis by Time and Space: Crime as a pattern of events arrayed in time and space ; Mapping as way of analyzing events arrayed in time and space

UNIT III: Use of Research in Crime Analysis

- Applied Research Methods
- Use of Police Data and Statistics and Crime Data mining
- Quantitative and qualitative analysis
- Hypothesis Testing Analysis

Unit IV: Technology and Skills in Crime Analysis

- Use of Web Technology; Use of IT tools in crime analysis (data, databases, software) - Crime Stat
- Critical Thinking Skills: Problem Oriented Policing and Problem Solving Techniques



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- Crime Mapping : Use of GIS in Crime mapping; Understanding Hotspots, Hotspot Analysis
- Content and structure of a crime analysis report: Effective report writing, presentations and charts

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. International Association of Crime Analysts (IACA). (2008). Exploring crime analysis: Second edition. Overland Park, KS: Author.
2. McCue, C. (2006). Data mining and predictive analysis: Intelligence gathering and crime analysis. Butterworth-Heinemann
3. Santos, R. B. (2012). Crime analysis with crime mapping. Sage Publications, Inc.



PAPER- 18 PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONALADMINISTRATION

Objective

Introduce the concept of penology and the contemporary approaches in correctional administration to the students.

Unit-I: Introduction to Penology

- Penology: Definition, nature and scope, Historical Perspective of punishment
- Punishment: Definition, Nature and Scope; - Different Types of Punishment; - Corporal and Capital Punishment
- Theories of Punishment: Retributive Theory, Preventive Theory, Deterrence Theory, Reformation Theory
- Evolution of Correctional Philosophy-Pennsylvania system, Auburn System and Elmira Reformatory; Medical Model & Rehabilitation Model

Unit-II: Corrections: Acts, Procedures and Rules

- Model Prisons Act 2023, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 & Rules (2016) and corresponding Amendments
- Rajasthan Prison Manual/Rules
- Various Prison Reforms Committees and Commissions in the post-independence era in India
- U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules),

Unit-III: Institutional Corrections

- Institutionalization; Prisonization: Meaning and purpose- Prison sub-culture- Prison Routine- Prison Adalat
- Classification System of correctional institutions: Adult Institutions, Juvenile Institutions, Women Institutions, Open Prisons.
- Features of good correctional administration; Guidelines for Official Prison Visitors



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- Reformation and Rehabilitation Programs: Counselling Programs, Vocational Training Programs, Educational Programs and Recreational Programs; Use of Artificial Intelligence in Correctional Administration

Unit-IV: Community based Corrections

- Probation: Concept and Scope, Probation in India
- Probation of offenders Act: Probation Procedures: Pre-sentence Investigation Report, Revocation of Probation etc;
- Furlough and Parole: Meaning and Scope; Furlough and Parole – Provisions and Rules; After Care Services.
- Community Service as Punishment, Alternative community based correctional approaches in other countries

Suggested Field Visit*: Prison/ Open Air Prison/ JJB, Observation Home, Special Homes/ Any related organization.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Ahmed S, (1993). *Criminology, Problems and Perspectives*, III Edn., Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
2. Bhattacharya S.K., (1986). *Probation system in India*, Manas Publications, New Delhi.
3. Brodie, S.R., (1976). *Effectiveness of sentencing*, Home office, London.
4. Chockalingam K., (1993). *Issues in Probation in India*, Madras University Publications, Madras.
5. Christopher J. Emmins, (1985). *A practical approach to sentencing*, Financial Training Publications Ltd., London.
6. Devasia, V.D & Leelamma Devasia, (1992). *Criminology, Victimology and Corrections*, S.B.Mangia for Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
7. Goswami, B.K. (1980). *Critical Study of Criminology and Penology*, Allahabad Agency, Allahabad.
8. Ghosh, S., (1992). *Open Prisons and the Inmates*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
9. Naresh Kumar, (1986). *Constitutional Rights of Prisoners*, Mittal Publishers, New Delhi.

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10. *Mulla Committee Report on Prison Reforms*, 1983. Govt. Of India.

11. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.



PAPER- 19 SECURITY MANAGEMENT [Elective Paper]

Objectives

- To provide the students with the overview of security management
- To equip the students with the knowledge of crisis management and risk management

Unit-I: Introduction to Security

- Security- Meaning and Definition; Concepts of Security: Hazards, Threat, Asset, Vulnerability, Risk, Access Control, Safety; Need of Security Industries
- Contemporary security issues; Security Surveys, Security Audits, Risk Analysis
- Physical Security Process: Physical Security Management System; Factors influencing physical security process. Security Areas: Exclusion Area, Limited Area and Control Area.
- Physical Security Barriers System: Natural Barriers, Structural Barriers, Human Barriers, Animal Barriers and Energy Barriers. Security devices: Alarm devices, CCTV, Security Patrol, Crime Scene Protection.

Unit II- Risk Management Activities

- Intelligence, Intelligence analysis, Restrictive or open-sourced intelligence gathering
- Developing a risk assessment plan, Reporting risk assessment findings, Standardizing reports
- Evaluating security counter measures, Event analysis, Awareness training, Identifying areas of vulnerability
- Personnel and equipment, Quality control, Assessing the vulnerability of facilities, Applying and integrating risk management

Unit-III: Crisis Management and Professional Communication

- Crisis and Crisis Management-Definition; Phases of Crisis Management
- Emergency Reactions- Bomb Threats - Fire Accidents; Workplace Safety- Substance Abuse-General Safety Awareness.
- Incident investigation and reporting

- Professional Communication during crisis situations - Internal and external communication, Written Communication- Report Writing; Developing communication skills: Negotiating, Public speaking

Unit-IV: Specific Security Systems and Specialization in Security

- Specific Security systems: Hotel Security, Hospital security, Airport security, Event Security, Industrial Security – Safety Practices, Loss and Prevention.
- **Specialized Functions of Security:** Guarding Commercial and Industrial Sites- Personal Security- High Profile and Special Assignments; Role of Security Supervisor and Security Guard; Role of Police in Public Security.
- **Private Security: Contractual and Proprietary Security;** Management and Supervisory Opportunities, PSARA Act
- Security Specializations: Risk management, Event Management, Emergency Planning, Fire Fighting and Installation of First Aid, etc. Role of AI in Security Management

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Cruise, D. (2002). The business of private investigations. Thomas Investigative Publications.
2. Cunningham, W. C., Strauchs, J. J., & VanMeter, C. W. (2009). Private security: Patterns and trends. University of Michigan: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice.
3. Cunningham, W. C., Strauchs, J. J., Van Meter, C. W., Hallcrest Systems, Inc., & University of Michigan (1990). Private security trends, 1970 to 2000: The Hallcrest Report II (Vol. 2 of Hallcrest report). Butterworth-Heinemann.
4. Fennelly, L. (2004). Effective physical security. Butterworth-Heinemann Publishers.
5. Fischer, R. J., & Green, G. (2008). Introduction to security (6th ed.). [Publisher not provided].
6. Gallati, R. R. J. (2011). Introduction to private security. Prentice Hall.
7. Hess, K. (2009). Introduction to private security (5th ed.). Wadsworth Publishing.



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8. Poulin, K. C., & Nemeth, C. P. (2004). Private security and public safety: A community-based approach. Pearson Prentice Hall.
9. Ricks, T. A., Tillett, B. G., & VanMeter, C. W. (2000). Principles of security. Butterworth-Heinemann Publishers.
10. Roper, C. A. (1999). Risk management for security professionals. Butterworth-Heinemann Publishers.
11. Sabharwal, O. P. (2006). Security management. Alpha Publications.
12. Wade, L. (2002). Careers in private security: How to get started, how to get ahead. Paladin Press.



PAPER 19- ECONOMIC CRIMES AND FRAUD PREVENTION [Elective Paper]

Objectives

- To provide the students with the overview of economic crimes
- To equip students with knowledge about fraud prevention

Unit-I - Introduction

- Economic Crime: Meaning and Nature
- Trends in Economic Crime, Use of Technology for Economic Crimes
- Difference between Economic Crimes and Conventional Property Offences
- Impact of Economic Crimes on Society

Unit-II - Banking and banking frauds

- Introduction to Banking, Indian Financial System, Banking Regulations (including Codes & Ethics)
- Anti-Money Laundering Act
- Deposit Accounts, Loans and Advances (including documentation), Security for loans and Advances, Miscellaneous Services provided by Banks, (Including letter of Credit, Performance Guarantee)
- Electronic Banking, Credit card Frauds, Frauds in Banking Sector

Unit III - Insurance and Insurance Frauds

- General Insurance Products/Policies, Claims Procedures in General Insurance, Life Insurance Policies – Types, Riders, Critical issues in Conduct of Business
- General Insurance Frauds – Concepts/Areas, Types of Frauds in Property Insurance/Motor/Health insurance
- Potential types of Frauds with Case Studies
- Mechanism to identify, Avoid, Prevent Frauds, Vigilance Mechanism in General Insurance, Role & Significance of Information Technology in Insurance Frauds

Unit IV- Legal Frame work

- Legal Provisions relating Frauds & Economic Crimes, Legal Frame work to prevent and control Economic Crimes

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- Introduction to Companies Act- Section 58A, 58B, 68, 73, 628, 629
- Relevant Provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, FEMA, COFEPOSA, SEBI Act, Insurance Acts, Trade mark,
- Important case Laws-to be discussed in detail

Unit V- Investigation of economic crimes

- Role of ED, Serious Fraud Investigation Office, Economic Offences Wing, CBI, CB CID
- Forensic Audit
- Importance of balance Sheet, Profit & Loss Statement, Importance of Note to Accounts
- Challenges in Investigation

Suggested Readings:

1. Anabui, F., & Kakabadse, A. (2004). Corporate sabotage. Jaico Publishing House.
2. Blum, R. H. (1972). Deceivers and deceived. Charles C Thomas Publishers.
3. Bologna, J. (1984). Corporate fraud. Butterworth Publishers.
4. Chandra, M. (1979). Socioeconomic crime. N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd.
5. Ghosh, M. (1979). Black money: The case for India. Subarna Rekha.
6. Green, T. (1977). The smuggling business. Aldus Books.
7. Lal, B. (2003). Money laundering: An insight into the dark world of financial frauds. Siddharth Publications.
8. Mansukhani, H. L. (1975). Smuggler's paradise and foreign exchange law. Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.
9. Nabhi's Income Tax Guidelines and Mini Ready Reckoner. (2009). [Publisher not provided].
10. Oughton, F. (1971). Fraud and white-collar crime. Elek Books.
11. Pitchandi, N., & Sivamurthy, A. (1985). Insurance frauds. The Indian Society of Criminology, Department of Psychology, Madras.
12. Pitchandi, N., & Sivamurthy, A. (1987). Crimes and security in banks. Institute of Criminological Research, Education and Services, Madras.
13. Reuvid, J. (1995). The regulation and prevention of economic crime internationally. Kogan Page Ltd.
14. Sachdeva, U. S. (1987). Frauds and bankers: Prevention and detection techniques. UDHP Publishers.
15. Sharma, B. R. (1984). Bank frauds: Prevention and detection. Sumeroo Pu.

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16. The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999. (2005). Universal Law Publishing Co.
Pvt. Ltd.

17. Vadakumchery, J. (1985). Banker's safety in money transactions. Southend Books.



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PAPER -20: DISSERTATION PROPOSAL

The student has to prepare a dissertation/research proposal which should include the research methodology and review of literature.

PAPER- 21: PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION - PRACTICAL

PAPER- 22: SUMMER INTERNSHIP

SUMMER INTERNSHIP

SI is compulsory

Summer internship scheme of examination is as follows:

Internal Assessment (40): Attendance (10) + Organizational Assessment for Intern (10) + Report (20)

External Marks (60): Viva-Voce Evaluation by External Examiner

SEMESTER-IV

(Total Credits: 28)

| Paper | Paper Code | Subject Paper | Internal Assessment Marks | External Marks | Total Marks | Credit Points |
|-----------------|------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| Core Compulsory | CC401 | Juvenile Justice System in India | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |

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| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------|---|----|----|-----|----|
| | CC402 | Basics of Counselling and Therapy | 40 | 60 | 100 | 4 |
| Dissertation | CC4DIS | Dissertation | 40 | 60 | 100 | 20 |



PAPER 23: JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA

Objectives

To deepen the understanding about the concept from Juvenile Offending, juvenile in conflict with law, in Indian context and elaborate upon corresponding legal provisions in India

Unit-I: Understanding Juvenile offending

- Introduction, nature and forms of Juvenile offending.
- Historical development of the concept of Juvenile offending, Etiology of delinquency
- Factors influencing delinquency: role of family, delinquent subculture, psychological explanations, impact of urbanization, media and modernization.
- Youth Deviance- Date Rapes, Ragging, Sexual Harassment, Misuse of social media – Pornography, MMS and legal provisions related to IT Act.

Unit-II: Underlying principles and response

- Profile of children in India and Principles relating to children
- Development of Juvenile Justice System:- Beijing Rules- Riyadh Guidelines, UNCRC, Tokyo Rules, Havana Rules, National Policy for Children and Related legislations,
- Overview of JJ Act 2015 and POCSO Act 2012 and corresponding rules
- The Supreme Court Initiative for Implementation above acts
- Children in need of Care and Protection and Offences against children:- Street Children, Child Labor, Child Abuse-physical, Psychological and Sexual, Child Trafficking and Children in Disturbed Areas-Identity, Livelihood
- Legal Provisions related to Children in need of care and Protection
- Children in Conflict with Law:- Youth Violence-State Response-State Violence Juvenile Gangs, Status Offence Youth Alienation and Crimes
- Legal Provisions related to Children in conflict with law and corresponding amendments in JJ Act

Unit-IV: Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, The POCSO (Amendment) Act, 2019 & Institutions for Juveniles/children

- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, The POCSO (Amendment) Act, 2019
- Role of Child Welfare Committee and Juvenile Justice Board and related institutions



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- The role of police with reference to children – SJPU, Child Welfare Officer and Role of NGOs in handling juveniles
- Intervention Strategies: - Counselling, Restoration/Repatriation of Children, After-Care, Adoption, Foster Care & Sponsorship, Reintegration and related challenges

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Ahuja, R. (2000). Criminology. Rawat Publications.
2. Basu, D. D. (2005). Introduction to the Constitution of India (19th ed.). Wadhwa & Company Law Publishers.
3. Bhattacharya, S. K. (2000). Juvenile justice. Regency Publications.
4. Gupta, M. C. (2001). Child victims of crime. Gyan Publishing House.
5. Hagan, F. (2008). Introduction to criminology. Sage Publications Inc.
6. Les, J. (2002). Crime and modernity. Sage Publications.
7. Maguire, M., Morgan, R., & Reiner, R. (2007). The Oxford handbook of criminology. Oxford University Press.
8. Paranjape, N. V. (2009). Criminology and penology. Central Law Publications.
9. Qadri, S. M. A. (2005). Criminology. Eastern Book Company.
10. Reid, S. T. (2006). Crime and criminology. McGraw-Hill.
11. Reports by the international conventions and UN Declaration.
12. Siegel, L. J. (2007). Criminology. Thompson Wadsworth.
13. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.
14. Williams, K. (2004). Textbook on criminology. Universal Law Publications.



PAPER 24: BASICS OF COUNSELLING AND THERAPY

Objectives

To familiarize the students about basics of counselling

To introduce the techniques and methods of counseling and therapy

Unit-I: Counselling

- Counselling: Meaning and Definition, Importance of counselling; Professional ethics in counselling.
- Basic Principles of Counselling: Participation, Individualisation, Confidentiality, communication, acceptance, self-confidence, self-awareness and other principles governing the counselling relationship.
- 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. Characteristics of a Counsellor

Unit-II: Techniques

- Opening Techniques, Reflection of feelings, Acceptance technique
- Structuring techniques, Silence as a technique, Leading technique, Interpretation technique,
- Techniques of group counselling, strategies and structure
- Barriers to effective counselling sessions; Counselling evaluation.

Unit -III: Approaches and Therapies

- Psycho-dynamic Approach, Humanistic approach, Behaviourist Approach
- Psychoanalytical Therapy, Cognitive Behaviour Therapy
- Gestalt Therapy
- Person-Centered therapy



Unit-IV: Specified counselling

- Counselling to – the children in conflict with law, the Adolescent, the Old age people;
- Interpersonal conflict management, Correctional counselling
- Counselling for De-addiction
- Effectiveness of counselling and guidance in the treatment of offenders and victims.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Bordin, E. S. (1968). Psychological counseling (2nd ed.). McGraw-Hill.
2. Feltham, C. (1999). Controversies in psychotherapy and counselling. Sage Publications.
3. Geldard, K., & Geldard, D. (1997). Counselling children: A practical introduction. Sage Publications.
4. Humphreys, H. A., & Traxler, A. E. (1954). Guidance services. Science Research Associates.
5. Jones, A. J. (1970). Principles of guidance (6th ed.). McGraw-Hill.
6. Leary, C. J. O. (1999). Counselling couples and families: A person-centred approach. Sage Publications.
7. Locke, D. C., Myers, J. E., Hess, E. L. (2001). The handbook of counseling. Sage Publications, International Educational & Professional Publishers.
8. Nelson-Jones, R. (2000). Introduction to counselling skills: Text and activities. Sage Publications.
9. Paterson, C. H. (1989). Theories of counselling and psychotherapy. Harper & Row.
10. Presricha, S. (1976). Guidance and counselling in Indian education. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).
11. Rao, S. N. (1992). Counselling psychology. Tata McGraw-Hill.
12. Sharma, T. C. (2002). Modern methods of guidance and counselling. Sarup & Sons.
13. Tudor, K. (1999). Group counselling. Sage Publications.



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PAPER -25 DISSERTATIONS AND VIVA –VOCE

(PROJECT ON ANY TOPICS RELEVANT TO CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE STUDIES)

The dissertation/project is compulsory to all the students for the award of degree of M.A/M.Sc in Criminology by Sardar Patel University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice. The objective of this project is to create an opportunity for the students to make use of their knowledge in research methodology conducting a research project within the scope of Criminology and Police Studies under the guidance of a supervisor who is a faculty member of the Department of Criminology. Each student will be guided by a Supervisor. The relevance of the topic will be determined by the faculty members before finalising the topic, in case any dispute arises. The supervisor will guide the students for their research projects.

Evaluation: Internal Evaluation (For 40 Marks) will be evaluated by concerned supervisor. External Evaluation (For 60 Marks) will be evaluated by External Examiner, during Viva-Voce Examination.

