

**DEPARTMENT OF
CRIMINOLOGY**

LIST OF NEW COURSES

Course Code	Course Title	Credit
21CR3018	Restorative Justice	3:0:0:3
21CR3019	Therapeutic Jurisprudence	3:0:0:3
21CR3020	Disaster and Risk Management	4:0:0:4
21CR3021	Crime Prevention and Community Policing	4:0:0:4

21CR3018	RESTORATIVE JUSTICE	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

Course Objectives:

Enable the students to:

1. To understand the experiences and needs of victims, offenders, and communities.
2. To comprehend restorative justice principles and practices.
3. To identify potential problems and pitfalls in the field.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. To demonstrate restorative practice concepts, principles, and values.
2. To understand the role of various stakeholders facilitating mediation; learn a cluster of restorative services for juveniles and young people.
3. To appreciate the importance of the role of communities in healing victim-offender relationships.
4. To identify the formal and informal support systems in India.
5. To identify the barriers in transitioning from the current justice system to the restorative justice system.
6. To identify the various programs that contribute to attaining restorative justice.

Module 1: Introduction to restorative justice principles

Traditional Criminal Justice System; Restorative Justice- Assess the harms & needs, Obligation, Engagement; Need, Concept, Meaning, Application, Basic Principles, and values; Goals – Restitution, Reformation, Rehabilitation, Repentance; History, Development, and Limitations to restorative justice.

Module 2: Mediation and Stakeholders

Identifying victims and families; Healing of community; Preventing the Victimization; Offender counseling; Victim-offender mediation; Mediators; Counselling process; Mediation Process; Place for mediation; the goal of mediation, Prison visitation.

Module 3: Restorative Justice Programs

Planning restorative justice programs – Victim-Offender Mediation, Circle Sentencing, Family Group Conferencing (FGC), Alternative or Diversionary Programs, Victim-Impact Panels or In-Prison Seminars, Transitional Programs, Family-Support Programs, Elements of Encounter, Restorative or Community Conferencing, Nyaya Panchayat/Oor Panchayat; Lok Adalat; Critical relationship between Restorative justice system and criminal justice system.

Module 4 – Restorative Community Development

Restorative Practices Partnership and Building Community Resilience; Quality Assurance Framework for Restorative Practices; Supporting Restorative Practitioners – Limerick
 Restorative Practices Project; Devising, monitoring, and evaluation of the programs; Identification of communities; Stigma reduction; Awareness creation; community policing; Prevention of recidivism.

Module 5: Formal and Informal support

UN Convention on Justice & Support for Victims of Crime & Abuse of Power, Victims' Rights, Offenders' Rights, UDHR, CEDAW, CRC, ICESCR, ICSPR, ICCPR; Changes in the Criminal Justice System; Dispute resolution; Role of NGOs, community, and police; Innovative judgments; Volunteering.

Module 6: Transitioning to Restorative Justice

Retribution and Restoration; Restorative Justice and aboriginal traditions; Eliminating shame; customary law; Issues in transitioning; Need for new laws, and ethical approaches in correctional facilities, Victim Assistance, and Services; Restorative Justice Programs at any stage- Legislative, Enforcement, Judiciary, Correctional, and Aftercare.

Readings:

1. Tony Marshall. (1999). Restorative Justice: An Overview. London: Home Office Research Development and Statistics Directorate.
2. Howard Zehr. (2002). The Little Book of Restorative Justice. Good Books Publishing.
3. Mark Umbreit & Marilyn Peterson Armour. (2011). Restorative Justice Dialogue: An Essential Guide for Research and Practice. Springer Publishing Company: NY.
4. Daniel W Van Ness & Karen Heetderks Strong. (2015). Restoring Justice: An Introduction to Restorative Justice. Anderson Publishing.
5. Bob Costello, Joshua Wachtel & Ted Wachtel. (2009). The Restorative Practices Handbook. International Institute for Restorative Practices. <http://store.iirp.edu/the-restorative-practices-handbook/>
6. Peace in the Workplace, Robyn Short, GoodMedia Press, Dallas, Texas ©2016.
7. Carolyn Boyes-Watson & Kay Pranis. (2020). Circle Forward: Building a Restorative School Community. Living Justice Press.
8. Edward C Valandra & Wanbli Waphaha Hoksila. (2020). Colorizing Restorative Justice: Voicing Our Realities. Living Justice Press.

21CR3019	THERAPEUTIC JURISPRUDENCE	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

Course Objectives:

Enable the students to:

1. To understand the field of therapeutic jurisprudence and its implementation.
2. To gain Knowledge of major issues concerning law and psychology.
3. To learn to reform the law to positively impact the psychological well-being of the offender and victim.

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. To understand the new insights on therapeutic jurisprudence and its contribution as an alternative conflict resolution to the traditional justice system.
2. To know the multidisciplinary context of therapeutic jurisprudence's impact on the law and the legal processes.
3. To gain comprehensive knowledge about the theories' contribution to therapeutic jurisprudence and its applications.
4. To identify the international practices of therapeutic jurisprudence and appreciate the importance of practicing in the field.
5. To get to know more about the therapeutic relationship between legal professionals and offenders and to make use of the relationship to rehabilitate offenders.
6. To demonstrate the use of law to empower individuals, enhance human rights and promote well-being.

Module 1 – An Overview

History, Development, and Comprehensive Law Movement; Therapeutic Jurisprudence – Meaning, Concept, and Basic Principles.

Module 2 – Mainstreaming Therapeutic Jurisprudence

Traditional Court System; Collaborative Law; Restorative Justice; Procedural Justice; Transformative Mediation; Problem-Solving Courts; Preventative Law; Holistic Justice, and Creative Problem-Solving/Dispute Resolution; Lok Adalat; Counselling, and Rehabilitative of the Offender.

Module 3 – Theories

Wexler's Therapeutic Design and Therapeutic Application; Alternative Dispute Resolution to Compassion and Equality; Judicial Collectivism; Legal-Psychological Approach to Human Dignity, Self-worth, and Forgiveness; Eliminating Humiliation, Shame, and Apology; Restorative Justice; Implementing Healing, Restoration, Rehabilitation, Reintegration, Reformation, and Reconciliation.

Module 4 – Applications

Therapeutic and anti-therapeutic effects; Criminal Law and Justice - Mental Health and Disability Law; RAPID model – Reflective Listening, Assessment of needs, Prioritization, Intervention, and Disposition; Legal Decision-

making Process; Prevention of Crime.

Module 5 – Role of Lawyers and Judges in Therapeutic Practices

Role of Lawyers and Judges; Counselling; Holistic Approach; Offender-Victim Counselling methods; Legalisation and Policymaking; Need for new practices.

Module 6 – International Concerns on Therapeutic Jurisprudence

International Society of Therapeutic Jurisprudence; Restorative Justice and Therapeutic Jurisprudence as Counterparts, Problem-solving Court Movement; Lawyers and Judges as Counsellors.

Readings :

- a) David B. Wexler. (1990). Therapeutic Jurisprudence: The Law as a Therapeutic Agent. Carolina Academic Press.
- b) David B. Wexler. (2008). Rehabilitating Lawyers: Principles of Therapeutic Jurisprudence for Criminal Law Practice. Carolina Academic Press.
- c) Amy D. Ronner. (2009). Law, Literature, and Therapeutic Jurisprudence. Carolina Academic Press.
- d) E. Erez, M. Kilchling, & J.-a. Wemmers. (2011). Therapeutic Jurisprudence and Victim Participation in Justice: International Perspectives. Carolina Academic Press.
- e) The International Journal of Therapeutic Jurisprudence. (2016). Arizona summit Law School. Bookbaby.
- f) Karen A. Snedkar. (2018). Therapeutic Justice: Crime, Treatment Courts and Mental Illness. Palgrave Macmillan Publications.
- g) Nigel Stobbs, Lorana Bartels, & Michel Vols. (2019). The Methodology and Practice of Therapeutic Jurisprudence. Carolina Academic Press.

21CR3020	DISASTER AND RISK MANAGEMENT	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

Enable students to:

1. produce a human resource of professionals with multidisciplinary knowledge, skills, and perspectives related to disasters and risk management.
2. produce a human resource with the ability to engage in vulnerability analysis for disaster risk reduction and resilience building at various levels.
3. understand the role of police in tackling disaster situations and SOPs related to disaster risk management and to cultivate appropriate measures.

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Familiarize with concepts, terminologies, definitions, and development in the field of Disaster and Risk Management.
2. Suggest reforms and policies based on their effective research skills in disaster management
3. Understand the role of stakeholders in disaster and risk management.
4. Understanding the different strategies to control the preliminary danger situations
5. Learn how to prepare crisis management plans.
6. Provide training in the disaster risk reduction and resilience building

Module 1: Introduction to Disaster and Risk Management

Fundamentals of Disaster Management, Meaning, definition of Disaster and Risk Management, Hazards, Vulnerability and risk, Disaster management cycle, Incidents, and Deadly Disaster Cases, Industrial Disaster Orientation (such as Bhopal Gas Tragedy). Risk management strategies- risk avoidance and risk reduction, risk spreading, risk transfer, risk acceptance. (5Rs of risk management).

Module 2: Disaster, Vulnerability, and Risk

Types of disasters, Measures to deal with different types of disasters, Natural and Human-Made Hazardous, Hot Spots and degree of Vulnerability, Identification measures for risk-prone areas, Risk analysis, Practical implementation of disaster and risk reduction management in different industries - application of risk management in different settings.

Module 3: Policy, Institutions, Governance, and Disaster Management

National and International instruments on Disaster- NDMA, Disaster management act. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR). National Policy on Disaster, Disaster Victims; Assistance, Compensation, and redressal. National and State Disaster Response Force.

Module 4: Disaster Risk Reduction and Planning

Disaster Mitigation Measures, Disaster Preparedness, Conflict Peace and Humanitarian Crisis Management, Disaster Risk Reduction and Development, and Disaster Risk Management. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan (NDRRMP), Search and Rescue Operations, Humanitarian Aid,

Module 5: Introduction to Tools and Technologies for Disaster and Risk Management

Introduction to technologies for disaster management, Remote Sensing and GIS, Brief about Earthquake Warning System, Science and Technological innovations in Disaster risk reduction strategies (Tools Advancement)

Module 6: Emergency Response and Management

Response to Disasters, Disaster Recovery, Safety Measures, SOPs, Prevention, India Disaster Resource Network (IDRN), Disaster Emergency Medical Cares, Human Rights, and Disaster, Introduction to public health and mental health

Textbooks:

1. Dasgupta, Rajdeep, Disaster Management and Rehabilitation.
2. Dr. N. C. Asthana, IPS and Priyamvada Asthana, Disaster Management.
3. Gauthamadas, U, A Model for Crisis Intervention in Large-Scale Disasters Using Lay Community Counsellors
4. Sharma, Vinod K., Natural Disaster Management in India.
5. Cr. Hitesh Goyal (Criminologists), The Red Corridor Victims of Grounds, Ideologies, and Demands.

Reference Books:

1. Disaster Management and Preparedness by Schneid, Thomas D | Collins, Larry.
2. National Disaster Management Guidelines by National Disaster Management Authority,
3. Training Modules: Databases and Statistics for Disaster Risk Management by National Institute of Disaster Management.
4. National Disaster Response Plan by Indian Institute of Public Administration.

21CR3021	CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY POLICING	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

Enable the students to:

1. Recognize the factors relating to crime & delinquency: causation, prevention, rehabilitation, and control.
2. Understand and analyze different crime prevention methods and programs adopted by the Criminal Justice System.
3. Overview of the national & international perspective on crime prevention, best practices in crime prevention and community policing.

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the context of crime and its dimensions.
2. Analyze the role of different stakeholders in crime prevention.
3. Familiarize with the National & International strategies related to crime prevention.
4. Improve the knowledge of the methods of policing in prevention of crime and community policing.
5. Assess the pros and cons relating to the implementation of crime prevention strategies.
6. Understand the process of preventing crime and delinquency, and situational crime prevention by applying theoretical knowledge to practical difficulty.

Module 1: Introduction

Crime Prevention, Concept, History, Definition, and Types (Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary), Reduction of Fear of Crime and Recidivism, Assistance in recovery/reporting, Training and- Educational program - programs related to crime prevention

Module 2: Theoretical Methods

Punitive Methods, Defense Methods, Intervention Method, Mechanical Method, Mass Method, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), Clinical Method, Group Relations' Method, Situational Crime Prevention Methods, Reducing First Offenders and Probation.

Module 3: Conventional Approach

Crime Prevention by Police: Information Centres, 'May I Help You' Squad, –Surveillance, Collection of Intelligence, Policing, Intervention Programs, Beats and Patrolling, Preventive Arrest, CrPC. Mobile counseling Unit, Correctional Services, Prevention of Corruption and control methods, Mediation in courts- Crime prevention in urban and rural areas, challenges in conventional crime prevention strategies.

Module 4: Contemporary Approach

De-Motivating Potential Offenders, Potential Victim Protection, Public Relations Campaign – Program Aimed at Slums and Disruptive Family - Situations (women, children, LGBTQ2+) –Socialization of Youth at Risk Program to Reduce Truancy, Changes in School Policies- Increase Availability of Mentors, Moral classes/studies, Family Based, Youth Based Programmes.

Module 5: Community Policing

Concept, History, Definition, and Types - Goals - Essential features - Role of community in the prevention of crime -Different models of Community Policing in the Indian States: Kerala - Janamaithri Suraksha Project, Rajasthan - Joint patrolling committees, Manipur- Meira Paibi, West Bengal- Community policing project, Andhra Pradesh - Maithri, Maharashtra - Mohalla Committees, Tamil Nadu - Friends of Police and Home Guards, Delhi - Ummeed, Advantages, and Challenges in Community Policing.

Module 6: National & Intentional initiatives

Prevention of Crime and Victim Care (PCVC)/International Foundation for Crime Prevention and Victim care, Responsibilities of NGOs, World Vision India, All India Women's Conference (AIWC), Crime Prevention Bureau – Social Organization, Role of Boys /Girls Clubs, Police Modernization in Crime Prevention (Kaval Uthavi App), Special Police officer, Local community organizations in Crime Prevention, International agencies: INTERPOL, Neighborhood Watch –Community Watch - Chicago Area Project – NOVA, IJM, Amnesty International.

Field Visits Reports (Industrial Visits)

Textbooks:

1. Dr. Gandhi Rajan IPS (2004). Organized Crimes, APH Publishing Corporation
2. Benoit & Ernesto (2017). Crime Prevention in the 21st Century: Insightful Approaches for Crime Prevention Initiatives. Springer
3. The Friends of Police Movement: A Roadmap for Proactive people protection - Pratheep V Phillip IPS

Reference Books:

1. Bawa, P.S. (1989). Policing for people. Calcutta: Rupa & Co.
2. Bursik, R., & Grasmick, H. G. (1993). Neighbourhoods and crime: The dimensions of effective crime control. New York: Lexington Books.
3. Clarke, R. (1997). Introduction. In: R. Clarke (Ed.), Situational crime prevention: Successful case studies. Guilderland, NY: Harrow & Heston.
4. Hughes, G. (2002). Crime prevention and community safety: New directions. London: Sage.
5. Shaftoe, H. (2004). Crime prevention: Facts, fallacies and the future. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
6. Wroblewski, H. M. & Hess, K. M. (2000). An introduction to law enforcement and criminal justice (6th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing.
7. Maguire Mike, Morgan, Rod and Reiner Robert, 2007, The Oxford Handbook of Criminology Oxford University Press.
8. Paranjape NV, 2009, Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, UP
9. Reid Sue Titus, 2006, Crime and Criminology - Mc Graw Hill Publishers.

Research Journals:

1. Indian Police Journal, BPR&D, New Delhi.
2. The Police Journal, Sage
3. Police Culture and the Integration of Women Officers in India

**DEPARTMENT OF
CRIMINOLOGY**

LIST OF NEW COURSES

Course Code	Course Title	Credits			
		L	T	P	C
20CR3001	Governance and Public Policy in India	4	0	0	4
20CR3002	Political Process in India	4	0	0	4
20CR3003	Organised Crime and Criminals	4	0	0	4
20CR3004	Public Utilities	4	0	0	4
20CR3005	Indian Cyber Law Ecosystem	4	0	0	4
20CR3006	Data Mining and Forensics Digital Image Processing	4	0	0	4
20CR3007	Victimology and Victim Assistance	4	0	0	4
20CR3008	Cybercrime	4	0	0	4
20CR3009	White Collar Crime and Organized Crime	4	0	0	4
20CR3010	Mobile and Digital Forensics	4	0	0	4
20CR3011	Surveillance and Security Management	4	0	0	4
21CR3001	Theoretical Criminology	4	0	0	4
21CR3002	Contemporary Crimes	4	0	0	4
21CR3003	Forensic Analysis in Crime Scene Investigation	4	0	0	4
21CR3004	Criminal Law	4	0	0	4
21CR3005	Research Methodology and Statistics in Criminology	4	0	0	4
21CR3006	Outdoor Training	0	0	2	2
21CR3007	Employment Oriented Training	0	0	2	2
21CR3008	Forensic Medicine and Criminal Jurisprudence	4	0	0	4
21CR3009	Victimology and Victim Assistance	4	0	0	4
21CR3010	Local and Special Law	4	0	0	4
21CR3011	Safety and Security Management	4	0	0	4
21CR3012	Police Sciences	4	0	0	4
21CR3013	Field Visit to Criminal Justice Institutions	0	0	2	2
21CR3014	Psychological Profiling and Criminal Investigation	4	0	0	4
21CR3015	Penal and Correctional Sciences	4	0	0	4
21CR3016	Legal Aspects of Private Detective and Undercover Operation	4	0	0	4
21CR3017	Practical Lab	0	0	2	2

20CR3001	GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC POLICY IN INDIA	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

To enable the students to

1. update students about the Concepts of Governance.
2. educate about public policy making and its Implementation.
3. understand about the State Politics and the Federal Process.

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. understand the basic concepts of governance
2. gain knowledge on Local governance and State Politics
3. identify Policy Making and its Importance.
4. identify techniques in policy implementation and evaluation
5. understand the state politics and its theoretical framework
6. understand the regional problems

Module 1: Concepts of Governance

Origin of the term Governance, Definition of Governance and Good Governance. characteristics of good governance: participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, equity, accountability.

Module 2: Local Governance

Local Government and Local Governance. Nature and importance of local government. structures of rural and urban governance. self-governance for the scheduled areas.

Module 3: Public Policy Making

Constitutional framework for policy making. Components of Policy Formulation. Institutional Factors: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary, Planning Commission/NITI Aayog. Other forces in Policy Making: Public opinion, Political parties, Pressure groups and Media.

Module 4: Public Policy Implementation and Evaluation

Concept and Techniques of Policy Implementation. Role of Legislature, Executive, Judiciary, Civil Service and NGO in Policy Implementation. Concept of Policy Evaluation. Constraints of Public Policy Evaluation.

Module 5: State Politics

Significance of the study of State Politics. Theoretical framework and its problems. Features of State Politics in India. Determinants of State Politics in India.

Module 6: Federal Process and Regionalism

Formation of States. Issues of Centre-State conflicts. Issues of Inter-State conflicts. Politics of Regionalism: Conceptual issues and typologies. Politics of Autonomy and Politics of Accord.

Text Books:

1. Barthwal, C.P., (2003). *Good Governance in India*, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publication.
2. Chhetri, D.P., (2014). *Decentralised Governance and Development in India*, New Delhi: Mittal Publication.
3. Deepak, P.K., (2012). *Public Policy and Systems*, Pearson Publication.

Reference Books:

1. Dye, Thomas R., (1998). *Understanding Public Policy*, New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
2. John, Peter, (2012). *Analysing Public Policy*, London: Routledge.
3. Kjaer, Anne Mette, (2004). *Governance*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
4. Kraft, Michael E. And Furlong, Scott R., (2012). *Public Policy: Politics, Analysis and Alternatives*, Washington DC: CQ Press.
5. Manski, Charles F., (2013). *Public Policy in an Uncertain World: Analysis and Decisions*, Harvard: Harvard University Press.
6. Mathur, Kuldeep, (2013). *Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
7. Mungiu-Pippidi Alina, (2015). *The Quest for Good Governance*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

20CR3002	POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

To enable the students

1. To learn about the political set up Practicing in India.
2. To create awareness about various political concepts and political setup.
3. To compare the study on various forms of political systems.

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. give students a comprehensive knowledge related to Political Structure in India.
2. be aware about Political Concepts around the World.
3. understand and comprehend different dimensions in the politics in India
4. identify various political types
5. understand the history behind the political systems
6. have a Comparative analysis on different Political System

Module 1: Introduction

Political parties and the party system: trends in the party system; from the congress system to multi-party coalitions. determinants of voting behavior caste, class, gender and religion.

Module 2: Political Concepts

Regional aspirations - the politics of secession and accommodation. religion and politics: debates on secularism; minority and majority. communalism - caste and politics caste in politics and the politicization of caste. affirmative action policies: women, caste and class.

Module 3: Politics in India

The changing nature of the Indian State: developmental, welfare and coercive dimensions

Module 4: Types

Understanding Comparative Politics - Nature and scope. Going beyond Eurocentrism. Contemporary Approaches.

Module 5: Political System

Historical context of modern government. capitalism- meaning and development. globalization- meaning, scope and development. socialism - meaning, growth and development. colonialism and decolonization -meaning, context, forms of colonialism; anti-colonialism struggles and process of decolonization.

Module 6: Comparative Analysis

Themes for comparative analysis. A comparative study of constitutional developments and political economy in the following countries - Britain and Brazil, Nigeria and China.

Text Books:

1. Z. Hasan, (ed.) (2002), *Parties and Party Politics in India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. E. Sridharan, (2012), *Coalition Politics and Democratic Consolidation in Asia*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Reference Books:

1. P. DeSouza and E. Sridharan, (eds.) (2006). *India's Political Parties*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
2. F. Frankel, Z. Hasan, and R. Bhargava, (eds.) (2000), *Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics in Democracy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. J. Kopstein, and M. Lichbach, (eds), (2005). *Comparative Politics: Interests, Identities, and Institutions in a Changing Global Order*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
4. M. Mohanty, (1999). *Colonialism and Discourse in India and China*, Available at http://www.ignca.nic.in/ks_40033.html
5. Mathur, Kuldeep, (2013). *Public Policy and Politics in India: How Institutions Matter*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
6. Mungiu-Pippidi, Alina (2015). *The Quest for Good Governance*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

20CR3003	ORGANISED CRIME AND CRIMINALS	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

To enable the students

1. To understand how organized crime is being staged and executed.
2. To know about corporate crime and international money laundry.
3. To understand the various acts and rules established through Prevention of Corruption act 1988.

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. understand the basics of organised crime from theoretical perspective
2. comprehend the various criminal organisation throughout the world
3. identify legitimate organised crime such as corporate or white-collar crimes
4. know the methods of controlling organised crimes
5. understand the working of organised crimes through relevant theories
6. understand the political aspect to organised crimes

Module 1: Organised Crime

Meaning. Definition. Causes and Consequences. The Distinction Between Organized Crime and Criminal Organizations - Definitions and Theoretical overview.

Module 2: Criminal Organisation

Organized Crime Committed by Criminal Organizations -Sicilian mafia, the Albanian Connection and Terrorism - Role of Immigration and Urban Politics - Emergence of the American Mafia - Other groups, Foreign and Domestic Origins of Mafia. Latin Drug Cartels and Narco-Terrorism, Russian "Mafia", Asian Organizations, African American Groups, Outlaw Bikers.

Module 3: Legitimate Organised Crime

Organized Crime Committed by Otherwise Legitimate Organizations - White Collar Crime as Organized Crime - The Robber Barons -Organized Corporate Crime - Organized Political Crime.

Module 4: Controlling Organized Crime

Common Threads that Connect the Major Forms of Organized Crime. Legislation and The Analysis of Crime Producing Market Structure. Law Enforcement Responses. Interference of Politics. Constitutional hindrance.

Module 5: Theoretical Perspectives

Organized Crime- Lens of Rational Choice Theory, Other sociological and or criminological Theories.

Module 6: Political Nexus

Democratic Standard in India. Nexus of Politics with criminals and the business, Election and Election Commission, Democracy and Coalition Government.

Text Books:

1. Dr. Gandhi Rajan, IPS., (2001). *Organized Crimes* –Sage Publication
2. Bawa, P.S. (1989). *Policing for people*, Calcutta: Rupa & Co.

Reference Books:

1. Bursik, R., & Grasmick, H. G., (1993). *Neighbourhoods and crime: The dimensions of effective crime control*. New York: Lexington Books.
2. Clarke, R., (1997). *Situational crime prevention: Successful case studies*. Guilderland, NY: Harrow & Heston.
3. Hughes, G., (2002). *Crime prevention and community safety*. London: Sage.
4. Federico Varese, (2011). *Mafias on the Move: How Organized Crime Conquers New Territories*. Princeton University Press.
5. James B. Jacobs, (2006). *Mobsters, Unions, and Feds: The Mafia and the American Labor Movement*. New York University Press,
6. Letizia Paoli, (2003). *Mafia Brotherhoods: Organized Crime, Italian Style*. Oxford University Press.

20CR3004	PUBLIC UTILITIES			
	L	T	P	C
	4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

To enable the students

1. To gain knowledge about public utilities and the various forms of providing services to the public.
2. To create awareness about legislative and Constitutional framework related to Public Utilities.
3. To learn hindrance related to Serving Public.

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. will be able to identify forms of public utilities.
2. understand the various legislation governing the utilities
3. the students will be able to identify relevant law
4. comprehend the support guaranteed by the constitution
5. understand basics of corruption
6. identify the various types of corruption

Module 1: Introduction to Public Utilities

Public Utilities, Meaning. Forms - Railways, Electricity, Gas, Road, Transport, Telephone, Post and Telegraph Service, Police, Fire Brigade, Banking Service etc., Growth and Evolution of public utilities and their legislation, Government and Parliamentary Control, Constitutional Provision of Power to Legislate.

Module 2: Legislation

Utilities Legislation, Administrative Authorities-Structure of the Administration Authorities, Subordinate legislation, Quasi-judicial Decision- Administrative Authorities.

Module 3: Law on Public Utilities

Public Utilities and Consumer Protection Exclusion from M.R.T.P. Act, Rights of Consumers protected by the Consumer Protection Act.

Module 4: Constitutional Support

Public Utilities and their Employees, Application of Articles 16 and 311. Application of Industrial law-right to strike, The right to equality the Air Hostess Case Study. Liabilities and Special privileges of public utilities, In Contract, In Tort, In Criminal Law.

Module 5: Corruption

Corruption - Meaning, Definition, Impact. Defining Political Corruption, Forms of Political Corruption, Social Function of Gift Giving. Campaign Financing as a Form of Political Corruption.

Module 6: Types of Corruption

Bribery, Extortion, Embezzlement and Peculation, Favoritism – Nepotism, Cronyism, Political Favoritism (partisanship) Patronage, Pork-Barreling, Logrolling and Vote Buying, Lobbying, Rent Seeking, The Leakage of Public Secrets and Robbery, Suasion, Political Manipulation, The Personalization of Power, Party Discipline and Leadership Despotism.

Text Books:

1. P.M. Bakshi, (1986). *Television and the law*,
2. Vasant Kelkar, (2011). *Business of Postal Service*, New York: Lexington Books

Reference Books:

1. Clarke, R., (1997). *Situational crime prevention: Successful case studies*. Guilderland, NY: Harrow & Heston

2. Nalini Paranjpe, (1985). *Planning for Welfare in the Indian Railways*. New York: Lexington Books.
3. Arvind K. Sharma, (2007). *Semi-Autonomous Enterprise: Conceptual Portrait Further Evidence on the Theory of Autonomy*. Sage Publication
4. S.P. Sathe, (1998). *Administrative Law*. Bare Act
5. Jain & Jain, (1986). *Principles of administrative Law*. Bare Act
6. Jagdish UI, (1978). *Handbook of electricity Laws*. Bare Act

20CR3005	INDIAN CYBER LAW ECOSYSTEM	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

To enable the students

1. To understand the various acts and rules established by the Indian government to govern cyberspace
2. To be aware of the working of cyber appellate tribunal and rules for intermediaries
3. To review the various works of authorities recognized by acts and other related government declarations and policies related to cyberspace.

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. identify and understand various acts, advisories, orders and regulations related to cyberspace
2. understand and comprehend various rules and orders related to security
3. understand the working of cyber appellate tribunal
4. understand rules governing the electronic service delivery, intermediaries and data privacy
5. know the examiner of forensic evidences in the country
6. identify the other rules and regulations relevant for the cyberspace governance

Module 1 – Acts, Advisory, Orders and Regulations

Information Technology Act, 2000 Indian Evidence Act, 1872 as amended by the Information Technology Act Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016 Advisory on "blue whale challenge game Procedure for blocking of websites (2003) Appointment of Adjudicating Officers (2003) List of Nodal Officers from States / Union Territories under the provisions of Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009 Designating National Crime Records Bureau as Central nodal agency under Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children scheme (2018) REGULATIONS Information Technology (Qualification and Experience of Adjudicating Officers and Manner of Holding Enquiry) Rules, 2003

Module 2 – Security Related Rules

Information Technology (Security Procedure) Rules, 2004 Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguard for Monitoring and Collecting Traffic Data or Information) Rules, 2009 Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of Information by Public) Rules, 2009 Information Technology (The Indian Computer emergency response team and manner of performing function and duties) Rules, 2013

Module 3- Cyber Appellate Tribunal

Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal (Procedure) Rules, 2000--Information Technology (Other powers of Civil Court vested in Cyber Appellate Tribunal) Rules 2003--Cyber Appellate Tribunal (Procedure for Investigation of Misbehaviour or Incapacity of Chairperson and Members) Rules, 2009--Cyber Appellate Tribunal (Powers and Functions of the Chairperson) Rules, 2016

Module 4- Electronic Service Delivery, Intermediaries and Data Privacy

Information Technology (Electronic Service Delivery) Rules, 2011 Information Technology (Intermediaries guidelines) Rules, 2011 Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) Rules, 2011

Module 5- Examiner of Electronic Evidence

Forensic Science Laboratory, Sector 14, Rohini, New Delhi State Forensic Science Laboratory, Madiwala, Bengaluru, Cyber Forensic Laboratory under Army Cyber Group Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Hyderabad Directorate of Forensic Science, Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat), Serious Fraud Investigation Office

Module 6- Other Declarations and Government Policies

E-mail policy of Government of India (2015) Information Technology (Preservation and Retention of Information by Intermediaries Providing Digital Locker Facilities) Rules, 2016 Authorisation of CERT-In to monitor and collect traffic data or information in any computer resources u/s 69B (2016) Government Open Data License - India, National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (2017)

Text Books:

1. Valkul Sharma, (2011). *Information Technology Law and Practice*. Universal Law Publishing.

- Prakash Prasad, (2017). *A Brief Introduction on Cyber Crime Cases Under Information Technology Act Details & Analysis. Handbook. Cyber Law Cases Indian Context.* Create space independent publishing

Reference Books:

Bare Act

- The information technology act, 2000
- Indian evidence act, 1886
- Indian evidence amendment act 2008
- The Aadhaar (targeted delivery of financial and other subsidies, benefits and services) act, 2016
- Ministry of communications and information technology Act
- Administrative Law Act, 2005

20CR3006	DATA MINING AND FORENSICS DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

To enable the students

- To gain experience about Big Data and data mining
- To be familiar with forensic digital enhancement, integrity of digital images
- To understand the basics of Image calibration

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

- comprehend the understanding of big data and data mining
- gain knowledge in data mining and its attributes
- understand the various methods for forensic digital image processing
- understand the advanced forensic digital image processing
- comprehend the basics for digital investigation
- comprehend the procedures for preserving and recovering evidence

Module 1: Big Data Analytics and Technology

Types of Digital Data-Classification of Digital Data- Introduction to Big data- Characteristics of Data-Evolution of Big data- Definition of Big data- Challenges with big data- What is big data- Why big data- data warehouse environment – hadoop environment.

Module 2: Basics of Data Mining

Why data mining – Data mining – Kinds of data that can be mined – Database data, data warehouses, Transactional data – Kinds of patterns that can be mined – Technologies used – major issues in data mining Data objects and Attribute types: Attribute – Nominal attributes –Binary attributes – Ordinal attributes – Numeric attributes – Discrete versus continuous attributes

Module 3: Forensic Digital Image Processing

History of forensic digital enhancement – Transition from film to digital imaging – Digital edge – Scientific working group of Imaging technology – Organization of Scientific area committees Establishing integrity of digital images: Presumption of integrity – Image integrity – Storage of digital data – Image authentication – file formats – Methods of tracking processing steps – Raw file formats and Image processing - Image calibration Multiple image Techniques: Image subtraction – Channel subtraction – Filtration subtraction – Erasure of evidence – Focus stacking – High dynamic range – Colour model and colour channels – Channel blending In adobe photoshop

Module 4: Advanced Forensic Digital Image Processing

Advanced processing techniques: Reducing random noise – Filters – outlining edges – multiple images – Periodic noise removal – 3-D imaging – wavelet transform. Format based forensics: Fourier – JPEG – JPEG Header – Double JPEG – JPEG host – Problem set – Resampling - cloning – Geometric based forensics.

Module 5: Basics in Digital Evidence Collection

Computer basics for digital investigators: applying forensic science to computers – forensic examination of windows systems – forensic examination of unix systems – forensic examination of macintosh systems - forensic examination of handheld devices. Networks: Networks basics for digital investigators –applying forensic science to networks – digital evidence on physical and data link layers - digital evidence on network and transport layers - digital evidence on the internet.

Module 6: Preserving and Recovering of Digital Evidence

Digital evidence and computer crime –history and terminals of computer crime investigation – technology and law - investigation process – investigation reconstruction – modus operandi, motive and technology –digital evidence in the courtroom. Investigating computer intrusions – investigating cyber stalking – digital evidence as alibi.

Text Books:

- Seema Acharya, Subhashini Chellappan, (2016) Big data and Analytics. First Edition, Wiley,

- Husrev TahaSencar, Nasir Memon, (2013). Digital Image Forensics: There is More to a Picture than Meets the Eye. Springer

Reference Books:

- Pang-Ning Tan, Michael Steinbach, Vipin Kumar, (2016). *Introduction to Data Mining*. Pearson Education; First edition.
- Brian Dalrymple, Jill Smith, (2018). *Forensic Digital Image Processing: Optimization of Impression Evidence*. CRC Press.
- Eoghan Casey, (2011). *Digital Evidence and Computer Crime Forensic science, Computers and Internet*. Elsevier Academic Press
- Shira A scheindlin, (2016). *Electronic Discovery and Digital Evidence in a NutShell West*. Academic Press
- John C. Russ, (2016). *Forensic Uses of Digital Imaging*. CRC Press.
- Marcus Borengasser, (2016). *Forensic Image Processing*, McGraw-Hill Education.
- John Sammons, (2014). *The Basics of Digital Forensics: The Primer for Getting Started in Digital Forensics* Syngress; 2 edition.

20CR3007	VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

To enable the students

- To understand the concept of victimology and its theories.
- To study the psychological effects on victims and their relationships with offenders along with interactions between victims and the criminal justice system.
- To know how on different types of victimization plus stress, disorders and syndromes.

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

- understanding the origin and development of victimology and its topology.
- learning the key concepts in victimology.
- comprehend the theories and models of victimology.
- understanding the various patterns and types along with their impact.
- learning various organizations that have been constituted for victims both national and international level.
- comprehend various victim assistance and services provided by different organizations.

Module 1: 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

Module 2: 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

Module 3: Victimological Theories

Victim Precipitation Theory - Lifestyle Theory - Deviant Place - Routine Activity Theory, Victim Turned offender

Module 4: 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

Module 5: 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

Module 6: 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 – Role of police in victim assistance.

Text Books:

1. Vasu Nair Rajan, (2005) . *Victimology in India*, CRC Press
2. Janet K. Wilson, (2011). *The Praeger Handbook of Victimology*, Sage Publication

Reference Books:

1. Das, B. B. (1997). *Victims in the criminal justice system*. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
2. Elias, R. (1993). *Victims still: The political manipulation of crime victims*. London: Sage Publications.
3. Hentig von, H. (1981). *The criminal and his victims*. New York: Schocken Books.
4. Karmen, A. (2012). *Crime victims: An introduction to victimology*. Boston: Cengage Learning.
5. Maguire, M., & Ponting J. (1988). *Victims of crime: A new deal?* Milton Keynes: Open University Press.
6. National Law University. (2012). Justice Verma Committee Report to Criminal Law. New Delhi.
7. Rajan, V. N. (1995). *Victimology in India perspectives beyond frontiers*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.

20CR3008	CYBERCRIME	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

To enable the students

1. To get used to understand the concept of cybercrime and the various adverse chaos that can be caused from conventional attack to modern attack.
2. To understand the various topology and different types of cyber terrorisms.
3. To understand the various acts and rules enacted by the Law to stop cybercrime.

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. comprehend the historical development, classification and recent trends in cybercrime.
2. understanding the topology in cybercrime.
3. comprehend the concept of cyber terrorism and their forms.
4. understand the digital forensics, tools used in cyber warfare and their impact on victims.
5. learning the judicial aspect of cybercrime through cyber law.
6. understand various ways to protect from cyber threats and countermeasures.

Module 1: Introduction

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

Module 2: 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.

Module 3: Cyber Terrorism

Definition of cyber terrorism- nature of threat- why cyber terrorism- forms of cyber terrorism- countering cyber terrorism- use of internet by terrorists - cyber warfare: definition of cyber warfare- features of cyber warfare- features of cyber weapons-cyber bullying: cyberstalking: sexting: revenge porn: online sextortion: characteristics of online sextortion- sextortion, past and present - impact on victims

Module 4: 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 – Cyber Crime cells – Cyber appellate authorities

Module 5: 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

Module 6: 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

Text Books:

1. Madhava Soma Sundaram and Syed Umarhathab, (2005). *Cyber Crime and Digital Disorder*. CRC Press

- Charles J. Brooks, Christopher Grow and Philip Craig, (2010). *Cybersecurity Essentials*. Springer

Reference Books:

- Atkins, D., Buis, P., Hare, C., et al. (1997). *Internet security professional reference* (2nd ed.). Indianapolis, IN: New Riders Pub.
- Goodman, S., & Soafer, A. (Ed.). (2002). *The transnational dimensions of cybercrime*. Washington: Hoover institution Press.
- Hynson, C. (2012). *Cybercrime*. Mankato, Minnesota: Smart Apple Media.
- Information Technology Act, 2000.
- Marcella, A. J., & Greenfield, R. S. (Ed.) (2002). *Cyber forensics: A field manual for calculating, examining and preserving evidence of computer crimes*. Boca Raton, Florida: Auerbach.
- Owens, C. L. (1997). *Computer crimes and computer related or facilitated crimes*. Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- Walker, C. (1998). *Crime, criminal justice and the Internet*. London: Sweet & Maxwell.

20CR3009	WHITE COLLAR CRIME AND ORGANIZED CRIME	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

To enable the students

- To understand how the white-collar crime and organized crime are being staged and executed.
- To know about corporate crime and international money laundering.
- To understand the various acts and rules established through prevention of corruption act 1988.

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

- understand the origin and evolution of white collar and organized crime.
- learn about bribery and corruption in all sectors, and role of national international bodies in combating corruptions.
- get a deep dive understanding on money laundering.
- comprehend various types and corporate crime and their impact to our economy.
- understand the various acts to prevent corruption in India.
- know how to expose White collar and Organized crime to a larger audience.

Module 1: 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 – Cyberspace as a mode of facilitating white collar and organized crime

Module 2: 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 – Nations Convention Against Corruption, 2009 – Anti-corruption movements in India – Role of national and international institutions in combating corruption

Module 3: 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 – 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

Module 4: 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

Module 5: Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

Salient features of the Act - Offences committed by Public Servant & bribe giver - Sanction for Prosecution - Presumption where public servant accepts gratification - Prosecution and Penalties

Module 6: Exposing White Collar and Organized Crime

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

Text Books:

- N.V. Paranjapee (2017). *Criminology, Penology, Victimology*, Central Law Publication

2. Stephen E. Brown & Finn-Aage (2010). *Criminology - Explaining Crime and Its Context*, Anderson Publishing

Reference Books:

1. Karan Raj, 2002, *Dictionary of Terrorism and Bioterrorism*, IVY Publishing House, Delhi.
2. Shah, Giriraj, 2002, *Encyclopedia of International Terrorism*, Anmol Publications, New Delhi.
3. Holmes, Ronald M, 2001, *Murder in America*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
4. Sain, Bhim, 1991, *Drug Addiction Alcoholism, Smoking Obscenity and its Impact on Crimes, Terrorism and Social Security*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
5. Attar Chand, 1988, *Terrorism: Political Violence and Security of Nations*, Gian Publishing House, New Delhi.
6. Gandhirajan, C K 2004, *Organised crime*, A P H Publishing Corporation

20CR3010	MOBILE AND DIGITAL FORENSICS	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

To enable the students

1. To get the basic knowledge on wireless technologies.
2. To understand the framework for mobile systems like software and hardware which has vital information.
3. To understand how to collect live data through various operating systems (OS).

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. comprehend the overview of wireless technologies and security.
2. learn about the security framework for mobile systems.
3. understand the mobile phone forensics, handling both hardware and software evidence.
4. comprehend the digital forensics, seven element security model and evidence interpretation.
5. learn to analyze digital forensics techniques.
6. learn how to collect live data through a unix operating system and software like netmonitor.

Module-1: Introduction to Wireless Technologies

Overview of wireless technologies and security: Personal Area Networks, Wireless Local Area Networks, Metropolitan Area Networks, Wide Area Networks. Wireless threats, vulnerabilities and security: Wireless LANs, War Driving, WarChalking, War Flying, Common Wi-fi security recommendations, PDA Security, Cell Phones and Security, Wireless DoS attacks, GPS Jamming, Identity theft.

Module-2: Security Framework for Mobile Systems

CIA triad in mobile phones-Voice, SMS and Identification data interception in GSM: Introduction, practical setup and tools, implementation- Software and Hardware Mobile phone tricks: Netmonitor, GSM network service codes, mobile phone codes, catalog tricks and AT command set- SMS security issues.

Module- 3: Mobile Phone Forensics

Crime and mobile phones, evidence, forensic procedures, files present in SIM card, device data, external memory dump, and evidence in memory card, operating systems- Android forensics: Procedures for handling an android device, imaging android USB mass storage devices, logical and physical techniques.

Module- 4: Introduction to Digital Forensics

Digital forensics: Introduction – Evidential potential of digital devices: closed vs. open systems, evaluating digital evidence potential- Device handling: seizure issues, device identification, networked devices and contamination.

Module-5: Analysis of Digital Forensic Techniques

Digital forensics examination principles: Previewing, imaging, continuity, hashing and evidence locations- Seven element security model- developmental model of digital systems- audit and logs- Evidence interpretation: Data content and context.

Module-6: Live Data Collection

Introduction – The Facts in a Criminal Case – People Involved in Data Collection Techniques – Live Data collection from UNIX System

Recommended Readings:

Text Books:

1. Eoghan Casey, (2009). *Handbook of Digital Forensics and Investigation*. Sage Publications.
2. S Geetha, (2003). *Countering Cyber Attacks and Preserving The Integrity And Availability Of Critical Systems*. Mittal Publications.

Reference Books:

1. Keith I. Jones. Richard Bejtlich. Curtis W. Rose., (2001). *Real Digital Forensics*. Pearson Education

2. Goodman, S., & Soafer, A. (Ed.). (2002). *The transnational dimensions of cybercrime*. Washington: Hoover institution Press.
3. Hynson, C. (2012). *Cybercrime*. Mankato, Minnesota: Smart Apple Media.
4. Information Technology Act, 2000.
5. Marcella, A. J., & Greenfield, R. S. (Ed.) (2002). *Cyber forensics: A field manual for calculating, examining and preserving evidence of computer crimes*. Boca Raton, Florida: Auerbach.
6. Owens, C. L. (1997). *Computer crimes and computer related or facilitated crimes*. Federal Bureau of Investigation.

20CR3011	SURVEILLANCE AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objective:

To enable the students

1. To understand the importance of various security systems.
2. To comprehend the preventive measures taken in various crimes.
3. To identify the various tools and techniques involved in investigation process.

Course outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. understand the working of physical security systems
2. comprehend the various preventive measures undertaken in security
3. identify various security systems currently used in different sectors
4. understand the working and scope of private investigation
5. know the use of various tools used for investigation purpose
6. understand the investigation method

Module 1: Physical security

Security: Framework of Security – Divisions of Security - The historical, philosophical and legal basis of security: Ancient Period, Anglo Saxon, Norman Period, Period of ward and watch, Modern Period. The American and British Development. Developments in India. Physical Security Process: Factors influencing physical security process, Security Areas: Exclusion Area, Limited Area and Control Area. Barrier Systems – Physical Security Barriers: Natural Barriers, Structural Barriers, Human Barriers, Animal Barriers and Energy Barriers. Security devices: Alarm devices, CCTV.

Module 2: Preventive measures

Theft, Pilferage and preventive measures – Cash Escort on Road - Dealing with critical situations: Sabotage, Subversion, Strike, Lockout, Lay off, Closure, Hold ups and Ghereo. Emergency measures during Lock out or wildcat strike - Industrial Espionage and Counter Espionage measures

Module 3: Security systems

Interrogation, Investigation and recording of statements - Liaison with local police employees participation in Industrial security – Fire Protection Scheme - The industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act , 1946 – Use of Dogs in Industrial Security – Specific Security systems: Hotel Security, Hospital security, Product security, Event Security and Personal security. Duties of Security Staff: Chief Security Officer, Security Officer, Assistant Security Officer, Security supervisor and Security guards. The concept of professionalism. Morale and Discipline of Security Personnel. Training and Education of Security Personnel. Importance of Registers maintained by Security personnel. Security Survey, Plan and Audit.

Module 4: Introduction to private investigation

Types of Investigation: Undercover Operations – Surveillance: Purpose, Pre-surveillance Conference, Covert and overt Surveillance, Automobile Surveillance, Foot Surveillance, Team Surveillance – Corporate Intelligence – Pre-employment verification, Post employee verification -White Collar crime investigation – Economic offences investigation: Commercial frauds, false representation, fake balance false accounting, bank frauds. Pre and Post Marital Investigation – Land Dispute investigation – Student Investigation, Kidnapping and abduction investigation – missing person investigation – Traffic accident investigation

Module 5: Tools for investigation

Audio recording devices – Video recording devices – Photo camera: Specifications of the Camera – Ordinary and Digital camera - Binoculars and Telescope -Microscope – IV and UV Spectroscopy – Night Vision Devices – Drones - Lie Detector (Polygraph): Principles, limitations and applications.

Module 6: Investigation Methods And Process

Difference between interrogation and Interview – Uses of Interviews and Interrogations – Types of witnesses – Value of expert evidence – Interviewing the witness: On-the-scene interview, formal interview, group interview –

Interrogation of suspects – Different types of suspects - Place of interrogation – Approaches in Interrogation: Direct, Sympathetic, Logical, Indirect, Psychological.

Text Books:

1. Angela Woodhull, (2002). *Private Investigation: Strategies and Techniques*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
2. Banerjee S.R. and K.M. Das, (1981). *Modern Industrial Security*, Firma KLM Private Limited, Calcutta

Reference Books:

1. Bill Copeland, (2001) *Private Investigation: How to be successful*, Absolutely zero loss Inc.
2. Chaturvedi, T.N., (1991). *Indian Banking: Crime and Security in Indian Banks*, New Delhi: Aashish Publishing House.
3. Douglas Cruise, (2002). *The Business of Private Investigations*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
4. Rajaram, (1993). *Bank Security: A Branch Manager's Handbook*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
5. Ranjit Sen Gupta, (1994). *Management of Internal Security*, Lancer Publishers, New Delhi.
6. Rosy J. Methahon, (2000). *Practical Handbook for private Investigations*, CRC Press.

21CR3001	THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

Enable the Students to:

1. Get a basic understanding of criminology and crime typology.
2. Discuss various schools and theories related to criminology.
3. Familiarize with different forms of crime and crime statistics.

Course outcomes:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Understand the basic concepts of crime and Criminology in relation with other disciplines
2. Acquire knowledge of the contrasting schools of explanations that have emerged in relation to explaining criminal behavior and crime causation
3. Analyze the theoretical perspectives of crime and criminal behaviour
4. Identify the Psychological factors associated with criminal behaviour
5. Identify the social factors associated with criminal behaviours and its impact on individuals.
6. Analyze various crime statistics reports and crime trends

Module I: Basic Concepts

Definitions- Crime, Criminology and Criminal Justice System, Differences - Sin, Crime, Vices, tort & Wrong; Elements and Characteristics of Crime, Crime typology-Property, Personal, State, Unnatural offences. Crime: Meaning-Deviance and Delinquency, Nature, Scope, Interdisciplinary nature of Criminology. Recent Approaches: Feminist Criminology, Post - Modernist theories: News making Criminology, Peacemaking Criminology.

Module II: Schools of Criminology

Pre-classical, Classical, Neo-Classical, Positive, Cartographic and Clinical School.

Module III: Biological Theories

Biological Theories- Atavism, Twin Study, Adoption Study, XYY Chromosomes, Sheldon Body Type Theory.

Module IV: Psychological theories

Concept, Factors Influencing Learning, – Classical Conditioning (Pavlov), Operant Conditioning (Skinner), Law of Effect (Thorndike), Insightful Learning (Kohler), Social Learning Theory (Bandura) – Learning and Criminality, Trait Theory (Allport And Catell), Maslow theory of Hierarchy, Type Theory and Structural Model of Personality (Eysenck), Psychodynamic Theory and Freud Theory, Neo-Psychoanalytic Theory – Erickson, Adler and Jung – Personality and Criminality,

Module V: Sociological Theories

Social Strain Theories- Culture conflict and Subculture theory, Differential opportunity theory; Social Ecology Theories- Concentric Zone theory; Social disorganization theory, Cultural Transmission theory; Social Learning – Imitation Theory, Differential Association Theory; Social Control- Anomie theory, Containment Theory, Neutralization Theory, Labeling Theory, Social Conflict-Marxist Criminology; Multi Factor Approach- Routine Activities Theory, Rational Choice theory, Shaming theory, Four wishes theory, Broken windows theory, Space transition Theory.

Module VI: Crime Statistics

National Crime Records Bureau and Its Publications, Crime Trends in India Including Contemporary Issues; Crime Pattern and Its Types, Dark Figures of Crime (Hidden Crimes) and Victimization Survey; Application oriented -Content analysis- report writing.

Text Books:

1. N. V. Paranjape (2011). *Criminology, Penology, Victimology*
2. Eamonn Carrabine, Pam Cox, Maggy Lee, Ken Plummer and Nigel South (2009). *Criminology- A sociological introduction*, Routledge
3. Alex R. Piquero (2016) . *The Handbook of Criminological Theory*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc

Reference Books:

1. Conklin, J. E. (2001). *Criminology* . New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
2. Edelston, C. D., & Wicks, R. I. (2000). *An introduction to criminal justice*. New York: Gregg Division, McGraw-Hill.
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. Maguire, B., & Radosh, P. F. (2012). *Introduction to criminology*. Boston: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
5. Vold, G., & Bernard, Thomas J. (2011). *Theoretical criminology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
6. Sutherland, E. H., & Cressey, D. R. (2008). *Principles of criminology*. Philadelphia: Lippincott.
7. Hughes, G. (2002). *Crime prevention and community safety: New directions*. London: Sage.

21CR3002	CONTEMPORARY CRIMES			
	L	T	P	C
	4	0	0	4

Course Objective:
Enable the students to

1. Study the nature, extent, types of contemporary crimes.
2. Study the prevention and control strategies of crimes.
3. Understand the Social and legal measures for controlling crime.

Course outcomes:
By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Know the basic concepts of crime, prevalence
2. Understand types of economic crimes
3. Understand various types of cyber crimes
4. Comprehend various dimensions of organized crime and its causation
5. Comprehend the causation of political crimes
6. Understand types of environmental crimes

Module I: Basic Concepts

Definition, Nature, Extent, Prevalence of Contemporary Forms of Crime.

Module II: Economic Crimes

Definition, Prevention and Control Strategies: White Collar Crime-Nature, Meaning & Forms, Import /Export Violations, Insider Trading, Labour Racketeering, Embezzlement, Land Grabbing, Corporate Crimes-Tax Evasion, Counterfeiting, Bank Frauds- Credit Card Frauds, Money Laundering, Insurance Frauds, Frauds by Non-Banking Institutions, Corruption,

Module III: Cyber Crimes

Definition –Evolution, Types and Forms, Cyber Dependent Crimes- , Cyber Facilitated- Crimes, Malicious Code - Viruses, Worms, Trojans; Hacking- Email Hacking, Email Bombing; Social Engineering - Phishing, Vishing, Smishing; Sexting, Dark Web, Denial of Service Attacks, Prevention and Control Strategies:

Module IV: Organized Crimes

Nature, Meaning and Forms- Human Trafficking, Drug Smuggling, Arms Trafficking, Smuggling of migrants, Criminal Syndicates- Regional and International Linkages; Problems in Identification, Investigation and Prosecution- Prevention and Control Strategies.

Module V: Political Crimes

Terrorism: Nature, Meaning and Forms- Types of Terrorism-Narco- Terrorism, Bio Terrorism, National, International Roots of Terrorism, Terrorist Attacks-Case Studies; Communal Violence: Historical Perspectives, Incidents, Hate Crimes, Prevention and Control Strategies.

Module VI: Environmental Crimes

Nature, Meaning, and Forms, Crimes against Wildlife- Flora and Fauna, Forest Conservation, Industrial Pollution, Water Pollution, Encroachment of Water bodies; Social and Legal Measures- Green Bench, Central Pollution Control Board, Emerging Environmental Crimes, Trans Boundary Crimes- International Perspectives. Application Oriented: Case study, Content analysis/ Crime trend analysis using International Reports.

Text Books:

1. Gunal Mettraux · 2020, International Crimes: Law and Practice

2. Volume II: Crimes Against Humanity, Oxford University Press
3. United States Senate, Committee on Appropriations (senate), United States Congress · 2020, Cybercrime, Independently Published
4. Gandhirajan. C.K (2004) “Organized Crimes”, APH Publishing Corporation.

Reference Books:

1. Karan Raj, 2002, Dictionary of Terrorism and Bioterrorism, IVY Publishing House, Delhi.
2. Shah, Giriraj, 2002, Encyclopedia of International Terrorism, Anmol Publications, New Delhi.
3. Sasha Jespersen, Rune Henriksen, Anne-Marie Barry, Michael Jones · 2019, Human Trafficking An Organised Crime?, Hurst
4. Tansif Ur Rehman · 2020, Cybercrime - A Criminological Perspective, Amazon Digital Services LLC - KDP Print US
5. Situ, Y., & Emmons, D. (2000). Environmental crime: The criminal justice system's role in protecting the environment. SAGE Publications, Inc.
6. Robert McLean · 2019, Gangs, Drugs and (Dis)Organised Crime, Bristol University Press

21CR3003	FORENSIC ANALYSIS IN CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

Enable the Students to:

1. Have a basic understanding about the importance of various branches of Forensic Science in India
2. Understand the application of forensic science in Crime Investigation
3. Get to know the application of forensic science in practical aspects

Course outcomes:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Apply the basic principles of forensic science to crime investigation.
2. Categorize the types of evidence available in crime scene
3. Understand and apply the general procedure to link the physical evidence with the crime and criminals.
4. Demonstrate the types of evidence related to various forensic divisions.
5. Understand the types of evidence related to various forensic divisions
6. Apply their knowledge to reconstruct a crime scene and write a report

Module 1: Basic Concepts

Evolution, Definition, Scope and Fundamentals of Forensic Science, Locard's Principle, Branches, Organizational Setup of Forensic Sciences Department and Units, Role and Responsibilities of Forensic Experts, Indian Evidence Act.

Module 2: Crime Scene Management

Procedure-

Nature and Types of Crime Scene – Documentation: Note Taking, Methods of Search, Sketching, Photograph, Videography, Collection of Evidence -Experts, Preservation of Evidences, Chain of Custody.

Module 3: Types of Evidences

Eye Witness, Hearsay Evidence, Circumstantial evidence, Physical Evidence, Trace Evidence, Finger Print, Foot Print, Pug Marks, Hair And Fibre, Bite Mark, Lip Mark, Tool Mark, Skid Mark, Glass Evidence, Biological Evidence- Body Fluids- Blood, Saliva, urine, Semen, Vaginal Fluid, sweat, Tears, Mucus.

Module 4: Forensic Division-I

Forensic Ballistics –Firearms, Ammunition-Cartridge, Bullets, Pellets, gunpowder and Wads, Comparison, Determination of Range, Time, Trajectory of Fire; Document Examination –Questioned Document, Handwriting, Signature, Forgery types, Currency, Passport; Soil Examination -Mineral Composition, Soil Profiles, Collection, Examination.

Module 5: Forensic Division-II

Forensic Biology, Typology- Biological Evidence, Blood and Other Body Fluids, Collection of Samples, DNA Profiling-Typing, Application; Forensic Entomology-Insects, Blowfly Life cycle, Postmortem Interval, Forensic Psychiatry – Illusion, Delusion, Hallucination, Phobia, Impulse; Forensic Anthropology- Characteristics and development of bones, male and female bones -differences, estimation of height, facial reconstruction, Superimposition; Portrait Parle.

Module 6: Crime Scene Reconstruction

Basic Principles and Stages Involved–Classification of Reconstruction based on types of crime – Steps, Logic in Reconstruction; Application Oriented: Developing and Lifting of latent Fingerprint, Casting of footprint, Examination of forged document, Blood and Blood Spatter Analysis, Reconstruction Report.

Text Books:

1. Anthony J. Bertino (2009). *Forensic Science- Fundamentals & Investigation*, Cengage Learning
2. Stuart H. James and Jon J. Nordby (2009). *Forensic Science- An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques*, CRC Press

References Books:

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. (2007). *Handbook of firearms and ballistics: Examining and interpreting forensic evidence*. Chichester, England: Wiley.
4. Van Kirk, D. J. (2001). *Vehicular accident investigation and reconstruction*. Boca Raton, Florida: CRC Press.
5. Lee, H., & Palmbach, T. (2001). *Henry Lee's crime scene handbook*. San Diego, California: Academic.
6. Modi, J. P., & Modi, N. (2002). *Modi's a textbook of medical jurisprudence and toxicology* (17th (50th year) ed.). Bombay: N. M. Tripathi.

21CR3004	CRIMINAL LAW	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:
Enable the Students to:

1. Gain knowledge on the working of the criminal justice administration.
2. Familiarize with various crimes and its punishments under the Indian Penal Code
3. Understand the rules relating to admissible evidence.

Course outcomes:
By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Remember the fundamental concepts of the criminal law procedure.
2. Understand the legal rules relating to arrest, search, seizure, investigation and bail procedure under criminal law.
3. Learn to apply the procedure of trial before a court of session under criminal law.
4. Analyze the various crime against person and properties and its punishments under the Indian Penal Code.
5. Evaluate the admissibility of evidence in court of law.
6. Discuss the principles of confession, dying declaration, and examination of witness and their credibility.

Module I: Criminal Law and Procedures

Objective and nature of criminal procedure – Importance, applicability, Constitution of Criminal Courts and Powers, Functionaries under the Code – Police, Prosecutors, Defence Council, Judges and Prison authorities.

Module II: Investigation Process

Arrest, Search and Seizure, remand, Investigation, Enquiry, Questioning, Interrogation, Test Identification parade, Chain of Custody, Bail, Final Report, Charge – Preventive Measures and Security Proceedings.

Module III: Courts and Trials

Criminal Court – District, State and Union, Trials – Fair Trial principles, Types of Trial, Judgement, appeals, Reference, Revision and Transfer, Execution of Sentence.

Module IV: Offences under Indian Penal Code

Classification of Offences; Offences against Human Body: Culpable homicide (Sec 299), Force, Criminal Force and Assault (Sec 349-351), Hurt (Sec 319), Grievous Hurt (320), Murder (Sec 300), Rape and other Unnatural offences (Sec 375 -377); Offences against Property: Theft (378-382), Robbery and Dacoity (Sec 390-402), Cheating (Sec 420), Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec 403,405,409), Criminal Trespass, Lurking (Sec 441 –446).

Module V: Evidences

Indian Evidence Act – Evidence – Meaning, Principles and Concept of Relevancy and Admissibility. Confession- Inculpatory & Exculpatory statement, Dying Declaration, Presumption of Fact and Law, Burden of Proof & emerging challenges. Expert evidence.

Module VI: Inquiry and Examinations

Inquiry of Criminal case in Court, State of mind, exceptions – Cognizable offences – Witnesses, Examination, Cross Examination, Re-examination and impeaching the credit of witness. Expert witness credibility.

Text Book:

1. Gaur.KD (2015); Criminal Law, Criminology and Administration of Criminal Justice Universal Law Publishing.
2. Thakore, D. (2014). Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) (34th ed.).
3. V.Krishnamachari, Surender, K Gogia, (2019), Law of Evidence (As amended by The Criminal Law (Amedment) Act, 2018), S. Gogia & Company, 8 Edition, Paperback.

Reference Books:

1. Kelkar, R.V. (1996) Outlines of Criminal Procedure.
2. Chandrasekharan Pillai (ed.) (2001) Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure, Eastern, Lucknow.
3. Gaur, K. D. (2013). Criminal law: Cases and materials (7th ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis.
4. Indian Penal Code with Classification of Offences & State Amendments, 2015
5. Chief Justice M Monir, (2018), Textbook on The Law of Evidence , 11th Edition, Universal Law Publishing an imprint of LexisNexis
6. Batuk Lal, (2018), The Law of Evidence, Central Law Agency

21CR3005	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STATISTICS IN CRIMINOLOGY	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:
Enable the students to

1. understand the fundamentals of research in criminology
2. formulate research designs for their research problem
3. be able to apply the right statistical method for analysis of crime data

Course outcome:
By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Explain the objectives and types of research
2. Formulate research problem and specific questions
3. Acquire knowledge on types of research
4. Identify appropriate sampling technique to suit the problem
5. Apply statistical measures and interpret results
6. Write research paper using formats, citation and plagiarism check

Module 1: Basic Concepts

Foundations of Research: Meaning, Objectives, Motivation, Implication. Concept of theory, empiricism, deductive and inductive research; Characteristics of scientific method, Research Process: Identification & Formulation of Research Problem, Literature Review, Methodology, Results and Analysis, Interpretation and Report Writing.

Module 2: Types & Research Design

Types of Research: Descriptive, Explanatory, Exploratory, Analytical, Applied, Fundamental, Qualitative, Quantitative, Conceptual, Empirical and Mixed Methods. Research Design: Meaning, Need, Basic Principles and Types of Research Design.

Module 3: Measurement, Scaling & Hypothesis

Concept of measurement and Scaling: Meaning and Levels of measurement – Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio; Scaling: Meaning, Classification, Types & Construction, Types of Reliability and Validity. Research Question, Investigation Question, Measurement Issues, Variables: Meaning and Types; Hypothesis: Meaning, Logic and Significance of Hypothesis,

Types: Null, Alternative, Working, Research and Statistical Hypotheses; Testing of Hypothesis: Type I and Type II error.

Module 4: Sampling Techniques & Data Collection

Sampling: Concepts of Statistical Population, Sample, Sample size, Sampling Frame, Sampling Error. Characteristics of a good sample. Types of Sampling Techniques: Probability Sample – Simple Random Sample, Systematic Sample, Stratified Random Sample, Area Sampling, Cluster Sampling & Multi-stage sampling; Non Probability-Purposive, Judgmental, Quota, Incidental, Convenient, Snow-Ball, Chain Sampling. Sampling Techniques applied in recent criminological studies. Data Collection: Meaning, Types of Data; Techniques of data collection: Primary data- Tools -Questionnaire, Interview Schedule, Interview, Observation, Focus Group Discussion, Projective Techniques, Rapid Assessment Survey; Secondary data: Public records, Government Publications, Books, Journals, Media. Advantages, Disadvantages and Bias in data collection techniques, Data Sources-UGC-Inflibnet/Shodganga/JSTOR/Web of Sciences, Scopus, OERs.

Module 5: Data Analysis and Interpretation

Measures of central tendency, measures of dispersion, variability; Types of Data Analysis: Quantitative and Qualitative, Processing of Data: Entry, Editing and Coding. Univariate analysis -frequency tables, bar charts, pie charts, percentages; Bivariate analysis – Cross tabulations and Chi-square test including testing hypothesis of association-correlation, Regression, ANOVA, ANCOVA, MultiVariate Analysis: MANOVA, Software packages for Quantitative data analysis-SPSS, Qualitative data analysis-NVIVO, AtlasTI, Interpretation of Data.

Module 6: Report writing and Ethical considerations

Report Writing: Significance, Types, Steps, Mechanics, Importance of References; Research Paper Writing – Layout of a Research Paper, Journals in Criminology, Impact factor of Journals -Publication, Ethical issues for conducting research: Informed Consent, Voluntary participation, Anonymity, Confidentiality, No Harm to participant; Publication Ethics, Plagiarism and Self-Plagiarism. Use of tools: Software for detection of Plagiarism- Turnitin, Urkund; Reference Management Software like Zotero/Mendeley, Software for paper formatting like LaTeX/MS Office.

Application oriented: Construction and Validation of Tools, Pilot study, Analysis of Data- SPSS, Interview Techniques – Building Rapport- Role Play.

Text Book:

1. Ranjit Kumar (2019) Research Methodology: A step by step guide for beginners, Sage Publication.
2. Pagadala Suganda Devi · 2017 Research Methodology A Handbook for Beginners Notion Press

Reference Books:

1. Kothari, C.R. (2000): Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi.
2. Gupta, S. (2001) “Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques”, Deep and Deep, New Delhi
3. Vinod Chandra, Anand Hareendran · 2017, Research Methodology by Pearson 1st Edition Pearson Education India
4. Shantanu Kumar Sahu, Tejinder Jeet Singh · 2016, Research Methodology SBPD Publications
5. Peter Pruzan · 2016, Research Methodology, The Aims, Practices and Ethics of Science, Springer International Publishing

21CR3006	OUTDOOR TRAINING	L	T	P	C
		0	0	2	2

Course Objectives

To enable the students

1. To equip students to have a practical hand on training and exposure for joining uniformed services.
2. To have physical and psychological job-oriented training.
3. To have industrial safety and Fire Fighting exposures.

Course Outcome:

Students will be able to

1. Have field exposure on the physical and psychological training so as to successfully clear the preliminary tests in the uniformed services.
2. Acquire skills that are required to handle real time emergencies.
3. Meet the requirements at the workplace as the safety handling is mandated for security professionals.
4. Gain knowledge in Fire and Safety which will enable them to train others.
5. Know Fire safety and its procedure to handle extinguishers.
6. Apply theoretical knowledge in the practical real-life scenario

Exercises:

1. Drill- Parade, March past, Turnings, Salute
2. Physical Training – Running, Stretching Exercises, Muscle Building Exercises (Pushups, Sit-ups, Chin-ups, etc.)
3. Rope Climbing
4. Self Defense Training
5. Physical Activities and Obstacles Training
6. Meditation
7. Trekking – 1 day
8. First Aid
9. Fire Safety
10. Shooting

Assessment

Internal evaluation

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

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, student 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.

21CR3007	EMPLOYMENT ORIENTED TRAINING	L	T	P	C
		0	0	2	2

Course Objectives:

Enable the students to

1. Understand the government job opportunities relevant to the field
2. Identify private job opportunities relevant to the field
3. Take up competitive exams and pursue higher studies

Course outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Compete in Central level competitive exams.
2. Compete in State level competitive exams Group I Level
3. Compete in State level competitive exams Group II, IV Level
4. Students will get the knowledge of how to get a job in Private organization
5. Students will get the knowledge of how to attend and clear the exam of UGC- NET and JRF
6. Students will get the knowledge about higher studies in their relevant field.

Module I: Central level

Eligibility and recruitment process, Preparation for the exams, Union Public Service Commission- Staff Selection Commissions: Indian Audit & Accounts Department under C&AG- Directorate of Enforcement, Department of Revenue- Central Bureau of Investigation- Central Bureau of Narcotics-Registrar General of India- Upper Division Clerks Institute of Banking and Personnel Selection.

Module II: State level 1

Eligibility and recruitment process, Preparation for the exams, State Public Service Commission-Group I.

Module III: State level 2

Eligibility and recruitment process, Preparation for the exams, State Public Service Commission - Group II, IV, Child Welfare officer, Probation, Judicial

Module IV: Private Organization

Security- Airport, Hotel, Corporate, Detective Agencies, Anti-Money laundering Analyst, Banking Fraud Investigators, Insurance Investigators, NGOs-

Module V: Academic – Teaching and Research

Eligibility and application process, Preparation for the exams, UGC- NET and JRF, F-Pact and F-Pact +, Research assistant and associate.

Module VI: Academic - Higher Studies

Ph.D, National and International Opportunities- Post-Doctoral, Fellowship, Scholarship, Research Projects, Inbound and Outbound Mobility Programmes,

Text Book:

1. Aggarwal. R.S. (2018) “ A Modern approach to Verbal and Non Verbal Reasoning, S Chand Publication.
2. Panday. M. K. (2019) “Analytical Reasoning (2018-2019)”, BSC Publication.
3. Sharma. A (2019), “Logical Reasoning & Data Interpretation”, McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Ltd.
4. Karna. B (2018), “General Knowledge”, Lucent Publication.
5. Sharma. R.D (2018), “Solution of Objective Mathematics”, Dhanpat Rai Publications.
6. Bakshi. S.P (2014), “Objective General English”, Arihant Publication.
7. Gupta. N. K (2021) “Banking Awareness”, IBC Academy Publication.
8. Pandey. M (2021) “General Knowledge”. Arihant Publication.

9. Karthikeyan. M (2015) “Manual for TNPSC Examination (General Studies): Group 1, 2 (Preliminary and Main) and Group 4”. McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Ltd.

21CR3008	FORENSIC MEDICINE AND CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

Enable the students to

1. Understand various concepts in forensic medicine and Criminal Jurisprudence.
2. Get insight on types of injuries and cause and mode of death.
3. Familiarize with various legal procedures and evidence involved in autopsy.

Course outcomes:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Understand the definition and various concepts of forensic medicine and criminal jurisprudence
2. Identify various forms of injuries and wounds to understand and reconstruct the crime.
4. Understand the Cause and mode of death
5. Apply the knowledge to explain the changes after death
6. Understand different types of poisons and its symptoms
7. Learn the legal procedures and evidence involved in medico legal autopsy.

Module I: Basic Concepts

Definition, Corpus Delicti, Identification of Dead Bodies- Age, Sex, Nationality, Dress, Stature, Dental Examination, Scars, Moles, Tattoos, Dactylography, Religious marks. Identifications of Remains- DNA, Photography, Ante-mortem Records, Skeletal Remains, Superimposition.

Module II: Examination of wounds

Classification- Types of injuries – Simple & Grievous, Mechanical Injuries-Abrasion, Contusion, Laceration, Incised, Chop, Stab, Fractures; Firearm Injuries- Entry and Exit Wounds, Smooth bore, Rifled,; Regional Injuries- Head, Scalp, Skull; Road Traffic accidents, Thermal Injuries, Ante-mortem and Postmortem Injuries, Ante-mortem Burns- Postmortem Burns, filigree injuries, Wounds and Injuries related to Sexual Offences- Rape, Unnatural Sexual Offences; Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kit.

Module III: Modes, Manner and Types of Death

Definition, Mode Manner and Types of Death,- Somatic, Cellular, Brain Death, Sudden Natural and Unnatural Deaths, Suspended Animation, Arson, lightening, Electrocution, Asphyxial Deaths- Hanging, Strangulation, suffocation, Drowning, Smothering, Gagging, bansidola, mugging and Poisoning. Suicide vs Homicide

Module IV: Postmortem Changes

Changes- Immediate, early, Postmortem Interval, Algor Mortis, Livor Mortis, Rigor Mortis, Cadaveric Spasm, Cold Stiffening and Heat Stiffening; Decomposition, Putrefaction, Skeletonization, Adipocere, Mummification, Maceration.

Module V: Forensic Toxicology

Definition- Poisons, Drug -Analysis; Routes of Administration and Elimination, Classification- Nature- Corrosive- Strong acid, Strong alkalis, Metallic, Irritants- Organic, Inorganic, Mechanical, Systemic- Cerebral, Spinal, Peripheral, Cardiac, Asphyxiants, Nephrotoxic, Hepatotoxic and Miscellaneous. Manner, source, diagnosis on death.

Module VI: Medical Evidence & Procedure

Inquest- Types, Witness- Panchanama, Medico- Legal Autopsy, Procedure, Medical Evidence, Medical Jurisprudence-Procedure in Court, Conduct of doctor, Medical Report, Laboratory Investigation, Fetal autopsy, Exhumation, Postmortem Artefacts, Experts- ethical and legal aspects, consent, medical negligence, Medico-Legal Reports. Dying Declaration, Death Certificate, The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

Text Book:

1. Dr. Reddy, K.S.N & Dr. Murthy, O.P (2017). The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (34th Ed.). New Delhi: Jaypee
2. Forensic Medicine and Toxicology by Rajesh Bardale, Department of forensic Medicine , Nagpur

References Books:

1. Pillay, V. (2011). *Textbook of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology (16th ed.)*. Hyderabad: Paras Medical Publisher.
2. Dr. Reddy, K.S.N & Dr. Murthy, O.P (2017). *The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (34th Ed.)*. New Delhi: Jaypee
3. *Fundamentals of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology* by R. Basu, PublishersBooks and Allied (P) Ltd, Kolkata.

4. Guharaj *Forensic Medicine*, 2nd Edition by P.V. Guharaj, Edited by M.R. Chandran, Orient Longman, Hyderabad

21CR3009	VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

Enable the students to

1. Get to know the history, concepts, theories of Victimology, victimization of various forms including crime victimization.
2. Know about the role of the Criminal Justice System, NGOs, and Community in victim assistance and basic principles of Justice for victims of crime and abuse of power and the connected International instruments.
3. Emphasize the need to understand that the CJS is for Victims and accused as well.

Course outcomes:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Understand the origin and development of victimology and its related concepts
2. Gain knowledge on theories of victimology.
3. Understand the impact of victimization
4. Understand the history and development of the global movement towards rights of victims of crime
5. Gain knowledge on the various victim assistance measures and support systems
6. Know the procedure for implementation and evaluation of victim assistance programs

Module I: Basic Concepts

Historical development and scope of Victimology, Meaning, Definition and types of victims, Patterns of Criminal Victimization, Victim-Offender relationship.

Module II: Theories & facts

Victim Precipitation theory, LifeStyle theory, Deviant place theory. Fear of Crime, Cost of Crime, Dark Figures, Reporting Behaviour, Crime Victimization Survey, Victim Blaming, Bystander Effect – Examples, Experiment.

Module III :Types and Impact of Victimization

Patterns and Victims of Conventional Crimes, Types of victimisation - Gender-Based, Hate Crime, Domestic Violence, Women Victims, Child Victims, Victims of Group Violence, Elderly Victims – Victims of Natural Disaster, Cultural Victimization, Vulnerable Groups, Social Cost, Impact- Physical, Psychological, Financial and Sexual, Stigma, labelling, vulnerability for revictimization, victim turning offender, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

Module IV: National and International Concerns

National and International Concern for Victims, U. N. Declaration on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power 1985, Handbook of Justice for Victims 1998, Guides for Policy Makers, International Criminal Court, Amnesty International, World Society of Victimology, Indian Society of Victimology, National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), UN General Assembly on Restitution and Compensation, 2005, Need for a Victim Centric Criminal Justice System, Malimath Committee, Verma Commission, Victim Support Schemes, All Women Police Stations, Victim Compensation Fund, Role of NGOs and Professional Associations, Women Help Line, Anti Human Trafficking Clubs, Child Help Line, One Stop Shop, Need for victim centric.

Module 5: Victim Assistance

Types of assistance- Medical, Shelter, Conveyance, –Counselling and free legal aid services provisions in the constitution, Victim compensation - Cr.P.C section 357, 358, 359, Section 5 of Probation of Offenders Act 1958 – Motor vehicle Act 1988 Protection..SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1958- Offender Restitution Programs - Victim Witness Programs – Crisis Intervention – Types of Victim Advocacy. Victim outreach services-victim services for different categories of victims, Victim Restitution Act 1989, Victim assistance bill, Retributive Justice, Restorative Justice.

Module 6: Implementation and Evaluation

Implementation of Victim Assistance and Victim prevention programs: Setting up victim support units, Staffing and Funding, Types of Grant writing, Training in Victim Assistance, Victim Need Assessment and Identification of Vulnerable population, Role of social welfare department and ministries. Application Oriented- Victimization prevention programs- Evaluation, Assessment, Monitoring, Use of volunteers, Limitations or barriers in implementation of victim assistance programs.

Text book

1. Global Victimology –(2020) New Voices - Theory, Facts, Legislation by Prof. Dr.Gerd Ferdinand Kirchhoff, Dr.Manjushree Palit & Dr. Sanjeev P.Sahni. Universal Publishing.

Reference books

1. Fattah, E.A. 2001. Understanding Criminal Victimization, Scarborough, Ont.: Prentice Hall Canada.
2. Gottfredson, M. R. 2011. Victims Of Crime: The Dimensions Of Risk, Home Office Research And Planning Unit, Report No. 81, London: Hmso.
3. Gupta M.C., Chockalingam K., and Jayatilak Guha Roy 2001, Child Victims of Crime-Problems and Perspectives. Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
4. Karmen, A. 2010. Crime Victims: An Introduction to Victimology, (2nd Edition). Monterey, Ca: Brooks/Cole.
5. Mawby, R.I. And Gill, M.L. 2007. Crime Victims: Needs, Services And The Voluntary Sector, London: Tavistock.
6. Mires, D. 2008. Response to Victimization, Oxford: Milton Trading Estate.

21CR3010	LOCAL AND SPECIAL LAW	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objective:

Enable the Students to:

1. Understand the need and importance of Social legislations in a Welfare State.
2. Get an outline on legislation that takes care of socio-economic injustices faced by vulnerable groups.
3. Familiarize with legislations to protect environment, public and private property, drug abuse and other special laws with latest amendments.

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Remember the legislations for safeguarding human rights.
2. Understand the legal provisions for eradication of crime against women.
3. Learn to solve crime against children.
4. Analyze the rights available to vulnerable groups.
5. Determine the legal provisions for controlling and protecting environment, private and public property.
6. Discuss the appropriate legal provision to prevent Food Adulteration, Drugs, Smuggling, Corruption, Cyber Crimes etc.

Note: All the laws read with reference to the latest amendment along with provisions in the earlier acts.

Module 1: Salient Features of Special Laws for Protection of Human Rights

The Protection of Civil Rights Act ; Prevention of Atrocities Act; Protection of Human Rights Act; The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act; Prevention of Anti-Social Activities Act; Right to Information Act.

Module 2: Salient Features of Special Laws for Protection of Women

Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act; Dowry Prohibition Act; Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act; The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act; The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act; The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Protection under IPC and Criminal Procedure Code.

Module 3: Salient Features of Special Laws for Protection of Child

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act; The Child Labour (Prohibition And Regulation) Act; Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act; The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act; Pre-conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prevention of Sex Selection) Act; The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.

Module 4: Salient Features of Special Laws for Protection of Vulnerable Groups

The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Ragging Act; Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act; Maintenance of Parents Act; Senior Citizens Act; Mental Health Care Act, Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, Legality of Passive Euthanasia.

Module 5: Salient Features of Special Laws for Protection of Environment

Indian Fisheries Act; Indian Forest Act; Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act; Wild Life Animal Protection Act; Environment (Protection) Act.

Module 6: Salient Features of Other Special Acts

Information Technology Act; Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act; COFEPOSA Act; Prevention of Corruption Act; Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (Prohibition) Act, Prevention of Food and Adulteration Act.

Text Book:

1. S K Sinha Ray, (2011), Criminal Minor Acts, 7th Edition, Lexis Nexis.
2. Legal Manual, Criminal Minor Acts, 153 Important Acts & Rules, with State Amendments, Universal Law Publishing.

References Books:

1. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 along with Rules, 1977. Bare Act with Short Comments. Professional Book Publishers.
2. Sambandam – Handbook of Criminal Law and Minor Acts (Tamil Nadu) – Deccan Publications, Chennai
3. Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989. Published by Eastern Book Company.
4. NHRC. (2004). Report on Prevention of Atrocities against SCs. New Delhi.
5. Sait, N. A. (2014). Juvenile justice – Care and protection of children Act, 2000. LexisNexis.
6. Mazhar Hussain. (1997). Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. Eastern Book Co. India.
7. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (Lawmann's series). (2017). Kamal Publishers. New Delhi, India.
8. Kably, H. S. (1988). COFEPOSA, 1974: The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. N. M. Tripathy. India.
9. Ramachandra Rao, A. S. (2016). Commentary on the Prevention of Corruption Act, 3rd Edition. Universal Law Publishing.
10. Prevention of Food and Adulteration Act, 1954 (Bare Act with short notes). (2016). Universal Law Publishing. India.
11. Dowry Prohibition Act 1961 (Act No. 28 of 1961) (Lawmann's series). (2015). Kamal Publishers. New Delhi, India.
12. De, D. (2009). Guide to the narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances Act. New Delhi: LexisNexis.

Legal Texts:

1. Bare Acts.

21CR3011	SAFETY AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT	L 4	T 0	P 0	C 4
----------	--------------------------------	--------	--------	--------	--------

Course Objectives

Enable the students to

1. familiarize with security measures as per the standard practices of the industry
2. teach various methods of security operation
3. teach various techniques of crime prevention and security measures

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Understand the history of the security and its developments
2. Understand the methods of physical security in crime prevention
4. Apply the knowledge in preventing crime
5. Understand the duties of the security officer.
6. Identify the technologies used in the security field.
7. Apply theoretical knowledge and get practical experiences with security agencies

Module I: History of Security

Security: Framework of Security – Divisions of Security - The historical, philosophical and legal basis of security: Ancient Period, Anglo Saxon, Norman Period, Period of ward and watch, Modern Period. Comparative study of security systems in the developed and developing countries.

Module II: Physical Security

Physical Security Process: Factors influencing physical security process, Security Areas: Exclusion Area, Limited Area and Control Area. Barrier Systems – Physical Security Barriers: Natural Barriers, Structural Barriers, Human Barriers, Animal Barriers and Energy Barriers. Access control system x-ray screening, Iris & fingerprint detection

Module III: Preventive measures

Theft, Pilferage and preventive measures – Cash Escort in Road - Dealing with critical situations: Sabotage, Subversion, Strike, Lockout, Lay off, Closure, Hold ups and Ghereo. Emergency measures during Lock out or wildcat strike - Industrial Espionage and Counter Espionage measures, Fire Safety, Security devices: Alarm devices, DFMD, HHMD CCTV, beats and patrols – neighbourhood watch, drone operation, Advanced Tech.

Module IV: Duties

Duties of Security Staff: Chief Security Officer, Security Officer, Assistant Security Officer, Security supervisor and Security guards. The concept of professionalism. Morale and Discipline of Security Personnel. Training and Education of Security Personnel. Importance of Registers maintained by Security personnel. Security Survey, Plan and Audit. CISF.

Module V: Security Services

Interrogation, Liaison with local Law enforcing agencies- employees participation in Industrial security – Fire Protection Scheme - The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 – Use of Dogs in Industrial Security

– Specific Security provisions: Airlines Security, Hotel Security, Hospital security, Product security, Education Institution, Event Security and Personal security.

Module VI: Application oriented

Get practical experiences with security agencies- Surveillance, line patrolling, tactical guards, ornamental guards, peripheral guard, Money escort, Treasury Guard, Temple protection.

Text book:

1. Banerjee S.R. and K.M. Das (1981). Modern Industrial Security, Firma KLMP Private Limited, Calcutta.
2. Chaturvedi, T.N., (1991). Indian Banking: Crime and Security in Indian Banks, New Delhi: Aashish Publishing House.

Reference Books:

1. Halder, D. (1991). Industrial Security in India. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
2. Rajaram (1993) Bank Security: A Branch Manager's Handbook, Publishing House, Bombay.
3. Ranjit Sen Gupta (1994) Management of Internal Security, Lancer Publishers, New Delhi.
4. W. John George Moses (2004). Materials for Diploma in Private Investigation, Institute of Intelligence and Investigation, Eagle's Eye Detective Agency, Chennai

21CR3012	POLICE SCIENCE	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives

Enable the students to

1. Introduce the basics of police system and its need.
2. Give a general overview of structure and functions of Police and related establishments.
3. Give a general overview of the training, functions of Police, various divisions and units of the Police department

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Understand the Historical development of Police system and its Objectives
2. Understand the methods of recruitment, training and duties of Police officials.
4. Explore the hierarchical structure and functions of state police organization and other Police Units.
5. Have an overview of the police station records and routine.
6. Introduce the methods of Investigation, court procedure and to apply theoretical knowledge to practical solutions.
7. Understand the ways and means to build the police image among the public and apply the knowledge in practical way

Unit- I: Introduction

History of Police and policing in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India (1857 onwards) -Role of Police in pre-Independent and independent India- Constitutional provisions regarding policing in India. Police Standing Order

Unit-II: Training and Commissions

Process of Recruitment and Training of Police – constables, Sub- Inspectors and DSPs /ASPs – Police Recruit Schools – Police Training College – Police Academy – Police In-service Training Centre - Police Act of 1861, 1888 and 1949 – Recent State amendments- Police Reforms in Independent India - National Police Commission Recommendations (NPC), State Police Reform Commission, Police Report in 1990s: Ribeiro Committee Report, Padmanabhaiah Committee Report, NH Vohra Committee Report, -Women police-Forensic science laboratory & Central Detective Training schools.

Unit-III : State & Central Police Organizations

Types of Police Organization: State Police, City Police, Armed police and Battalions, District Police, Functions of Police Station, Women Police Station. - State Police Special Units SB CID, CB CID, NIB CID, SIU, OCIW, SIT, V & AC and GRPF, FSDs, Finger Print Bureau, SCRB. Central Police Organizations – IB, RAW, CBI, CISF, CRPF, RPF, BSF, ITBP, NCB, Forensic Science Laboratories, BPR and D, NCRB, Village Police, Home Guards, Temple protection Force.

Module IV Police Station Records

General Diary; Duty Roster; Sentry Relief Book; Village Roster; Government Property Register; Gun License Register; Arms Deposit Register; Process Register; Tapal Register; Crime Registers – Part I To V- Ex-Convict Register, KD Check Register, Prisoner's Search Register,– FIR Index, Arrest Card, Bail Bond, Cash Register, Crime Cards, Crime Memo And Search Mahazar.

Module V- Police Investigation:

Executive powers and duties of police officers in crime investigation - Filing of complaint, Registration of FIR, Procedures in investigation- Offences against Body, Property Offences, Crimes against women and Children,

Economic Offences, Communal violence, Offences against the State, Human trafficking, Suspicious death, Cyber crime, Use of scientific aid & technology in crime investigation, Citizen's Rights during investigation.

Module VI – Contemporary Policing in India and Abroad

Dimensions of Police accountability in India: Courts, Executive Magistrates, State Government, CAO, Citizens/Community -Police public relations in India and abroad :Peace Committees, Village Police system, FOP, Special Police officer, Koban (Japan), Police Board (UK), Sheriff (USA mode);- Participation of public in crime prevention - Programmes for redressing public grievances, Police public friendly matches – cultivating informant system. Application oriented –General Diary, Duty roster, KD, DC Register, Beats and Patrol, Filing charge sheet, Investigation under Letter- Rogatory, Extradition-treaty.

Text book

1. Fisher, Barry A. J. (2000). *Techniques of crime scene investigation* (6th ed.). New York: CRC Press.

Reference

1. Misra K.K., 1987, Police Administration in Ancient India, K.K. Publications.
2. Srivastava Aparna, 19, Role of Police in Changing Society, APH Publishing House.
3. Guharoy J T, 1999, Policing in the 21st Century Indian Institute of Public Administration.
4. Gupta, Anandswarup, 2007, Crime and Police in India, Sahitya Bhavan, Agra.
5. Banerjee,D, 2005, Central Police Organization, Part I & Part II, Allied Publishers. Pvt. Ltd.,
6. Ramanjam,T, 1992, Prevention and Detection of Crime, Madras Book Agency.
7. James, Vadecumchery, 1998, Crime, Police and Correction, APH Publishing C., New Delhi.
8. Mayhill, Parnela D, 1998 Police – Community relations & administration of justice, Prentice Hall Englewood Cliffs.
9. Justice Mallimath Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms, Universal Law Pub, 2003.
10. K. Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms, 2001.

21CR3013	FIELD VISIT TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS	L	T	P	C
		0	0	2	2

Course Objectives

Enable the students to

1. To give hands-on practical and field exposure to Criminal Justice Institutions such as Police, Prison, judiciary, NGO's.
2. To understand the different functions in the Criminal Justice Agencies.
3. To enable the students to understand the overall agencies involved in the Criminal justice system process.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. Be aware of the different kinds of functions that are carried out in the agencies pertaining to the Criminal Justice System.
2. Be aware of the different roles and responsibilities of the uniformed service personnel such as police, prison, Judiciary and NGOs organizations.
3. Have capacity to design state-of- the-art approaches to deal with the social injustices and social harms.
4. Articulate ethical implications of decision making in a professional capacity.
5. Demonstrate a professional demeanor in behavior and communication.
6. Apply theoretical knowledge to practical problems.

Visits to

1. Police Department -Police station with the jurisdiction of Coimbatore city, understanding of Law and Order, Crime, Traffic, Cyber Crime Cell divisions
2. Central Prison Coimbatore -Prison administration, inmate's category, facilities and register
3. Open Prison, Singanallur
4. Coimbatore District Magistrate Court (understand the court proceedings)
5. NGO's (Non- Governmental Organization) working areas on Environmental issues and children)
6. Juvenile Justice Board (understand the juvenile justice system)
7. Aftercare and Vigilance Home
8. Fire Station Coimbatore and Police Museum
9. Wellington Defence Training Centre, Ooty
10. Paramilitary and Armed force visit, Coimbatore
11. Medical Autopsy

Assessment:

1. Attendance is mandatory for all the Institutions visit.

- Students must understand the different agencies functions and note the observations.
- Students must submit the report of the institution's visit individually to the concerned faculty for finalizing.
- Each visit to the institutions carries 20 marks.
- Students must consolidate all the institutions' visit reports and submit them as a project work at the end of the semester.
- Oral Viva-Voce shall be conducted to assess the individual work and marks will be awarded.

21CR3014	PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILING AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

Enable the Students to:

- Demonstrate an understanding of criminal profiling and Identify different types of techniques to analyze the criminal behaviour used for profiling
- Get in-depth knowledge about various scientific techniques used to identify the behaviour pattern of criminals from psychologists point of view
- To develop the ability to use profiling in criminal investigations.

Course outcomes:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

- Acquire an understanding of basic concept of profiling and appreciate the challenges of applying profiles for intelligence use
- Understand the differences types of profiling methods and its uses to link cases in criminal investigations
- Outline the types of mental disorders that leads to causation of crime
- Gain knowledge of the customary and scientific methods to detect the deception.
- Understand the role of forensic psychologist in criminal investigation
- Understand the legal and ethical contexts in the application of criminal profiling.

Module 1: Concepts and methods

Definition: Criminal Psychology, Forensic Psychology; Meaning: Criminal Investigation, Crime Analysis; Criminal Profiling: History, Definition, Scope, Objectives, Steps in Generating a Criminal Profile; Intelligence-Criminal, Tactical, Operational and Strategic; Terminology- Signature, Modus Operandi, Victimology; Methods: Types of Crime, Criminal Behaviour, Scientific Method, Logic, Profiling and Linking crimes; Ethics, Criticism of Criminal Profiling.

Module 2: Types of Profiling: Offender Profiling- Profiling Characteristics, Motivation, Assumptions, Evaluation, Case Linkage; Victim Profiling: Psychological Autopsy, Geographical Profiling; Behaviour Profiling- Inductive and Deductive Method; Criminal Profiling Process- Profiling Input, Decision Process Model, Crime Assessment, Criminal Profile, Victim analysis, Construction Process, Linkage analysis, Profiling Framework, Investigation, Apprehension; Traditional FBI Criminal Profiling Approaches- Organized, Disorganized Crime Scene, Steps-Data Assimilation-Crime Scene Classification, Crime Reconstruction, Profile generation FBI Approach and Behavioural Science Unit, Elements of Criminal Profiling Report.

Module 3: Psychological Explanation of Criminal Behaviour

Psychoanalytic theory, Attachment theory, Cognitive Development theory, Behaviour and Learning: Classical conditioning, Operant conditioning, Observational Learning, Trait Theories- Personality, Intelligence; Fantasy and Signature Behaviour, Behaviour Pattern in sexual offence-Brutality, Selfish, Ritual, Criminal Intent, Personal – attempted intimacy, Rapist categories model. Serial killing -History, Pattern, Male, Female, Modus Operandi, Targeted Victims, Signature, Psychopath, Sadism, Sexual Offenders, Sexual Asphyxia, Serial Homicide & Serial Rape, Radex Model of Serial Killer Behavior, Serial Killer Selected Case studies- Unsolved Cases.

Module 4: Mental disorder & Crime

Substance Use Disorder- Stimulant, Depressant; Gender and Sexual Disorder: Paraphilia-Sexual Sadism, pedophilia, Sexual Masochism; Schizophrenia and other psychotics disorder- Hallucination, Delusion; Personality Disorder: Paranoid, Anti-Social, Conduct, Psychopath, Sociopath, Narcissistic Dependent; Childhood Disorder.

Module 5: Detection of deception

Meaning: Deception, Fact, Lie and Types, Ancient methods for DoD, Deception Variables, Tools for DoD, Behavioral Cues, Speech Content, Combining Behavioral And Speech Cues, Contemporary Techniques in Forensic Psychology: Interviewing Techniques, Interrogation, Scientific Basis, Administration of Polygraph, Suspect Detection System, Narco-Analysis, Brain Electrical Oscillation Signature, Brain Fingerprinting, Layered Voice Analysis, Voice Stress Analysis.

Module 6: Legal and Ethical concepts

Role of Criminal Profiler, Forensic Psychologist – Clinical, Experimental, Actuarial, Advisory; Trial: Admissibility, Evidence; Ethics, Legal Framework.

Text Book:

1. Criminal Psychology And Forensic Technology -A Collaborative Approach to Effective Profiling by Grover Maurice Godwin, Ph.D. Research Assistant Professor Justice Center , The University of Alaska –Anchorage
2. Dennis Howitt (2018). Introduction to Forensic and Criminal Psychology, Pearson Edition

Reference Books:

1. Ainsworth, P. (2001) *Offender profiling and crime analysis*. London: Willan Publishing.
2. Alison, L. (2005) *The Forensic Psychologist's casebook: psychological profiling and criminal investigation*, Cullompton, UK: Willan.
3. Kocsis, R. (2006), *Criminal Profiling: Principles and Practice*, Totowa, N.J., Humana Press.
4. Petherick, W. (2005). *The Science of Criminal Profiling*.
5. Holmes, R. & Holmes, T. (2009). *Profiling Violent Crimes (4th Ed)*, Los Angeles, CA: Sage Publications

21CR3015	PENAL AND CORRECTIONAL SCIENCE	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To give a conceptual and practical understanding of correction through punishments and rehabilitative measures.
2. To analyze the depth of changes that could be brought through awarding punishments
3. Teach the theories and concepts of awarding punishments

Course outcomes:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. know the historical development of punishments
2. Understand the concepts and theories of punishments
3. understand the establishment, functioning and the role of correctional institutions in rehabilitation, reformation and resocialization in the Indian CJS.
4. Help the students to develop a basic understanding of the discipline of penology, the concept of punishment and its overall significance in the field of criminology.
5. Help the students to understand the legal and structural framework of the Indian penal system from a comparative perspective.
6. Help the students to understand the prison management, prison administration and types of prisons in India.

Module 1: Introduction to punishment

Punishment- Definition, history, objectives, Nature, Scope, Types of Punishment. Three R's–Reformation, Rehabilitation and Resocialization; Corporal Punishment in Prison: penology.

Module 2: Theoretical framework:

Retributive Theory, Just Dessert, Incapacitation, Preventive Theory, Deterrent Theory, Reformation Theory.

Module 3: Prison systems

Historical Development Of Prison System In India, Prison Manual, Prison Act 1894, Prisoners Act 1894, 1900, 1020 & 2003 , Riots in Prison – International Perspectives, Auburn System, Pennsylvania System, International instruments - Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners & The Nelson Mandela Rules – Overview

Module4: Types of Institutions

Adult Institutions- Central, District and Sub Jails, Open Prisons, Women Prison, Juvenile Institutions, Borstal Schools, Observation Homes, Special Homes, Short Stay Homes, Women Institutions: Vigilance Home, Protective Home, Half way Home. Treatment of offenders,

Module 5: In Community Treatment

Probation: Concept and Scope, Historical development, Probation in India, International Perspective, Probation of Offenders Act 1958, Probation Procedures, Pre-Sentence Investigation Report, Revocation of Probation – Reintegration into Society, Furlough, Parole- Meaning and Scope, provisions and rules.

Module 6: After Care services

Recidivism, Government and Non-governmental Initiatives, Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, Role of NGO's in Aftercare Service, Connect with Social welfare department to learn the functioning of Helpline.

Text Books:

1. Paranjpe, N. V. (2002). *Criminology and penology*. Allahabad: Central Law Publications.

2. M.Shokry EL Dakkak , (2014). *Criminology and penology*, Judicial Department - Abu Dhabi

Reference Books:

1. M. Ponnian IPS (1987) *Criminology and Penology* III Edn. Pioneer Books, New Delhi
2. Siddique, A (1993). *Criminology, problems and perspectives*, III Edn. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company.
3. Chockalingam, K. (1993). *Issues in probation in India*. Chennai: Madras University Publications.
4. Christopher J. Emmins, (1985). *A practical approach to sentencing*. London: Financial Training Publications Ltd.
5. Devasia, V. D & Leelamma D. (1992). *Criminology, victimology and corrections*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
6. Goswami, B. K. (1980). *Critical study of criminology and penology*. Allahabad: Allahabad Agency.
7. Ghosh, S. (1992). *Open prisons and the inmates*. New Delhi. Mittal Publications.

21CR3016	LEGAL ASPECTS OF PRIVATE DETECTIVE AND UNDERCOVER OPERATION	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objective:

Enable the students to

1. familiarize the students with detective works as per the standard practices
2. expose the students to detective and investigative skills
3. Understand various interrogation techniques.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, students should be able to

1. Understand the basic concepts of detective work
2. Understand the legal aspects of the private detective agencies
3. Identify the types of investigation to solve the case.
4. Demonstrate the techniques used in investigation
5. Identify various private investigation techniques and methodologies.
6. Understand the job profile of a detective in the agencies.

Module I: Basic concepts

Detective- Concept and Nature, Introduction to private detective, History of private detective and investigation, code of ethics of private investigators, how does private detective agency work.

Module II: Legal aspects

Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill 2007- Licensing, Qualification of detectives, registration, Punishment for private detectives, barred from investigation, Evidentiary Value in Court, Private detective agencies in other countries.

Module III: Types of Investigation

Pre and Post Marital Investigation – Land Dispute investigation - Student Investigation, Kidnapping and abduction investigation – missing person investigation – Traffic accident investigation, Pre- and post- employment verification, Adultery investigation, domestic violence investigation, tenant screening and blackmail investigation.

Module IV: Surveillance and Instrument

Surveillance: Purpose, Pre-surveillance Conference, Covert and overt Surveillance, Undercover Operations, Automobile Surveillance, Foot Surveillance, Team Surveillance, Audio recording devices – Video recording devices – Photo camera

Module V: Private Detective Agency

Private Detective Agency- Legality, Hiring investigators, Activities and type of evidence collected, Problems - cheating, ethical concerns, privacy breach, Remedies.

Module VI: Internship

Get practical experiences - Surveillance, Tailing

Text Book:

1. Angela Woodhull (2002) *Private Investigation: Strategies and Techniques*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.

References:

1. Bill Copeland (2001) *Private Investigation: How to be successful*, Absolutely zero loss Inc.
2. Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill 2007
3. Douglas Cruise (2002) *The Business of Private Investigations*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.

4. W. John George Moses (2004) Materials for Diploma in Private Investigation, Institute of Intelligence and Investigation, Eagle's Eye Detective Agency, Chennai
5. Louis and Lawrence (1999) Investigations: 150 Things, Butter worth – Heinemann.
6. Michael Corun (2003) Training Manual on Private Investigation, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
7. Rojer J. Willand (1997) PI: Self study guide on becoming a private detective, Paladin press.
8. Rosy J. Methahon (2000) Practical Handbook for private Investigations, CRC Press

21CR3017	PRACTICAL LAB	L	T	P	C
		0	0	2	2

Course Objectives

Enable the students to

1. Learn basic psychological tests and interpret the data and its outcome
2. Learn the techniques used on the evidence collected from the crime scene and its preservation methods.
3. Learn the techniques that are used to handle the delinquents who are in conflict with law.

Course Outcome:

By the end of the course, students should be able to:

1. To apply for a psychological test conducted for Psycho -criminogenic assessment.
2. Gain knowledge and insight on basic forensic methodology
3. Able to identify the suitable forensic method for investigation by interpretation of data in the crime scene using Locard's principle
4. Gain ability to collect and examine document evidences.
5. Create a concise and clear report of the Investigation, Interrogation, Summon, Search procedure
6. Apply theoretical knowledge to the practical problems.

List of Experiments:

1. Crime Scene Documentation-Search, Sketch, Photography etc
2. Drafting FIR & Case Diary
3. Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) and other psychological tools esp for aggression
4. Psycho-Criminogenic Assessment
5. Document Examination – Detection, Handwriting analysis
6. Enquiry, Interrogation and Investigation - Witness, Suspect, Accused
7. Sentry Duty and Prisoner Search
8. Summon service, Warrant Execution, Production of Witness
9. Moot Court
10. Designing national victim survey and trend analysis using national and international reports

**DEPARTMENT OF
CRIMINOLOGY**

LIST OF NEW COURSES (2020)

S. No	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1.	20CR2001	Introduction to Criminology	4	0	0	4
2.	20CR2002	Contemporary Forms of Crime	4	0	0	4
3.	20CR2003	Fundamentals of Constitution of India	4	0	0	4
4.	20CR2004	Forensic Science	4	0	0	4
5.	20CR2005	Police Administration	4	0	0	4
6.	20CR2006	Criminal Procedure Code	4	0	0	4
7.	20CR2007	Research Methodology	3	0	0	3
8.	20CR2008	Field Visit to Criminal Justice Institutions	0	0	2	2
9.	20CR2009	Psychology of Crime	4	0	0	4
10.	20CR2010	Victimology	4	0	0	4
11.	20CR2011	Indian Penal Code and Indian Evidence Act	4	0	0	4
12.	20CR2012	Child Protection	4	0	0	4
13.	20CR2013	Practical	0	0	2	2
14.	20CR2014	Forensic Medicine	4	0	0	4
15.	20CR2015	Penology and correctional Administration	4	0	0	4
16.	20CR2016	Special and Local Laws	4	0	0	4
17.	20CR2017	Outdoor Training	0	0	2	2
18.	20CR2018	Human Rights	4	0	0	4
19.	20CR2019	Private Detective and Security Management	4	0	0	4
20.	20CR2020	Crime Prevention	4	0	0	4
21.	20CR2021	Criminal Profiling	4	0	0	4
		ELECTIVE				
22.	20CR2022	Media and Crime	4	0	0	4
23.	20CR2023	GIS and Crime Mapping	4	0	0	4
24.	20CR2024	Cyber Crimes	4	0	0	4
25.	20CR2025	Cyber Crimes-Lab	0	0	2	2
26.	20CR2026	Gender and Crime	4	0	0	4
27.	20CR2027	Ngo Management	4	0	0	4
28.	20CR2028	Disaster Risk Management	4	0	0	4
29.	20CR2029	Restorative Justice	4	0	0	4
30.	20CR2030	Restorative Justice-Lab	0	0	2	2
31.	20CR2031	Abnormal Psychology	4	0	0	4
32.	20CR2032	Abnormal Psychology - Lab	0	0	2	2

20CR2001	INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To give a basic understanding of criminology theories and terminology.
2. To discuss about various forms of crimes and theories related to criminology.
3. To familiarize with the different forms of crime and crime statistics.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. understand the basic concepts of crime and criminology in relation with other disciplines
2. acquire knowledge of the contrasting schools of explanations that have emerged in relation to explaining criminal behavior and crime causation

3. analyze the theoretical perspectives of crime and criminal behavior
4. identify the social factors associated with criminal behaviors and its impact on an individual
5. categorize the different types of crime in the contemporary world
6. analyze the various crime statistics reports and crime trends

Module 1: Introduction

Definitions- Crime, Criminology and Criminal Justice System, Differences - Sin, Crime, Vices & Wrong, tort; Meaning-Deviance and Delinquency, Nature and Scope- Criminology, Criminology's Relations with Other Disciplines.

Module 2: Schools of Criminology

Pre-classical, Classical, Neo-Classical, Positive, Cartographic and Clinical School.

Module 3: Theories of Criminology-I

Biological Theories- Atavism, Twin Study, Adoption Study, XYY Chromosomes, Shelton Body Type Theory.

Module 4: Theories of Criminology-II

Sociological Theories-Social Learning – Imitation Theory, Differential Association Theory; Social Control- Anomie theory, Containment Theory, Neutralization Theory, Labeling Theory.

Module 5: Theories of Criminology-III

Social Conflict-Marxist Criminology; Multi Factor Approach- Routine Activities Theory.

Module 6: Crime Statistics

National Crime Records Bureau and its Publications, Crime Trends in India Including Contemporary Issues; Crime Pattern and Its Types, Dark Figures of Crime (Hidden Crimes) and Victimization Survey

Text Books:

1. N. V. Paranjape, "Criminology, Penology, Victimology", 2011
2. Eamonn Carrabine, Pam Cox, Maggy Lee, Ken Plummer and Nigel South, "Criminology - A sociological introduction", Routledge, 2009.
3. Alex R. Piquero, "The Handbook of Criminological Theory", John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2016

Reference Books:

1. Conklin, J. E. "Criminology", New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 2001
2. Edelston, C. D., & Wicks, R. I. "An introduction to criminal justice". New York: Gregg Division, McGraw-Hill, 1977
3. Allen, Harry E., Friday, Paul C., Roebuck, Julian B., & Sagarin, Edward "Crime and punishment: An introduction to criminology", Free Press: New York, 1981.
4. Maguire, B., & Radosh, P. F., "Introduction to criminology", Boston: Wadsworth Publishing Company, 1999
5. Vold, G., & Bernard, Thomas J., "Theoretical criminology", New York: Oxford University Press, 1986.
6. Sutherland, E. H., & Cressey, D. R., "Principles of Criminology". Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1974.
7. Hughes, G., "Crime prevention and community safety", New directions. London: Sage, 2011
8. Jeffery, C. R., "Crime prevention through environmental design" Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications, 1977.
9. Chockalingam, K., 'Kuttraviyal' (Criminology) in Tamil Chennai: Parvathi Publications, 1997.

20CR2002	CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF CRIME	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To understand what is crime – illegal activities and study the different forms of crimes.
2. To learn the Social and legal measures and justify the prevention, control strategies of crimes.
3. To drive home the consequences of criminal activity and post criminal activity procedures

Course Outcomes:

By studying the course, the students will be able to

1. apply the knowledge gained in identifying the forms of crime.
2. analyze the nuances in investigating and prosecuting crimes and criminals respectively.
3. learn how to protect oneself and ultimately society from crimes.
4. learn the regional and international link between forms and types of crime.
5. find solutions for various societal problems and evils arising out of crimes.
6. learn to apply the Social and legal measures for controlling crime.

Module 1: Contemporary crimes

Introduction to Contemporary Forms of Crime, Definition, Nature and Crime-Property, Personal, State

Module 2: Economic Crimes

White Collar Crime-Nature, Meaning & Forms, Import /Export Violations, Insider Trading, Labour Racketeering, Embezzlement, Land Grabbing, Corporate Crimes-Tax Evasion, Counterfeiting, Bank Frauds- Credit Card Frauds, Money Laundering, Insurance Frauds, Frauds by Non-Banking Institutions, Corruption

Module 3: Cyber Crimes

Definition –Evolution, Types and Forms, Malicious Code - Viruses, Worms, Trojans; Hacking- Email Hacking, Email Bombing; Social Engineering - Phishing, Vishing, Smishing; Sexting, Denial of Service Attacks. Diddling – Web jacking.

Module 4: Organized Crimes

Nature, Meaning and Forms- Drug Smuggling, Arms, Human Trafficking; Criminal Syndicates- Regional and International Link; Problems in Identification, Investigation and Prosecution; Prevention and Control Strategies.

Module 5: Political Crimes

Terrorism: Nature, Meaning and Forms- Types of Terrorism-Narco- Terrorism, Bio Terrorism, National, International Roots of Terrorism, Terrorist Attacks-Case Studies; Communal Violence: Historical Perspectives, Incidents

Module 6: Environmental Crimes

Nature, Meaning, and Forms, Unnatural offences – Unnatural sexual offences - Crimes against Wild Life- Flora and Fauna, Forest Conservation, Industrial Waste, Pollution; Social and Legal Measures- Green Bench, Central Pollution Control Board.

Text Books:

1. N.V. Paranjapee, “Criminology, Penology, Victimology”, Central Law Publication, 2011
2. Stephen E. Brown & Finn-Aage, “Criminology - Explaining Crime and Its Context”, Anderson Publishing, 2010.

Reference Books:

1. Karan Raj, “Dictionary of Terrorism and Bioterrorism”, IVY Publishing House, Delhi, 2002
2. Shah, Giriraj, “Encyclopedia of International Terrorism, Anmol Publications”, New Delhi, 2002.
3. Holmes, Ronald M, “Murder in America”, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2001.
4. Sain, Bhim, “Drug Addiction Alcoholism, Smoking Obscenity and its Impact on Crimes, Terrorism and Social Security”, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 1999.

5. Attar Chand, "Terrorism: Political Violence and Security of Nations", Gian Publishing House, New Delhi, 1988
6. Gandhirajan, C K., "Organised crime", A P H Publishing Corporation, 2004

20CR2003	FUNDAMENTALS OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives

1. To understand the overview of the Indian Constitution.
2. To familiarize with the fundamental principles by which the government exercises its authority.
3. To introduce those rights and duties of citizens which are essential for intellectual, moral and ethical development of citizens of India.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. outline the salient features of the Indian constitution and list the fundamental duties entrusted on every citizen of India.
2. identify the role of the constitution in the relationship between government and people.
3. gain insight into the constitutional provisions in protecting and guaranteeing fundamental rights of Indian citizens.
4. apply the constitutional remedy for violation of fundamental rights.
5. discuss and critically analyze landmark judgements under Indian constitution.
6. compare and contrast constitutions of other countries.

Module 1: Principles

Introduction – History, Preamble, Salient Features and Nature of the Constitution; Citizenship; Fundamental Duties (Art. 51A).

Module 2: Structure & Provisions

Directive Principles of State Policy (Art. 36-51); Executive, Legislative, Judiciary; Public Interest Litigation; Judicial Review; Important Constitutional amendments of Indian Constitution.

Module 3: Fundamental Rights

Laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights (Article 13), Right to Equality (Article 14-18), Right to Freedom of Speech & Expression (Art. 19), Right to Protection in respect of conviction of offences (Art. 20), Right to Protection of Life & Personal Liberty (Art. 21), Right to Safeguards against arbitrary arrest & detention (Art. 22).

Module 4: Fundamental Rights

Right against Exploitation (Art. 23-24), Right to Freedom of Religion (Art. 25-28), Cultural & Educational Right (Art. 29-30), Right to Constitutional remedies (Art. 32- 35), Impact of Emergency on Fundamental Rights.

Module 5: Constitutional Remedies

Writs, Meaning and scope; Types of Writs - Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, Quo Warranto

Module 6: Landmark Judgements in Constitutional law

Allahabad Court Judgement – Indira Gandhi case, Keshavananda Bharti Case, Menaka Gandhi Case, Vishaka Case - Article 370 Scrapping, NOTA Judgements, Shreya Singhal Case, Indian Young Lawyers Association Case, Passive Euthanasia Case - Critical Analysis; Comparative study of Constitution of different Countries (Outline), Basu's judgement – LGBTQ – DPC 377 judgement.

Text Books:

1. Basu D.D., "Introduction to the Constitution of India", P.H.L. Lexis Nexis, 2018
2. Mahendra Pal Singh, V.N. Shukla's, "Constitution of India", Eastern Book Agency, 2019

Reference Books:

1. Durga Das, B., "An introduction to the Constitution of India", (21st edition). New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 2013.
2. Veena Madhav Tonap, "Text Book on Constitutional Law", Universal Law Publishing - An imprint of LexisNexis, 2013.
3. Bakshi, P. M., The Constitution of India, New Delhi, Universal Law Publishing, 2002
4. Jain, M. P., "Indian Constitutional Law" (Volumes 1 & 2), New Delhi: Wadhwa and Company Nagpur, 2011.
5. Iyer V.R. Krishna, "Human Rights and the Law", Vedpal Law House, Indore, 1986.
6. Pandey, J. N., "Constitutional Law of India", Allahabad: Central Law Agency, 2003.
7. Manu Singh, "Lecture Notes on Constitutional Law", Into Legal World Publication, 2019.

Legal Text:

1. Constitution of India. (As on 9th November, 2015).

20CR2004	FORENSIC SCIENCE	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To have a basic understanding about the usage of Forensic Science and various branches of forensic science in India
2. To understand the application of forensic science and physical evidence in Crime Investigation
3. To get to know the principles of forensic science and to apply it in practical aspects

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. apply the basic principles of forensic science to crime investigation.
2. collect the various types of evidence available in crime scene
3. understand and apply the general procedure to links the physical evidence with the crime scene
4. categorize the types of evidence related to forensic ballistics and physics
5. analyze the various types of biological evidence, toxicology and to access the behaviour of criminals through forensic psychiatry
6. apply their knowledge to reconstruct a crime scene and prepare a report.

Module 1: Introduction

Evolution, Definition and Scope, Locard's Principle, Branches, Tasks, Organizational Setup of Forensic Sciences Department.

Module 2: Crime Scene

Procedure- Nature and Types of Crime Scene – Note Taking, Search, Sketching, Photograph, Collection Of Evidence-Experts, Preservation of Evidences, Documentation, Chain of Custody.

Module 3: Evidence

Types - Eye Witness, Hearsay Evidence, Physical Evidence, Trace Evidence, Finger Print, Foot Print, Pug Marks, (Hair and Fibre), Bite Mark, Nail Monks, Lip Mark, Tool Mark, Skid Mark, Biological Evidence- Bodily Fluids.

Module 4: Forensic Division-I

Ballistics –Firearms, Ammunition-Cartridge, Bullets, Pellets and Wads, Marks on ammunitions Comparison, Determination of Range, Time, Trajectory; Firearm injuries Forensic Toxicology- Poisons, Identification, Classification, Signs, Symptoms, Antidotes and Collection of Samples.

Module 5: Forensic Division-II

Biology, Typology- Biological Evidence, Blood and Other Body Fluids, Collection of Samples, DNA Profiling; Document Examination –Handwriting, Signature; Forensic Psychiatry – Illusion, Delusion, Hallucination, Phobia, Impulse Etc., Forensic Entomology-Insects, Blowfly Life cycle & usage in crime detection.

Module 6: Crime Scene Reconstruction

Basic Principles and Stages Involved– Types and Classification of Reconstruction – Pattern Evidence, Steps, Logic; Reconstruction Report.

Text Books:

1. Anthony J. Bertino, “Forensic Science- Fundamentals & Investigation”, Cengage Learning, 2011
2. Stuart H. James and Jon J. Nordby, “Forensic Science- An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques”, CRC Press, 2013

References Books:

1. Bureau of Police Research & Development, “Working procedures manual ballistics”, New Delhi: BPR&D, 2000.
2. Dr. B. R. Sharma., “Forensic science in criminal investigation and trials”, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing, 2017.
3. Heard, B. J., “Handbook of firearms and ballistics: Examining and interpreting forensic evidence”, Chichester, England: Wiley, 1997.
4. Van Kirk, D. J., “Vehicular accident investigation and reconstruction”, Boca Raton, Florida: CRC Press, 2001.
5. Lee, H., & Palmbach, T., “Henry Lee’s crime scene handbook”. San Diego, California: Academic, 2007
6. Modi, J. P., & Modi, N., “Modi’s a textbook of medical jurisprudence and toxicology”, 17th edition, Bombay: N. M. Tripathi, 1969

20CR2005	POLICE ADMINISTRATION	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce the students to the evolution of police system.
2. Policing in ancient, medieval and modern India and introduce the basics of policing in India.
3. To give a general overview of structure, training, functions of Police, related establishments, various divisions and units of the Police department

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. know the structure and functions of Indian police and related establishments
2. understand the concepts of police administration and policing
3. learn the basic duties of police.
4. understand the process of recruitment, selection and training in police department.
5. understand the operation and powers of special units of the Tamil nadu police.
6. apply theoretical knowledge to practical issues in the Police department.

Module 1: Introduction

History of Indian Police – Policing in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India; Glimpses of Police Act of 1861, 1888, National Police Commission Recommendations (NPC), Various Committee Reports – Mallimath Committee.

Module 2: Organization and Structure

Structure of State Police - SB CID, CB CID, Q-Br. CID NIB CID, SIU, OCIW, SIT, V & AC and CRPF, District Police, City Police; Central Police Organizations - CBI, IB, RAW, CISF, CRPF, RPF NCB, BSF, Bureau of Police Research and Development Organizations, NCRB, SCRB, DCRB, Village Police and Armed Police.

Module 3: Recruitment, Training and Functions

Constables, Sub-Inspectors, Deputy/Assistant Superintendents Of Police; Functions – Crime Prevention: Beats & Patrolling, Pickets, Surveillance, Traffic Regulation, Law & Order – Collection of Intelligence;

Registration of FIR, Case Diary, Investigation, Modus Operandi, Interrogation, Examination of Witnesses And Suspects, Confession, Filing Final Report - Charge Sheet or Referred Charge Sheet, Victim Services.

Module 4: Police Station Records

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, KD Check Register, Prisoner's Search Register – FIR Index, Arrest Card, Bail Bond, Petty Case Register, Crime Cards, Crime Memo and Search List (Form 95).

Module 5: Routine

Police Station Routine, Roll Call, Catechism Class, Duties of Prevention of Crime, Protection of Law and Order, Station Guards, Routine - Cities /Villages, Court duty – Summon or warrant disposal.

Module 6: Duties

Crowd Control / Riot Control, Bandobust Duties - Function Place, VIP Bandobust, Court Duty - Beats and Patrol, Surveillance Duty, Contemporary Policing, Modernization of Police, Police /Public Relation, Community Policing, Image of Police.

Text Books:

1. James Ruiz & Don Hummer, "Handbook of Police Administration (Public Administration and Public Policy)", CRC Press, 2007.
2. Gary W. Cordner, "Police Administration", Anderson Publication, 2010.

Reference Books:

1. Fisher, Barry A. J., "Techniques of crime scene investigation", 6th edition, New York: CRC Press, 2010.
2. Swanson, Charles, R., "Police administration: Structure, processes and behaviour", New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc, 1989.
3. Diaz, S. M., "New dimensions to the police role and functions in India", Hyderabad: National Police Academy, 1976.
4. Gautam, D. N., "The Indian police: A study in fundamentals". New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 1993.
5. Mathur, K. M., "Indian police: Role and challenges", New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 1994.
6. Mishra, K. K., "Police administration in ancient India", New Delhi: Mittal, 1987
7. Verma, A. & Subramanian, K. S., "Understanding the Police in India", New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 2013.

20CR2006	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarize with the application of criminal law in a career in criminology.
2. To understand how the Criminal Procedure code regulates the working of the criminal justice administration.
3. To understand the procedures of trial before the court of law.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. recall constitution of criminal courts and offices under criminal law and list the classification of offences.
2. gain knowledge on the procedures followed in pre-trial process.
3. understand the principles and purpose of investigation in solving crimes.
4. summarize the procedure of trial before a court of session under criminal law.
5. get an insight on the provisions related to judgement in a criminal proceeding and award of compensation.

- perceive the legal provisions under international criminal law and discuss the application of artificial Intelligence in solving crimes.

Module 1: Introduction

Object, scope and Nature of criminal procedure, Definitions, Classification of Offences; Constitution of Criminal Courts and Powers - Court of Sessions, Judicial Magistrates, Executive Magistrates, Public Prosecutors, Informal Courts (Nayaya Panchayat and Lok Adalat), Civil Courts.

Module 2: Pre-trial Process

Arrest - Meaning and Purpose of Arrest, Arrest with Warrant, Arrest without Warrant, Arrest by a Private Person, Arrest of Woman, Children, Arrest Procedure, D.K. Basu's Guidelines; Search General Principles - Search with Warrant, Search without Warrant, Police Search; Seizure - Constitutional Aspects of Validity of Search and Seizure.

Module 3: Investigation

Meaning and purpose of investigation - Police, Complaint Enquiry, Registration of F.I.R, Procedure after F.I.R, Evidentiary Value of Statements made to the Police, Investigation in the Case of Unnatural Deaths and Suicides in Police Custody, Complaint, Inquiry, Framing of Charge, Bail, Anticipatory Bail; Remand, Jurisdiction, Time Limit.

Module 4: Trial Processes

Pleas of Autrefois Acquit and Autrefois Convict, Fair Trial, Presumption of Innocence, Trial before a Court of Session, Trial in a Summons Case, Trial of Warrant Cases, Summary Trials, Accusatorial and Inquisitorial Systems,.

Module 5: Judgement

Post-Conviction Orders in Lieu of Punishment, Appeals, Suspension of Sentence, Execution, Remission, Commutation of Sentence, Disposal of Property, Acquittal, Bonds, Fine, Imprisonment, Injunction, Probation, Parole, Conditional Release, Legislative and Judicial role.

Module 6: International Criminal Law & AI

International Criminal Court, Principles and Procedures of International Criminal Investigations and Prosecutions, Sentencing and Penalties. Outline Role of Artificial Intelligence in Public Safety, DNA Analysis, Gunshot Detection, Crime Forecasting.

Text Books:

- Gaur.KD., "Criminal Law, Criminology and Administration of Criminal Justice", Universal Law Publishing, 2015
- Ratanlal Dhirajlal, "Criminal Procedure Code", Universal, Delhi, 1995.

Reference Books:

- Kelkar, R.V., "Outlines of Criminal Procedure", 1996.
- Thakore, D., "Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's the Indian Penal Code" (Act XLV of 1860) (33rd ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur, 2011
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, "The Indian Penal Code", Nagpur: Wadhwa & Co, 1986.
- Singh, A., "Law of Evidence", Allahabad Law Agency, 1995.
- Chandrasekharan Pillai (ed.), "Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure", Eastern, Lucknow, 2001.
- Gaur, K. D., "Criminal law: Cases and materials" (7th ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis, 2003.

Legal Text:

- The Indian Penal Code
- The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008

20CR2007	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	L	T	P	C
		3	0	0	3

Course Objectives:

- To gain knowledge about research and its application in criminal justice system

2. To get to know the various types of research and methodologies adopted to collect data
3. To understand the application of statistics used to write a research report

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. identify the motivation of research and formulation of research problem
2. understand the types of research and research design
3. illustrate the hypothesis and select the sampling methods to apply it in research
4. understand how to collect the data
5. learn the application of statistical tool to analyze the collected data
6. apply the statistics and to write a report related to criminological research

Module 1: Introduction

Definitions, Objectives, Motivation, Research Methods and Meaning, Formulation of the Research Problem

Module 2: Types of research

Descriptive, Applied, Fundamental, Qualitative, Quantitative, Empirical, Types and Characteristics of Research design, Literature survey, References Styles -APA, MLA.

Module 3: Statistics

Definitions; Significance; Mean, Median and Mode; standard deviation and coefficient, Measures of variability, Merits of measures of central tendency and variability, Crime statistics in India.

Module 4: Hypothesis & Sampling

Definition, Types, Formation, and Testing; Population; Sample and Sampling; Types – Probability Sampling and Non-Probability Sampling.

Module 5: Data Collection

Collection, Research Tool, Measurements and Scaling; Mode of Collection of Data; Types of Data Collection; Ethics in Criminal Justice Research; Analysis of Data.

Module 6: Analysis

Application of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) in criminological research; Report Writing.

Text Books:

1. C.R.Kothari, “Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques”, CRC Press, 2004
2. Ranjit Kumar, “Research Methodology- a step-by-step guide for beginner”, Sage Publication, 2010

Reference Books:

1. Agarwal, B., “Basic statistics”, Tunbridge Wells: Anshan, 2012.
2. Dane, F. C., “Research methods”. California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company, 2009
3. Dixon, B., Bouma, G., & Atkinson, G., “A handbook of social science research”. New York: Oxford University Press, 1987.
4. Freund, R., & Wilson, W., “Statistical methods”, 3rd edition, Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2010
5. Goode, William J., & Hatt P. K., “Methods in social research”, International student edition. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1952
6. Denzin, N. K., & Lincoln, Y. S., “Strategies of qualitative data”. London: SAGE, 1987.
7. Silverman, D., “Qualitative research”, London: SAGE, 2004.

20CR2008	FIELD VISIT TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE INSTITUTION	L	T	P	C
		0	0	2	2

Course Objectives:

1. To give hands-on practical and field exposure to Criminal Justice Institutions such as Police, Prison, judiciary, NGO's.
2. To understand the different functions in the Criminal Justice Agencies.
3. To enable the students to understand the overall agencies involved in the Criminal justice system process.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. know the different kinds of functions that are carried out in the agencies pertaining to the criminal justice system.
2. understand the different roles and responsibilities of the uniformed service personnel such as police, prison, judiciary and NGO's organizations.
3. equippe with the capacity to design state-of- the-art approaches to deal with the social injustices and social harms.
4. articulate ethical implications of decision making in a professional capacity.
5. demonstrate a professional demeanor in behavior and communication.
6. apply theoretical knowledge to practical problems.

Visits to

1. Police Department -Police station within the jurisdiction of Coimbatore city, understanding of Law and Order, Crime, Traffic, Cyber Crime Cell divisions
2. Central Prison Coimbatore -Prison administration, inmate's category, facilities and register
3. Open Prison, Singanallur
4. Coimbatore District Magistrate Court (understand the court proceedings)
5. NGO's (Non- Governmental Organization) Working areas on Environmental issues and children)
6. Juvenile Justice Board (understand the juvenile justice system)
7. Aftercare and Vigilance Home
8. Fire Station Coimbatore and Police Museum
9. Wellington Defence Training Centre, Ooty
10. Paramilitary and Armed force visit, Coimbatore

Assessment:

1. Attendance is mandated for all the Institutions visit.
2. Students must understand the different agencies functions and note the observations.
3. Students must submit the report of the institution's visit individually to the concerned faculty for finalizing.
4. Students must consolidate all the institutions' visit reports and submit them as a project work at the end of the semester.
5. Oral Viva-Voce shall be conducted to assess the individual work and marks will be awarded.

20CR2009	PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the delinquent and criminal behavior from a developmental, cognitive-behavioral, and psychological perspective.
2. To gain knowledge about the risk and protective factors that are believed to influence the developmental pathways on the road to delinquency and crime.
3. To familiarize the behavioral, emotional, and cognitive aspects of crime focusing primarily on the offender

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. understand the concept of psychology and various branches involved.
2. analyze the psychology of the mind, abnormalities and problem solving capabilities
3. illustrate the concept of perception and cognitive aspects of an individual
4. understand the psychological concepts and environmental determinants of behavior leading to crime causation.

5. explain the main behavioral assumption about offenders associated with general psychological theory
6. learn the personality traits and psychosexual development acting behind the psychological behavior of a person

Module 1: Introduction

Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope, Branches of Psychology, Key Perspectives of Criminal Psychology.

Module 2: Concepts

Application of Psychology to Crime and Deviance – Emotion, Intelligence-Measures, Attention, Memory-Problem, Abnormality, Problem Solving.

Module 3: Cognition & Perception

Meaning, Definition and Forms - Definition, Theories of Perception – Direct Theory of Perception, Constructivist Theory of Perception

Module 4: Motivation

Needs, Drives and Incentives, Types of Motives – Homeostasis; Motivation Theories- Maslow; Frustration-Sources; Frustration Leading to Criminal Behaviour – Emotions, Characteristics of Emotions, Type, Environmental Determinants of Behaviour – Family, Socio-Cultural set up

Module 5: Learning Theories

Concept, Factors Influencing Learning, – Classical Conditioning (Pavlov), Operant Conditioning (Skinner), Law of Effect (Thorndike), Insightful Learning (Kohler), Social Learning Theory (Bandura) – Learning and Criminality.

Module 6: Personality Theories

Trait Theory (Allport And Catell), Type Theory and Structural Model of Personality (Eysenck) Psychodynamic Theory and Freud Theory, Neo-Psychoanalytic Theory – Erickson, Adler and Jung – Personality and Criminality

Text Books:

1. Daniel Schacter, Daniel Gilbert, Daniel Wegner., “Psychology”, Worth Publishers, 2014.
2. Eric Haas., “Introduction to Psychology”, OpenStax and CNX Psychology, 2019

Reference Books:

1. Adrian Raine, “The Anatomy of Violence: The Biological Roots of Crime”, Penguin Books Ltd, 2018, ISBN: 9780141046860
2. Baron, Robert A. and Misra, Girishwar., “Psychology, Indian Subcontinent”, 5th Edition. Uttar Pradesh: Pearson India, 2016
3. Mangal, S.K., “An Introduction to Psychology”, New Delhi: Sterling Publications, 2015
4. Morgan, C. T., King, R. A., Weisz, J. R. and Schopler, J., “Introduction to Psychology”, Seventh Edition. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education, 2016
5. Carson, R.C., Butcher J. N. & Mineka. S., “ Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life”: 11th edition, New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd, 2000.
6. Coon, D.& Mitterer, J.O., “Introduction to Psychology: Gateways to Mind and Behaviour”, 13th edition, Wadsworth: Cengage Learning, 2013.
7. Schultz, D. P. and Schultz, S. E., “Theories of Personality”, 8th Edition, USA: Wadsworth, 2010

20CR2010	VICTIMOLOGY	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To get to know the various history, concepts, theories of victimology, victimization of various forms including crime victimization and need for compensation.
2. To know about the role of legislature, police, judiciary, correctional NGOs, community in victim assistance and basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power and the connected international instruments.

3. To emphasize the need to understand that the CJS is for Victims just as Accused as well.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. understand the origin and development of victimology and the role of the UN Declaration of 1985 on victimization.
2. gain knowledge on dimensions of victimization and types of victims.
3. have the urge to implement victim assistance as a rule and not as an option.
4. equip them for critical analysis of victimization, victim justice and the development of victim justice policies.
5. understand the history and development of the global movement towards rights of victims of crime and abuse of power.
6. appreciate various victim assistance measures and support systems in India and other countries.

Module 1: Introduction

Origin and Development of Victimology, Definitions, Dimensions of Victimization, Typology, State of Victims in The Criminal Justice System, Retributive Justice, Restorative Justice, Scope of Victimology.

Module 2: Concepts

Victim Precipitation, Fear of Crime, Reporting Behaviour, Dark Figures, Crime Victimization Survey, Victim Blaming, Victimological Theories, Bystander Effect – Examples, Experiment.

Module 3: Impact of Victimization

Patterns and Victims of Conventional Crimes, Gender-Based Violence, Hate Crime, Domestic Violence, Women Victims, Child Victims, Victims of Group Violence, Elderly Victims – Victims of Natural Disaster, Cultural Victimization, Vulnerable Groups, Impact–Physical, Financial, Psychological, Social Cost, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

Module 4: Instruments

National and International Concern for Victims, U. N. Declaration on the Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power 1985, Handbook of Justice for Victims 1998, Guides for Policy Makers, International Criminal Court, Amnesty International, World Society of Victimology, Indian Society of Victimology, National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), UN General Assembly on Restitution and Compensation, 2005

Module 5: Alternative services

Victims Support Services, Types of Assistance, Offender Restitution Programs, Victim Witness Programs, Crisis Intervention, Victim Advocacy, Victim Compensation and Restitution, Alternative Service/Dispute Resolution, Victim Offender Mediation, Circles., Family Group Conferencing.

Module 6: Indian Scenario

Need for a Victim Centric Criminal Justice System, Malimath Committee, Verma Commission, Victim Support Schemes, All Women Police Stations, Victim Compensation Fund, Role of NGOs and Professional Associations, Women Help Line, Anti Human Trafficking Clubs, Child Help Line, One Stop Centre.

Text Books:

1. Chockalingam, K., “Readings in Victimology”, Raviraj Publications, Chennai, 1985.
2. Prof. N.V. Paranjape, “Criminology, Penology, Victimology”, 2011.

Reference Books:

1. Das, B. B., “Victims in the criminal justice system”. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation, 1997.
2. Elias, R., “Victims still: The political manipulation of crime victims”, London: Sage Publications, 1993.
3. Hentig von, H., “The criminal and his victims”, New York: Schocken Books, 1993.
4. Karmen, A., “Crime victims: An introduction to victimology”, Boston: Cengage Learning, 2012.
5. Maguire, M., & Ponting J., “Victims of crime: A new deal?”, Milton Keynes: Open University Press, 2013.

6. National Law University, “Justice Verma Committee Report to Criminal Law”, New Delhi, 2012.
7. Rajan, V. N., “Victimology in India perspectives beyond frontiers”, New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House, 1995.
8. Some Random thoughts about victimological Movement in the world with special reference to India – Article - Journal of Victimology and Victim Justice.

20CR2011	INDIAN PENAL CODE AND INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To gain knowledge of the definitions and exceptions under Indian penal code.
2. To familiarize with various crimes and its punishments envisaged under the Indian penal code
3. To learn rules relating to admissibility, relevance of facts, deposing and burden of proof for fair and equitable justice.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. explain crime, elements and its liability.
2. categorize the excusable and justifiable acts from punishments under Indian penal code.
3. define crimes against person, properties, public tranquility, state and apply suitable punishment for various offences committed.
4. apply the basic concepts of admissibility and relevancy of facts in admission, confession, dying declaration and other statements.
5. examine on whom the burden of proof lies as per law.
6. gain skills on examination and cross examination of witnesses.

Module 1: Crime and Liability

Indian Penal Code -Nature, Scope, Jurisdiction; Definition of Crime – Elements of Criminal Liability, Actus Non Facit Reum Nisi Mens Sit Rea, Mala In Se, Mala Prohibita; Stages of Crime; Strict Liability, Joint Liability, Vicarious Liability; Punishments under IPC.

Module 2: General Exceptions and Offences against Human Body

General Exceptions in IPC, Culpable homicide – Assault, Hurt, Grievous Hurt, Murder, Abetment and Suicide, Rape, Unnatural offences, Kidnapping, Abduction, Wrongful restraint and Confinement

Module 3: Crimes against Property, Public Tranquility and State.

Theft, House Breaking, Extortion, Robbery, Dacoity, Receiving Stolen Property, Cheating, Affray, Unlawful Assembly, Riot, Sedition, Espionage, Waging war,

Module 4: Concepts of Evidence

Evidence – Definition, Types of Evidence; Concept of Admissibility and Relevancy of Facts. Admission, Confession, Dying Declaration, Expert Opinion.

Module 5: Burden of Proof

Presumptions of Law, Presumptions of Fact, Presumption of Innocence, Admissible Evidence, Shifting of Burden Of Proof, Presumption of Death, Abetment - Suicide, Dowry death, Rape, Concept of Free trial.

Module 6: Examination of Witnesses

Accomplice, Examination of Witness, Chief Examination, Cross Examination, Re-Examination, Impeaching the Credit of Witness; Recent Trends in Recording and Admissibility of Evidence

Text Books:

1. Gaur, K. D., “Textbook on Indian Penal Code”, Universal Law Publishing, 6th edition, 2016, LexisNexis.
2. Gaur, K. D., “The Indian Evidence Act”, 1st Edition, Lexis Nexis, 2017

References Books:

1. Thakore, D. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal’s, “The Indian Penal Code” (Act XLV of 1860), 34th edition, 2016
2. Indian Penal Code with Classification of Offences & State Amendments, 2015

3. Vibhute, K. I., P. S. A. Pillai's., "Criminal law", 11th edition, Lexis Nexis, 2013.
4. Gaur, K. D., "Criminal law: Cases and materials", 7th edition, Gurgaon, Haryana, India: Lexis Nexis, 2011
5. V. Krishnamachari, Surender, K Gogia, "Law of Evidence", (As amended by The Criminal Law (Amedment) Act, 2018), S. Gogia & Company, 8th Edition, 2019
6. Chief Justice M Monir, "Textbook on The Law of Evidence", 11th Edition, Universal Law Publishing an imprint of LexisNexis, 2018
7. Batuk Lal, "The Law of Evidence", Central Law Agency, 2018.

Legal Texts:

1. The Indian Penal Code, 1860
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
3. The Indian Evidence Act

20CR2012	CHILD PROTECTION	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Courses Objectives:

1. To equip with skills and knowledge for building micro level linkages between various departments, services, actors or stakeholders in the child protection field.
2. To provide a diverse exposure to the students to enable them to think differently, express confidently and act consciously in challenging child protection settings.
3. To create an empowered group of students who are equipped to enhance children's life skills.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. Recognize the need to follow the procedures for rescue, rehabilitation, restoration and seeking justice for child protection under Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.
2. Discuss and describe the basis and provisions of various legislations to protect rights to survival, education and development of children.
3. Distinguish the roles of child protection practitioners, government and non-government personnel in execution of these laws.
4. Determine and explain inter-linkages between different child protection laws.
5. Recognize the importance of family based and community-oriented services.
6. Generate awareness on children's rights and protection among Learners.

Module1: Introduction and Definition of children

Child and Childhood – Meaning, Child development. Need -Child Protection. Child Definitions- Legal, Constitution. Different Age based definition - JJ Act 2000, Child Labour Act 1986, The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009; UNCRC. Human Life Cycle Approach. , Needs - Conception to 18 Years.

Module 2: Types of Vulnerable children.

Definition – Vulnerability, Vulnerable Children. Habits and its Vulnerability (Family, Streets or Public Places, Institutions). Children - Abuse, Neglect, Violence and Exploitation Cases. Child Labour, Street Children, Physically / Emotionally / Sexually Abused Children, Children with Disability, Children of Families at Risk, Trafficked Children, Children in Institutions, Children in Disastrous situations, Children in Conflict with Law, Child Army, Orphaned, Abandoned and Destitute Children.

Module 3: Commissions and Guidelines

ICPS -. Guiding Principles. The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 – Salient Features. After Care, Rehabilitation, Social Reintegration. The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. National/ State Commissions for children – Role, function.

Module 4: National laws for children I.

Juvenile Justice Act, 2000. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994.

Module 5: National laws for children II and NGO

Law relating to Trafficking- Sections IPC- Trafficking - (ITPA) -Provisions. Victim, Offender - definition. "Best interest of the child" concept. POCSO. NGO - Role, function. Child helpline.

Module 6: Basic Advocacy Skills.

Handling Children - Identifying the Issue, Problem Analysis. Methods for Advocacy - campaign, Posters, Child Participation, Creating Advocacy material, Social Media -Skills, Roles. Family and Community Panchayati Raj Institutions. NRLM. NULM – Ministry of Rural Development.

Text Books:

1. Paranjpe, N.V. "Criminology, Penology and Victimology", Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2011, ISBN 9381292108
2. Ahmad Siddique., "Criminology and Penology", Eastern Book Company, 2010

Reference Books:

1. Papalia, D.E. & Olds, S. W., "A Child's World: Infancy Through Adolescence", New York: McGraw Hill, 2010
2. VHAI., "Seen But Not Heard: India's Marginalized, Neglected and Vulnerable Children", New Delhi: Voluntary Health Association of India, 2002.
3. Childline, "The Essentials of Child Protection: A Handbook for Beginners, Mumbai: Childline India Foundation", 2008.
4. Agrawal, R., "Street Children: A Socio-Psychological Study", Delhi: Shipra Publication, 1998.
5. Dabir, N., Kashyap, L., Bajpai, A. (et al), "Saarathi Manual for Training of Frontline Workers in Child Development Agencies", UK: Kusuma Trust, 2010.
6. Bajpai, A., "Child Rights in India: Law, Policy and Practice", New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003.

20CR2013	PRACTICALS	L	T	P	C
		0	0	2	2

Course Objectives:

1. To learn basic psychological tests and interpret the data and its outcome
2. To learn the techniques used on the evidence collected from the crime scene and its preservation methods.
3. To learn the techniques that are used to handle the delinquents who are in conflict with law.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. apply psychological test conducted for psycho-criminogenic assessment.
2. gain knowledge and insight on basic forensic methodology
3. identify the suitable forensic method for investigation by interpretation of data in the crime scene using locard's principle
4. gain ability to collect and examine document evidences.
5. create a concise and clear report of the investigation, interrogation, summon, search procedure
6. apply theoretical knowledge to the practical problems.

List of Experiments:

1. Application of criminology theory in a case study-Content Analysis
2. Thematic Appreciation Test (TAT)
3. Psycho-Criminogenic Assessment
4. Understanding and applying Locard's Principles-Fingerprint, Foot Print, Tyre Mark
5. Crime Scene Documentation-Search, Sketch, Photography etc.,

6. Document Examination – Detection, Handwriting analysis
7. Investigation and Interrogation- Witness, Suspect, Accused, Custody
8. Sentry Duty and Prisoner Search
9. Summon service, Warrant Execution, Production of Witness
10. Moot Court

20CR2014	FORENSIC MEDICINE	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. understand the various concepts in forensic medicine and medical jurisprudence.
2. get an insight into the definitions, injuries, types of death, cause of death used to solve a crime case.
3. familiarize with various legal procedures and evidences involved medico legal autopsy.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. understand the definition and various concepts of forensic medicine and medical jurisprudence
2. outline various methods on how a dead body can be identified to solve both criminal and civil case
3. illustrate various forms of injuries and sexual offences which helps to understand and reconstruct the crime, to connect the victim and the criminal with the crime.
4. understand the different types of death and the reason for death helps to solve a case
5. apply the knowledge to explain the changes after death which helps to find out the causes of death
6. learn the legal procedures and evidences involved medico legal autopsy.

Module 1: Introduction

Definition, Medical Jurisprudence, Inquest- Types, Corpus Delicti, Medical Evidence, Witness-Panchanama

Module 2: Identification

Unknown Person, Dead Bodies and Remains of a person by Age, Clothes, Sex, Stature, Dental Examination, Scars, Moles, Tattoos, Dactylography, Dobby mark

Module 3: Examination of wounds

Classification- Types of injuries – Mechanical Injuries, Fire Arm Injuries, Thermal Injuries. Electrocution, Anti-Mortem and Postmortem Injuries, Entry Wound and Exit Wounds, Anti-Mortem Burns- Postmortem Burns – Simple & Grievous Injuries. Sexual Offences- Rape, Unnatural Sexual Offences; Sexual Perversions, Rape Kit. - Medico Legal Aspects of Wounds

Module 4: Death

Definition, Types- Somatic, Cellular, Brain Death, Sudden Natural and Unnatural Deaths, Suspended Animation, Definition, Asphyxial Deaths: Types - Hanging, Strangulation, Suffocation, Drowning and Poisoning.

Module 5: Changes after death

Time of death-Immediate Changes, Algor Mortis, Livor Mortis, Rigor Mortis, Cadaveric Spasm, Cold Stiffening and Heat Stiffening; Putrefaction, Mummification, Adipocere and Maceration; Post-Mortem Artifacts, Mass death

Module 6: Medical Evidence & Procedure

Medico- Legal Autopsy – Collection of Evidence, Documentary Evidence, Medical Certificates, Medico-Legal Reports, Dying Declaration, The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956-Medical Ethics

Text Books:

1. Dr. Reddy, K.S.N & Dr. Murthy, O.P., “The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology”, 34th Edition, New Delhi: Jaypee, 2017
2. Rajesh Bardale., “Forensic Medicine and Toxicology”, Department of forensic Medicine, Nagpur, 2008

References Books:

1. Pillay, V., "Textbook of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology", 16th edition, Hyderabad: Paras Medical Publisher, 2011
2. R. Basu., "Fundamentals of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology", Publishers Books and Allied (P) Ltd, Kolkata, 2001
3. Guharaj, Forensic Medicine, 2nd Edition Edited by M.R. Chandran, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 2003
4. Sinner WN., "The gastrointestinal tract as a vehicle for drug smuggling", Gastrointest Radiol, 1981.
5. Merigian KS, Roberts JR., "Cocaine intoxication: hyperpyrexia, rhabdomyolysis and acute renal failure", J Toxicol Clin Toxicol 1987

20CR2015	PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To give a conceptual and practical understanding of correction through punishments and rehabilitative measures.
2. To analyze the depth of changes that could be brought through awarding punishments
3. To teach the theories and concepts of awarding punishments

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. know the historical development of punishments
2. understand the concepts and theories of punishments
3. understand the establishment, functioning and the role of correctional institutions in rehabilitation, reformation and resocialization in the Indian cjs.
4. develop a basic understanding of the discipline of penology, the concept of punishment and its overall significance in the field of criminology.
5. understand the legal and structural framework of the Indian penal system from a comparative perspective.
6. understand the prison management, prison administration and types of prisons in India.

Module 1: Introduction

Punishment, Definition, Nature, Scope, Types of Punishment, Treatment of offenders, Three R's – Reformation, Rehabilitation and Resocialization; Just Desserts, Corporal Punishment in Prison.

Module 2: Theories

Retributive Theory, Preventive Theory, Deterrent Theory, Reformation Theory.

Module 3: Prison systems

Historical Development Of Prison System In India, Prison Manual, Prison Act 1894, Prisoners Act 1894, 1900, 1020 & 2003 , Riots in Prison – International Perspectives, Auburn System, Pennsylvania System, International instruments - Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners & The Nelson Mandela Rules – Overview

Module4: Institutional Treatment

Adult Institutions- Central, District and Sub Jails, Open Prisons, Juvenile Institutions, Borstal Schools, Observation Homes, Special Homes, Short Stay Homes, Women Institutions: Vigilance Home, Protective Home, Half way Home.

Module 5: In Community Treatment

Probation: Concept and Scope, Historical development, Probation in India, International Perspective, Probation of Offenders Act 1958, Probation Procedures, Pre-Sentence Investigation Report, Revocation of Probation – Re-integration into Society, Furlough, Parole- Meaning and Scope, provisions and rules

Module 6: After Care services

Recidivism, Government and Non-governmental Initiatives, Discharged Prisoners Aid Society, Role of NGO's in Aftercare Service, Prisoner Manual – Security.

Text Books:

1. Paranjepe, N. V., "Criminology and penology", Allahabad: Central Law Publications, 2011.
2. M.Shokry EL Dakkak , "Criminology and penology", Judicial Department - Abu Dhabi, 2014

Reference Books:

1. M. Ponnian IPS., "Criminology and Penology", 3rd Edition, Pioneer Books, New Delhi, 1987
2. Siddique, A., "Criminology, problems and perspectives", 3rd Edition, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 1993.
3. Chockalingam, K., "Issues in probation in India". Chennai: Madras University Publications, 1993.
4. Christopher J. Emmins., "A practical approach to sentencing", London: Financial Training Publications Ltd., 1985
5. Devasia, V. D & Leelamma D., "Criminology, victimology and corrections", New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House, 1992
6. Goswami, B. K., "Critical study of criminology and penology", Allahabad: Allahabad Agency, 1980.
7. Ghosh, S., "Open prisons and the inmates", New Delhi. Mittal Publications, 1992.

20CR2016	SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the need and importance of social legislation in a welfare state.
2. To get an outline on legislation that takes care of socio-economic injustices faced by vulnerable groups.
3. To familiarize with legislations to protect the environment, public and private property, drug abuse and other special laws with latest amendments.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. understand the importance of legislation for safeguarding human rights.
2. get an idea on the purpose of legislation for eradication of traditional social evils against gender.
3. gain insight on legal provisions to promote and protect children from anti-social evils.
4. acquire an awareness on regulations safeguarding the rights of the vulnerable groups.
5. gain knowledge on legislations controlling and protecting environment, private and public property
6. realize the need for legislation to prevent social evils faced by individuals and society.

Module 1: Protection of Human Rights

The Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955, 1996; SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989; Protection of Human Rights Act 1993; The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act; Prevention of Anti-Social Activities Act; Right to Information Act 2005.

Module 2: Protection of Gender

Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act; Dowry Prohibition Act; Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act; The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act; The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, Protection under IPC and Criminal Procedure Code.

Module 3: Protection of Child

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act; Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act; The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act; Pre-conception & Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prevention of Sex Selection) Act; The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act; Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act.

Module 4: Protection of Vulnerable Groups

The Sexual Harassment of women at work place (prevention; Prohibition & Redressal) Act 2013; Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986, The Tamilnadu Prohibition of Ragging Act; Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act; Maintenance of Parents Act; Parents and Senior Citizens Act; Mental Health Care Act, Legality of Passive Euthanasia.

Module 5: Protection of Environment

Indian Fisheries Act; Indian Forest Act; Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act; Wild Life Animal Protection Act; Environment (Protection) Act; Prevention of Food and Adulteration Act.

Module 6: Other Acts

Essential Commodities Act; Information Technology Act; Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act; COFEPOSA Act; Prevention of Corruption Act; Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances (Prohibition) Act.

Note: All the laws read with reference to the latest amendment.

Text Books:

1. S K Sinha Ray, "Criminal Minor Acts", 7th Edition, Lexis Nexis, 2011.
2. Legal Manual, Criminal Minor Acts, 153 Important Acts & Rules, with State Amendments, Universal Law Publishing, 2010.

References Books:

1. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 along with Rules, 1977, Bare Act with Short Comments, Professional Book Publishers.
2. Sambandam, Handbook of Criminal Law and Minor Acts (Tamil Nadu) – Deccan Publications, Chennai, 2010
3. Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989, Published by Eastern Book Company.
4. NHRC., "Report on Prevention of Atrocities against SCs", New Delhi, 2004.
5. Sait, N. A., "Juvenile justice – Care and protection of children Act, 2000", LexisNexis, 2004.
6. Mazhar Hussain., "Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956", Eastern Book Co. India, 1997.
7. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (Lawmann's series), Kamal Publishers. New Delhi, India, 2017.
8. Kably, H. S., "COFEPOSA, 1974", The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974. N. M. Tripathy. India.
9. Ramachandra Rao, A. S., "Commentary on the Prevention of Corruption Act", 3rd Edition. Universal Law Publishing, 2016.

Legal Texts:

1. Bare Acts.

20CR2017	OUTDOOR TRAINING	L	T	P	C
		0	0	2	2

Course Objectives:

1. To equip students to have a practical hand on training and exposure for joining uniformed services.
2. To physical and Psychological training will be imparted for the job training.
3. To Industrial safety and Fire Fighting exposures.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. have field exposure on the physical and psychological training so as to successfully clear the preliminary tests in the uniformed services.
2. equip with skills that are required to handle real time emergencies.
3. meet the requirements at the workplace as the safety handling is mandated for security professionals.
4. gain knowledge in fire and safety which will enable them to train others.

5. understand the fire safety and its procedure to handle extinguishers.
6. apply theoretical knowledge in the practical real-life scenario

Exercises:

1. Drill- Parade, March past, Turnings, Salute
2. Physical Training – Running, Stretching Exercises, Muscle Building Exercises (Pushups, Sit-ups, Chin-ups, etc.)
3. Rope Climbing
4. Driving- Two /Four-Wheeler
5. Self Defense Training
6. Physical Activities
7. Obstacles Training
8. Trekking - 1days
9. First Aid
10. Fire Safety

Assessment

Internal evaluation

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

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 student's 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.

20CR2018	HUMAN RIGHTS	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the role of national and international instruments in the protection of all individuals against all forms of injustice and human rights violations.
2. To get an insight into national and international instruments guaranteeing human rights of children, women.
3. To understand the role of criminal justice in prevention of human dignity of both victims of crime and persons accused of it.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. summarize the history, types and theories of human rights.
2. outline the constitutional provisions in safeguarding human rights.
3. get an insight into the national and international instruments safeguarding human rights.
4. gain knowledge about the international conventions protecting the rights of the gender and children.
5. summarize the rights of victim and accused under criminal justice administration,
6. gain knowledge on working of NGO's in protecting human rights.

Module 1: Introduction

Meaning, Nature, Characteristics, Scope, History and Landmark Developments; Theories of Human Rights; Classification of Rights – Civil, Political, Economic, Social & Cultural and Solidarity Rights.

Module 2: National Instruments

Genesis: Constitutional of India – Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental duties; Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993; National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR); Human Rights Advocacy and Research Foundation (HRF); National Human Rights Commission (NHRC); State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) – Role, structure and functioning, National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR).

Module 3: International Instruments

Genesis: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (UDHR) 1948; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 1966; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 1966; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Module 4: Conventions for Gender and Children

Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979; Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989; – Equality, Rights in Family, Violence against women and children, Trafficking, Gender and Sexual Harassment.

Module 5: Criminal Justice system

Relevance to Human Rights - Handcuffing, Custodial Violence, Third Degree Method during Interrogation; Rights of Accused, Rights of Victims, Protection of victims from the Accused, Restitution and Compensation, Law of Limitations.

Module 6: Non-Governmental Initiatives

Amnesty International, International Red Cross Society, Human Rights Advocacy and Research Foundation (HRF), Human Rights Watch, Peoples Watch, PUCL, AIDWA, Role of NGO in Protecting Human Rights – Critical Analysis.

Text Books:

1. H O Agarwal., “Human Rights”, 16th Edition, Central Law Publications, 2016.
2. Susan C Mapp., “Human Rights and Social Justice in a Global Perspective: An Introduction to International Social Work”, 2nd Edition, Paperback, 2014.

Reference Books:

1. Chiranjivi J Nirmal, “Human Rights in India: Historical, Social and Political Perspectives (Law in India)”, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997
2. Kumar, Anuradha., “Human rights: Global perspective”, New Delhi: Sarup & Sons, 2002.
3. Begum, M., “Human rights in India: Issues and perspectives”, New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation, 2002.
4. Mathur, Krishna Mohan, “Challenges to Police, Human Rights and National Security”, Kalpaz Publications, Delhi, 2003
5. Human rights: A source book, “NCERT publications”, New Delhi, 1996
6. Bharti, D., “The constitution and criminal justice administration”, New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation, 2002.
7. Kumar, A., “Human rights: Global perspective”, New Delhi: Sarup & Sons, 2002.

20CR2019	PRIVATE DETECTIVE AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarize with security measures as per the standard practices of the industry
2. To expose to detective, investigative skills and various interrogation techniques.
3. To teach the various techniques of crime prevention and security measures

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. able to practice different types of investigation

2. remember and practice the various interrogation methods used during investigation and to know the records used for identification of crimes.
3. understand the witness interviewing and suspect interrogation techniques.
4. understand the crime prevention methods and security industry
5. understand the security officer's duties and preventive measures.
6. understand the technologies which are used in the security field.

Module 1: Introduction to Private Investigation

Private Investigation Profession and Career – Code of Ethics for Private Investigators – Concepts of Detective, History of Private Investigations.

Module 2: Types of Investigations and Surveillance

Pre and Post Marital Investigation – Land Dispute investigation - Student Investigation, Kidnapping and abduction investigation – missing person investigation – Traffic accident investigation Pre-employment verification, Post employee verification and Documents verification. Undercover Operations – Surveillance2: Purpose, Pre-surveillance Conference, Covert and overt Surveillance, Automobile Surveillance, Foot Surveillance, Team Surveillance, Static Surveillance.

Module 3: Interviewing and Report writing

Interviewing – Interviewing techniques – Tools for interview – Objectives of Interviews – Enquiry - Interrogation – Interrogation Techniques – Report Writing

Module 4: Security History and Physical Security

Security: Ancient Period, Anglo The American and British Development. Developments in India - Role of CISF in Industrial security, Security Areas: Exclusion Area, Limited Area and Control Area. Physical Security Barriers: Natural Barriers, Structural Barriers, Human Barriers, Animal Barriers.

Module 5: Duties and Preventive measures

Duties of Chief Security Officer, Security Officer, Security supervisor and Security guards, Theft, Pilferage and preventive measures – Cash Escort on Road - Dealing with critical situations: Sabotage, Subversion, Strike, Lockout, Lay off, Closure, Hold ups and Ghereo.

Module 6: Security systems

Interrogation, Investigation and taking of statements - Liaison with local police- employees participation in Industrial security — Use of Dogs in Industrial Security – Specific Security systems: Hotel Security, Hospital security, ATM Security and Personal security.

Text Books:

1. Chuck Chambers., “The Private Investigator Handbook: The Do-It-Yourself Guide to Protect Yourself, Get Justice, or Get Even”, CRC press, 2010.
2. Charles P. Nemeth, “Private Security: An Introduction to Principles and Practice”, CRC Press, 2010

References Books:

1. Woodhull, A., “Private investigation: Strategies and techniques”, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications, 2002
2. Copeland, B., “Private investigation: How to be successful”, FL: Absolutely Zero Loss Inc, 2010.
3. Cruise, D., “The business of private investigations”, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications, 2002.
4. Corun, M., “Training manual on private investigation”, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications, 2003.
5. Richard S. Post and Arthur A. Kingsbury., “Security Administration: An Introduction, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield Illinois, 1973.
6. Ranjit Sen Gupta., “Management of Internal Security”, Lancer Publishers, New Delhi, 2005.

20CR2020	CRIME PREVENTION	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To recognize factors relating to crime & delinquency: causation, prevention, rehabilitation, and control.
2. To understand and analyse different crime prevention methods and programs adopted by the police, judiciary and the correctional services.
3. To outline the international perspective on crime prevention.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. have basic understanding on crime, preventive measures and its different methods and critically analyse the different programs adopted in the crime prevention techniques.
2. develop analytical and critical capacities in assessing crime prevention theory and practice.
3. assess the pros and cons relating to the implementation of crime prevention techniques and policies.
4. understand the systematic crime and delinquency process besides situational crime prevention methods apply theoretical knowledge to practical problem
5. understand the causation of delinquency and the community role in curbing it.
6. understand crime prevention – comparison – Indian and international perspective

Module 1: Introduction

History, Definition, Types- Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Crime Prevention, Prevention of Fear of Crime, Recidivism, Assistance

Module 2: Methods

Punitive Methods, Defense Methods, Intervention Method, Mechanical Method, Mass Method, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design–Clinical Method, Group Relations’ Method, Mechanical Methods, Situational Crime Prevention Methods, Reducing First Offenders and Recidivism –(CPTED)

Module 3: Conventional Programs

Crime Prevention by Police: Police Information Centers, ‘May I Help You’ Squad, –Surveillance, Collection of Intelligence, Policing, Intervention Programs, Patrolling and Beats Preventive Arrest, Cr.P.C.

Module 4: Contemporary Program

Community Policing, National and International, De-Motivating Potential Offenders, Potential Victim Protection, Public Relations Campaign – Program Aimed at Slums and Disruptive Family Situations –Socialization of Youth at Risk Program to Reduce Truancy, Change School Policies and Increase Availability of Mentors, Family Based, Youth Based Programmes.

Module 5: Governmental and Non Governmental Initiatives

Prevention of Crime and Victim Care (PCVC), Responsibilities of NGOs in crime prevention World Vision India, All India Women's Conference (AIWC), Crime Prevention Bureau – Social Organization, Role of Boys /girls Clubs, Friends of Police

Module 6: International perspectives

International agencies INTERPOL – Community Policing - neighborhood Watch NOVA–Community Watch – Special Police officer - Chicago Area Project – Local community organizations –in crime prevention

Text Books:

1. Dr. Gandhi Rajan IPS., “Organized Crimes”, APH Publishing Corporation, 2004
2. Benoit & Emesto., “Crime Prevention in the 21st Century: Insightful Approaches for Crime Prevention Initiatives”, Springer, 2017

References Books:

1. Bawa, P.S., “Policing for people”, Calcutta: Rupa & Co., 1989
2. Bursik, R., & Grasmick, H. G., “Neighbourhoods and crime: The dimensions of effective crime control”, New York: Lexington Books, 1993.

- Clarke, R., "Introduction. In: R. Clarke (Ed.), Situational crime prevention: Successful case studies", Guildersland, NY: Harrow & Heston, 1997.
- Hughes, G., "Crime prevention and community safety", New directions. London: Sage, 2002.
- Shafte, H., "Crime prevention: Facts, fallacies and the future", New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004.
- Wroblewski, H. M. & Hess, K. M., "An introduction to law enforcement and criminal justice", (6th Edition, Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing, 2000.
- Paranjape NV, "Criminology and Penology", Central Law Publications, Allahabad, UP, 2011

20CR2021	CRIMINAL PROFILING	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

- To give a basic understanding and importance of criminal profiling
- To teach the different types of techniques to analyze the criminal behaviour used for profiling
- To give an in-depth knowledge about various scientific techniques used to identify the behavior pattern of criminals from psychologists point of view

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

- Understand the basic concept of profiling and appreciate the challenges of applying profiles for intelligence and investigative use
- understand the differences between inductive & deductive profiling methods.
- evaluate the use of criminal profiling and methods to link cases in criminal investigations
- outline the types of crimes for which a criminal profile is necessary
- gain an appreciation of the scientific and non-scientific methods of profiling various crimes
- understand the legal and ethical contexts surrounding the use of profiling

Module 1: Introduction

History, Definition, Scope, Objectives, Steps in Generating a Criminal Profile; Intelligence-Criminal, Tactical, Operational, Strategic operation.

Module 2: Methods

Types of Crime, Criminal Behavior, The Scientific Method, And Logic, Inductive and Deductive Method

Module 3: Types

Offender Profiling, Profiling Characteristics, Motivation, Assumptions, Evaluation, Case Linkage, Victim Profiling –Psychological Autopsy, Geographical Profiling

Module 4: Serial Killers

History, Pattern, Male, Female- Case Studies, Modus Operandi, Targeted Victims, Signature, Unsolved Cases, Psychopath, Sadism, Sexual Offenders, Sexual Asphyxia, Serial Homicide & Serial Rape

Module 5: Detection deception

Behavioral Cues, Speech Content, Combining Behavioral and Speech Cues, Polygraph- Testing Procedure, Criminal Investigations, Security Screening, Voice Stress Analysis, Interviewing Techniques, Narco Analysis, Portrait Parle

Module 6: Criminal Psychologists

Role of Criminal Psychologist – Clinical, Experimental, Actuarial, Advisory; Criminal Profiling on Trial: The Admissibility of Criminal Profiling Evidence; Ethics and The Criminal Profiler

Text Books:

- Grover Maurice Godwin., "Criminal Psychology and Forensic Technology -A Collaborative Approach to Effective Profiling", Center, The University of Alaska, Anchorage, 2011
- Dennis Howitt, "Introduction to Forensic and Criminal Psychology", Pearson Edition, 2013

Reference Books:

- Ainsworth, P., "Offender profiling and crime analysis", London: Willan Publishing, 2011

2. Alison, L., "The Forensic Psychologist's casebook: Psychological profiling and criminal investigation", Cullompton, UK: Willan, 2005
3. Dennis Howitt, "Introduction to Forensic and Criminal Psychology", Pearson Edition, 2013
4. Kocsis, R., "Criminal Profiling: Principles and Practice", Totowa, N.J., Humana Press, 2006.
5. Petherick, W., "The Science of Criminal Profiling", Cullompton, UK: Willan, 2005.
6. Holmes, R. & Holmes, T., "Profiling Violent Crimes", (4th Ed), Los Angeles, CA: Sage Publications, 2009

20CR2022	MEDIA AND CRIME	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To teach to critically interpret media and recognize different constructions of crime and justice.
2. To enhance your capability to formulate your own ideas about and reflect on the causes of crime and the connection between crime and the media.
3. To make independent media analyses.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. gain knowledge of the most central questions and positions surrounding the connection between media and crime.
2. understand the link between media representations and crime.
3. acquire the skill to critically interpret media and recognize the construction of crime and justice.
4. determine the media coverage across various forms of crime.
5. have an understanding of how images of crime and justice vary across different forms of media.
6. understand how images of crime and justice vary across different forms of media.

Module I: Introduction

Definition, Concept, History, Types- Print, Visual and Electronic – Media Covering Crime and Criminal Justice Stories

Module II: Journalistic Concepts

Column, Editorial, Feature, Interview, Investigative Journalism- Importance, Characteristics, Investigative Reporting, Objectivity, Opinion, Plagiarism, Target Audience, Yellow Journalism - Ethics in Journalism

Module III: Impact

Theory of Desensitization – Portrayal of crime and Police in media – Role of Media in Crime Prevention – Crime and Delinquency

Module IV: Reporting Crimes

Types – Interviewing Expert and Victims – Evaluating Sources – Weighing Evidences, Verifying Facts, Threats- Concepts of Reliability, Validity

Module V: Report Writing

Techniques and Styles of Writing for Various Types of Media - Editing, Concise Writing – Analysis of News Item of Criminological Importance from a Newspaper

Module VI: Media and Crime Prevention

Role in the Prevention of Crimes Against Women and Children – Ethics of a Crime Reporter and an Investigative Journalist – Do's and Don'ts in Social Media Reporting.

Text Books:

1. Brown, S., "Crime, law and media culture", London, Open University Press, 2003.
2. Howitt, D., "Crime, the media and the law", Wiley, 2008.

Reference Books:

1. Barker, M., Petley, J., "Effects: the media/violence", London: Routledge, 2003.
2. Chibnall, S., "Law- and-order news: an analysis of crime reporting in the British press". London: Tavistock Publications, 1977

- Ericson, R. V., Baranek, P. M., & Chan, J. B. L., "Representing order: crime, law and justice in the news media". Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2007.
- Gauntlett, D., "Web studies: rewiring media studies for the digital age", London, Hodder Education Publishers, 2000.

20CR2023	GIS AND CRIME MAPPING ANALYSIS	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

- To earn knowledge about the Geographical mapping system
- To apply the knowledge about the mapping to find crime locations
- To apply the knowledge of GIS and crime mapping to find out the future crime location

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

- analyze the various locations of frequently crime happens
- analyze the crime mapping and geographic information systems
- find out use of GIS to measure from map
- identify the role and characteristics of GIS in crime mapping
- identify the general elements of criminological theory and the crime locations;
- trace out the frequently crime happening places through crime mapping and forecasting the crime happening area in future through GIS and crime mapping.

Module-I: Mapping and History

Crime Mapping: Context and Concepts: Ancient history; Cartography and crime mapping; Crime incidents; Measuring time and space; Map projection; Maps of crime; Thematic maps; Classifying map information.

Module-II: Geographic Information Systems

Mapping Crime and Geographic Information Systems: The GIS revolution; The GIS perspective; spatially enabling the data – geo-coding, Data selecting, filtering, and mapping according to useful criteria, Selecting and displaying specific information.

Module- III: Application of GIS

Using GIS to measure from maps - Aggregating data; Derivative measures - How to create new indicators; GIS as a tool for data integration and exploration; Hot spots; Buffering - Meaning and applications;

Module- IV: Role and Advanced

Role of analyst, Cautions, The integration of GIS and GPS. Synthesis and Applications: The characteristics of crime mapping for the new millennium.

Module-V: Applied to Criminal Intelligence

How crime mapping can be applied to criminal intelligence, crime prevention, courts and corrections, public information, resource allocation and planning; Where to obtain a better understanding of census geography and analysis, Maps That Speak to the Issues: Patrol officers, Investigators, Police managers; Maps in support of community policing and problem-oriented policing

Module-VI: Implementing and Report writing

Telecommunication: implementing the Geographic Information System (GIS) through mobile application; signal and image processing; sharing data with other agencies & researchers. Content and structure of a crime analysis report: Effective report writing, presentations and charts.

Text Books:

- Spencer Chainey & Jerry Ratcliffe., "GIS and Crime Mapping", (Mastering GIS: Technol, Applications & Mgmt), John Wiley & Sons, 2005
- Martin A. Andresen & ., "Crime Modeling and Mapping Using Geospatial Technologies", 2013

Reference Books:

- Campbell, H. and Masser, I., "GIS in local government: Some findings from Great Britain", International Journal of Geographical Information Systems, 1992,

2. Fletcher, R., "An intelligent use of intelligence: Developing locally responsive information systems in the post-Macpherson era", A. Marlow and B. Loveday (eds) After Macpherson, Policing After the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry. Dorset: Russell House Publishing, 2003
3. Foster, J., "Memorandum on police training", Submitted to The Home Affairs Select Committee, 1998
4. Gill, P., "Rounding up the Usual Suspects? Developments in Contemporary", Law Enforcement Intelligence. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2004.
5. National Criminal Intelligence Service, "The National Intelligence Model", London: NCIS, 2000
6. National Institute of Justice, "Use of Computerized Mapping in Crime Control and Prevention Programs", United States Department of Justice, Washington, DC, 1995

20CR2024	CYBER CRIMES	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To enrich the students with the knowledge of prevention of cyber-crimes and thereby to protect themselves and the society from cybercrimes.
2. To learn the different forms of cyber-crimes and its nature and extend
3. To learn the legal perspective of the cyber laws from the Indian context.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. know various forms of cyber crimes
2. understand the prevention techniques of cybercrimes.
3. understand the role of victims and offenders in cyberspace.
4. understand the definitional, technical and social aspects of cybercrimes.
5. understand the emerging crime threats and trends in cyberspace.
6. have an awareness on the existing legal provisions for cyber-crime prevention

Module I: Introduction

Historical Development – Definition, Reason, Challenges and Classification Conventional Crime vs. Cybercrime, Uniqueness

Module II: Types 1

E mail Crime- Fraud, Forgery, Spoofing, Bombing, Threatening, Spamming, Hacking-E mail, Network, Password, Cyber Terrorism- Extortion, Vandalism, Harassment, Financial Crime- Laundering, Credit Card Fraud, Salami Attack, Online Gambling, Cyber Squatting- Software Piracy, Trademark violation, Copyright Infringement

Module III: Types 2

Cyber Theft-Internet Time Theft, Tele Communication, Malicious Code- Virus, Worm, Trojan, Password Attack, Spyware, Denial of Service Attack, Data Diddling, Cyber Pornography, Cyber Stalking, Identity Theft- Phishing, Pharming, Smishing, Vishing

Module IV: Intellectual Property Rights

Issues, The Indian Perspective: Overview, Legislation, Copyright law, Trademark law

Module V: Cyber Crime Investigation

Best Practices for Cyber Crime Investigation: Initializing a Search and Seizure Operation, Tracking & Tracing Emails, Recovery of Digital Evidence, Setting up a Cyber Crime Investigation Cell, Cyber Forensics: Basic Forensic Principles, Forensic Imaging & Verification, Data Recovery and Analysis

Module VI: Cyber Law

Case studies USA, UK and India. Cyber Terrorism - Prevention and Detection of Cyber Crime – Cyber Policing - Current Statutes in India: Penalties & Offences under the Information Technology Act, 2006, Offences under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, Issues Relating to Investigation and Adjudication of Cyber Crimes in India - Digital evidence

Text Books:

1. Marjie T. Britz, "Computer Forensics and Cyber Crime- An Introduction", Pearson, 2013
2. Reyes, A., "Cybercrime investigations bridging the gaps between security professionals, law enforcement and prosecutors", Rockland, MA: Syngress Pub, 2007

Reference Books:

1. Atkins, D., Buis, P., Hare, C., et al., "Internet security professional reference (2nd ed.). Indianapolis", IN: New Riders Pub, 1997.
2. Goodman, S., & Soafer, A. "The transnational dimensions of cybercrime", Washington: Hoover institution Press, 2002.
3. Hynson, C., "Cybercrime", Mankato, Minnesota: Smart Apple Media, 2012.
4. Information Technology Act, 2000.
5. Marcella, A. J., & Greenfield, R. S. (Ed.), "Cyber forensics: A field manual for calculating, examining and preserving evidence of computer crimes", Boca Raton, Florida: Auerbach, 2002.
6. Owens, C. L., "Computer crimes and computer related or facilitated crimes", Federal Bureau of Investigation, 1997.
7. Walker, C., "Crime, criminal justice and the Internet", London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1998.

20CR2025	CYBER CRIMES PRACTICAL LAB	L	T	P	C
		0	0	2	2

Course Objectives:

1. To teach the efforts taken to prevent cyber crimes
2. To Knowledge on regulations pertaining to cybercrimes in India
3. To gain knowledge on the various law enforcement agencies in Central and State level to detect and investigate Cybercrimes.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. understand the concept of cyber security
2. write and analyze the different forms of cyber crimes
3. articulate loss due to the impact of cyber crimes
4. develop a capacity to detecting and investigating cyber frauds
5. understand cyber space jurisdiction and its types
6. comprehend various types of domain name disputes

List of Experiments:

1. Theft of telecommunications services
2. Telecommunications piracy
3. Dissemination of offensive materials
4. Electronic money laundering and tax evasions
5. Electronic vandalism and terrorism
6. Sales and investment frauds
7. Illegal interception of telecommunications
8. Electronic fund transfer frauds
9. Human rights and piracy safeguards
10. Communications in furtherance of criminal conspiracies

20CR2026	GENDER AND CRIME	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To give a basic understanding of gender and crime and it's concepts.

2. To understand about various forms of crime patterns and social constructed gender norms.
3. To have a general idea about the various law and statistics related to Gender and Crime.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. have knowledge regarding gender and crime.
2. have awareness on societal construction on gender gap and contemporary specific theories to overcome it
3. identify Indian laws in gender equality.
4. understand various international instrument on gender equality.
5. acquire theoretical knowledge on gender and crime.
6. compare the statistics of crime committed by different gender.

Module 1: Introduction to gender and crime.

Definition, Need, Scope. Basic Concepts - General Equality, General Inequality, Gender Sensitivity. Gender - Sociological Definition, Components of Gender. Components of Crime, Masculinity, Femininity, Transgender, Intersexuality, Gender Queer.

Module 2: Difference in Genders.

Social Construction of Gender. Social Constructed Norms of Gender, Gender Pay Gap – Consequence. Gender Crime Pattern – Male Pattern, Female Pattern, Transgender.

Module 3: Theoretical approach on gender crime.

Difference Between Gender Crime & Gender and Crime. Gender Gap Theory, Strain Theory, Anomie Theory, Differential Association Theory, Social Control Theory, Cultural Transmission Theory. Shift from General Neutral Theories to General Specific. Gendered Approach in Gender and Crime.

Module 4: Indian Laws on Gender equality.

Laws Protecting Women from Gender Discrimination. Constitutional Provision for Gender Equality. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act 2013. Muslim Personal Law. Equal Remuneration Bill- 1976. Transgender Persons Protection of Rights Act. LGBTQ and Homosexuality in India- Section 377 of IPC Then and Now. LGBTQ Rights and Law.

Module 5 International instrument and NGO

International Instrument Ensuring Gender Rights - ICCPR - ICESCR. International Bar Association LGBTI Law Commission. NGO Roles - International Commission of Jurists - Guidelines on Sexual Orientation Gender Identity and International Human Rights.

Module 6: Statistics on Gender and Crime.

NCRB & SCRB. Male Crime Statistics - Female Crime Statistics - Transgender Crime Statistics - Types of Crimes Committed by Male, Female, Transgender. Comparing Statistics: Crime Committed by Male with Crime against Crime Committed by Male. Crime against Female with Crime against Female. Crime Committed by Transgender with Crime against Transgender.

Text Books:

1. Stacy L. Mallicoat., “Women, Gender, and crime”, HarperCollins Publishers, 2010
2. Dowey and Marisa Silvestri., “Gender and Crime: A Human Rights Approach”, Chris Crowther, 2005

Reference Books:

1. Belknap, Joanne., “The Invisible Woman: Gender, Crime, and Justice”, Third Edition. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing Company. ISBN: 978-0495090557, 2007
2. Lamb, Wally., “Couldn't keep it to myself”, New York, NY: HarperCollins Publishers Inc. ISBN: 9780060534295, 2011
3. International bar association LGBTI law committee – Mr & Ms X: The rights of transgender persons globally.
4. Markku Heiskanen and Anni Lietonen, “Crime and Gender- A study on how Men and Women”, represented in international crime statistics, 2010.

5. Steffensmeier, Darrell; Allan, Emilie, "Gender and crime: Toward a gendered theory of female offending", Annual Review of Sociology; INFORM Global, 1996
6. Chesney-Lind M., "The Female Offender: Girls, Women and Crime", Sage, Thousand Oaks, CA, 2002

20CR2027	NGO MANAGEMENT	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To study the role of NGO in the Criminal Justice Process
2. To understand the law and its scope pertaining to the NGO's
3. To familiarize the International Organizations and their functions for the welfare and NGO's and Human rights organizations.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. understand the nature and scope of NGO's in the Criminal justice process.
2. critically analyse the various laws pertaining to the organization that works for the welfare of the society.
3. understand the concepts as well as the practices of NGO management.
4. understand how to strengthen the capacities to improve the functioning of an NGO.
5. understand the institutional and organizational framework, resource and capacity constraints, projects and program objectives, community needs and cultural contexts.
6. apply theoretical knowledge to the practical issues.

Module I: Introduction

Concept – Origin and Development – Organizational Structure – Functions and Types – Limitations – Challenges and Issues – Developmental Issues and Indicators – NGO's support to investigation.

Module II: Procedures

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

Module III: Financial process:

Fund-Raising, Accounting and Budgeting – Administration: Office Procedure and Documentation – Social Marketing – Resource Mobilization and Allocation – Project Management

Module IV: Organization 1

International, National and Regional 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 –

Module V: Organization 2

Amnesty International – Transparency International – Asian Criminological Society (ACS) Save the Children – Help-age – World Society of Victimology – INTERPOL – Human Rights Watch – World Health Organization – Victim Support Organizations – Adventist Development

& Relief Agency (ADRA) - National Human Rights Commission – People's Union for Civil Liberties – Indian Society of Criminology - Indian Society of Victimology — Green Tribunals

Module VI: Schemes

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

Text Books:

1. Peter., "Managing the non-profit organization: Principles and practices", New Delhi: Macmillan Publication, 1993.
2. Clark, "Voluntary organizations: Their contribution to development", London: Earth Scan, 1991

Reference Books:

1. Hilhorst, D., "The real world of NGOs: Discourses, diversity and development", London: Zed Books Ltd. Drucker, 2003
2. Edwards, M., & Hulme, D., "NGO performance and accountability: Introduction and overview", London: Earthscan Publication Ltd., 2006
3. Fisher, Julie., "Governments, NGOs and the political development of the third world", Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2003
4. Ginberg, Leon H., "Social work evaluation: Principles and methods", Singapore: Allyn & Bacon, 2001.
5. Kandasamy, M., "Governance and financial management in non-profit organizations", New Delhi: Caritas India, 1998.
6. Kumar, A. , Social change through NGOs, New Delhi: Anmol Publishers, 2003.

20CR2028	DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To learn knowledge about disasters and risk
2. To apply the knowledge in to the time of any disaster
3. To apply the knowledge for work with disaster management force team

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. understand what are the disaster happens in our world
2. learn about national institute of disaster management and national disaster response force (NDRF)
3. understand what are the risk deduction will be taken at the time of disaster
4. understand in what ways we have prepare to face the disasters.
5. realize, what are the emergency responses to be taken by the national disaster management force
6. learn about the practical training process on disaster management.

Module- I: Introduction on Disaster

Definitions and Terminologies used in Disaster Management, Basic concepts in Disaster Management, Types of Disaster: Natural Disaster: Flood, Cyclone, Earthquakes, Landslides, epidemic or Pandemic etc. (Case studies of each), Man-made Disaster: Fire, Industrial Pollution, Nuclear Disaster, Biological Disasters, Accidents (Air, Sea, Rail & Road), Structural failures (Building and Bridge), War & Terrorism etc. (Case studies of each).

Module –II: Disaster management in India

Hazard and Vulnerability Profile India, Disaster Management Indian scenario, India's vulnerability profile, Disaster Management Act 2005 and Policy guidelines, National Institute of Disaster Management, National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), National Disaster Management Authority, States Disaster Management Authority, District Disaster Management Authority and Cases Studies.

Module -III: Risk and Vulnerability Analysis

Risk: Assessing Disaster Risk, Disaster Risk Reduction, Vulnerability: Its concept and analysis, Strategic Development for Vulnerability Reduction, Climate Variability & Disaster Risk, Industrial hazard and Risk Management

Module -IV: Disaster Preparedness (8 hours)

Disaster Preparedness: Concept and Nature, Disaster Preparedness Plan, Prediction, Early Warnings and Safety Measures of Disaster, Role of Information, Education, Communication, and Training, Role of Government, International and NGO Bodies.

Module -V: Response and 3Rs

Emergency Response: Introduction, Crisis Response Plan (CRP), Communication, Participation, and Activation of Emergency Preparedness Plan, Search, Rescue, Evacuation and Logistic Management, Role of Government, International and NGO Bodies, Psychological relief and recovery, Relief operation and Recovery, Post Disaster Public Health Management, 3R - Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Recovery, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation as a Means of

Development, Damage Assessment, Post Disaster effects and Remedial Measures, Role of Educational Institute

Module -VI: Practical trainings on disasters management

Few of the following can be trained: First Aid, Fire Prevention and Fire Fighting, Major Road accident recovery, Industrials gas leakage, Food Poisoned at gatherings, Flood management, Building Collapse simulation, Crowd control and stamping, Bomb blast – simulation, Terror attack – simulation, Train accidents, Tsunami preparedness, Rescue operations.

Text Books:

1. C. K. Rajan, Navale Pandharinath, "Earth and Atmospheric Disaster Management: Nature and Manmade", B S Publication, 2011
2. S. L. Goyal, Deep & Deep, "Encyclopedia of disaster management, Disaster management policy and administration", New Delhi, 2009

Reference Books:

1. J. P. Singhal, "Disaster Management", Laxmi Publications, 2003.
2. M C Gupta, "Manual on natural disaster management in India", NIDM, New Delhi, 2013
3. R K Bhandani, "An overview on natural & man-made disasters and their reduction", CSIR, New Delhi, 2000
4. Dr. Mrinalini Pandey, "Disaster Management", Wiley India Pvt. Ltd, 2014.
5. National Disaster Management Authority Publications-Guidelines & Templates for Disaster Management
6. Tushar Bhattacharya, "Disaster Science and Management", McGraw Hill Education (India) Pvt. Ltd., 2003
7. H.N. Srivastava & G.D. Gupta, "Management of Natural Disasters in developing countries", National Institute of Disaster management (NIDM) Daya Publishers, Delhi, 2006.

20CR2029	RESTORATIVE JUSTICE	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To give a basic understanding of Restorative justice and terminology.
2. To understand about various form of Restorative Justice and its effect in crime prevention.
3. To have a general idea about the Restorative justice system and its application.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. identify the principles underlying the restorative justice paradigm.
2. identify the historical and theological roots of restorative justice.
3. compare and contrast restorative and retributive justice models.
4. evaluate their assumptions about the role of offender, victim, church, state and community in the context of crime and justice.

5. explain the relationship between reintegrative shaming and restorative justice, crime theories and crime prevention and treatment.
6. learn how restorative justice programs can be evaluated

Module 1: Introduction to Restorative justice.

Meaning, Definition, Features, Objectives. Restorative Justice Program, Restorative Process. Principles of Restorative Justice. Restorative Justice in Policy Making. 3 Pillars of Restorative Justice. Justice System in India. Restorative Justice Theoretical view.

Module 2: Forms of Restorative Justice.

Restorative Justice and Criminal Justice Administration. Methods Followed in Restorative justice. Victim and Offender Mediation - Community and Family Group Conference - Circle sentencing – Peace Making Circles – Victim Assistance. Restorative Justice in Administering Juvenile in Conflict with Law.

Module 3: Application of Restorative Justice.

Implementing Restorative Justice. Restorative Justice Programmes - Strategic Approaches - Programme Design and Implementation- Choice of a Model- Defining the Outcome/Agreement to be Attained- Organization and Location of the Programme - Priority Setting.

Module 4: Restorative justice in India.

Constitutional Provision - Provisions in CrPC. UN Declaration of Victims of Crime and Victims of Abuse of Power. Legislative Provisions -Securing the Support of Criminal Justice Agencies.

Module 5: International Restorative Practice.

South Africa Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Traditional Maori Practices Newzealand & Circles From First Nation Practices in North America. European Forum for Victim of Under Mediation and Restorative Justice. Rwanda Response to Genocide with Restorative Justice.

Module 6: Critics in application.

Gaps in Practicing Restorative Justice system – Conceptual Perspective- Victim Perspective- Offender Perspective- Crime Perspective. Application of Restorative Justice Outside of Crime and Criminal Justice System.

Text Books:

1. Handbook on Restorative Justice Programmes, United Nation office on Drugs and Crime. Criminal Justice handbook series, 2010.
2. R. Thilagaraj, “Restorative Justice in India: Traditional practice and contemporary application”, Asian Criminology and Criminal Justice research. Springer series, 2011

Reference Books:

1. Karp, David R., “Restorative Justice for Colleges and Universities: Repairing Harm and Rebuilding Trust in Response to Student Misconduct. Intercourse”, PA: Good Books. ISBN: 978-1-56148-796-7, 2013
2. Sullivan, Dennis, and Tifft, Larry., “Restorative Justice: Healing the Foundations of Our Everyday Lives”, (2nd Ed.). Boulder, CO: Lynne Rienner Publishers, IBSN: 978-1-881-798-63-7, 2010
3. Van Wormer, Katherine S., and Walker, Loren (Eds.), “Restorative Justice Today: Practical Applications”, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, IBSN: 978-1-4522-1991-2, 2013
4. Wemmers, J.A., “Victims in the Criminal Justice System”, Amsterdam: Kugler Publications, 1996.
5. Wemmers, J.-A. and Canuto, M., “Victims' Experiences with, Expectations and Perceptions of Restorative Justice”, Canada: Department of Justice Canada, 2002.
6. Wilcox, A. and Hoyle, C., “Restorative Justice Projects: The National Evaluation of the Youth”, Justice Board's Restorative Justice Projects, Oxford: University of Oxford, 2004

20CR2030	RESTORATIVE JUSTICE LAB	L	T	P	C
		0	0	2	2

Course Objectives:

1. To enable the students, have a hands-on experience on the lab experiments pertaining to the Restorative justice
2. To learn the key concepts and methods of Restorative Justice
3. To identify various way to apply Restorative justice.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. gain knowledge and insight on basic restorative justice
2. identify the suitable justice method for crime
3. know about response of offender after restorative justice
4. gain knowledge to analyze impact on victim
5. detect application of restorative justice methods according to crime.
6. obtain knowledge on implementing Restorative justice in India.

List of Experiments:

1. Understand application of Restorative justice
2. Application method of Victim - Offender mediation
3. Application of Community and Family group Conference
4. Application of Circle Sentence
5. Restorative Practices and Dispute Resolution Presentation
6. Role plays as victim
7. Role play as offender amending for crime
8. Role play as Personnel from CJS
9. Creating community groups to establish new ideas on victim restitution and restoration.
10. Creating community groups to establish new ideas on offender restitution and restoration.

20CR2031	ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY	L	T	P	C
		4	0	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To study the nature and its impact on criminality.
2. To enhance personal and social interactions by using the knowledge of the history and major theories of abnormal behavior.
3. To better understand one's own and others behavior by applying the knowledge of assessment.

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. understand various concepts and types of abnormal behavior
2. know the impact on criminal behavior and treatment
3. discuss and interpret abnormal behavior.
4. define and discuss classification, diagnosis and assessment of abnormal behaviors.
5. understand the assessment techniques for abnormal behaviors.
6. apply theoretical knowledge to the practical issues

Module I: Introduction

Concept, Normal and Abnormal, Characteristics and Concept of Healthy Personality, Abnormality, DSM-Definition, Classification, Advantages, Disadvantages

Module II: History

Views before Science – Ancient, Middle Ages, 18th and 19th Centuries, Transition to Scientific Accounts- Freud, Humanist Response, Psychodynamic

Module III: Factors

Neuropsychosocial- Brain Structure and Brain Function, Genetics, Psychological- Behavior and Learning, Mental Processes and Mental Contents, Emotion, Social Factors- Family Matters, Community Support, Culture

Module IV: Types 1

Mood Disorders and Suicide-Depressive Disorders, Bipolar Disorders, Anxiety Disorder Panic Disorder, Social Phobia, Social Anxiety Disorder, Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, Dissociative and Somatoform Disorders- Amnesia, Hypochondriasis, Substance Use Disorders-Stimulants, Depressants

Module V: Types 2

Eating Disorders, Gender and Sexual Disorders- Paraphilias, Sexual Dysfunctions, Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders, Personality Disorders, Childhood Disorders, Cognitive Disorders- Delirium, Dementia

Module VI: Assessment, Treatment

Diagnosis, Neurological, Psychological, Social, therapy- Types, Researching Abnormality, Psychopathic Personality – Sociopathic personality – Characteristics, causes and treatment – Impact of Psychopathic personality in criminal behavior.

Text Books:

1. Robin S. Rosenberg, Stephen M. Kosslyn, “Abnormal Psychology”, Worth Publishers, 2010
2. Richard P. Halgin, Susan Krauss Whitbourne, “Abnormal Psychology”, Mc Graw-Hill, 2010

Reference Books:

1. Bartol, R., “Criminal Behaviour: A Psychosocial Approach”, 5th edition, Englewood cliffs, Prentice-hall, 2005
2. Cassel, E., & Bernstein, D., “Criminal Behaviour”, 2nd edition, Mahwah, nj: l. Erlbaum associates, 2007.
3. Bryant, Clifton D., “Encyclopedia of Criminal and Deviant Behaviour”, 10th edition, New York: Brunner Routledge Taylor & Frances Grou, 2000.
4. Harvard LPC Forensic Psychology, “Professor of clinical psychology”, University of Surrey, Batsford Academic & Educational Ltd. London. 1982
5. Hollin, C. R., “Psychology and Crime: An Introduction to Criminological Psychology”, 2nd edition, London: Routledge, 2013.
6. Howitt, D., “Forensic and Criminal Psychology”, 2002, Prentice Hall.
7. Jones, D. W., “Understanding Criminal Behavior: Psycho-Social Approaches to Criminality”, Cullompton: Willan, 2008.
8. Miller, “Criminal Psychology Nature, Nurture, Culture”, A textbook and practical reference guide for students and working professionals in the fields of law enforcement, criminal justice, mental health, and forensic psychology. Springfield, Ill., 2012

20CR2032	ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY - LAB	L	T	P	C
		0	0	2	2

Course Objectives:

1. To learn the key concepts and methods of abnormal psychology
2. To learn basic psychological tests and interpret the data and its outcome of abnormality
3. To learn the techniques used on the identify the abnormal and anti-social behaviour

Course Outcomes:

By learning the course, the students will be able to

1. apply psychological assessment tool on Mental Health
2. gain knowledge and insight on basic of abnormality
3. identify and apply the tools of abnormal psychology for research purpose
4. gain ability to collect and examine the case studies related to abnormality and anti-social behaviour

5. create a concise and clear report of the analyzing and identifying the abnormality based on DSM
6. apply theoretical knowledge to the practical problems.

List of Experiments:**Assessment Tools**

1. Aggression
2. Eating Attitudes Test
3. PTSD - Impact of Event
4. Psychosis- Beliefs About Voices
5. The Brief Non-Suicidal Self-Injury
6. Self-Injurious Thoughts and Behaviors
7. Dimensional Obsessive-Compulsive
8. Michigan Alcoholism Screening
9. Case study analysis- Identifying the abnormality based on DSM criteria
10. Self-Assessment using Psychological Tool – Report Writing