

**UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS**  
**M. Sc. DEGREE COURSE IN CRIMINOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCE**

**CHOICE-BASED CREDIT SYSTEM**  
**DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY**  
**UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS**  
**REGULATIONS**

**(With effect from the academic year 2015–16)**

### **1. CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION**

Any **Bachelor (Under-graduate) Degree** holder of the University of Madras or any other University or a qualification accepted by the Syndicate of this University as equivalent thereto.

### **2. DURATION OF THE COURSE**

The course of the Degree of Master of Science in Criminology & Criminal Justice Science shall consist of four semesters over two academic years. Each semester will have a minimum of 90 working days and each day will have five working hours. Teaching is organized into a modular pattern of credit courses. Credit is normally related to the number of instructional hours a teacher teaches a particular subject. It is also related to the number of hours a student spends learning a subject or carrying out an activity.

### **3. EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION**

#### **3.1. Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA)**

- Sessional Test I will be conducted during the sixth week of each semester for the syllabus covered till then.
- Sessional Test II will be conducted during the eleventh week of each semester for the syllabus covered between the seventh and eleventh week of that semester.
- Sessional tests (of one to two hours duration) may employ one or more assessment tools such as assignments and seminars suitable to the subject. Students will be informed in advance about the nature of the assessment and shall have to compulsorily attend the two sessional tests, failing which they will not be allowed to appear for the End-semester examination.
- Each sessional test will carry 40% (20% + 20%) of total marks for the subject. The marks of the two sessional tests shall be taken into account for the computation of Grade.

### 3.2. End-Semester Examination (ESE)

- End-Semester Examinations will be conducted at the end of each of the four semesters for each subject covering the entire syllabus prescribed for the course.
- The examinations will be of three hour duration carrying 60% marks.
- The first semester examination will be conducted in the middle of the first academic year and the second semester examination at the end of the first academic year. Similarly, the third semester examination will be conducted in the middle of the second academic year and the fourth semester examination at the end of the second academic year respectively.
- A candidate who does not pass an examination in any subject(s) in any semester will be permitted to appear for such failed subject(s) along with the papers of the following semesters.
- End-semester examination will be in the form of *viva-voce* for Internship and Dissertation.

### 3.3. Allocation of marks

- Continuous Internal Assessment = 40 marks
- End-Semester Examination = 100 marks reduced to 60 marks

### 3.4. End-semester evaluation pattern for Internship

- Report = 40 marks
- Attendance = 20 marks
- *Viva-voce* = 40 marks
- Total** = 100 marks

### 3.5. End-semester evaluation pattern for Dissertation

- Reference and Review of literature = 20 marks
- Organization and interpretation = 20 marks
- Dissertation pre-presentation = 20 marks
- Final dissertation = 20 marks
- *Viva-voce* = 20 marks
- Total** = 100 marks

### 3.6. Passing minimum

- No passing minimum is stipulated for the Continuous Internal Assessments.
- For the End-Semester Examinations, the required minimum aggregate of external and internal marks is 50% for each paper, project work and *viva-voce*, to pass in that subject. A candidate who has not secured a minimum of 50% marks in a subject shall be deemed to have failed in that subject.

#### **4. ELIGIBILITY FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE**

A candidate becomes eligible for the award of the degree of **M. Sc. in Criminology & Criminal Justice Science** subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions:

- Completes the graduate course of study in Criminology & Criminal Justice Science offered by the Department of Criminology over the period of four semesters (that is, two years full-time) and has earned 91 credits.
- Passes all the theory and practical examinations, completes the internship and prescribed projects.
- Completes four courses on softskills, earning a total of eight credits over the period of two years (that is, one course earning two credits per semester).
- Meets all other requirements as prescribed by the Board of Studies in Criminology of the University of Madras at the time of admission and the amendments included in the regulations by the Board of Studies in Criminology and the Academic Council from time to time.

#### **5. COURSE OF STUDY**

The course of the study for the four semesters shall be as follows:

## FIRST SEMESTER

S. No.	Course code	Title of the course	Core/Elective/ Soft-skill	Credits	Exam duration (hours)	Max marks		Total
						CIA	ESE	
1.	SSS C 101	Introduction to Criminal Justice and Society	C	3	3	40	60	100
2.	SSS C 102	Law of Crime	C	4	3	40	60	100
3.	SSS C 103	Fundamentals of Psychology	C	4	3	40	60	100
4.	SSS C 104	General Forensic Science	C	3	3	40	60	100
5.	SSS C 105	Observational Visits to CJS Institutions	C	2				100
6.	SSS E 101	Prevention of Crime and Delinquency	E	3	3	40	60	100
7.	SSS E 102	Cybercrime	E	3	3	40	60	100
8.	SSS S 101	Softskills	S	2				

CIA – Continuous Internal Assessment; ESE – End-Semester Examination

## SECOND SEMESTER

S. No.	Course code	Title of the course	Core/Elective/ Soft-skill	Credits	Exam duration (hours)	Max marks		Total
						CIA	ESE	
1.	SSS C 106	Theoretical Criminology	C	4	3	40	60	100
2.	SSS C 107	Criminal Procedure and Evidence	C	4	3	40	60	100
3.	SSS C 108	Police Administration	C	4	3	40	60	100
4.	SSS C 109	Advanced Forensic Science	C	3	3	40	60	100
5.	SSS C 110	Human Rights and Criminal Justice System	C	4	3	40	60	100
6.	SSS E 103	Comparative Criminal Justice	E	3	3	40	60	100
7.	SSS E 104	White Collar Crime and Organized Crime	E	3	3	40	60	100
8.	SSS S 102	Softskills	S	2				

CIA – Continuous Internal Assessment; ESE – End-Semester Examination

### THIRD SEMESTER

S. No.	Course code	Title of the course	Core/Elective/ Soft-skill	Credits	Exam duration (hours)	Max marks		Total
						CIA	ESE	
1.	SSS C 111	Research Methodology	C	4	3	40	60	100
2.	SSS C 112	Basic Statistics and Data Analysis in Social Sciences	C	4	3	40	60	100
3.	SSS C 113	Penology & Corrections	C	4	3	40	60	100
4.	SSS C 114	Forensic Medicine	C	3	3	40	60	100
6.	UOM I 001	Internship*	I	2				100
7.	SSS E 105	Victimology and Victim Assistance	E	3	3	40	60	100
8.	SSS E 106	Abnormal Psychology	E	3	3	40	60	100
9.	SSS S 103	Softskills	S	2				

CIA – Continuous Internal Assessment; ESE – End-Semester Examination

\*Students are required to complete their Internship at the various criminal justice institutions after the completion of the Second semester (that is, during the summer vacation). The *viva-voce* will be conducted during the Third semester and the marks secured for Internship will be included in the Third semester Mark Statement.

#### FOURTH SEMESTER

S. No.	Course code	Title of the course	Core/Elective/ Soft-skill	Credits	Exam duration (hours)	Max marks		Total
						CIA	ESE	
1.	SSS C 115	Vigilance and Security Management	C	4	3	40	60	100
2.	SSS C 116	NGO Management	C	3	3	40	60	100
3.	SSS C 117	Dissertation	C	3				100
4.	SSS E 107	Social Legislations	E	3	3	40	60	100
5.	SSS E 108	Frauds in Banks and Other Financial Institutions	E	3	3	40	60	100
6.	SSS S 104	Softskills	S	2				

CIA – Continuous Internal Assessment; ESE – End-Semester Examination

## **6. PATTERN OF QUESTION PAPER**

### **Section A: 10 x 3 = 30 marks**

Answer all questions, each answer not exceeding 50 words.

(Questions 1–10: Two questions from each unit covering all units)

### **Section B: 5 x 6 = 30 marks**

Answer any five questions, each answer not exceeding 300 words.

(Questions 11–17: One question from each unit, the remaining two questions from the bigger units covering all units)

### **Section C: 2 x 20 = 40 marks**

Answer any two questions, each answer not exceeding 1200 words.

(Questions 18–21: One question from each unit covering all units)



## **SSS C 101 Introduction to Criminal Justice and Society**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Meaning and Concept of society, culture, informal means of social control (norms, mores, folkways, taboos), social deviance, groups, community, social organization and disorganization, social structure and process – Family disorganization and its relationship with crime – Crime and criminology definitions – Historical development – Nature, origin and scope – Criminology and its relationship to other disciplines – Social construction of deviance and crime – Definition of victims of crime and victims of abuse of power

### **Unit II: Typology of Crime and Criminal Behaviour**

Crime against person – Crime against property – Conventional crime – White collar crime – Organized crime – Cybercrime – Environmental crime – Crime and media – Habitual offenders – Professional criminals – Violent offences – Recidivism

### **Unit III: Juvenile Delinquency**

Definition – Nature and patterns of delinquency – Causes: Family, peer group, neighbourhood and school environments – Salient features of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) (amended) Act, 2006

### **Unit IV: Criminal Justice System**

Introduction to criminal justice in India – Police – Prosecution – Judiciary – Correctional departments – Co-operation and co-ordination among the various sub-systems of the Criminal Justice System

### **Unit V: Social Defence and Related Concepts**

Concept of Social Defence – Drug abuse – Alcoholism – Elder abuse and related crimes – Prevention of beggary – Commercial sex – Child abuse

## References

- Barnes, H. E., & Teeters, Negley K. (1966). *New horizons of criminology* (3rd ed.). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Chockalingam, K. (1997). *'Kuttraviyal' (Criminology) in Tamil*. Chennai: Parvathi Publications.
- Conklin, J. E. (2001). *Criminology*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
- Crime in India. (2002). National Crime Records Bureau. New Delhi : Ministry of Home Affairs.
- Edelston, C. D., & Wicks, R. I. (1977). *An introduction to criminal justice*. New York: Gregg Division, McGraw-Hill.
- Allen, Harry E., Friday, Paul C., Roebuck, Julian B., & Sagarin, Edward (1981). *Crime and punishment: An introduction to criminology*. Free Press: New York.
- Gibbons, Don C. (1973). *Society, crime and criminal careers: An introduction to criminology*. New York: Prentice Hall.
- Maguire, B., & Radosh, P. F. (1999). *Introduction to criminology*. Boston: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
- Paranjepe, N. V. (2002). *Criminology and penology*. Allahabad: Central Law Publications.
- Siddique, Ahmed. (1993). *Criminology: Problems and perspectives* (2nd ed.). Lucknow: Eastern Book House.
- Sutherland, E. H., & Cressey, D. R. (1974). *Principles of criminology*. Philadelphia: Lippincott.
- Vold, G., & Bernard, Thomas J. (1986). *New horizons in criminology*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
- Vold, G., & Bernard, Thomas J. (1986). *Theoretical criminology*. New York: Oxford University Press.

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## SSS C 102 Law of Crime

### **Unit I: Introduction to Criminal Law**

Fundamental concepts – Rule of law – Concept of practice – Fair trial – Important provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 – Extent and operation of the Indian Penal Code

### **Unit II: Principles of Crime**

Definition of crime – Fundamental elements of crime – Stages of crime: Intention, preparation, attempt and commission – Theories: Deterrent, retributive, preventive, expiatory and reformative – Punishment under IPC: Fine, life imprisonment and death sentence

### **Unit III: Key Concepts**

Elements of criminal liability – Latin maxims: *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*, *mala in se*, *mala prohibita* – General explanations and exceptions – Definitions: Constructive joint liability, mistake, judicial and executive acts, accident, necessity, infancy, insanity, intoxication, consent, good faith, private defence – Abetment – Conspiracy – Offences against State – Offences relating to defence services, public servant and elections – Case laws

### **Unit IV: Inter-personal Offences**

Offences against public tranquility: Unlawful assembly, rioting and affray – Offences relating to religion – Offences affecting human body: Murder, suicide, hurt, kidnapping and rape – Offences relating to marriage: Cruelty by husband, bigamy, adultery and defamation – Criminal intimidation – Insult and annoyance

### **Unit V: Offences against Property**

Documents and property – Theft – Extortion – Robbery – Dacoity – Forgery – False document – Criminal breach of trust – Offences against public justice: False evidence and fabricating false evidence

## References

Gaur, K. D. (2013). *Criminal law: Cases and materials* (7th ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis.

Hall, J. (1960). *General principles of criminal law* (2nd ed.). Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.

Nigam, R. C. (1965). *Law of crimes in India*. Asia Pub. House.

Thakore, D. (2011). *Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)* (33rd ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur.

Vibhute, K. I. (2012). *P. S. A. Pillai's criminal law* (11th ed.). Lexis Nexis.

## **Legal Texts**

The Indian Penal Code, 1860

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## **SSS C 103 Fundamentals of Psychology**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Definition – Scope of Psychology – Understanding human behaviour – Application of Psychology to crime and delinquency

### **Unit II: Perception and Learning**

Definition of Perception – Perceptual organization – Theories of perception – Person perception (Social perception) – Definition of learning – Methods of learning: Conditioning (classical and operant), Observational and Cognitive learning methods

### **Unit III: Motivation and Emotion**

Motivation: Nature and concept – Types of motives – Theories of Motivation: Maslow, Murray and McClelland – Motivation and adjustment – Motivational conflicts – Frustration – Sources of frustration – Frustration leading to criminal behaviour – Emotion, gender and culture – Theories of emotion

### **Unit IV: Intelligence**

Definition – Types of intelligence – Theories of intelligence – Emotional intelligence – Measuring intelligence

### **Unit V: Personality**

Concept – Development of personality – Factors influencing the growth and organization of personality – Personality theories – Personality assessment

## Reference

- Andreassi, J. L. (2000). *Psychophysiology: Human behaviour and physiological response* (4th ed.). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
- Awkins, J., & Blakeslee, S. (2004). *On intelligence*. New York: Times Books.
- Beck, A. (1976). *Cognitive therapy and the emotional disorders*. New York: International Universities Press.
- Blumberg, A. S. (1946). *Current perspectives on criminal behaviour*. Fort Worth: The Dryden Press.
- Carson, R., & Butcher, J. (2002). *Fundamentals of abnormal psychology and modern life*. Boston: Allyn & Bacon.
- Corsini, R. (1973). *Current psychotherapies*. Itasca, Illinois: F. E. Peacock.
- Davison, G. C., & Neale, J. M. (2001). *Abnormal psychology* (8th ed.). New York: John Wiley.
- Fryer, D. (1954). *General psychology* (4th ed.). New York: Barnes & Noble.
- Granhag, P. (2004). *The detection of deception in forensic contexts*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Glover, E. (1960). *The roots of crime*. New York, N.Y.: International Universities Press.
- Hagan, F. (2010). *Crime types and criminals*. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: SAGE Publications.
- Hogg, M. A. (2001). *Blackwell handbook of social psychology*. Malden, Mass.: Blackwell.
- Hollin, C. R. (1989). *Psychology and crime: An introduction to criminological psychology*. London: Routledge.
- Kemshall, H. (2012). *Crime and social policy*. New York: Wiley.

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## **SSS C 104 General Forensic Science**

### **Unit I: Introduction to Forensic Science**

History and development of Forensic Science – Definitions – Scope and need – Basic principles – Locard's principle – Tools and techniques – Branches of Forensic science – Organizational setup of Forensic science Laboratories – Central detective training school – Maintenance of crime records (NCRB) – NPA Mobile Forensic science laboratory – International perspectives on Forensic science

### **Unit II: Forensic Biology**

Biological evidence: Importance, nature, location, typology – Role of Forensic Biologists– Human blood groups: General principles, theory of blood group inheritance, composition and functions, collection of samples, species identification – Antigen and antibody: Definitions and reactions – Blood grouping from blood, semen, saliva and other body fluid stains – Techniques for blood grouping – Identification of bones, age and sex determination from skeletal remains – Paternity disputes: Causes, serological and biochemical methods, calculation of paternity index, probability for paternity and maternity

### **Unit III: Forensic Ballistics and Forensic Physics**

Firearms: History and background, classification, characteristics, firing mechanisms, typology – Ammunition: Typology, cartridge components matching of crime, test bullets and cartridge cases, identification of bullets, pellets and wads – Automated method of cartridge case and bullet comparison – Determination of range and time of fire – Visual, chemical and instrumental methods – Gun Shot Residues (GSR) – Motor vehicle crime: Investigation, collection of evidence, nature of evidence, documentation, techniques for identification – Important crime cases

### **Unit IV: Forensic Chemistry and Forensic Toxicology**

Introduction – Typology – Analysis and techniques – Trace evidence – Chemistry of fire – Drugs of abuse: Introduction, classification, identification, tests and analysis – Common drugs prohibited in sports – Poisons: Classification, signs and symptoms, antidotes and collection of samples – Explosives: Classification, characteristics, process and effects – Types of hazards

### **Unit V: Document Examination**

Introduction – Typology – Tools and techniques for examination and identification – Typology of forgeries, definitions, characteristics and their detection – Typology of printing – Typology of handwriting and its characteristics – Fundamental divergences – Standards for comparison – Determination of age of document – Characteristics, types, comparisons and alteration of printed matter – Printing machines and processes

## References

- Brewster, F. (1932). *Contested documents and forgeries. [On methods of testing documents in legal cases, with special reference to conditions in India. With plates.]*. Calcutta: Book Co.
- Bureau of Police Research & Development (2000). *Working Procedures Manual Ballistics*. New Delhi: BPR&D.
- Conway, J. (1959). *Evidential documents*. Springfield, Illinois: Thomas.
- Curry, A. (1976). *Poison detection in human organs* (3rd ed.). Springfield, Illinois: Thomas.
- Harrison, W. (1966). *Suspect documents, their scientific examination*. London: Sweet & Maxwell.
- Heard, B. (1997). *Handbook of firearms and ballistics: Examining and interpreting forensic evidence*. Chichester, England: J. Wiley.
- Kelly, J. (2006). *Scientific examination of questioned documents* (2nd ed.). Boca Raton, Florida: CRC/Taylor & Francis.
- Kirk, D. (2001). *Vehicular accident investigation and reconstruction*. Boca Raton, Florida: CRC Press.
- Lee, H., & Palmbach, T. (2001). *Henry Lee's crime scene handbook*. San Diego, California: Academic.
- Modi, J., & Modi, N. (1969). *Modi's textbook of medical jurisprudence and toxicology* (17th (50th year) ed.). Bombay: N. M. Tripathi.
- Moreland, T. A. (1987). *Analytical methods in human toxicology, part 2*. Basingstoke: Macmillan Press Ltd.
- Morris, R. (2000). *Forensic handwriting identification: Fundamental concepts and principals*. San Diego, California: Academic.
- Rollins, B., & Dahl, M. (2004). *Ballistics*. Mankato, Minnesota: Capstone Press.
- Tiwari, S. N. (1987). *Analytical toxicology*. New Delhi: Govt. of India Publications.

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## **SSS C 106 Theoretical Criminology**

### **Unit I: Schools of Thought in Criminology**

Spiritual explanation – Natural explanation – Pre-classical school – Classical school – Neo-classical school – Positive school – Cartographic school – Biological school – Constitutional school

### **Unit II: Contribution of Sociology to Criminology**

Introduction to Sociology – Chicago school – Ecology of crime – Concentric circle theory – Community social disorganization and crime (Sampson & Groves) – Juvenile delinquency and urban areas – Crime, unemployment, poverty, economic inequality and relative deprivation – Crime and economic conditions (Guerry & Quetelet) – Gender, power and crime theories (Adler, Daly, Lind & Messerschmidt)

### **Unit III: Social Learning Theories**

Imitation (Tarde) – Differential association theory (Sutherland) – Social learning theory (Akers) – Techniques of neutralization (Sykes & Matza) – Subculture of violence (Wolfgang & Feracutti)

### **Unit IV: Social Structural Theories**

Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society (Durkheim) – Social structure and anomie (Merton) – Sub-culture theories (Cohen, Cloward & Ohlin) – Strain theory of delinquency (Agnew) – Containment theory (Reckless) – Social bond theory (Hirschi) – Labelling theory (Lemert) – Shame and reintegration (Braithwaite) – Power control theory and delinquency (Hagan) – Crime as a rationale choice (Cornish & Clarke) – Routine activity theory (Cohen & Felson) – General theory of crime (Gottfredson & Hirschi) – Crime and life course (Sampson & Laub)

### **Unit V: Radical Criminology**

Development of radical criminology – New perspectives in criminology – Early Marxist views of crime (Bonger) – Historical materialism, mode or production, alienation and class struggle (Marx) – Lower proletariat, class, state and crime (Quinney) – Integrated structural Marxist theory of delinquency (Colvin & Pauly) – Social capital and crime (Hagan) – Analysis of criminal justice system (Chambliss & Seidman (Law, order and power) – Turk's theory of criminalization – Critical criminology (Taylor, Walton & Young) – Multiple factor approach to crime causation

## References

- Barnes, E. H., & Teeters, N. K. (1966). *New horizons of criminology*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
- Conklin, J. E. (1981). *Criminology*. London: Macmillan.
- Don, G. (1973). *Society, crime & criminal careers*. Bombay: Prentice Hall.
- Friday, A., Roebuck & Sagarin. (1981). *Crime and punishment: An introduction to criminology*. New York: The Free Press.
- Griffin, Brenda S., & Griffin, Charles T. (1978). *Juvenile delinquency in perspective*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Gosh, S. K. (1993). *Women and crime*. New Delhi: S. B. Mangia for Ashish Publishing House.
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- Elliot, Mabel A., Merrill, Fransco E. (1961). *Social disorganization* (4th Ed.) New York: Harper & Row.
- Mannheim, H. (1965). *Comparative criminology: A textbook*. London: Routeledge & Kegan K. Paul.
- Merton, Robert K. (1981). *Social theory and social structure*. New Delhi: Amerind Publications & Co.
- Quinney, Richard & Wildeman, J. (1977). *The problem of crime: A critical introduction to criminology*. London: Harper & Row.
- Reckless, Walter C. (1967). *The crime problem*. Bombay: Vakols, Feffner & Simons P. Ltd.
- Reid, Titus S. (1982). *Crime & criminology*. New York: Holt, Rinehard & Winstoon.
- Sutherland, Edwin H., & Cressey, D. (1974). *Principles of criminology*. Philadelphia: Lippincott.
- Vold, G., & Bernard, Thomas J. (1986). *Theoretical criminology*. New York: Oxford University Press.

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## SSS C 107 Criminal Procedure and Evidence

### Unit I: Genesis of Criminal Procedure

Definitions under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 – Hierarchical organization of judiciary in India – Constitution of criminal courts and officers – Jurisdiction and powers of criminal courts – Court of Sessions – Judicial magistrates – Executive magistrates – Public Prosecutors – Informal courts (Nyaya Panchayat and Lok Adalats)

### Unit II: Pre-trial Processes

Constitutional perspectives: Articles 14, 20 and 21 – Organization of police, prosecutor and defense counsel – Arrest: Distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences – Warrant and summons – Absconder status – Rights of arrested persons under Cr.P.C and Article 22 (2) of the Constitution of India – Search: General principles of search, search with and without warrant and police search during investigation – Seizure – Constitutional aspects of validity of search and seizure proceedings – Security: Nature and procedures

### Unit III: Trial Processes

Commencement of proceedings: Complaint, inquiry, framing of charges, form and content of charge – Bail: General principles and cancellation of bails – Anticipatory bail – Preliminary pleas to bar trial – Remand – Jurisdiction – Time limitations – Pleas of *autrefois acquit* and *autrefois convict* – Fair trial – Concept of fair trial – Presumption of innocence – Venue of trial – Constitutional interpretation of Article 21 as a right to speedy trial – Trial before a Court of Session: Procedural steps and substantive rights – Accusatorial and inquisitorial systems – Summary trial

### Unit IV: Evidence in Criminal Cases

Definitions – Concepts – Fact in issue – Relevant fact – Evidence: Proved, disproved, admissibility and relevancy – Relevant evidence in statement form: Admission confessions, dying declarations and expert opinions – Conspiracy evidence – Approver evidence – Presumptions of law – Presumptions of fact – Burden of proof – Examination in-chief – Cross-examination and re-examination – Impeaching the credit of witness

### Unit V: Judgements

Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment – Appeals – Reference and revisions – Transfer of criminal cases – Suspension of sentence – Execution – Remission – Commutation of sentence – Disposal of property – Acquittal – Bonds – Fine – Imprisonment – Injunction – Probation – Parole – Conditional release – Legislative and judicial role

## References

- Gaur, K. D. (1985). *Criminal Law (cases and materials)*. (2nd ed.). Bombay: N. M. Tripathi.
- Kelkar, R. V. (1996). *Outlines of criminal procedure*. Bombay: N. M. Tripathi.
- Pillai, P. S. A. (1995). *Criminal law: (thoroughly revised and enlarged)* (8th ed.). Bombay: N. M. Tripathi.
- Ratanlal & Dhirajhal (1984). *The code of criminal procedure*. Nagpur: Wadhwa Sales Corporation.
- Sarathy Veppa, P. (1994). *Elements of law of evidence*. Lucknow: Eastern Book Co.
- Singh, A. (1995). *Law of evidence*. Allahabad: Allahabad Law Agency.
- Thakore, D. (2010). *Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's The Law of Evidence (Act I of 1872): Enlarged edition on a wider format* (23rd ed.). Haryana, India: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur.

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## **SSS C 108 Police Administration**

### **Unit I: History of Indian Police**

Ancient period – Medieval period – British period – Modern policing – Community policing – Latest trend in treatment of victims/suspects – Victim assistance in developing countries – Police Act, 1861 – Police Commission Reforms and Recommendations

### **Unit II: Organization and Structure of Police in Tamil Nadu and India**

State police organization and structure – Urban and rural policing – Hierarchy in city police, district police and police battalion – Special units: Civil supplies CID, CBCID (Cyber cell), Economic offences wing, Idol wing, NIB, Vigilance and anti-corruption – Railway police – Coastal security group – Central police organizations: IB, CBI, CISF, CRPF, RPF – Statistical organizations: BPR&D, NCRB

### **Unit III: Traditional Functions of Police**

Crime prevention: Patrolling, surveillance, intelligence, traffic regulation, law & order – collection of intelligence and its use – Witness protection – Use of scientific methods to tackle crime – Use of computers – New challenges faced by police: Cybercrime, financial frauds, terrorists, coastline security and organized crime – Role of police – Police Standing Order

### **Unit IV: Police as a Medium of Social Change and Investigation**

Role of women police: Prosecution, prevention and counselling – Documents used for investigation: First Information Report, charge sheet, case diary, statement of witness, confession of accused, memo of evidence and final report – Scene of crime examination and description – Use of Forensic science – Crime mapping – Interrogation – Witness – Evidence collection – Investigation procedures – Role of media – Portrayal of crime and police in media

### **Unit V: Police Image**

Public perception of police – Measures to improve police image in urban and rural areas – Measurements to improve police-public relationship through community policing – Measures to tackle corruption – Treatment of victims and offender by the police – Campaign to prevent drug abuse to ensure safety of senior citizens and to prevent crime with the help of the police – Police and media – Recruitment process – Training schedule with special reference to National Police Commission Recommendations – Community policing models and initiatives

*Note: Students will be attached to police stations for field work experience.*

## References

- Aleem, S. (1991). *Women in Indian police* (15th ed.). Chicago: Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
- Barker, M., & Petley, J. (2001). *Ill effects: The media/violence* (2nd ed.). London: Routledge Belson.
- Fisher, Barry A. J. (2000). *Techniques of crime scene investigation* (6th ed.). New York: CRC Press.
- Swanson, Charles, R. (1983). *Police administration: Structure, processes and behaviour*. New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc.
- Diaz, S. M. (1976). *New dimensions to the police role and functions in India*. Hyderabad: National Police Academy.
- Gautam, D. N. (1993). *The Indian police: A study in fundamentals*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.
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## **SSS C 109 Advanced Forensic Science**

### **Unit I: Crime Scene Investigation**

Concepts – Nature and type of crime scene – Crime scene search methods: Recovery and packaging of evidences – Crime scene documentation – Preservation of evidences – National and International scenario on crime scene investigation – Physical evidences

### **Unit II: Fingerprinting and Other Impressions**

History and development of fingerprints – Formation and variation of ridges at various stages of life – Factors affecting fingerprint patterns – Classification of fingerprints: Henry system, single digit, extension of Henry system – Fingerprint bureau – Poroscopy – Edgeoscopy – Conventional methods of latent fingerprint development– Recent techniques of fingerprinting – Development and preservation of latent print on skin– Photography and image processing of fingerprints – Comparison of fingerprints – Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) – Types of AFIS searches and reports – Footprints – Tyre marks/prints and skid marks – Cheiloscopy – Ear prints – Striation marks – Tool marks and mechanical fits – Forensic significance of impression marks and its accountability in criminal investigation

### **Unit III: Bloodstain Forensics**

Biological and physical properties of human blood – Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (BPA) – Droplet dynamics in flight and on impact – Droplet directionality from bloodstain patterns – Determination of point of convergence and point of origin – Impact spatter and mechanisms – Documentation and evaluation of bloodstain evidence – Importance and legal aspects of BPA

### **Unit IV: Crime Scene Reconstruction (CSR)**

Nature and importance of CSR – Basic principles and stages involved– Types and classification of reconstruction – Pattern evidence and shooting scene reconstruction – Manual and computer-assisted reconstruction of BPA –Role of logic in CSR – Writing a reconstruction report – Correlation of crime scene analysis with behavioural analysis – Cases of special importance pertaining to forensic examination

### **Unit V: Emerging Crime Techniques and Detection of Deception**

Nature and Typology of Cybercrime – Cyber terrorism – Cyber defamation – Crime related to Intellectual Property Rights – Exposure to Information Technology Act, 2000 – Voice identification – Forensic Psychology – Narco-analysis – Brain fingerprinting – Criminal profiling and its legal status in India

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## **SSS C 110 Human Rights and Criminal Justice System**

### **Unit I: Introduction to Human Rights**

Meaning, nature and scope – Theories of human rights – Evolution and concept – Historical perspective

### **Unit II: National and International Instruments**

Genesis: Constitutional guarantees on human rights – Part III of the Constitution: Fundamental rights – Part IV of the Constitution: Directive principles of state policy – Fundamental duties enshrined in the Constitution – Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 – United Nations documents: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 – International covenants on human rights: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) – Optional protocols – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHRC) – Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)

### **Unit III: Criminal Justice System**

Criminal Justice System and its relevance to Human Rights – Handcuffing, custodial violence, third degree method of interrogation – Rights of the accused – Rights of prisoners – Rights of victims of human rights violations – Access to justice – Fair treatment – Restitution – Assistance – Compensation

### **Unit IV: Human Rights of Women and Children**

Human rights violations against women – International instruments relating to women – Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979 – Rights of women in custody – Human rights violations against children – International instruments relating to children: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989 and Protecting the rights of children in conflict with the law – National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) – Human Rights Advocacy and Research Foundation (HRF)

### **Unit V: Government and Non-Governmental Organizations**

Advocacy and redress of grievances at the national and international level – National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission – Role, structure and functioning: International and National Non-Governmental Organizations working on human rights protection – Amnesty International, International Red Cross Society, Human Rights Watch – Peoples Watch – PUCL – AIDWA

*Note: Students will be attached to an NGO working in the field of human rights for field work training and experience.*

## References

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## SSS C 111 Research Methodology

### Unit I: Introduction

Definitions – Objective of research – Motivation in research – Research methods vs. Methodology – Meaning and Epistemology of scientific research – Inductive and deductive research – Formulation of the research problem – Theoretical justification for the problem – Research process – Overview of the stages in research (hypothesis formation to analysis and report writing) – Literature survey

### Unit II: Types of Research

Types of research: Descriptive vs. Analytical, Applied vs. Fundamental, Qualitative vs. Quantitative, Conceptual vs. Empirical – Research design: Meaning of research design – Need for research design – Basic principles of experimental research designs – Hypothesis: Definition – Types – Formation – Testing of hypothesis in research

### Unit III: Sampling Techniques and Tools for Data Collection

Definition – Sampling – Population and samples – Census and sample survey – Criteria for selecting a sampling design – Types of sampling: Probability sampling and non-probability sampling – Types of probability sampling: Cluster, simple random, systematic, stratified, multi-stage sampling – Types of non-probability sampling: Systematic, quota, sequential, snowball, purposive, incidental sampling – Review of sampling techniques/procedures applied in recent criminological studies – Advantages of sampling – Requirements of a good sample – Data collection – Modes of collection of primary data: Questionnaires, interview schedules, observation etc. – Modes of collection of secondary data – Different types of data – Selection of appropriate method for data collection – Case study method

### Unit IV: Measurements and Scaling

Measurements and scaling techniques – Meaning – Scale classification bases – Types of scales – Construction of scales – Reliability and validity – Types of reliability and validity – Ethics in Criminal Justice Research – Confidentiality – Code of ethics

### Unit V: Analysis of Data

Analysis of data – Quantitative analysis – Qualitative analysis – Classification of data – Coding and tabulation – Computerization of data in Criminal Justice Research – Interpretation and report writing – Meaning of interpretation – Significance of report writing – Steps in report writing – Types of reports – Mechanics of writing a research report

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## **SSS C 112 Basic Statistics and Data Analysis in Social Sciences**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Definitions – Significance – Crime statistics in India – Source of crime statistics – Problems in the use of statistics

### **Unit II: Measures of Central Tendency and Variability**

Mean, median and mode – Measures of variability: Range, quartile deviation, standard deviation and coefficient – Merits of measures of central tendency and variability

### **Unit III: Correlation**

Product moment correlation method – Rank correlation method – Multiple correlation (multivariate analysis) method – Kendall's coefficient of concordance – Phi-coefficient – Association of attributes – Yule's coefficient of association – Coefficient of contingency – Regression analysis – Simple regression – Regression equations

### **Unit IV: Inferential**

Concept of statistical inference – Test of significance – Steps involved in testing of hypothesis – Normal probability distribution – Tests of significance: CR, 't' test, Chi-square test, F-test – Analysis of variance – One way and Two way classification

### **Unit V: Computer-aided Statistics**

Application of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) in criminological research – Statistical methods – Assumptions and applicability in Criminal Justice Research

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## SSS C 113 Penology and Corrections

### **Unit I: Nature of Punishment**

Meaning, aims and philosophy of punishment – Punishment in Ancient and Medieval India and the World – Types of punishment – Objectives of punishment – Sentencing: Principles, policies and procedures – Recent approaches to punishment – Correction in India: Role of Central and State Governments

### **Unit II: Correctional Procedure and Rules**

Evolution of correctional philosophy – Medical model – Rehabilitation model – Correctional manuals and rules: Prisons Act, 1894; Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950; Tamil Nadu Prison Manual – Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 – Various Prison Reforms Committees and Commissions

### **Unit III: Correctional Institutions**

Institutionalization: Meaning and purpose-evolution and development of prison system in India – Classification system: Individualization of treatment, meaning and significance – Adult institutions: Central prisons and sub-jails – Juvenile institutions: Observation home, Children's home, Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committees, Special home, Borstal school – Institutions for women – Women's prison, Vigilance home and Protective home – Open air prisons

### **Unit IV: Institutional Correctional Programmes**

Boarding, lodging and medical care – Work programmes – Vocational training programmes – Educational programmes – Recreational programmes – Self-government and other activities – Prisonization and sub-culture – Prison routine – Culture-shock incarceration – U. N. Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners – Prison Adalat

### **Unit V: Community-based Corrections**

Probation: Concept and scope – Historical development in India – Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 – Shock probation – Probation procedures: Pre-sentence investigation report, supervision and revocation – Parole: Provisions, rules and supervision – After-care: Meaning and scope – Halfway houses: Organization and significance – Role of voluntary agencies in prevention of crime and treatment of offenders – Rehabilitation: Need, importance and services in India – Pre-release and Premature release

## References

- Bhattacharya, S. K. (1985). *Social defence: An Indian perspective*. New Delhi: Manas Publications.
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## **SSS C 114 Forensic Medicine**

### **Unit I: Introduction and Medical Evidence**

Definitions – Medical evidence – Oral and documentary evidence – Dying declaration

### **Unit II: Forensic Pathology**

Types of autopsy – Aims and objectives – Methods and incision – Obscure autopsy – Identification of skeletal remains – Age estimation – Brain death – Interpretation of Transplantation of Human Organs Act (THOA), 1984 – Changes after death – Violent asphyxial deaths

### **Unit III: Forensic Traumatology**

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

### **Unit IV: Sexual Jurisprudence and Forensic Psychiatry**

Virginity – Sterility – Impotence – Pregnancy – Delivery – Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 – Artificial insemination – Infant deaths – Sexual offences – Symptoms of psychiatry – Civil and criminal responsibilities of a mentally ill person – Methods of restraint of a mentally ill person – True and feigned insanity

### **Unit V: Toxicology**

Classification of poisons – Antidotes – Chelating agents – General management of poisons: Arsenic, lead, plant poisons, snakes, cyanides, carbon mono-oxide, war gases and food poisoning

## References

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- Nageshkumar, G. (2007). *Practical forensic medicine* (3rd ed.). New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical (P).
- Narayan Reddy, K., & Murty, O. (2014). *The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology* (33rd ed.). New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical (P).
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- Subrahmanyam, B. (Ed.). (2001). *Modi's Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology* (22nd ed.). New Delhi: Butterworth India.

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## **SSS C 115 Vigilance and Security Management**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Definitions – Key concepts – Private investigation – Historical background of private security – Security threats – Types of investigation – Espionage – Surveillance – Survey – Patent/trademark infringement – Verification – First aid – Security survey/audit – Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005

### **Unit II: Vigilance**

Information and Intelligence – Collection, collation and timely reporting – Confidential enquiries – Classification of documents: Top secret / Secret / Confidential / Restricted – Official Secrets Act, 1923

### **Unit III: Security Issues**

Security aspects – Security of man, material, information, commercial formula, technical information, design, sketches, models, cassettes etc. – Information security – Computer hardware, software and live ware security – Computer-based financial frauds – Computer viruses and worms – Current and future threats to corporate executives

### **Unit IV: Security Devices and Security Practices**

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 – Duties and responsibilities – Other modern equipment – Security and safety practices in financial institutions – Industrial organizations and commercial establishments – Dealing with trespass/intrusion – Terrorists movement and hideouts – Accused and culprits – Search procedures and techniques – Emergency procedures – Ethics of security

### **Unit V: Disaster Management**

Definitions – Types of disasters – Management at national, state and district level – Disaster managements in corporate

*Note: Students will be attached to institutions relating to security management for field work training and experience.*

## References

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- Chitkara, M. G. (1997). *Corruption 'N' Cure*. New Delhi: APH Publishing House.
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- Woodhull, A. (2002). *Private investigation: Strategies and techniques*. Texas: Thomas Investigations Publications.

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## **SSS C 116 NGO Management**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Concept – Origin and development – Organizational structure – Functions and types – Limitations – Challenges and issues – Developmental issues and indicators – Difference between Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations – Advocacy – Accountability – Transparency of NGOs – Changing trends in NGO development

### **Unit II: Procedures for Establishment of NGOs**

Strategic planning and development – Legal procedures: Formation and differences of Trust and Society – Registration procedure for NGOs – Tax reliefs under various Acts – Salient features of Indian Companies Act, 1956 – Societies Registration Act, 1860 – The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 – Financial process: Fund-raising, accounting and budgeting – Administration: Office procedure and documentation – Social marketing – Resource mobilization and allocation – Project management

### **Unit III: International Organizations *vis-a-viz* Crime, Justice and Victims**

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) – United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) – International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent – Amnesty International – Transparency International – Save the Children – Help-age – World Society of Victimology – INTERPOL – Human Rights Watch – World Health Organization – Victim support organizations – Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA)

### **Unit IV: National and Regional Organizations *vis-a-viz* Crime, Justice and Victims**

National Human Rights Commission – People's Union for Civil Liberties – South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology – Indian Society of Victimology – Indian Society of Criminology – Green Tribunals

### **Unit V: Schemes for NGOs under Government of India**

Ministries of Government of India: Home Affairs, Human Resource Development, Women and Child Development – Communication and Information Technology – Environment and Forest – Health and Family welfare – Labour and Rural development – Law and Justice – Social Justice and empowerment

## References

- Clark, John (1991). *Voluntary organisations: Their contribution to development*. London: Earth Scan.
- Hilhorst, D. (2003). *The real world of NGOs: Discourses, diversity and development*. London: Zed Books Ltd.
- Drucker, Peter (1993). *Managing the non-profit organization: Principles and practices*. New Delhi: Macmillan Publication.
- Edwards, M., & Hulme, D. (2003). NGO performance and accountability: Introduction and overview in Michael Edwards and Alan Fowler's *The Earthscan Reader on NGO Management*. London: Earthscan Publication Ltd.
- Fisher, Julie (2003). *Governments, NGOs and the political development of the third world*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.
- Ginberg, Leon H. (2001). *Social work evaluation: Principles and methods*. Singapore: Allyn & Bacon.
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## **SSS E 101 Prevention of Crime and Delinquency**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Definition of concepts – History of crime prevention – Primary, secondary and tertiary crime prevention – Prevention of various types of crime – Educational programmes – Training and assistance – Recidivism – Fear of crime

### **Unit II: Methods of Crime Prevention**

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

### **Unit III: Conventional Programmes**

Crime prevention by police: Police information centres, 'May I Help You' squad, community policing, intervention programmes, patrolling and beats – Intelligence – Surveillance – Mediation in courts – Corruption control methods – Correctional services and prevention of crime – Crime prevention in urban and rural areas

### **Unit IV: Contemporary Programmes**

Public relations campaign – Potential victim protection – De-motivating potential offenders – Socialization of youth at risk – Programmes aimed at slums and disruptive family situations – Programmes to reduce school failure, change school policies and increase availability of mentors

### **Unit V: Crime Prevention Organizations**

Role of Boys Clubs and Friends of Police – Prevention of Crime and Victim Care (PCVC) – Community Watch – Neighbourhood Watch – Community involvement – International co-operation in crime prevention – Local community organizations – Chicago Area Project (CAP) and Delinquency prevention – Responsibilities of NGOs in crime prevention

## References

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- Wroblewski, H. M. & Hess, K. M. (2000). *An introduction to law enforcement and criminal justice* (6th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing.

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## **SSS E 102 Cybercrime**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Historical development – Classification of cybercrime – Conventional crime vs. cybercrime – Causes for cybercrime – Trends in cybercrime worldwide

### **Unit II: Typology of Cybercrime**

Hacking, cracking, DoS – Viruses, worms, malwares, bombs, email bombing, data diddling, salami attacks, phishing, steganography, cyber stalking, spoofing, pornography, defamation, computer vandalism, cyber terrorism, cyber warfare, crime in social media, social engineering, credit card frauds and financial frauds, telecom frauds – Cloud based crime – Understanding fraudulent behaviour, fraud triangle, fraud detection techniques, Intellectual Property Rights – Violation of Intellectual Property Rights – E-commerce frauds

### **Unit III: Cybercrime Investigation**

Cyber/digital forensics – Cyber forensics life cycle – Chain of custody – Search, seizure and preservation of digital evidence – Cyber forensic tools – Cloud forensics – Data privacy issues – Cryptography – Cyber forensic divisions in State and Central Governments – Cybercrime cells – Cyber appellate authorities

### **Unit IV: Cyber Laws**

Cyber laws in India – Information Technology (amended) Act, 2008 – Indian Evidence Act, 1872 – Digital evidence – Cyber laws across the globe – UNCITRAL – Jurisdiction issues

### **Unit V: Cybercrime and Counter-measures**

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

## References

- Atkins, D., Buis, P., Hare, C., et al. (1997). *Internet security professional reference* (2nd ed.). Indianapolis, IN: New Riders Pub.
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## **SSS E 103 Comparative Criminal Justice**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Definitions: Criminal justice system, comparative criminal justice – Purpose of studying comparative criminal justice – Contemporary trends in comparative criminal justice – Universality of the criminal justice system

### **Unit II: Approach and Theories**

Approach to international perspectives: Historical, political and descriptive – Theories of criminal behaviour – 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, the Netherlands, Germany, Japan and India – Parallel studies: Violent crime, property crime, genocide, domestic violence, transnational crime, cybercrime 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

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## SSS E 104 White Collar Crime and Organized Crime

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Origin and evolution of white collar and organized crime – Definitions – Typology of white collar crime – Edwin H. Sutherland and white collar crime – Forms of white collar crime in India – Types of organized crime – International and transnational organized crime – Patterns of organized crime – Comparison of white collar and organized crime offenders and conventional offenders of crime – Cyber space as a mode of facilitating white collar and organized crime

### **Unit II: Bribery and Corruption**

Definition – Bribery and corruption in Indian public and private sectors – Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 – The Right to Information Act, 2005, Jan LokPal and Lokayuktha – United Nations Convention Against Corruption, 2009 – Anti-corruption movements in India – Role of national and international institutions in combating corruption

### **Unit III: Money Laundering**

Introduction – National and international overview – Drugs, terrorism and money laundering – Current trends of *modus operandi* – Anti-money laundering standards – Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 – Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 – United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 – Directorate of Enforcement – Consequences of money laundering and its ill-effects on the Indian economy

### **Unit IV: Corporate Crime**

Introduction – An overview of corporate crime – Corporate crime in a globalized economy  
Types of corporate crime – Corporate crime against: Government, investors, consumers, workers and public – Case studies on corporate crime – Legal provisions to prevent corporate crime – Impact of corporate crime on the Indian economy

### **Unit V: Exposing White Collar and Organized Crime**

Role of media, law enforcement agencies, Non-Governmental Organizations, social movements and political institutions – Whistleblower – Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011

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- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.
- Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011.

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## **SSS E 105 Victimology and Victim Assistance**

### **Unit I: Introduction to Victimology**

Origin and development of Victimology – Definitions – Dimensions of victimization – Typology – Victims in the criminal justice system – Retributive justice – Restorative justice – Scope of Victimology

### **Unit II: Key Concepts**

Victim precipitation – Victim facilitation – Victim provocation – Indirect victimization – Forms of victimization – Victim vulnerability vs. Actual vulnerability – Fear of crime – Reporting behaviour – Dark figure – Crime victimization survey – Victim blaming – Victimological theories – Bystander effect – Victim recovery – Psycho-social coping model

### **Unit III: Patterns and Impact of Victimization**

Victims of conventional crime – Gender-based violence – Inter-personal violence – Hate crime – Domestic violence – Women victims of crime – Child victimization – Victims of group violence – Cultural victimization – Elderly victimization – Victims of natural disaster – Impact of crime victimization – Trauma – Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Acute Stress Disorder (ASD) – Social exclusion – Stockholm syndrome – Battered women syndrome – Cycle of domestic violence – Rape trauma syndrome

### **Unit IV: National and International Concern for Victims**

U. N. Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power – International Criminal Court – Amnesty International – World Society of Victimology – South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology – Indian Society of Victimology – Victim Support Organizations – NOVA (US), Europe, England, Scotland – Victim rights in India – Victim compensation in India – Victim Compensation Fund – National Relief Fund – The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 – National Disaster Management Authority – National Disaster Response Force

### **Unit V: Victim Assistance and Services**

Needs of victims – Victim assistance – Role of Judiciary, Government (Observation homes, vigilance homes) – Citizens and voluntary organizations – Concepts and forms of victim services – Victim advocacy – Victim assistance during crime investigation and trial – Victim-centered policing – Prevention of victimization – Legal aid – Crisis intervention – Basic concepts of counselling and guidance – Methods of victim counselling and psycho-therapy – Compassion fatigue – Victim service organizations in India – Police and victims

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## **Legal Texts**

Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System, 2003.

Report of the Committee on Draft National Policy on Criminal Justice, 2007.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2005.

The Code of Criminal Procedure (as amended in 2013) Act, 2008.

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013.

U. N. Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985.

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## **SSS E 106 Abnormal Psychology**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Concept of abnormal behaviour – Types of abnormal behaviour – Abnormal behaviour 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 Psychoanalysis – Gestalt Psychotherapy: Basic concepts, techniques, evaluation – Positive psychotherapy – Group psychotherapy – Cognitive Behavioural Therapy – Hypnotherapy – Interpersonal psychotherapy – Integrative psychotherapy

*Note: Students will be attached to the Institute of Mental Health and other institutions working with mental illness for field work experience.*

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## **SSS E 107 Social Legislations**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Special and Local Laws – Need and Objectives – Special laws vs. local laws – Conventional laws vs. Special and local laws

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

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 – The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 – The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

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

The Dowry Prohibition (amended) Act, 1986 – The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 – Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 – Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 – The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 – The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 – The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006 – The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

### **Unit IV: Legislations relating to Organized Crime**

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 – The Conservation of Foreign Exchange & Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 – The Terrorist & Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 – Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 – Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 –

### **Unit V: Other Legislations**

The Right to Information Act, 2005 – The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 – The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 – Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 – The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 – Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 – The Information Technology Act, 2000

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## **SSS E 108 Frauds in Banks and Other Financial Institutions**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Origin and development of frauds in banks and other financial institution –Forms of frauds in Indian financial institutions – Comparison between frauds in financial institutions and conventional frauds – Electronic media as a source of frauds in financial institutions – Impact of financial institution frauds on the Indian economy

### **Unit II: Types of Frauds: Stock Market, Insurance and Import/Export Frauds**

Introduction to stock market: Primary and secondary market – Types of frauds in the stock market – Role of Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) in detecting and preventing frauds in the stock market – Impact of stock market frauds on the Indian economy – Insurance: Definition and types – Introduction to insurance frauds – Stages and categories of insurance frauds – Insurance Act, 1938 – Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA): Duties, powers and function, Anti-fraud policy – Impact of insurance frauds on the Indian economy – Import/export frauds: Introduction – Definitions – World Trade Organization (WTO): Treaties and Agreements – Types of import/export frauds – Import/export as a base for illegal activities – Impact of import/export frauds on the Indian economy

### **Unit III: Frauds in Banks**

Introduction to banking system and bank frauds –Types of bank frauds – *modus operandi* adopted by the fraudsters – Technology/device used by fraudsters – Frauds through foreign exchange transactions – Prevention and management of bank frauds: Role of police and bank officials – Legal procedures to combat bank frauds – Role of RBI in regulating bank frauds – Role of public in preventing bank frauds – Non-performing assets and its impact on Indian economy

### **Unit VI: Frauds in Non-Banking Financial Company**

Introduction to non-banking financial companies – Forms of non-banking financial companies – Classification of frauds in non-banking financial companies – Money laundering and non-banking financial companies – Role of RBI and other regulating agencies in preventing frauds in non-banking financial companies

### **Unit V: Fraud Risk Management**

Risk Containment Units in banks (RCU) – Prevention and control mechanism created by RBI and other regulatory organizations in India – International fraud risk mechanism to prevent frauds in financial institutions

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