



**SRI KANYAKA PARAMESWARI
ARTS & SCIENCE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN**

(Managed by SKPD & Charities)

**"Linguistic (Telugu) Minority Institution
Conferred by the Government of Tamil Nadu"**

Affiliated to University of Madras

**No. 1, Audiappa Street, Chennai - 600 001. Ph: 044 - 2539 4279 / 2538 3279
Email: srikanyaka@ymail.com / srikanyaka99@gmail.com / Web: www.skpc.edu.in**



DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY & POLICE ADMINISTRATION

PROGRAM OUTCOME

- PO1:** To educate the students in the process of criminal justice system of India.
- PO2:** Ability to understand the modus operandi of crimes and the variations involved in it.
- PO3:** Develop and use criminological imagination think about problems of crime and justice in new ways, going beyond everyday understandings.
- PO4:** Apply appropriate methodologies in order to conduct analysis and detect patterns of crime and Victimization.
- PO5:** Students will apply research findings to hypothetical or real case study situations in the practice of criminology and criminal justice.
- PO6:** Development of critical thinking, ethical decision making.
- PO7:** Students will develop and apply a personal understanding of diversity and the way it impacts work in criminology and criminal justice.
- PO8:** Possess knowledge of values and beliefs of multiple cultures to understand crimes against women, children.
- PO9:** Ability to understand the global perspectives.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

PSO1: Ability to be a skilled communicator as he/she understands and reciprocates the concepts and issues dealt under Criminology through efficient writing and oral skills.

PSO2: Ability of a Criminology student to understand and apply jobs related to criminal law, Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and Indian Evidence Act.

PSO3: Ability to develop successful career in research and development, teaching, correctional institutions, security management, private investigation.

PSO4: Ability to also develop career in disaster management, non-governmental Organizations, victim assistance programs, after-care programs, criminal justice administration.

PSO5: Students will be able to Recognize and explain macro-social inequities in crime and Criminal justice processes by race, social class, gender, region and age.

PSO6: Ability to Locate and consult works in the area to produce a research paper that is Coherent, cogent, and attentive to conventions of the field.

PSO7: Ability to Apply theories of crime and criminal justice to explain actual and hypothetical scenarios, behaviors, and trends

CORE PAPER I: FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGY

YEAR – I SEMESTER – I

Subject Code: AC21A

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 6

Unit I: Introduction to crime

Crime–Definitions–Historical perspectives–Nature and origin–Elements of crime–Deviance, social context of deviance and delinquency.

Unit II: Introduction to Criminology

Criminology and its definition–Development of Criminology–Nature and scope of Criminology and its relations with other social sciences– Criminology's interdisciplinary nature.

Unit III: Schools of Criminology

Pre-classical school – Classical school – Neo-classical school – Positive School – Biological positivism – Cartographic school.

Unit IV: Sociological Explanation of Criminal Behaviour

Differential association theory (Edwin Sutherland) – Social bond theory (Travis Hirschi) – Subculture of violence (Wolfgang and Ferracuti) – Sub-cultural theory (Albert Cohen) – Law of imitation (Tarde) – Techniques of neutralization (Matza and Sykes)–Feminist criminology.

Unit V: Critical Explanation of Criminal Behaviour

Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation and class struggle (Karl Marx) – Early Marxist views of crime (William Bonger) – Lower proletariat, class, state and crime (Richard Quinney)-Analysis of Criminal Justice System (William Chambliss)-Multiple factor approach to crime causation.

References:

Conklin, J.E. (2001). *Criminology*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company. DeKeseredy, W. (2011). *Contemporary critical criminology*. London: Routledge.

Edelston, C. D., & Wicks, R. I. (1977). *An introduction to criminal justice*. New York: Gregg Division, McGraw-Hill.

Hagan, F. (2017). *Introduction to criminology (9th Ed.)*. Los Angeles: SAGE.

Harry E., Friday, P., Roebuck, J., & Edward, S. (1981). *Crime and punishment: An introduction to criminology*. New York: Free Press.

Marsh, I. (2007). *Theories of crime*. London: Routledge.

Pond, R. (1999). *Introduction to criminology*. Winchester: Waterside. Renzetti, C. (2013).

Feminist criminology. Routledge.

Siegel, L. (2017).Criminology: Theories, patterns and typologies (13thEd.).Sydney: Cengage Learning.

Sutherland, E.H., & Cressey, D.R. (1974).Principles of criminology. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott.

Vold,G.Bernard, ThomasJ.(1986).Theoretical criminology.. New York: Oxford University Press

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Explain the history, origin, scope and definition of crime, its relevance in the present scenario and its relation to other social sciences.

CO2: Understand the interdisciplinary nature of Criminology and the role of criminologists in the criminal justice system.

CO3: Describe the different schools of Criminology and critically identify the contribution of each school of thought for the growth and development of Criminology.

CO4: Knowledge regarding the various criminological theories which explains the behavior of the criminals.

CO5: Analyzing criminology in terms of Marxism where the students will learn how the social inequities became the root of crime.

COREPAPERII: CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

YEAR – I SEMESTER – I

Subject Code: AC21B

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 6

Unit I: Introduction

Criminal Justice System: Concept, development and purpose – Accusatorial and inquisitorial system of Criminal Justice System – Coordination in Criminal Justice System – Models of criminal justice process: Crime control and due process model.

Unit II: Legislative system

Introduction: Parliament–Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha–Law making procedure: Introduction of bill, Bill becoming a law.

Unit III: Police System

Organigram of police system–Objectives and functions of policing–Policing: international and comparative perspectives.

Unit IV: Judiciary and Prosecution System

Salient features of the Indian Judicial System – Structure and functions of court – Powers of court – Development and relevance of prosecution system – The judiciary and international tribunals.

Unit V: Prison and Correctional Administration

Structure of the prison system–Objectives of punishments–Prison statistics–Corrections: United Nations Policy and correctional models.

NOTE*: This paper includes practical visits to the criminal justice institutions namely Police Stations, Police control room, Crime Records Bureau, Police Training Academy, Criminal Courts, State Human Rights Commission and so on.

***SUBJECT TO THE FEASIBILITY AND PERMISSIBLE CONDITIONS FOR VISITS BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUNCTIONARIES**

References:

Alexander, K. (2006). Police reforms in India: An analytical study. New Delhi: Discovery Publishing House.

Chaturvedi, J.(2006).Penology and correctional administration. Delhi: Isha Books.

Ebbe, O. (2013). Comparative and International Criminal Justice Systems. Hoboken, NJ: CRC Press.

McConville, M., & Wilson, G. (2002). *Handbook of the criminal justice process*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Publications Division (2016). *Courts of India: Past to present*. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

Verma, A. (2005). *The Indian police: A critical evaluation*. New Delhi: Regency Publications.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Understand the concept and purpose of the criminal justice system, the developmental process over the years according to the needs of the society.

CO2: Know about the legislative processes and law-making bodies in India

CO3: Trace the historical development of the police system, organization, structure and functions of the police.

CO4: Explain the salient features of the Indian judicial system, its functions, structure and powers of the court.

CO5: Outline the historical development of the prison system, the structure and organization of prison, the objectives of punishment, prison statistics etc.

ALLIED PAPER I: SOCIETY AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

YEAR – I SEMESTER – I

Subject Code: AC31A

Credits: 5

Instr.Hrs. 5

Unit I: Introduction

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

Unit II: Social Institutions

Religion: Belief system, elements of religion, functions of religion-Family: Definition, patriarchal and matriarchal families, joint and nuclear families– Marriage as a social institution–Types of marriage: monogamy, polygamy and polyandry– Kinship and lineage.

Unit III: Social Stratification

Definition and characteristics of caste– Dominant caste– Caste relationship– Functions and dysfunctions of caste– Caste violence in Tamil Nadu.

Unit IV: Social Problems: Causes, prevention and remedial measures

Inequality– Untouchability– Poverty– Illiteracy–Unemployment–Childlabour–Bonded labor –Sati– Devadasi system– Female genital mutilation (FGM)- Dowry- Domestic violence– Female infanticide and foeticide- Prostitution-Transgenders(LGBTQ) Surrogacy –Corruption –Bribery.

Unit V: Development Issues: Impacts and remedial measures

Constitutional categories: Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and De-notified communities – Minority groups: Religious and linguistic – Reservation policy for the development of society–Globalization, industrialization and migration.

References:

Ahuja, R. (2014).Social problems in India (3rded.).New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Biju, M. (2010).Developmental issues in contemporary India. New Delhi: Concept Publishers.

Majumdar, D.N. &Madan,T.N.(1986). An introduction to social anthropology. Noida: Mayor Paperbacks.

Panandikar, V.A. (1997).The politics of backwardness of reservation policy in India. New Delhi: Konark Publishers.

Sengupta, S. (2012). Introductory sociology. New Delhi: New Central Book Agency. Sharma, R. K. (2007). Fundamentals of sociology. New York: Atlantic. Singh, E. (2009). Caste system in India. Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Analyze the scope of sociology, social control, forms of groups and their role.

CO2: Describe the scope of various social institutions such as religion, family, marriage, etc.

CO3: Explain the role of social stratification such as caste, its characteristics, relationship, functions and dysfunctions.

CO4: Examine social problems such as inequality, untouchability, poverty, illiteracy, female genital mutilation, female infanticide and foeticide.

CO5: Discuss the developmental issues such as constitutional categories, minority groups, reservation policy and economically disabled groups.

NON-MAJOR ELECTIVE

LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE: BASIC LEVEL

YEAR – I SEMESTER – I

Credits: 2

UNIT – 1

Logistics – Concept and Significance – Logistics System Fundamentals Transport System: Railway, Road, Air, Waterways, Pipe Lines, Animals and Animal Driven Vehicles- Economics of Transportation – Stocking Policies – Storage and Handling Capacities- Warehousing.

UNIT -2

Packaging – Principles, Functions And Types – Containerization – Concepts- Infrastructure – Inventory Policy – Concept Of Supply Chain Management And Its Strategic Role In The Organization- Intra And Inter Organization Supply Chain.

SUGGESTED READING

1. Strategic Logistics Management – Lambert
2. Logistical Management – The Integrated Supply Chain Process – Bowersox
3. Logistics & Supply Chain Management – Christopher
4. Supply Chain Management – Sunil Chopra
5. Logistics & Supply Chain Management – Raghuram
6. Supply Chain Management for 21st Century – Sahay

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Discuss the Concepts and Significance of Logistics

CO2: Explain the Different Modes of Transport System

CO3: Enumerate Stocking Policies and Storage Handling Capacities

CO4: Describe Principles, Functions and Types of Packaging

CO5: Explain the Concept of Supply Chain Management

**CORE PAPER III: MAJOR LAWS (INDIAN PENAL CODE, CODE OF
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT AND
SPECIAL&LOCAL LAWS)
YEAR – I SEMESTER – II**

Subject Code: BCP-DSC03

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 6

Unit I: Introduction to Criminal Law

Definitions: Vices, sin, tort and crime – History of criminal law – Nature and scope of Criminal Law – Indian Penal Code – Code of Criminal Procedure – Indian Evidence Act – Doctrine of *Actus Reus and Mens Rea*.

Unit II: Selected Sections of the Indian Penal Code

Crimes against property: Theft-Robbery-Dacoity-Forgery-Criminal breach of trust; Crimes against persons: Culpable homicide-Murder-Rape-Hurt-Defamation; Crimes against public tranquility: Affray, Riot and Unlawful assembly.

Unit III: Selected Sections of Criminal Procedure Code

Organizational set-up of courts in India-Complaint-First Information Report-Inquiry Investigation-Police report-Public prosecutor-Defence counsel-Concept of fair trial-Arrest –Rights of arrested person – Bail –Search and Seizure– Types of trial.

Unit IV: Selected Sections of Indian Evidence Act

Evidence: Meaning, principles, and concept of relevancy and admissibility; Confessions– Dying Declaration – Expert opinion – Presumption of fact and law – Burden of proof – Examination in Chief–Cross-examination and re-examination.

Unit V: Introduction to Special & Local Laws

Introduction to local and special laws–how they are made?–Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 – The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012; Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibitions and Redressal) Act, 2013.

References:

Alexander, L., Morse, S., & Ferzan, K. (2011). Crime and culpability: A theory of criminal law. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Chandrasekharan, K., & Kelkar, R. (2008). R. V. Kelkar's criminal procedure. Lucknow: Eastern Book Co.

Khan, S.A. (2017). Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's The Law of evidence (26th Ed.). Gurgaon:

LexisNexis.

Prasad, C.K., &Saxena, N. (2017). Ratanlal&Dhirajlal's The code of criminal procedure (22nded.).Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis.

Thakore, D. (2011). Ratanlal&Dhirajlal's The Indian Penal Code (ActXLVof1860) (33rded.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur.

Thomas, K. &Rashid, M. (2016). Ratanlal&Dhirajlal's the Indian Penal Code (34thEd.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis.

Rao, M. (2008).Law relating to women and children. Lucknow: Eastern Book Co.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Understand the history of criminal law, the Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure and Indian Evidence Act.

CO2: Apply the selected sections of the Indian Penal Code such as crimes against property, crimes against persons, crimes against public tranquility, etc.

CO3: Apply the selected sections of the Criminal Procedure Code such as organizational set-up of courts in India, complaint, inquiry, investigation, police report, arrest, bail, search and seizures, types of trials etc.

CO4: Apply the selected sections of the Indian Evidence Act such as meaning and concept of evidence, confession, dying declaration, presumption off act and law, burden of proof, etc.

CO5: Explains certain special laws such as SC&ST act, prevention of corruption act etc.

CORE PAPER IV: PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

YEAR – I SEMESTER – II

Subject Code: BCP-DSC04

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 6

Unit I: Introduction

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

Unit II: Social Perception

Definition and basic principles of social perception–Social influence–Overview of the learning theories related to crime: Classical and Operant conditioning– Social learning.

Unit III: Motivation and Frustration

Motivation: Nature and concept; Types of motives–Motivation theories: Maslow and McClelland; Motivational conflicts – Frustration – Sources of frustration –Frustration leading to criminal behaviour.

Unit IV: Personality

Personality – Concept – Development of personality – Determinants of personality – Factors influencing the growth and organization of personality – Environmental and cultural factors – Personality theories: Freud, Eysenck, Erickson, Murray and Catell-Brief overview of personality assessment.

Unit V: Psychological disorders related to crime and delinquency

Concept of abnormality – Overview of psychological disorders: Personality disorders, impulse control disorders–Addiction: Substance, alcohol, tobacco and social media–Delinquent behaviour: Mood disorders, conduct disorders, defiant disorder.

References:

Andreassi, J. (2007). Psychophysiology: Human behavior and physiological response.

Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.

Comer, R. (2005). Fundamentals of abnormal psychology. New York: Worth Publishers.

Corsini, R., & Wedding, D. (2011). Current psychotherapies. Nashville: Cengage Learning, Inc.

Hollin, C. (2013). Psychology and crime: An introduction to criminological psychology Hove, East Sussex: Routledge.

Nyla, R. B., & Robert, A. B. (2017). Social psychology (4th Ed.). New Delhi: Pearson Education.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Application of psychology to crime and delinquency

CO2: Understand the importance of perception and learning in the light of various psychological theories.

CO3: Explain the nature, concept, types and theories of motivation. Understand the source of frustration and describe the relationship between frustration and criminal behaviour.

CO4: Describe the concept, development, theories and assessments of personality.

CO5: Characterize the concept of abnormality and the various types of psychological disorders. Understand the various psychopathic personality disorders and its therapeutic approaches.

SKPDC

ALLIED PAPER II: ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY

YEAR – I SEMESTER – II

Subject Code: BCP-DSA02

Credits: 5

Instr.Hrs. 5

Unit I: Introduction

Concept of abnormal behaviour–Types of abnormal behaviour–Abnormal behavior and criminality.

Unit II: Theoretical Approaches to Abnormality

Psycho-dynamic approach–Sigmund Freud, Carl Jung, Alfred Alder–Humanistic approach: Carl Rogers, Abraham Maslow–Behavioural approach– Ivan Pavlov

Unit III: Psychological Disorders

Classification of disorders under DSM-5: Neuro-developmental disorders–Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders–Bipolar and related disorders–Depressive disorders–Anxiety disorders–Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders–Trauma and stressor related disorders– Personality disorders and other disorders.

Unit IV: Psychological Tools

CAGE Questionnaire (CAGE) – Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (AGQ) Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale (HAM-A) – Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale (LSAS) – Altman Self-Rating Mania Scale (ASRM)–Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS)–Montgomery Asberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS)–Personality Type Indicator (PTI).

Unit V: Psychotherapy

Psychotherapy: Meaning, techniques, new developments in Psycho analysis–Gestalt Psychotherapy: Basic concepts, techniques, evaluation – Positive psychotherapy – Group psychotherapy–Cognitive Behavioural Therapy–Hypnotherapy–Interpersonal psychotherapy–Integrative psychotherapy.

References:

Bartol, C.R. (1999). Criminal behaviour: A psycho social approach (5thEd.). Englewood Cliffs, NJ:Prentice-Hall

Canter, D. (1997). Criminal detection and the psychology of crime. Aldershot, Hants, England: Dartmouth Pub.

Canter, D., & Youngs, D. (2009). Investigative psychology: Offender profiling and the analysis of criminal action. Chichester, West Sussex, UK: John Wiley&Sons.

Cassel, E., & Bernstein, D. (2007). Criminal behavior (2ndEd.). Mahwah, NJ: L.Erlbaum

Associates.

Bryant, Clifton D. (2000). Encyclopedia of criminal and deviant behaviour (10th Ed.). New York: Brunner Routledge Taylor & Frances Group.

Hollin, C.R. (2013). Psychology and crime: An introduction to criminological psychology (2nd Ed). London: Routledge.

Howitt, D. (2002). Forensic and criminal psychology. UK: Prentice Hall.

Jones, D.W. (2008). Understanding criminal behaviour: Psycho-social approaches to criminality. Cullompton: Willan.

Miller, L. (2012). Criminal psychology: nature, nurture, culture: A text book and practical reference guide for students and working professionals in the fields of law enforcement, criminal justice, mental health, and forensic psychology. Springfield, III. Charles C. Thomas.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Define the concept of abnormal behaviour and explain the various types of abnormal behaviour.

CO2: Understand the relationship between abnormal behavior and criminality. Understand the various theoretical approaches to abnormality.

CO3: Study about the classification of disorders under DSM-5

CO4: Explains the various psychological tools which are used to measure an individual's different abilities

CO5: Discuss the concept and different types of psychotherapy.

NON-MAJOR ELECTIVE PAPER II

EVERYDAY BANKING

YEAR – I SEMESTER – II

Subject Code:

Credits: 2

UNIT-I

Banking- Definition - Pass Book - Cheque Book - Format Of Cheque - Filling Up Of Cheque Deposit Challan - Filling Up - Clearing Cheque - Transfer Cheque - Collection Cheque - Payable At Par - Demand Draft - Application Filling - Account Opening Form - Filling Up - Documents Required - Debit Card - Credit Card - ATM Machine - Cash Deposit Machine- Pass Book Printing Machine. MICR- IFSC- Fund Transfer through ECS-NEFT-RTGS-Form Filling For Fund Transfer.

UNIT- II

On Line Banking - Sign Up - Process - Requirements - Log In - Customer ID - User ID-Pass Word - Hints For Creating Pass Words - Change Of Pass Word - On Line Transactions- Account Statements - Fund Transfer - Payment Of Bills - Utility Payments –Loans - Repayment For Loans –Other Services. Mobile Banking-Meaning- Importance – Advantages- Mobile Applications (App)-WAP (Wireless Application Protocol)- USSD (Unstructured Supplementary Service Data)- Registration Process - Through Mobiles - Process At Bank Branch - ATM User ID-MPIN Change Of MPIN-IMPS D(Immediate Mobile Payment System) - UPI(Unified Payment Interface) - BHIM(Bharat Interface For Money)- NPCI (National Payment Corporation Of India) - Bank Account Management - Transfer Funds- Paying Bills- Locating ATMs- QR Code Payments - Alerts And Notifications- Tracking Spending Habits - Cash Back-Safe Banking Methods.

Suggested Readings:

1. B.Santhanam- Banking & Financial Systems, Margham Publications
2. S.N.Maheshwari Banking Theory, Law and Practice, Kalyani Publications
3. Parameswaran- Indian Banking, S.Chand& Co.

Web References:

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Online_banking
2. <https://www.sbi.co.in/portal/web/services/internet-banking>
3. <https://www.hdfcbank.com/assets/popuppages/netbanking.htm>
4. <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/m/mobile-banking.asp>
5. www.scotiabank.com/mobile/ca/en/0,,5181,00.html

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1: Explain the Various Instruments of Day To Day Banking

CO2: Describe Online Banking Process

SKPDC

**CORE PAPER V: POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND POLICE
STATION MANAGEMENT
YEAR – II SEMESTER – III**

Subject Code: BCP-DSC05

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 6

Unit I: Introduction

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

Unit II: Structure, Recruitment and Training

Structure of State Police: Hierarchy and their duties – District Police – City Police – Central Police Organizations: NIA, IB, CBI, CISF, CRPF, SSB, ITBP, RPF – Police Research and Crime Statistics Organizations: BPR&D, NCRB – Recruitment and training of Constables, Sub-Inspectors, Deputy/Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Unit III: Police Station Records

General Diary, Sentry Relief Book, Duty Roster, Village Roster, Patta Book, Sample Signature Book, Form 95, Government Property Register, Gun License Register, Process Register, Tapal Register etc. Crime Register – Part I to V (Crime, Map, Conviction, Village History, Criminal History) – Ex-convict Register, Prisoner's Search Register, Registers relating to maintenance of Law and Order – FIR Index, Arrest Card, Bail Bond, Petty Case Register, Crime Cards, Crime Memo, Search List and Community Service Register.

Unit IV: Police Investigation Process

Methods of Investigation – Information, Interrogation and Instrumentation. Recording of FIR, Case Diary and Station House Diary–Classification of Criminals: Habitual Offender, Dossier Criminal, Known Depredator, Suspect and Rowdy –Modus Operandi, Scene of Crime, Collection of Evidence, Examination of Witnesses and Suspects, Confession, Filing Charge Sheet.

Unit V: Contemporary Policing

Modernization of police, Public perception of police, Police self-image: measures to improve police image; developing healthy police public relationship, Community Policing in India.

References:

- Diaz, S.M. (1976). New dimensions to the police role and functions in India. Hyderabad: National Police Academy.*
- Fisher, Barry A.J. (2000). Techniques of crime scene investigation (6th Ed.). New York: CRC Press.*
- Gautam, D.N. (1993). The Indian police: A study in fundamentals. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.*
- Mathur, K.M. (1994). Indian police: Role and challenges. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.*
- Sithannan, V. (2016). Police Investigation: Powers, Tactics and Techniques. Volume 1 & 2. Chennai: Jeywin Publications.*

Swanson, Charles, R. (1983). Police administration: Structure, processes and behaviour. New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc.

Verma, A. &Subramanian,K.S. (2009). Understanding the Police in India. New Delhi:Lexis Nexis India.

COURSEOUTCOMES

CO1: Trace the ancient, medieval and modern forms of policing in India.

CO2: Understand the Indian police organizational structure, recruitment and training process.

CO3: Describe the types of records and the purpose of documents maintained in a police station.

CO4: Understand police investigation, crime scene management and collection of evidence.

CO5: Outline the importance of police modernization, improvement of police self-image and community policing.

CORE PAPER VI: INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS

YEAR – II SEMESTER – III

Subject Code: BCP-DSC06

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 6

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–Thirddegree 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 Organizations in advocacy and redressal of grievances – National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission – United Nations Organization, Amnesty International, International Red Cross Society, Human Rights Watch, Peoples Watch, People's Union for Civil Liberties(PUCL)

References:

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 (8th Ed.). Allahabad: Allahabad Law Agency.

Thilagaraj, R. (2000). Humanrights and criminall justice administration. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Describe the concept, evolution, classification and characteristics of human rights.

CO2: Understand the human rights of various vulnerable groups.

CO3: Explain the human rights of crime victims, accused/arrested persons, and prisoners' rights.

CO4: Illustrate various international and national legal instruments pertaining to human rights.

CO5: Understand the role of government organization to enforce human rights and non-governmental organization to protect human rights.

ALLIED PAPER III: COMMUNITY POLICING

YEAR – II SEMESTER – III

Subject Code: BCP-DSA03

Credits: 5

Instr.Hrs. 6

Unit I: History of Community Policing

Historical, philosophical, and practical dimensions of community policing. Need for community policing-Defining Community Policing-Planning and Implementing Community Policing

Unit II: Community Policing and Crime Prevention

Community Policing Models in USA, UK, Asian Countries, European Countries – Community policing strategies for solving problems-Community policing and Crime prevention; Situational and community crime prevention

Unit III: Activities

Community policing Vs traditional policing. Community policing in Action: Officers tasks and work routines - Community and beat officers – Improving detection and convictions; victim services and protecting human rights; Role of Community.

Unit IV: Indian Community Policing: Indian Experiments

Community policing in the Indian context-Indian Community policing experiments 2– “PRAHARI”: In Assam - In Himachal Pradesh – In Punjab - In West Bengal - “MAITHRI”: In Andhra Pradesh - Mohalla Committee Movement Trust, Mumbai - The Parivar Paramarsh Kendra, Raigarh District, Madhya Pradesh-Gram/Nagar Raksha Samiti, Rajnandgaon, Chattisgarh

Unit V: Indian Community Policing: Tamil Nadu Experiments

Tamil Nadu Community policing experiments: Friends of Police (FOP): Objectives of FOP, Qualifications to become FOP-SamarthYojna Community Policing Experiment, Coimbatore City – Trichy community policing – Karur community policing – Thoothukudi community policing³ –The Future of Community Policing; Police boys club.

References:

Kappeler, V., & Gaines, L. (2015). Community policing. New York: Routledge.

Miller, H. (2018). Community Policing: Partnerships for Problem Solving. Boston: Cengage Learning.

Palmiotto, M. (2011). Community policing. New York: Routledge.

Prabhu, S. (2011). Community Policing in a Democratic Society: A Study of Cyberabad Police Commissionerate in Andhra Pradesh, India. LAPLAMBERT Academic Publishing.

Thichempully Krishnadas, V. (2013). Public events and police response. New Delhi: Oxford

University Press.

COURSE OUTCOMES

- CO1:** Trace the history and conceptual foundations of community policing.
- CO2:** Describe the various models of community policing in different countries.
- CO3:** Understand the relationship between community policing and crime prevention.
- CO4:** Importance of Community policing in the Indian context.
- CO5:** Role of Friends of Police (FOP)

SKPDC

CORE PAPER VII: INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC SCIENCE

YEAR – II SEMESTER – IV

Subject Code: BCP-DSC07

Credits: 4

Instr. Hrs. 5

Unit I: Introduction–Forensic Science

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

Questioned Documents: Definition and Types–Examination of altered documents–Tools and techniques for examination and identification–Types of forgeries, characteristics and detection–Determination of authorship of handwriting.

Unit IV: Crime Scene Reconstruction (CSR)

Nature and importance of CSR–Basic principles and stages involved–Types and classification of reconstruction–Role of logic in CSR–Writing a reconstruction report–Cases of special importance pertaining to forensic examination.

Unit V: Forensic Medicine

Conceptual definitions–Scope–Medical evidence: Oral and documentary–Importance of medico-legal autopsy–Definition of wounds–Types of wounds–Characteristics of wounds–Medico-legal importance of injuries: Suicidal, accidental, homicidal wounds, firearm wounds, thermal injuries, electrical injuries.

References:

Dekal, V. (2014). Exam preparatory manual for undergraduates: Forensic medicine & toxicology (theory & practical). New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical.

Gardner, R. &Bevel. (2009). Practical crime scene analysis and reconstruction. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press.

Lewis, J. (2014). Forensic document examination. New York: Academic Press. Nageshkumar, G. (2007). Practical forensic medicine. NewDelhi: 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.

Turvey, B. & Crowder, S. (2017). Forensic investigations—an introduction. Academic Press.

Young, T. & Ortmeier, P. (2010). Crime scene investigation. Pearson.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Understand the definition, scope and basic principles of forensic science, exhibit the various tools and techniques utilized in the application of the subject.

CO2: Understand the significance of evidence, types and classification of physical evidences such as blood, fibre, paint, firearms, fingerprints, etc.

CO3: Examine the forensic documents, tools and techniques employed, types of forgeries, types of hand writing and its characteristics, etc.

CO4: Understand the basic principles and stages involved in crime scene reconstruction.

CO5: Describe the scope and importance of medical evidence such as oral and documentary, etc. Understand the importance of medico-legal autopsy and type and characteristics of wounds, etc.

CORE PAPER VIII: CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF CRIME

YEAR – II SEMESTER – IV

Subject Code: BCP-DSC08

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 5

Unit I: Introduction

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

Unit II: White-collar Crime

Definitional 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: Organized Crime

History of organized crime – Hierarchical organizational structures – Patterns of organized crimes–Characteristics of organized crimes–Drug trafficking–Smuggling of arms, persons, animals – Trafficking of persons, human organs, psycho tropic substances – Prostitution – Environmental crime.

Unit IV: Transnational Crime and Terrorism

Concept of transnational crime–Defining terrorism (international and domestic)–Causes and consequences – Characteristics of terrorism – Terrorism and organized 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–Cyber warfare–Introduction to IT Act 2000.

References:

Aas, K. (2013). *Globalization & crime*. London: SAGE.

Borowitz, A. (2005). *Terrorism for self-glorification (1stEd.)*. Kent, OH: Kent State University Press.

Furst, G. (2009). *Contemporary readings in criminology*. Los Angeles, CA: SAGE.

Hill, J., & Marion, N. (2016). *Introduction to cybercrime*. Westport, CT: Praeger.

Hynson, C. (2012). *Cybercrime*. Mankato, MI: Smart Apple Media.

Mishra, V. (2013). *Human trafficking*. New Delhi: Sage.

Mukherjee, J. (2005). *An insider's experience of insurgency in India's North-East (1stEd.)*. Delhi: Anthem Press.

Nair, P.M. (2002). *Combating organised crime*. Konark Publishers.

Reichel, P., & Albanese, J. (2014). *Handbook of transnational crime and justice*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

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

Strader, J. (2011). Understanding white collar crime (3rdEd.). New Providence, NJ: LexisNexis...

Wright, A. (2011). Organised crime. London: Routledge.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Analyze the emergence, concept, nature and scope of contemporary forms of crime.

CO2: Discuss the definitional evolution, causes, types, characteristics of white-collar crime and socio-economic offences in India.

CO3: Describe the history, hierarchal organizational structure, patterns and characteristics of organized crime.

CO4: Understand the emergence of transnational organized crime and terrorism.

CO5: Analyze the evolution, types, extent, profile of computer criminals and cyber warfare.

CORE PAPERIX: COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN CRIME AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

YEAR – II SEMESTER – IV

Subject Code: BCP-DSC09

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 5

Unit I: Introduction

Definitions: criminal justice system, comparative criminal justice, comparative criminology, international crimes, transnational crimes–Origin and growth of comparative criminal justice– The need to study comparative criminal justice – Contemporary trends in comparative criminal justice – The Universality of the criminal justice system

Unit II: Approaches and Theories

Approaches to international perspectives: historical, political, descriptive–Theories of criminal behavior–Cross-national context–Grand theories: modernization theory, civilization theory, opportunity theories, world system theory – Structural theories – Culture, strain and social disorganization– Testing theories

Unit III: Comparative Criminal Justice Practices

Understanding the criminal justice policy and practices in USA, UK, Netherlands and Japan– Parallel studies: violent crimes, property crimes, genocide, domestic violence, transnational crimes, cybercrimes etc.

Unit IV: International Perspectives

International perspectives on policing: International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO) – Interpol, Europol – International perspectives on courts: variation in legal training and court organization – International perspectives on correction: comparative penology, international standards for correction – International perspectives on juvenile justice: delinquency as a world-wide problem, models of juvenile justice

Unit V: Emerging Concepts

Culture and general ideology – Factors influencing criminal justice policy and practices – Global trend – Global drop in crime – The punitive turn – Penal populism – Privatization – International policing and international criminal tribunals–Data on crime and criminal justice– International crime statistics – International crime victimization surveys and victimization data

References:

Archer, Dane, and Gartner, R. (1984). Violence and crime in cross-national perspective.

New Haven: Yale University Press.

Barak, Gregg, (ed.) (2000). Crime and crime control: A global view. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.

Beirne, Piers, and Comps, J. (1991). Comparative criminology: An annotated bibliography.

Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press.

Blau, Peter M. (1977). Inequality and heterogeneity: A primitive theory of social structure. New York: Free Press.

Chambliss, William J. (1993). State-organized crime. In Making law: The state, the law, and structural contradictions. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.

Clinard, Marshall B., and Abbott, D. J. (1973). Crime in developing countries: A comparative perspective. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

Dammer, Harry, R., and Albanese, J. S. (2011). Comparative criminal justice systems (4thed.). Belmont: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.

Ebbe, Obi N.I., (ed.) (1996). Comparative and international criminal justice systems: Policing, judiciary, and corrections. Boston: Butterworth-Heinemann.

Reichel, Philip, L. (2012). Comparative criminal justice systems: A tropical approach (6thed.). New Jersey: Prentice Hall

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Understand the origin and growth of comparative criminal justice

CO2: Describe the various approaches and theories pertaining to comparative criminal justice.

CO3: Explain the criminal justice practices in various countries.

CO4: understanding the international perspectives of policing, courts, corrections and juvenile justice.

CO5: Understand the emerging concepts of comparative crime and justice studies

ALLIED PAPER IV: CROWD CONTROL AND RIOT MANAGEMENT

YEAR – II SEMESTER – IV

Subject Code: BCP-DSC04

Credits: 5

Instr.Hrs. 5

Unit I: Crowds

Crowds and unlawful assemblies-principles of crowd control-Crimes against public tranquility (IPC): Riot, affray, unlawful assembly, Promoting enmity between different classes, knowingly carrying arms in any procession- correct police attitudes in dealing with different classes of agitators-counseling and mediation.

Unit II: Crowd Dispersal

Procedures to be followed while dispersing violent crowds-lathi charge and opening fire-Non-lethal Weapons: active denial system, long range Acoustic device, telescopic baton, taser, pepper spray, tear gas, salt shell, rubber bullets, water cannon, flexible baton round, trained police dogs, offensive odor canisters, baton and riot shield.

Unit III: Police Strategies

Mobilization of force and command and control. Broad principles of deployment of home Guards, Para military forces and army method of co-ordination and co-operation – Field Strategies: Access control, Restricted-access barrier system, Temporary fencing, mojo barriers, snatch squad and mass arrest-protective gears: body armour, riot helmet, gas mask.

Unit IV: Maintenance of Law and Order

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

Unit V: Peace Management

Maintaining peace during elections-security arrangements during elections-security arrangements for major festivals and fairs; Mass Evacuation; Suspicious Baggage – Conflict Prevention Management.

Reference:

Ghosh, A. K. Notes on crowd control. National Police Academy. Mullick B. N. Use of force to disperse unlawful

Sidhu, P.P.S. (2016). Precise on crowd control. BPR&D, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

http://sikkimpolice.nic.in/Training/Downloads/Precis_on_Crowd_Control.pdf

Seger, K. (1990). The antiterrorism handbook. Novato, CA: Presidio. Mihir Kumar Mukherji- Unlawful assembly and rioting

Singh, V.V. (1993). Communal violence. South Asia Books.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Describe crowd, unlawful assembly, riot and the principles of crowd control.

CO2: Understand various crowd dispersal methods adopted by police.

CO3: Explain the different forms of crowd control police strategies.

CO4: Learn about the importance of maintenance of law and order and peace in the society during different circumstances.

CO5: Maintaining peace during elections and other important fairs and festivals.

SKPDC

**CORE PAPER X: BASICS OF RESEARCH METHODS,
STATISTICS AND COMPUTER APPLICATION
YEAR – III SEMESTER – V**

Subject Code: BCP-DSC10

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 5

Unit I: Introduction to Research

Definitions– Characteristics of research – Types of research: Qualitative, quantitative and mixed–Significance of research– Criteria of good research– Research ethics.

Unit II: Research Process

Research process–Research problem–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–Population–Sample and sampling procedures–Types of sampling–Primary data–Secondary data–Tools of data collection: Questionnaire, interview schedule, focus group discussion, in-depth interview, observation method.

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 and SPSS

MS Office: Word, Power Point, Excel – Web search –Online databases – Online surveys: Google forms, Survey Monkey–Mendeley–Introduction to Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

References:

Agarwal, B. (2013). Basic statistics (6th Ed.). New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited.

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) Limited, Publishers.

Matthews, B., &Ross, L. (2010). Research methods: A practical guide for the social sciences. New York: Pearson Longman.

Muller, J. (2003). A librarian's guide to the Internet. Oxford: Chandos. Nagar, A. &Das, R. (1991). Basic statistics. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Richardson, T. (2015). Microsoft Office 2013/365 and beyond. Dulles, VA: Mercury Learning and Information.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Describe the characteristics, types and significance of research. Understand the characteristics of good research and the ethics of research.

CO2: Examine the research problem, research process, review of literature, research questions, etc.

CO3: understanding the concept of research design followed by the types and tools available for sample and data collection.

CO4: Demonstrate basic concepts of statistics such as mean, median, mode and probability. Understand descriptive and inferential statistics, independent and dependent variables.

CO5: Application of SPSS and MS office in doing criminological research analysis

**CORE PAPER XI: PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL
ADMINISTRATION
YEAR – III SEMESTER – V**

Subject Code: BCP-DSC11

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 5

Unit I: Nature of Punishment

Punishment: Definition, objective and purpose–Punishment in ancient, medieval and modern India – Sentencing: principles, policies and procedures – Recent approaches to punishment – Capital Punishment in India.

Unit II: Concept of Correction

Genesis and evolution of correction – Objectives and theories of correction: Retribution, deterrence and reformation – Prison Reform Committees and Commissions – Concepts of treatment and rehabilitation.

Unit III: Corrections, Procedures and Rules

Correctional philosophy – Medical model – Rehabilitation model – UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners – Prisons Act, 1894; Prisoners Act, 1900 and Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950–Model Prison Manual–Prison reform in India.

Unit IV: Institutional Corrections

Prison: Meaning and purpose – Historical development of prison system – Classification: Central prison, district jails, sub-jails, open air prison, women's prison – Role of judiciary in improvisation of prison system in India – Individualization of treatment – Premature release and remission – Prison Adalat.

Unit V: Non-Institutional Corrections

Community-based corrections: Probation, parole and furlough–Community services–Admonition and counselling–Role of voluntary agencies in prevention of crime and treatment of offenders– Discharged Prisoners Aid Society–After care and rehabilitation.

NOTE*: This paper includes practical visits to the Central prisons, Open air prisons, Training academies for Prison Officers and so on.

***SUBJECT TO THE FEASIBILITY AND PERMISSIBLE CONDITIONS FOR VISITS BY THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE FUNCTIONARIES**

References:

Arrigo, B., & Milovanovic, D. (2010). Revolution in penology: Rethinking the society of captives. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.

Bautista, F., & Guevara, R. (2013). Comprehensive penology: Institutional and non-institutional corrections. Quezon City: Wiseman's Books Trading.

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.

Crow, I. (2001). The treatment and rehabilitation of offenders. London: SAGE. Lerner, K., &

Lerner, B. (2006). Crime & punishment: Essential primary sources. Detroit, MI: Thomas Gale.

Mackenzie, G., Stobbs, N., & O'Leary, J. (2010). Principles of sentencing. Annandale, NSW: Federation Press.

Miethe, T., & Lu, H. (2005). Punishment: A comparative historical perspective. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Scott,D.(2008). Penology. Los Angeles, CA: Sage.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Trace the history of the ancient forms of punishment and the evolution to the modern day forms of punishment.

CO2: Explain the concept of corrections, its definition, perspectives and theories.

CO3: Describe various prison reform commissions and committees and the treatment and rehabilitation of prisoners.

CO4: Examine the various organigrams of correctional institutions, its classifications, role of judiciary and the treatment of prisoners.

CO5: Explain the role of non-institutional corrections in the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.

CORE PAPER XII: JUVENILE JUSTICE

YEAR – III SEMESTER – V

Subject Code: BCP-DSC12

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 6

Unit I: Introduction

Definition: Child– Delinquents; History of the juvenile justice system in India–Types of problem children: Ungovernable, neglected, destitute and deviant – *parens patriae* – *in locoparentis*.

Unit II: Rights of the Child

Basic rights – Child rights as human rights – United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) – Legal protection for children – Fundamental rights as defined by the Constitution of India–National Commission for Protection of Child Rights–State Commission for the Protection of Child Rights.

Unit III: Risk Factors of Juvenile Delinquency

Gender – Socio-economic status – Family background – Neighbourhood – Childhood abuse and neglect – Peer group – School environment – Academic performance – Offence history – Addiction: Substance, alcohol, tobacco and social media.

Unit IV: Theories of Juvenile Delinquency

Classical theories: Concept of freewill–Rational choice theory; Social Disorganisation Theory by Shaw and McKay – Robert K. Merton's Strain Theory; Control theories: Hirschi's Social Control Theory of Crime– Self-control Theory.

Unit V: Juvenile Justice System in India

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 – Institutions for Children in Conflict with Law: Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)–Observation homes–Special home–Borstal school – Place of safety – Special Juvenile Police Unit; Institutions for Children in Need of Care and Protection: Child Welfare Committee (CWC)–Open shelter–Foster care–Children's/Shelterhomes.

References:

Cox, S.M. (2017). *Juvenile justice: A guide to theory, policy and practice*. Los Angeles: SAGE.

Freeman, M. D. (2014). *The future of children's rights*. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill Nijhoff.

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (Ind.).

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

Kumari, V. (2017). *The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015: Critical analyses*. Gurgaon, Haryana, India: Universal Law Publishing, an imprint of LexisNexis.

Merlo, A.V., Benekos, P.J., & Champion, D.J. (2016). The juvenile justice system: Delinquency, processing and the law. Boston, MA: Pearson.

Thompson, K., & Morris, R. (2016). Juvenile delinquency and disability. New York: Springer Nature.

Whitehead, J. T., & Lab, S. P. (2013). Juvenile justice: An introduction. Waltham, MA

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Trace the history of the juvenile justice system in India.

CO2: Understand legal instruments such as the United Nations Convention on Child Rights, Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India, other national and state-level commissions.

CO3: Analyze the characteristics of juvenile delinquents with respect to socio-economic status, gender and family background and risk factors of recidivism.

CO4: Explain the classical theories, psychological theories, sociological theories and control theories with respect to juvenile delinquency.

CO5: understanding about the juvenile justice system through juvenile justice care and protection act.

ELECTIVE PAPER I: ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

YEAR – III SEMESTER – V

Subject Code: BCP-DSE01

Credits: 5

Instr.Hrs. 6

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 organizations: Centre for Science and Environment & Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment

References:

- 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: Lexis Nexis 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.*
- Timmy, K. & Sataka, M. (1989). Environmental Pollution. New Delhi: Anmol*

Walker, G. (2012). Environmental justice. London: Routledge.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Understand the concept of environmental crime and green criminology

CO2: Trace the history of environmental laws in India and the current environment protection laws.

CO3: Understand the effects of environmental crime on individuals, households and within communities.

CO4: Understand the various enforcement agencies pertaining to environmental crime in India.

CO5: Explain the various aspects of environmental justice and its related national and international, and non-government movements on environmental protection.

ELECTIVE PAPER II: CYBER CRIME

YEAR – III SEMESTER – V

Subject Code: BCP-DSE02

Credits: 5

Instr.Hrs. 6

Unit-I: Introduction

History and evolution – Definition – Internet and cybercrime issues: Viruses, worms and Trojans, hackers, cyber criminals, cyber terrorism and cyber warfare, fraud, theft of data and misuse, economic espionage, trade secret theft, pornography, threatening communications, stalking, bullying etc.

Unit II: Types of cybercrime

Types and forms of cybercrimes – Malicious code: web hacking, foot printing, port scanning, e-shoplifting, web defacement, denial of service attacks – Manipulating cookies – E-mail hacking: Packet Sniffers, Phishing, e-mail bombing, e-mail hijacking–Social engineering and cybercrime

Unit III: Cyber investigation and cyber security

Best practices for cybercrime Investigation: Initialising a search and seizure operation, tracking & tracing e-mails, recovery of digital evidence, setting up a cybercrime investigation cell–Cyber forensics: Basic Forensic principles, Forensic imaging & verification, data recovery and analysis, physical security, personal security, communications security and operations security

Unit IV: Cybercrime legislation and environmental victimization

Information Technology Act, 2000–Offences under the Indian Penal Code 1860–Cybercrime cell – Issues relating to investigations and adjudication of cybercrimes in India – Digital evidence–Safe web browsing and network security–Computer forensics and online investigating tools

Unit V: Intellectual Property Rights and Cyber Space

Copyright and cyberspace–Trademarks and cyberspace–Patent and cyberspace–Geographical Indication, Industrial Designs etc. and cyber space – Trade secrets and cyberspace–Legal provisions to protect Intellectual Property Rights in India

References:

Albert, J. Marcellaa and Robert, G. S. (2002). Cyber Forensics, A field manual for calculating, examining and preserving evidence of computer crimes. New York: Auerbach publications.

Charles, O.L. (1997). Computer crimes and computer related or facilitated crimes. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Derek Atkins et al., (1997) Internet Security: Professional Reference, Tech media, Daryaganj, NewDelhi.

Hynson, C. (2012). Cybercrime. Mankato, Min.: Smart Apple Media

Icove, D., Seger, K. and Von Storch, W. (1995). (1st ed.). Computer Crime: A Crime fighter's Handbook.

United Kingdom: O'Reilly Media. Information Technology Act, 2000.

Reyes, A. (2007). Cybercrime investigations bridging the gaps between security professionals, law enforcement, and prosecutors. Rockland, MA: Syngress Pub.

Seymour, G. and Abraham, S. (Ed.). (2002). The Transnational Dimensions of cybercrime, Hoover institution Press, Washington.

Walker, C. (1998). Crime, criminal justice and the Internet. London: Sweet & Maxwell.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Describe the evolution and history of cybercrime. Also, to understand various issues related internet and cybercrime.

CO2: Explain various forms of cybercrime and its investigation methods.

CO3: General understanding about the importance of cyber security.

CO4: Understand the cybercrime legislations in India and its enforcement

CO5: Significance of comprehending intellectual property rights and cyberspace.

**CORE PAPER XIII: PRIVATE DETECTIVE AND SECURITY
MANAGEMENT
YEAR – III SEMESTER – VI**

Subject Code: BCP-DSC13

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 6

Unit I: Introduction

Concept of private investigation–Difference between police investigation and private investigation–Attributes of a private investigation–Audio recording devices–Video recording devices – Photo camera.

Unit II: Types of Private Detective Investigation

Surveillance – Pre and post-marital investigation – Land dispute investigation – Student investigation – Kidnapping and abduction investigation – Missing person investigation – Traffic accident investigation– Pre-and post-employment verification.

Unit III: Dynamics of Security

Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act ,2005–Security aspects: Security of man, material, information such as file, commercial formula, technical information, design sketches, models, cassettes – Information security – Computer hardware, software and live ware security -Computer-based financial frauds–Current and future dangers posing corporate executive.

Unit IV: 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 V: Risk Management

Concepts and theories of risk – Intelligence analysis: Restrictive or open-sourced intelligence gathering–Crisis management planning–Emergency reactions–Bomb threats, fire and safety, workplace safety, substance abuse, general safety awareness–Specific security systems: Hotel security, hospital security, airport security, product security, event security and personal security –Industrial security–Safety practices, loss and prevention–Private security: Prospects.

NOTE*: This paper includes practical visits to private detective agencies, fire stations, Fire and safety academy, Airport, Seaport and so on.

*SUBJECT TO THE FEASIBILITY AND PERMISSIBLE CONDITIONS FOR VISITS BY THE ABOVE-MENTIONED FUNCTIONARIES

References:

Blyth, M. (2008). Risk and security management (1st Ed.). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
Corun, M. (2003). Training manual on private investigation. Austin: Thomas

Investigative Publications.

Fay, J., & Patterson, D. (2018). Contemporary security management (4th ed.). Oxford: Butterworth-Heinemann.

MacHovec, F., & MacHovec, F. (2006). Private investigation and security science. Springfield, IL: Charles C.

Thomas Stephens, S. (2010). Everything private investigation book: Master the techniques of the pros to examine evidence, trace down people. Cincinnati, OH: F+W Media.

Woodhull, A. (2002). Private investigation: Strategies and techniques, Austin: Thomas Investigative Publications

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Understand the difference between police investigation and private detection.

CO2: Analyze the various types of private detective investigations.

CO3: Examine the various dynamics of security aspects such as security of humans, information security and computer-based financial frauds.

CO4: Describe the various types of security management like access control system, alarm system, dog squad and training of security personnel.

CO5: Understanding the concepts and theories of risk management, planning, emergency reactions, specific security systems and the prospects of private security

CORE PAPER XIV: VICTIMOLOGY

YEAR – III SEMESTER – VI

Subject Code: BCP-DSC14

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 6

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 victimization

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 Organizations (international and national) – In India: Victim Compensation Fund – National Relief Fund – National Disaster Management Authority

References:

Chockalingam, K. (Ed.). (1985). Readings in Victimology. Madras: Ravi Raj Publications.
Fattah, E. A. (1991).

Understanding criminal victimisation. Scarborough: Prentice Hall.

Hentigvon, 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.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Understand the historical development of victimology, causes and forms of victimization and various key concepts.

CO2: Examine the patterns and impact of victimization in natural disasters, conventional crimes, communal and caste violence, and vulnerable groups.

CO3: Apply the concepts of UN Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime.

CO4: Abuse of Power in victim assistance, legal aid, victim advocacy, crisis intervention, etc.

CO5: Exhibit the impact of national and international organizations dealing with victim compensation, victim assistance and disaster management.

CORE PAPER XV: DISSERTATION

YEAR – III SEMESTER – VI

Subject Code: BCP-DSC15

Credits: 4

Instr.Hrs. 6

The students, under the guidance of a teacher, shall take up a project on any relevant topic related to criminology.

Details of the evaluation procedure:

- i. Each candidate has to submit a project report and should appear for a public viva voce before internal and external examiners.
- ii. The project report will be evaluated at two levels.
- iii. At the first level, for continuous assessment, the teacher will evaluate the students for 40 marks on the following criteria:
 - a. Project review presentations (20marks)
 - b. Regularity in attending the discussions(10marks)
 - c. Quality of chapters (10marks)
- iv. At the second level, during the end semester examination, the evaluation will be done by a panel of examiners, including internal examiners, for 60 marks.
 - a. A public viva voce, where the first and second year students will be the audience.
 - b. The students will be evaluated on the following criteria:
 - i. Content of presentation (20marks)
 - ii. Presentation skills (20marks)
 - iii. Ability to defend the questions (20 marks)

ELECTIVE PAPER III: COUNSELLING AND GUIDANCE

YEAR – III SEMESTER – VI

Subject Code: BCP-DSE03

Credits: 5

Instr.Hrs. 6

Unit I: Introduction to Guidance

Introduction to Counselling: Meaning, Definition, Need and Importance of counselling and professional ethics in counselling.

Unit II: Principles of Counselling

Basic Principles of Counselling: Participation, Individualization, Confidentiality, communication, acceptance, self-confidence, self-awareness and other principles governing the counselling relationship.

Unit III: Types of Counselling

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

Unit IV: Techniques of Counselling

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 V: Specialized Counselling

Premarital and post marital counselling, Counselling children, counselling old people, Interpersonal conflict management, counselling AIDS patients, Counselling for De-addiction- Effectiveness of counselling and guidance in the treatment of offenders and victims.

References:

Beck, AT. (1976). Cognitive therapy and the emotional disorders, International Universities Press, New York.

Corey, G. (1986). Theory and practice of counseling and psychotherapy, Monterey: Brooks/Cole. Corsini, R.J. (Ed) (1984) Current Psychotherapies, Itasca, III: peacock.

Davison, G.C., and Neale, J.M (1986). Abnormal Psychology, Wiley, New York

Godfried, M.R (Ed) (1982) Converging themes in psychotherapy: Trends in psychodynamic humanistic and behavioural practice, Springer, New York.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1: Introduction to Counseling

CO2: Introduction to Participation, Individualization, Confidentiality

CO3: Significance of Types of Counseling

CO4: Importance and barriers of counselling Techniques

CO5: Premarital and post marital counselling, children counselling and Counselling for offenders and victims

SKPDC