

**Dwaraka Doss Goverdhan Doss Vaishnav  
College (Autonomous)**

**College with Potential for Excellence  
Linguistic Minority Institution  
Affiliated to the University of Madras  
Arumbakkam, Chennai – 600 106**



**Department of  
Criminology and Police Administration**

**Programme Code – 42**

**Syllabus**

**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)  
OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE)**

**Academic Year 2020-2021**

**Head**  
Department of Criminology  
and Police Administration  
Dwaraka Doss Goverdhan Doss  
Vaishnav College (Shift II)  
Arumbakkam, Chennai-600 106.

**PRINCIPAL**  
Dwaraka Doss Goverdhan Doss  
Vaishnav College  
Arumbakkam, Chennai - 600106.

**SEMESTER I****Course Title: CORE I - PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Understand the historical approach of crime, punishment and schools of criminology
<b>CO2</b>	Describe the various elements of the Criminal Justice System
<b>CO3</b>	Compare the various theories of crime with the current society
<b>CO4</b>	Understand the difference between the typology of selected crimes
<b>CO5</b>	Apply the crime prevention methods to prevent crimes in their locality

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	3	2	2	3	2	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	2	2	3	3	3	2	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>Introduction</b> Criminology, Crime – definitions; historical perspectives; nature, origin and scope. Criminology as a social science, relations with other social sciences, medicine & law; Crime Statistics.	9	CO1
2	<b>Schools of Criminology</b> School of Criminology – Pre-classical; Classical; Neo-Classical; Positive; Cartographic and Biological.	9	CO2
3	<b>Criminal Justice System</b> Structure of Criminal Justice System in India. Role of legislature, police, judiciary and prison system in Criminal Justice; co-operation and co-ordination among the various sub systems of criminal justice system.	9	CO3
4	<b>Theories in Criminology</b> Differential Association Theory; Containment Theory; Subculture Theory; Labeling Theory; Concentric Zone Theory; Theory of Anomie; Routine Activities Theory; Power Control Theory	9	CO4
5	<b>Typology of Crime</b> Crime against person; Crime against property; Conventional crime; White collar crime; Organized crime; Cybercrime; Environmental crime; Juvenile Delinquency; Habitual offenders; Professional criminals; Violent offences; Recidivism.	9	CO5

**REFERENCES:**

1. Chockalingam, K. (1997). 'Kuttraviyal' (Criminology) in Tamil. Chennai: Parvathi Publications.
2. Conklin, J. E. (2001). *Criminology*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
3. Hughes, G. (2002). *Crime prevention and community safety: New directions*. London: Sage.
4. Siegel J. L. (2011). *Criminology*. New York: Wadsworth.
5. Allen, Harry E., Friday, Paul C., Roebuck, Julian B., & Sagarin, Edward (1981). *Crime and punishment: An introduction to criminology*. Free Press: New York.

**Course Title: CORE II - MAJOR LAWS IN CJS**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Know the basic principles of law and introduction of all the major laws contained in the syllabus
<b>CO2</b>	Know the basic idea on the Indian Constitutional Law
<b>CO3</b>	Know the important sections and concepts from Indian penal code
<b>CO4</b>	Know the important underlying procedures from the Criminal Procedure code
<b>CO5</b>	Know the important principles and sections from the Evidence Act
<b>CO6</b>	Know all the important sections, concepts, principles and doctrines from the major laws by the end of the syllabus

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	2	2	3	2	2	2	2

S. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	Cos
1	<b>Introduction to law:</b> Rule of law – Procedural and Substantial law – Introduction to Indian Constitution 1950, Indian Penal Code 1860, Criminal Procedure code 1973, Indian Evidence Act 1872 – Nature and scope	9	CO1
2	<b>Introduction to Indian Constitution,1950:</b> Constitution of India and its supremacy – History of Indian Constitution – Preamble – Citizenship– Fundamental Duties – Fundamental Rights – Directive Principles of State Policy – Executive, Legislature and Judiciary	9	CO2
3	<b>Introduction to Indian Penal Code, 1860:</b> Definition of Crime - Doctrine of Actus Reus and Mens Rea, General Concepts - Joint liability, Punishments, General Exceptions – for Child, Unsound mind, Private defence – against body and property, Crime against body – Abetment, Conspiracy, Hurt, Murder and Culpable Homicide, Dowry death, Crime against women – Outraging the modesty, Rape, Crime against property – Theft, Robbery, Extortion, Dacoity, Cheating, Crimes against public tranquility - Riot, Unlawful assembly Public nuisance.	9	CO3, CO5
4	<b>Introduction to Criminal Procedure Code , 1973:</b> Definitions – Cognizable and Non- Cognizable offences, Bailable and Non- Bailable Offences, Compoundable Offences, FIR, Complaint, Charge Sheet, Hierarchy of courts in India – Arrest and Bail Procedure, Trial, Inquest, Victim Compensation.	9	CO4, CO5
5	<b>Introduction to Indian Evidence Act, 1872:</b> Fact in issue - Res gestae - Confessions and Dying Declaration – Primary Evidence and Secondary Evidence, Presumption of fact and law, Burden of proof, Examination in Chief, Cross Examination and Re-examination; Medical Evidence.	9	CO5 CO6

**REFERENCES:**

1. Sarathy, V. P (1994) Elements of Law of Evidence. Lucknow: Eastern book Co.
2. Kelkar, R. V. (1996) Outlines of Criminal Procedure
3. Gaur, K. D. (1985). Criminal Law. Second edition, N. M. Tripathi, Bombay
4. Atchuthan Pillai, P.S. (1983) Criminal law. N. M. Tripathi, Bombay
5. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal (2000). The Code of Criminal Procedure, Nagpur: Wadhwa & Co
6. Singh, A., (1995) Law of Evidence, Allahabad Law Agency

**Course Title: ALLIED I - BASICS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE AND MEDICINE**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Understand the need and scope of Forensic Science.
<b>CO2</b>	Comprehend the various methods of identifying a person using forensic evidence.
<b>CO3</b>	List out the various branches of forensic sciences and its applications.
<b>CO4</b>	Understand the basic concepts of forensic medicine and medico-legal autopsy.
<b>CO5</b>	Describe the different types of injuries and modes of death.

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	2	2	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>Introduction to Forensic Science</b> Introduction to Forensic Science- History and development of Forensic Science – Definitions – Scope and need – Basic principles – Locard’s principle – Branches of Forensic science – Organizational setup of Forensic Science Laboratories.	9	CO1
2	<b>Establishing Identity</b> Finger Prints – pattern classification, Foot prints – nature, identification characteristics, Trace Evidence – identification, DNA profiling, Handwriting Examination – principles, Document Examination – Types, Signature, Identification of Human remains, paternity tests	9	CO2
3	<b>Units of Forensic Science</b> Forensic Ballistics and Firearms- Ammunition, cartridge, Bullets pellets and wads, bullet comparison; Forensic Toxicology- Poisons, Classification; Forensic Biology- Biological evidence typology. Forensic Odontology, Forensic Anthropology, Forensic entomology, Forensic Psychiatry.	9	CO3
4	<b>Forensic Medicine</b> Forensic medicine – Corpus Delicti – Medical Evidence – Medico-legal cases – Medico-legal autopsy – Death: Definition & Types – Post-mortem changes – immediate, early and late changes – Examination of victims of mass disaster, sexual offences	9	CO4
5	<b>Injuries and Modes of Death</b> Injury: mechanical, thermal, chemical; Modes of death: Asphyxia – Mechanical, hanging, strangulation, throttling, suffocation, gagging, choking; Drowning – wet drowning, dry drowning, secondary drowning.	9	CO5

**REFERENCES:**

1. Bureau of Police Research & Development. (2000). *Working procedures manual ballistics*. New Delhi: BPR&D.
2. Dr. B. R. Sharma. (2016). *Forensic science in criminal investigation and trials*. New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing.
3. Heard, B. J. (1997). *Handbook of firearms and ballistics: Examining and interpreting forensic evidence*. Chichester, England: Wiley.
4. Pillay, V. (2011). *Textbook of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology (16<sup>th</sup> ed.)*. Hyderabad: Paras Medical Publisher.
5. Dr. Reddy, K.S.N & Dr. Murthy, O.P (2017). *The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (34<sup>th</sup> Ed.)*. New Delhi: Jaypee

**Course Title: NME I - FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGY**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 02</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Understand the historical approach of crime, punishment and corrections
<b>CO2</b>	Describe the various elements of the Criminal Justice System
<b>CO3</b>	Compare the various theories of crime with the current society
<b>CO4</b>	Understand the difference between the typology of selected crimes
<b>CO5</b>	Understand the different types of social problems in the light of criminology

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3



S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>Introduction</b> Criminology, Crime – definitions; historical perspectives; nature, origin and scope; Punishments.	4	CO1
2	<b>Structure of CJS</b> Structure of Criminal Justice System in India. Role of legislature, police, judiciary and prison system in Criminal Justice.	4	CO2
3	<b>Theories of Crime</b> Differential Association Theory; Containment Theory; Labeling Theory; Concentric Zone Theory; Theory of Anomie; Routine Activities Theory.	4	CO3
4	<b>Typology of Crime</b> Children; Women; Elder; LGBT and other vulnerable groups; White collar crime; Juvenile Delinquency; Terrorism.	4	CO4
5	<b>Crime Prevention</b> Definition of concepts; Typology; Role of CJS; Crime Prevention Strategies; Role of community.	4	CO5

#### REFERENCES:

1. Chockalingam, K. (1997). 'Kuttraviyal' (Criminology) in Tamil. Chennai: Parvathi Publications.
2. Conklin, J. E. (2001). *Criminology*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
3. Hughes, G. (2002). *Crime prevention and community safety: New directions*. London: Sage.
4. Siegel J. L. (2011). *Criminology*. New York: Wadsworth.
5. Allen, Harry E., Friday, Paul C., Roebuck, Julian B., & Sagarin, Edward (1981). *Crime and punishment: An introduction to criminology*. Free Press: New York.

**SEMESTER II****Course Title: CORE III - POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Recall the historical development of India Police
<b>CO2</b>	Recognize the different types of Indian police organization and its structure
<b>CO3</b>	Distinguish the difference between the different levels of police recruitment
<b>CO4</b>	Realize the significance of different records maintained at the police station
<b>CO5</b>	Remember the daily routine of the police station and understand the importance of modernization of police.

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>Introduction</b> History of Indian Police – Policing in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India; Police Act of 1861; National Police Commission recommendations (NPC).	9	CO1
2	<b>Organization and Structure</b> Structure of State Police – District Police – City Police; Central Police Organizations - CBI, CISF, CRPF, NIA, RPF etc.; Police Research and Crime Statistics Organizations – BPR& D, NCRB. Village Police, Railway and Armed Police.	9	CO2
3	<b>Recruitment, Training and Functions</b> Recruitment and training of Constables, Sub-inspectors, Deputy/Assistant Superintendents of Police; Functions – Crime prevention: Patrolling, surveillance, traffic regulation, law & order – collection of intelligence; Investigation – Information, Interrogation, Recording of FIR, Case Diary and Station House Diary, Modus Operandi, Examination of Witnesses and Suspects, Confession, Filing Charge Sheet, Victim Services.	9	CO3
4	<b>Police Station Records</b> General Diary; Sentry Relief Book; Duty Roster; Village Roster; Government Property Register; Gun License Register; Arms Deposit Register; Process Register; Tapal Register; Crime Register – Part I to V- 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 and Search List.	9	CO4
5	<b>Police Station Routine and Contemporary Policing</b> Roll Call, Catechism Class, Duties of Prevention of Crime, Protection of law and order, Station Guards, Weekly routine duties of police men in cities and villages. Beats and Patrolling, Surveillance duties; Modernization of police; Public perception of police; Police self image.	9	CO5

**REFERENCES:**

1. Fisher, Barry A. J. (2000). *Techniques of crime scene investigation* (6th ed.). New York: CRC Press.
2. Swanson, Charles, R. (1983). *Police administration: Structure, processes and behaviour*. New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc.
3. Diaz, S. M. (1976). *New dimensions to the police role and functions in India*. Hyderabad: National Police Academy.
4. Gautam, D. N. (1993). *The Indian police: A study in fundamentals*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

**Course Title: CORE IV: FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Explain the meaning, definition, nature and scope of Psychology.
<b>CO2</b>	Describe the concept of cognition and perception.
<b>CO3</b>	Classify and explain the different perspectives of motivation.
<b>CO4</b>	Summarize the various theories of learning.
<b>CO5</b>	Apply the theories of personality in real world.

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>Introduction</b> Psychology: Meaning, definition, nature and scope – Key perspectives of Psychology – Branches of Psychology – Application of Psychology to Crime and Delinquency – Emotion, intelligence, attention, memory, problem solving, abnormality	9	CO1
2	<b>Cognition and Perception</b> Cognition: Meaning, definition and forms - Perception: Definition, Theories of Perception – Direct Theory of Perception, Constructivist theory of perception – Perceptual cycle – Perceptual organization – Gestalt principles	9	CO2
3	<b>Motivation, Frustration and Behaviour</b> Motivation : needs, drives and incentives– Types of Motives – Homeostasis – Motivation theories- Maslow, McClelland and Murray; Motivational Conflicts; Frustration-sources; Frustration leading to criminal behaviour – Emotions – Characteristics of emotions, types – Environmental determinants of behaviour – Family, socio-cultural setup	9	CO3
4	<b>Learning</b> Learning – concept, factors influencing learning, – Classical conditioning (Pavlov), Operant conditioning (Skinner), Law of effect (Thorndike), Insightful learning (Kohler), Social learning Theory (Bandura) – Learning and criminality	9	CO4
5	<b>Personality</b> Personality – concept – Personality Theories- Trait theory (Allport and Catell), Type theory and structural model of Personality (Eysenck) Psychodynamic theory and psycho sexual stages of development (Freud), Neo-psycho analytical theory – Erickson, Adler and Jung – Personality and Criminality	9	CO5

### Recommended Readings:

1. Baron, Robert A. and Misra, Girishwar (2016). Psychology, Indian Subcontinent 5<sup>th</sup> Edition. Uttar Pradesh: Pearson India
2. Mangal, S.K. (2015). An Introduction to Psychology. New Delhi: Sterling Publications
3. Morgan, C. T., King, R. A., Weisz, J. R. and Schopler, J. (2016). Introduction to Psychology, Seventh Edition. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education
4. Carson, R.C., Butcher J. N. & Mineka. S. Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life: 11th edn. New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd, 2000.
5. Coon, D. & Mitterer, J.O. (2013). Introduction to Psychology: Gateways to Mind and Behaviour., 13TH ed. Wadsworth: Cengage Learning.

**Course Title: ALLIED II - JUVENILE JUSTICE**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Understand the concept of child, delinquents and juvenile justice system
<b>CO2</b>	Analyse the national and international legal documents relating to delinquency and various stakeholders.
<b>CO3</b>	Analyse the characteristics of juvenile delinquents with respect to socioeconomic status, gender and family background and risk factors of recidivism.
<b>CO4</b>	Give an account on the various theories with respect to juvenile delinquency.
<b>CO5</b>	Develop the knowledge about the juvenile justice system in India.

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	2	2	2	3	2	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>Introduction</b> Definition: Child – Delinquents; History of the juvenile justice system in India – Types of problem children: Ungovernable, neglected, destitute and deviant – <i>parens patriae – in loco parentis.</i>	9	CO1
2	<b>Rights of the Children</b> 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.	9	CO2
3	<b>Causes for Delinquency</b> Gender – Socio-economic status – Family background – Childhood abuse and neglect (as a factor) – Peer group – School achievement – Risk factors of recidivism: Offence history – Academic achievement – Gender.	9	CO3
4	<b>Theories of Delinquency</b> Rational choice theory; Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory; Social Learning Theory of Albert Bandura; Life Course Theory; Hirschi's Social Bond Theory of Crime – Self-control Theory; Techniques of Neutralization.	9	CO4
5	<b>Stakeholders of Juvenile Justice System</b> 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 – Special Juvenile Police Unit; Institutions for Children in Need of Care and Protection: Child Welfare Committee (CWC) – Open shelter – Place of safety – Foster care – Children's/Shelter homes; Rehabilitation of Children.	9	CO5

**REFERENCES:**

1. Cox, S. M. (2017). *Juvenile justice: A guide to theory, policy and practice*. Los Angeles: SAGE.
2. Freeman, M. D. (2014). *The future of children's rights*. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill Nijhoff.
3. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (Ind.).
4. Kumari, V. (2012). *The juvenile justice system in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Kumari, V. (2017). *The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act*

**Course Title: NME II - FOUNDATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 02</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Understand the concept of justice, elements of Criminal Justice System
<b>CO2</b>	Describe the structure of police and their role and functions.
<b>CO3</b>	Describe the hierarchy, role and functions of the various courts
<b>CO4</b>	Understand the significance of correctional institutions in reforming the criminals
<b>CO5</b>	Recognize the different types of subordinate agencies of CJS

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3



S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>Introduction</b> Concept of Justice – retributive, restorative – Constitutional Law – Introduction to Statutes: IPC, Cr.P.C., IEA – Special Laws – Elements of CJS, Inquisitorial and Adversarial system	4	CO1
2	<b>Structure of Police</b> Structure of Police – State, District, City – Registers – Investigation – Functions of Police – D. K. Basu guidelines – Indian Police Act, 1861	4	CO2
3	<b>Structure of Judiciary</b> Hierarchy of Courts in India: Supreme Court, High Court, District Court, Lower courts – Inquiry – Prosecution – Defense Counsel – Bail – Summons – Types of trial – Power of Courts	4	CO3
4	<b>Correctional Methods</b> Types of punishment: Probation, imprisonment, death penalty – Different types of Correctional institutions in India: Homes, Borstal Schools, Prisons – Rehabilitation Measures	4	CO4
5	<b>Other Stakeholders of CJS</b> Human Rights – National Human Rights Commission – State Human Rights Commission – Commissions for Women, Children, SC/ST – NGOs	4	CO5

**REFERENCES:**

1. Conklin, J. E. (2001). *Criminology*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
2. Hughes, G. (2002). *Crime prevention and community safety: New directions*. London: Sage.
3. Allen, Harry E., Friday, Paul C., Roebuck, Julian B., & Sagarin, Edward (1981). *Crime and punishment: An introduction to criminology*. Free Press: New York.
4. Paranjpe, N. V. (2002). *Criminology and penology*. Allahabad: Central Law Publications

**CORE PAPER III: VIGILANCE AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT****Unit I: Introduction**

Vigilance: Meaning and Scope, Role of Vigilance in processing disciplinary enquiry cases and Investigation. State and Central Vigilance Commissions. Security: Developments in India, Role of CISF in Industrial Security.

**Unit II: Dynamics of Security**

*Syllabus for B.A. Criminology and Police Administration  
From the Academic Year 2020-21*

Security aspects- security of man, material, information. Information security – Computer hardware, software and liveware security, Computer based financial frauds and computer viruses and worms, Current and future danger posing corporate executive.

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

Equipment and devices – Access control system, Security alarm systems, Fire alarm systems- Fire prevention and precautions, protective equipment; Physical and Environmental safety - Emergency preparedness and Response – Deployment of Dog squad, Security Guards

### **Unit IV: Private Security and Related Laws**

Private security agencies – Private security guard –Duties and responsibilities, license – The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, Tamil Nadu

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

Security and Safety practices in financial institutions, Industrial Organizations and Commercial Establishments; dealing with trespass/intrusion, Business Continuity Management (BCM), Investigation Intelligence, Risk Assessment, Ethics of Security.

### **Recommended Readings:**

1. Chaturvedi, TN. (1991) Indian Banking: Crime and Security in Indian Banks, New Delhi: Aashish Publishing House.
2. Chitkara, MG. (1997). Corruption „N“ Cure, APH Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. HaldarDipak. (1986). Industrial Security in India, New Delhi: Aashish Publishing House.
4. RanjitSen Gupta. (1994). Management of Internal Security, New Delhi: Lancer Publisher.
5. MitraChandran. (1998). The Corrupt Society. Delhi: Viking
6. Sinha, R. K. (2000) Crimes affecting State Security – Problems and recent trends. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications

### **Course Outcome:**

- Learning and understanding vigilance and security aspects in this paper increases student’s employability chances.
- It enables students to gain skills related to various security operations and protocols
- The paper also covers private security operations and management which provides a great exposure for students

**SEMESTER III**

**Course Title: CORE V - HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
ADMINISTRATION**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Have a better understanding on basic Human rights theories and developmental theories connected thereto
<b>CO2</b>	Connect the relationship between the Indian Constitution and Human Rights
<b>CO3</b>	Possess clear understanding on Important International Instruments on Human Rights
<b>CO4</b>	Understand the role of Human rights in Criminal Justice A
<b>CO5</b>	Acquire knowledge on Important Human Rights Agencies in National and International level

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

S. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	Cos
1	<b>Introduction:</b> Human Rights: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics & Nature – History – Landmark Developments - Theories - Natural rights theory, social contract theory, divine rights theory – Classification – Civil, Political, Economic, Social & Cultural Development oriented rights	9	CO1
2	<b>National Instruments:</b> Genesis: Constitutional guarantees on human rights, Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, <b>Landmark case studies on violation of Human rights and privacy.</b>	9	CO2
3	<b>International Instruments:</b> 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)	9	CO3, CO5
4	<b>Human Rights and Criminal Justice Agencies:</b> Custodial violence, Handcuffing, Aggravated sexual harassment against Women and Child, Rights of the accused, Rights of prisoners, Rights of victims of human rights violations, Human rights violations of Women, Children, Minorities, Refugees, SC/STs, Elderly people, Euthanasia	9	CO4, CO5
5	<b>Human Rights agencies:</b> National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) - role, structure and functioning; UN Organizations, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch; Forum Asia; AINNI, Red cross.	9	CO5 CO6

**REFERENCES:**

1. Iyer V.R. Krishna (1986) *Human Rights and the Law*, Vedpal Law House, Indore
2. Thilagaraj. R. (Ed) (2002) *Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi
3. Parmar, Lalit., (1998). *Human Rights*, Anmol Publications Pvt Ltd. New Delhi.
4. *Human rights Today – A United Nations Priority*, U.N. Publications. Department of Public information, United Nation, New York.
5. Universal declaration of Human rights, 1948
6. *Human rights: A source book*, (1996) NCERT publications, New Delhi

**Course Title: CORE VI - SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Have an introduction on principles of Sociology along with the important founding concepts
<b>CO2</b>	Understand the various institutions of the society.
<b>CO3</b>	Understand the various violence committed against the vulnerable groups in the society
<b>CO4</b>	Know about the various special laws related to social problems
<b>CO5</b>	Know about the various special laws related to women and children

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
<b>CO4</b>	3	3	3	3	2	3	2
<b>CO5</b>	2	3	2	3	2	3	3

S. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	Cos
1	<b>Introduction to Sociology:</b> Definition and scope of Sociology - Improvement of the study of Social, Culture and Sub culture - Individual and society. Social control: Traditional, informal and formal means of social control.	9	CO1
2	<b>Institutions of Sociology:</b> Family types: patriarchal and matriarchal families, joint and nuclear families. Marriage: types of marriage: polygyny, polyandry and monogamy. Caste: Functions and Dysfunctions of Caste. Caste violence in Tamil Nadu.	9	CO2
3	<b>Crimes against Vulnerable groups:</b> Violence committed against Vulnerable groups – LGBT Rights, Geronticide, Female infanticide, Foeticide, Honour Killing, Prevention of Atrocities Act, 2015.	9	CO3
4	<b>Social Legislations:</b> Inequality, Untouchability, Poverty, Unemployment, Child Labour, Child Labour (Prohibition And Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016; Corruption, Right to Information Act, 2005, Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988; The Narcotic drugs and psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.	9	CO4
5	<b>Special laws for Women and Children:</b> Crime against children - Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006; The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012; Crime against Women -Dowry, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961; Domestic Violence, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Prostitution; Immoral Traffic Prevention Act,1956.	9	CO5

**REFERENCES:**

1. Bottomore T.B. (1972) *Sociology: A guide to Problems and Literature*, Bombay: Geoge Allen and Unwin.
2. Panandikar V.A.Pai (1997) *The Politics of Backwardness of reservation policy in India*, Konark Publishers, New Delhi
3. Gisbert Pascal (1973) *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Longman.
4. Bare Acts of all the Special Laws mentioned in the syllabus
5. Ahuja Ram, (1994) *Social Problems in India*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
6. Jayaram, N. (1988) *Introductory Sociology*, Macmillan, India

**Course Title: ALLIED III - RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Understand the basic concepts and of research methods and its significance.
<b>CO2</b>	Demonstrate the difference between the various types of research and design and formulate hypothesis.
<b>CO3</b>	Understand the process, methods, types involved in data collection
<b>CO4</b>	Explain the use of basic statistics in the application of research.
<b>CO5</b>	Understand the application of inferential statistical methods in criminological research

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	3	3	2	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>Introduction</b> Definitions; Objective of research; Motivation in research; Research methods; Meaning and Epistemology of scientific research; Formulation of the research problem; Research process; Literature survey.	9	CO1
2	<b>Fundamentals</b> Types of research – Descriptive, Applied, Fundamental, Qualitative, Quantitative, Empirical; Types and Characteristics of Research design; Hypothesis; Definition, Types, Formation and Testing.	9	CO2
3	<b>Sample and Sampling</b> Population; Sample and Sampling; Types – Probability sampling and non-probability sampling. Criteria for selecting a sampling design;	9	CO3
4	<b>Collection of Data and Analysis</b> Research Tool; Measurements and Scaling; Mode of Collection of Data; Types of Data Collection; Ethics in Criminal Justice Research; Analysis of Data(SPSS).	9	CO4
5	<b>Application of Statistics</b> Definitions; Significance; Crime statistics in India; Source of crime statistics; Problems in the use of statistics; Mean, Median and Mode. Standard deviation; Tests of significance – 't' test, Chi-square, F-test; Analysis of variance	9	CO5

**REFERENCES:**

1. Agarwal, B. (2012). *Basic statistics*. Tunbridge Wells: Anshan.
2. Dane, F. C. (1990). *Research methods*. California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.
3. Dixon, B., Bouma, G., & Atkinson, G. (1987). *A handbook of social science research*. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Freund, R., & Wilson, W. (2010). *Statistical methods* (3rd ed.). Amsterdam: Elsevier
5. Goode, William J., & Hatt P. K. (1952). *Methods in social research*. International student edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.



**Course Title: ALLIED PAPER IV: PRACTICAL I – FIELD VISITS**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Recollect the list of multiple institutions of Criminal Justice System.
<b>CO2</b>	Explain the functioning of multiple institutions of Criminal Justice System.
<b>CO3</b>	List out the hierarchy and structure of governmental and non-governmental institutions.
<b>CO4</b>	Make rapport with various professionals of Criminal Justice System.
<b>CO5</b>	Evaluate the effectiveness of major social institutions.

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

### Course Activities

The students, under the guidance of a teacher may be taken on a visit to the following institutions:	
1. Police Station	2. Modern Control Room
3. Magistrates Court	4. State Human Rights Commission
5. Fire Station	6. Fire and Safety Training Academy
7. Crime Records Bureau	8. Police Boys & Girls Club
9. Forensic Sciences lab	10. Observation home
11. Forensic Medicine Department	12. Juvenile Justice Board
13. Central jail	14. Police Training Academy
15. The Academy of Prisons & Correctional Administration	16. NSG –Nerkurndram, OTA - Chennai
17. Open Air Prisons	18. CBI Academy, BPR&D, NCRB, Indian Parliament

#### Details of the evaluation procedure:

(i) Each candidate has to submit a field visit report and should appear for a public viva voce before their teachers and class mates.

(ii) The students, after their visits will submit a record of their field visits which 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

- Regularity in attending the visits (20 marks)
- Regularity in submission of reports (5 marks)
- Concise of the reports (15 marks)

(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 public viva voce, where the I,II year students will be the audience
- The students will be evaluated on the following criteria
  - Content of presentation (20 marks)
  - Presentation skills (20 marks)
  - Ability to defend the questions (20 marks)

**SEMESTER IV****Course Title: CORE VII - PRISON ADMINISTRATION**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Identify the various approach of crime and punishment in ancient, medieval and modern times
<b>CO2</b>	Analyze the application of correctional theories in the contemporary society
<b>CO3</b>	Recognize the various types of correctional methods and typology of prisons, prisoners
<b>CO4</b>	Understand the significance of different acts dealing with prison administration
<b>CO5</b>	Realize the significance of aftercare program

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	2	2	3	2	3	2	3
<b>CO4</b>	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	3	2	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>Concepts:</b> Definitions: Penology, punishment: Types of punishment; Objectives of punishment; Sentencing: Principles, policies and procedures; Punishment in Ancient and Medieval India and the World; Recent trends in punishments	9	CO1
2	<b>Theories of Punishment</b> Genesis and evolutions- objectives and theories of correction –Retributive, Deterrence, Reformation; various types of correctional methods; Prison Reforms Committees and Commissions.	9	CO2
3	<b>Institutional and Non – Institutional Correction</b> Origin and development of Indian Prison System; Daily routine; Scientific classification of prisons and prisoners; Prison industry; Open air prison; Admonition, fine, probation and parole. Half way houses –organization and significance.	9	CO3
4	<b>Legal Instruments</b> The Prisons Act, 1894; The Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950; Tamil Nadu Prison Manual; Probation of Offenders Act, 1958; UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 1955.	9	CO4
5	<b>Recent Trends in Corrections</b> Role of voluntary agencies in prevention of crime and treatment of offenders; Discharged prisoners' aid society; after care and rehabilitation: Need, importance and services in India – Pre-release and premature release; Best Practices.	9	CO5

**REFERENCES:**

1. Carney, Louis P. (1977). *Probation and parole: Legal and social dimensions*. New York: McGraw Hill Book Co.
2. Carney, Louis P. (1981). *Corrections: Treatment and philosophy*. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc.
3. Chockalingam, K. (1993). *Issue in probation in India*. Madras: Madras University Publications.
4. Datir, R. N. (1978). *Prison as a social system*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
5. Dujjee, David (1980). *Correctional management*. Prentice Hall Inc.



**Course Title: CORE IX COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Explain the scope of counseling and guidance
<b>CO2</b>	Describe the stages and conditions of counseling.
<b>CO3</b>	Explain the various important principles of counseling.
<b>CO4</b>	Elucidate the variations in the difference in counseling.
<b>CO5</b>	Apply the techniques of counseling in communication and interpersonal conversation in personal and professional setups.

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>Unit I: Introduction</b> Introduction to Counseling: Meaning, Definition, Need and Importance of Counseling – Professional Ethics in Counseling – Guidance: Meaning, Definition, Basic Principles of Guidance, Types of Guidance – Educational, Vocational, Personal Social Guidance	9	CO1
2	<b>Stages and Conditions of Counseling</b> Stages of Counseling – Initial Disclosure, In-Depth Exploration and Commitment to Action, Core Conditions of Counseling – Empathy, Communication, Genuineness, Unconditional Positive Regard, Correctness, Transference, Referral - Barriers to Effective Counseling Sessions; Counseling Evaluation – Termination	9	CO2
3	<b>Principles Of Counseling</b> Basic Principles of Counseling: Participation, Individualization, Confidentiality, Communication, Acceptance, Self Confidence, Self Awareness and Other Principles Governing the Counseling Relationship	9	CO3
4	<b>Types Of Counseling-</b> Individual, Group & Family Counseling – Premarital and Post Marital Counseling, Counseling Children, Counseling Old People, Interpersonal Conflict Management, Counseling AIDS Patients, Counseling for De- Addiction - Effectiveness of Counseling and Guidance in the Treatment of Offenders and Victims.	9	CO4
5	<b>Process and Techniques of Counseling</b> Counseling Process, Interview and its Significance in Counseling - Use of Observation in Counseling and Understanding of Emotions in Counseling - Opening Techniques, Reflection of Feelings, Acceptance, Structuring, Silence, Leading, Questioning, Interpretation, Active Listening Skills, Immediacy, Confrontation, Interpretation - Techniques of Group Counseling, Strategies and Structure	9	CO5

**REFERENCES:**

1. Beck, A T. (1976) Cognitive therapy and the emotional disorders, International Universities Press, New York.
2. Corey, G. (1986) Theory and practice of counseling and psychotherapy, Monterey: Brooks/Cole
3. Corsini, R. J. (Ed) (1984) Current Psychotherapies, Itasca, Ill: peacock
4. Davison, G. C., and Neale, J. M. (1986) Abnormal Psychology, Wiley, New York
5. Godfried, M. R. (Ed) (1982) Converging themes in psychotherapy: Trends in psychodynamic humanistic and behavioural practice, Springer, New York.

**Course Title: ALLIED COURSE V: PRACTICAL II –OUTDOOR TRAINING**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Do physical exercises which keep them healthy.
<b>CO2</b>	Do basic drill movements.
<b>CO3</b>	Play various games which require physical strength.
<b>CO4</b>	Follow commands properly and coordinate with team mates.
<b>CO5</b>	Showcase life saving skills and self defense tactics.

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	2	3	3	3	2



**List of activities student must indulge in**

1. Drill- Parade, march past, turnings, salute (All the 5 Semesters)
2. Physical Training (All the 5 Semesters)
  - Running
  - Stretching Exercises
  - Cardio Training
  - Endurance Training
  - Muscle Building Exercises (Pushups, Sit-ups, Chin-ups, etc.)
3. Yoga (4th semester)
4. Self Defense Training (2nd semester)
5. Swimming (1st Semester)
6. Games (4th and 5th Semester)

**Internal evaluation**

The student need to perform the Parade individually and in the contingent to make sure the effective assessment of Drill movements and synchronization within the contingent.

**Breakup of Marks for internal evaluation**

- 10 Marks for Performance in Drill Examination.
- 10 Marks for Performance in other activities assessed by the trainers in the relevant Semesters of those particular activities, compiled by the internal examiner
- 10 Marks for attendance for outdoor training
- 05 Marks for confirmation to dress code and turnout
- 05 Marks for discipline

**External Evaluation**

Students progress in learning drill movements and march past will be assessed both individually and as part of contingent.

Apart from the Parade students performance will also be measured in terms of physical activity tests such as Running 700 meters, push-ups, sit-ups and Chin-ups.

A person with substantial experience in outdoor training and Parade will be invited as the External Examiner. Both internal and external examiner will assess the performance of the student in the evaluation.

**Breakup of Marks for External Examination**

External 30 Marks (10 Marks for Parade; 10 Marks for Physical Test; & 10 Marks for turnout)

Internal 30 Marks (10 Marks for Parade; 10 Marks for Physical Test; & 10 Marks for turnout)

**Course Title: ALLIED COURSE V: PRACTICAL II –OUTDOOR TRAINING**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Do physical exercises which keep them healthy.
<b>CO2</b>	Do basic drill movements.
<b>CO3</b>	Play various games which require physical strength.
<b>CO4</b>	Follow commands properly and coordinate with team mates.
<b>CO5</b>	Showcase life saving skills and self defense tactics.

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	2	3	3	3	2

**List of activities student must indulge in**

1. Drill- Parade, march past, turnings, salute (All the 5 Semesters)
2. Physical Training (All the 5 Semesters)
  - Running
  - Stretching Exercises
  - Cardio Training
  - Endurance Training
  - Muscle Building Exercises (Pushups, Sit-ups, Chin-ups, etc.)
3. Yoga (4th semester)
4. Self Defense Training (2nd semester)
5. Swimming (1st Semester)
6. Games (4th and 5th Semester)

**Internal evaluation**

The student need to perform the Parade individually and in the contingent to make sure the effective assessment of Drill movements and synchronization within the contingent.

**Breakup of Marks for internal evaluation**

- 10 Marks for Performance in Drill Examination.
- 10 Marks for Performance in other activities assessed by the trainers in the relevant Semesters of those particular activities, compiled by the internal examiner
- 10 Marks for attendance for outdoor training
- 05 Marks for confirmation to dress code and turnout
- 05 Marks for discipline

**External Evaluation**

Students progress in learning drill movements and march past will be assessed both individually and as part of contingent.

Apart from the Parade students performance will also be measured in terms of physical activity tests such as Running 700 meters, push-ups, sit-ups and Chin-ups.

A person with substantial experience in outdoor training and Parade will be invited as the External Examiner. Both internal and external examiner will assess the performance of the student in the evaluation.

**Breakup of Marks for External Examination**

External 30 Marks (10 Marks for Parade; 10 Marks for Physical Test; & 10 Marks for turnout)

Internal 30 Marks (10 Marks for Parade; 10 Marks for Physical Test; & 10 Marks for turnout)

**Course Title: ELECTIVE I - FOUNDATIONS OF VICTIMOLOGY**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 03</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Explain the origin and development of Victimology
<b>CO2</b>	Identify the different types of Victimology, victims and victimization
<b>CO3</b>	Apply theoretical explanations in understanding crime victimization.
<b>CO4</b>	Understand the necessity of victim assistance in the Criminal Justice System
<b>CO5</b>	List out the different policies and societies that promote victim oriented justice

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>History, Origin and Development</b> The Golden age of Victim, the Dark age, the re-emergence of the victim; The Victim rights movements, women's movement, civil rights movement – founding fathers of Victimology - Origin of Victimology in India.	9	CO1
2	<b>Definition, Nature &amp;Types</b> Victimology: Definition, Types – Specific, General and Victimology of Human Rights violations – Dimensions: Forensic Victimology, Critical Victimology, Penal Victimology – Interdisciplinary nature of Victimology – Types of victims & Victimization.	9	CO2
3	<b>Key Concepts &amp;Theories</b> Victim precipitation & provocation – Victim facilitation – Victim vulnerability – Fear of crime – Reporting behaviour – Dark figure - Victim blaming – Precipitation theories - Lifestyle theory – Routine Activity Theory – Just world hypothesis; Restorative Justice.	9	CO3
4	<b>Victim Assistance</b> Victim needs, victim rights, types of victim assistance, Restitution and Compensation, Crisis intervention, counselling and guidance, voluntary organizations, Compassion fatigue, Victim service organizations in India.	9	CO4
5	<b>International &amp; National Bodies and Policies for Victims</b> ISV, WSV, SASCV – UN Declarations of basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power, 1985 - Victim rights in India – Victim Compensation Fund – National Relief Fund – Nirbhaya Fund – Victim Support Europe.	9	CO5

**REFERENCES:**

1. Chockalingam, M. (ed.). (1985). *Readings in Victimology*. Madras: Ravi Raj Publications.
2. Irwin Waller (2010). *Rights for Victims of Crime: Rebalancing Justice*. USA: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers
3. Janet K. Wilson (2009). *The Praeger Handbook of Victimology*. California: Greenwood Publications
4. Karmen, A. (2012). *Crime victims: An introduction to Victimology*. Boston: Cengage Learning.
5. Kirchhoff, G. F. (2005). *What is Victimology?* Japan: Seibundo Publishing Co.
6. Robert F. Meiera and Terance D. Mieth (1993). *Understanding Theories of Criminal Victimization*. Crime and Justice, Vol. 17, pages – 459 – 499

**Course Title: ELECTIVE II - COMMUNITY POLICING**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 03</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Understand the historical approach of crime prevention
<b>CO2</b>	Compare the various crime prevention methods adopted around the world
<b>CO3</b>	Distinguish the difference between conventional and community policing methods
<b>CO4</b>	Recognize the various community policing methods adopted in the various parts of the county.
<b>CO5</b>	Recognize the various community policing methods adopted in the various parts of the state.

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>History of Community Policing</b> Historical, philosophical, and practical dimensions of community policing. Need for community policing - Defining Community Policing - Planning and Implementing Community Policing	9	CO1
2	<b>Community Policing and Crime Prevention</b> 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	9	CO2
3	<b>Activities</b> 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.	9	CO3
4	<b>Indian Community Policing: Indian Experiments</b> Community policing in the Indian context - Indian Community policing experiments – “PRAHARI”: In Assam - In Himachal Pradesh – In Punjab - In West Bengal - “MAITHRI”: In Andhra Pradesh - Mohalla Committee Movement Trust, Mumbai - The ParivarParamarsh Kendra, Raigarh District, Madhya Pradesh - Gram/Nagar RakshaSamiti, Rajnandgaon, Chattisgarh	9	CO4
5	<b>Indian Community Policing: Tamil Nadu Experiments</b> Tamil Nadu Community policing experiments: Friends of Police (FOP): Objectives of FOP, Qualifications to become FOP - Samarth Yojna Community Policing Experiment, Coimbatore City – Trichy community policing – Karur community policing – Thoothukudi community policing -The Future of Community Policing; Police boys club.	9	CO5

**REFERENCES:**

1. Somerville, P. (2009). Understanding Community Policing. *Policing An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management* 32(2).
2. Van Rooyen, H. and Snyman, D. (1995). *Community policing*. Silverton: Promedia Publishers and Printers.
3. Mathur, K. M. (1994). *Indian police: Role and challenges*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
4. Skogan, W. (2004). *Community policing*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth/Thomson Learning.

**Course Title: CORE XIV - CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF CRIMES**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Understand the difference between traditional and contemporary forms of crimes
<b>CO2</b>	Describe the various forms of Economic and Financial Crimes
<b>CO3</b>	Learn about organized crimes the problems and difficulties in identification, preventing Organized crimes
<b>CO4</b>	Understand the history, origin and various forms of Terrorism and Communal Violence
<b>CO5</b>	Comprehend the various types of cyber crimes

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	2	3	3	3	3	3	2
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3



S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>Introduction:</b> Traditional Crimes Vs. Contemporary forms of Crime, Socio-Economic offences, Nature, Types and Crime Statistics of Socio-economic offences in India, Hate Crimes – honour killings, mob lynching, corrective rapes, femicide; Environmental crimes	9	CO1
2	<b>Economic and Financial Crimes</b> White Collar Crime – Nature, Meaning & forms, Import /Export violations, insider trading, labour racketeering, Embezzlement, Land hijacking/ Real estate fraud; Corporate crimes - Tax Evasion, Counterfeiting; Bank Frauds – Credit card frauds, Money Laundering, Insurance Frauds, Frauds by Non-Banking institutions, Corruption.	9	CO2
3	<b>Organized Crime Syndicates</b> Nature, Meaning and forms – Criminal syndicates – Organized crimes: Regional and international linkages – Transnational Organized Crime – Drug smuggling, Human Trafficking, Problems of identification, investigation and prosecution – Prevention and control strategies.	9	CO3
4	<b>Political Crimes: Terrorism and Communal Violence</b> Terrorism: Nature, meaning and forms; Types of terrorism; Contemporary forms of terrorism. Communal Violence: Historical Perspectives- Communal Violence in post-independence India – Recent Terrorist attacks in India.	9	CO4
5	<b>Cyber Crime</b> Definition – History and evolution, Space Transition Theory; Types and forms of cyber crimes -Malicious Code, Hacking, Denial of Service Attacks, Identity theft, Email Crimes, Online Scam, Cyber crimes against women and children; Intellectual Property Issues and Cyberspace.	9	CO5

**REFERENCES:**

1. Agarwal.R.K., (2016), *White collar crimes Socio Economic Offences*, Pioneer Printers; 1st Edition.
2. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey (1974), *Principles of Criminology*, Lippincott, Philadelphia.
3. Gandhirajan, C.K.2004, *Organised crime*, APH Publishing Corporation
4. Karan Raj, 2002, *Dictionary of Terrorism and Bioterrorism*, IVY Publishing House, Delhi.
5. Larry J. Siegel. (2015). *Criminology – Theories, Patterns, and Typologies*, Wadsworth Publishing

**Course Title: CORE XV: PRIVATE INVESTIGATION**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 04</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Summarises the concept, relevance and history of Private Investigation
<b>CO2</b>	Explain the legislations and functioning of organizations relating to the subject.
<b>CO3</b>	List out the types of surveillance and modern instruments used for it.
<b>CO4</b>	Evaluate the different kinds of Investigations and its purposes.
<b>CO5</b>	Design and conduct investigations independently.

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
<b>CO3</b>	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	2	2	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<b>Introduction</b> Introduction to Private Investigation; History of Private Investigation; Relevance of Private Investigators; Difference between Police and Private Investigator; Desirable attributes of Investigator.	9	CO1
2	<b>Legislation and Private Investigation</b> Right to Work, Constitution of India; The Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007 (India); International Legislations on Private Investigations. World Association of Detectives; Private Detective Agencies; Private Intelligence Agencies	9	CO2
3	<b>Surveillance and Instruments</b> Undercover Operations; Surveillance: Purpose, Pre-surveillance, Covert and overt Surveillance, Automobile Surveillance, Foot Surveillance and Team Surveillance; Spying gadgets: Hidden Cameras, Bluetooth Devices, Voice Bugs, Mobile Spywares, Monitoring Software	9	CO3
4	<b>Types of Investigation</b> Pre and Post Marital Investigation, Land Dispute investigation, Student Investigation, Kidnapping and abduction investigation, missing person investigation, Traffic accident investigation, Pre & Post employment verification, Fraud Investigation, Industrial Espionage	9	CO4
5	<b>Field Exposure</b> Student, under the guidance of the faculty, will conduct an investigation which involves collection of Intelligence, report preparation and Submission.	9	CO5

**REFERENCES:**

1. The Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007
2. Angela Woodhull (2002) *Private Investigation: Strategies and Techniques*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
3. Bill Copeland (2001) *Private Investigation: How to be successful*, Absolutely zero loss Inc.
4. Douglas Cruise (2002) *The Business of Private Investigations*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
5. W. John George Moses (2004) *Materials for Diploma in Private Investigation*, Institute of Intelligence and Investigation, Eagle's Eye Detective Agency, Chennai

**Course Title: CORE XVI: PROJECT**

<b>Course Code :</b>	<b>Credits : 06</b>
<b>L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0</b>	<b>CIA Marks : 40</b>
<b>Exam Hours : 03</b>	<b>ESE Marks : 60</b>

**Course Outcomes: At the end of the Course, the Student will be able to:**

<b>CO1</b>	Explain the basic concepts of research in Criminology
<b>CO2</b>	Write extensively about a particular topic.
<b>CO3</b>	Analyze literature, collect data and interpret it.
<b>CO4</b>	Choose a problem and conduct a scientific enquiry on it.
<b>CO5</b>	Create knowledge and give it to the society.

**Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:**

	<b>PO1</b>	<b>PO2</b>	<b>PO3</b>	<b>PO4</b>	<b>PO5</b>	<b>PO6</b>	<b>PO7</b>
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO2</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO4</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO5</b>	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

**Activities students must indulge in**

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) Two students will work together on a topic/area of interest and conduct a micro level quantitative or qualitative study as their project work
- (ii) The team has to submit a project report and should appear for a public viva voce before a panel of internal and external examiners
- (iii) The project report will be evaluated at two levels
- (iv) At the first level, for continuous assessment, the teacher will evaluate the students for 40 marks on the following criteria
  - Project review presentations (20)
  - Regularity in attending the discussions (5 marks)
  - Quality of chapters (5 marks)
  
- (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 public viva voce, where the I,II year students will be the audience
  - The students will be evaluated on the following criteria
    - Content of presentation (20 marks)
    - Presentation skills (20 marks)
    - Ability to defend the questions (20 marks)



