

# Master of Arts In Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration

## PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT & DETAILED SYLLABUS

(Distance Mode – Semester)

(From Calendar Year 2021 onwards)



தமிழ்நாடுதிறந்தநிலைப்  
பல்கலைக்கழகம்

Tamil Nadu Open University, Chennai

(A state open University Established by Government of  
Tamilnadu, Recognized by UGC & DEB, Member in Asian  
Association of Open Universities & Association of  
Commonwealth Universities)

### SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

No. 577, Anna Salai, Saidapet,  
Chennai – 600 015.

TamilNadu, India.

**Programme's mission and Objectives:** Master of Arts (Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration) Programme has been designed to satisfy needs of students who wish learn about Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration. The main objective of this Programme is to provide opportunity for the persons who are connected with the criminal justice and human rights domains to acquire a master degree programme for career development. It also provides detailed knowledge various aspects of Criminology and its applications.

**Relevance of the Programme with HEI's Mission and Vision:** The Programme

M.A. Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration is offered to meet current needs of aspiring youths and adult population and also to create awareness about the Criminology aspects of the society. This Programme aims at creating equity in education by providing opportunity to rural people for whom Higher Education is unreachable.

**Nature of prospective target group of Learners:** Master of Arts (Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration) is meant for students who have completed a Degree Programme from recognized University or persons who are already employed. It also targets the rural population to reach their dream of obtaining Higher Education for whom the opportunity were denied due to lack of limited number of seats available in the conventional University system.

**Appropriateness of Programme to be conducted in ODL mode to acquire**

**specific skills and competence:** Master Degree Programme in Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration has lot of scope to work as a consultant in the areas of Juvenile Justice, Cyber Criminology, Child Protection, and Prison rehabilitation, NGOs which serves for human rights and Victimology to various other government agencies. The target audience are the persons who serve in the defence areas, Human Rights Councils, Judicial Practitioners, Women and Commissions, Women and Child development centres, Police training college, rehabilitation centres, NIA, NIFC departments, and educationists. As outcome Programme students will gain knowledge about the practice of Criminal Justice System in India. The Students further obtain ideas of the Principles of Criminal Justice, Human Rights and penology which will help the students to become practitioners at various agencies.

**Programme Outcome Master of Arts in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration:**

Criminology is the scientific study of the processes of the making of laws, breaking of laws and the reactions towards the breaking of laws. The scope of Criminology includes etiology of crime, prevention of crime, and treatment of offenders, victimology and related areas. The advent of technology and research development has led to a paradigm shift in Criminology from

traditional concepts to contemporary and multi-disciplinary issues such as juvenile justice, victim justice, cyber forensics etc. Criminology by itself is an interdisciplinary subject that cannot be taught as a standalone branch of knowledge. Studying crime and criminal behaviour is complemented by learning related subjects such as criminal justice, juvenile justice, and victimology, theories of crime, contemporary crimes, penology, research methods and security management. Subjects, psychology and social problems are generic and interdisciplinary in nature. Hence, the curriculum offers these subjects as Interdisciplinary Electives to students of other disciplines. As a result of the wide range of subjects being taught in the undergraduate programme, graduates of Criminology will have a greater vantage in their employability prospects. Criminology provides an intellectual background for students considering

careers in the fields of Law, private detective agencies etc.

A Post Graduate student of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration can able to learn:

- Provide students with a learning experience that will help instill deep interest in the subject; develop broad, balanced knowledge and understanding of key criminological concepts, principles and theories; and equip students with the appropriate tools of analysis to tackle problems in the field
- Develop students' ability to understand the modus operandi of crimes and the variations involved in it; the approaches required to handle these circumstances; and to draw appropriate inferences from them
- Provide students with the knowledge and skill base that would enable them to undertake further studies in Criminology and related areas or in multi-disciplinary areas
- Use knowledge, thoughtful and skills required for identifying problems and issues relating to Criminology, collection of relevant quantitative and/or qualitative data drawing on a wide range of sources, and their application, analysis and evaluation using methodologies as appropriate to the subject(s) for formulating evidence-based solutions and arguments
- Summarize and differentiate the major theories about crime, criminalization, and victimization and then apply theories to critically analyze contemporary injustices
- Describe the differences between popular perceptions of criminal justice institutions and the lived realities of victims, criminals, and justice

workers

- Use criminal justice theories, methods, or investigative techniques to assess patterns of crime, criminalization, and victimization and to establish justification for a course of action
- Through written or oral communication, describe differential impacts on diverse members of society and provide sustained, focused justifications for the value of diversity for a more just society
- Apply collaborative skills, ethical reasoning, analytic skills, and knowledge about crime and justice to address an injustice, and advance causes of justice
- Pursue advanced professional training and/or a meaningful justice-related career
- Recognize the causes and consequences of crime at the micro and macro levels and match these with prominent criminological perspectives.
- Describe the interrelated institutions and processes of the criminal justice system

**COURSE OF STUDY FOR TWO YEARS BE AS  
FOLLOWS:**

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CLASS HOURS	CRED-ITS	MARKS		
				INT.	EXT.	TOTAL
<b>CORE</b>	<b>YEAR – I</b>					
MCCJ-11	Principles of Criminology	24	8	30	70	100
MCCJ-12	Criminal Law and Special Laws	18	6	30	70	100
MCCJ-13	Criminal Procedures and Evidence	18	6	30	70	100
MCCJ-14	Police Administration	24	8	30	70	100
MCCJ-15	Penology and Correctional Administration	24	8	30	70	100
				<b>150</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>500</b>
	<b>YEAR- II</b>					
MCCJ-21	Human Right in Criminal Justice Administration	24	8	30	70	100
MCCJ-22	Forensic Science and Forensic Medicine	24	8	30	70	100
MCCJ-23	Research Methods and Statistics	18	6	30	70	100
MCCJ-24	Vigilance and Security Management	18	6	30	70	100
MCCJ-25	Victimology	24	8	30	70	100
				<b>150</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>500</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1000</b>

**M.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration  
Syllabus – I year (Distance Mode)**

<b>PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY</b>
<b>MCCJ – 11</b>

**COURSE OBJECTIVES:**

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- CO1. Describe the core criminal justice areas (law enforcement, law and corrections).
- CO2. Explain various types of Sociological & Social Learning theories.
- CO3. Differentiate and communicate effectively, orally and in writing, using appropriate references and technologies
- CO4. Enumerate various summarize the basic quality of research in criminology and criminal justice publications and other media.
- CO5. Analyse various principles, acts and polices on criminal justice system and criminology

**COURSE**

**OUTCOME**

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- Analyze proficiency in the core criminal justice areas (law enforcement, law and corrections).
- Develop the ability communicate effectively, orally and in writing, using appropriate references and technologies.
- Quality research in criminology and criminal justice publications and other media.
- Diagnose a deeper thoughtful on the ethical issues related to the criminal justice system and criminology
- Describe the Role of Community Policing in Crime Prevention – Community policing friends of police.

**SYLLABUS**

**BLOCK-1: INTRODUCTION**

**UNIT-1:** Concepts of Society Culture, Norms, Conduct norms, Mores, Folkways, Social deviance, Groups, Community, Social organization and disorganization.

**UNIT-2:** Social structure and process, Crime, Criminal and Criminology definitions – Historical development (Ancient, Medieval and Modern) – Nature, origin and scope – Criminology and its relationship to other disciplines – Social construction of deviance and crime

**UNIT-3:** Definition of victims of crime and victims of abuse of power – Deviance – Primary and secondary deviance

**UNIT-4:** Delinquency – Family disorganization and its relationship with crime & Delinquency – Family as primary group

**UNIT-5:** Role of the family in the development of personality of the child – primary and secondary deviance – truancy

**UNIT-6:** Broken home conditions and its relationship with delinquency – delin-quent peer – substance abuse

### **BLOCK-2 : SOCIOLOGICAL & SOCIAL LEARNING THEORIES**

**UNIT-7:** Chicago school – Ecology of crime, Concentric circle theory – Community social disorganization and crime by Sampson and Groves

**UNIT-8:** Juvenile delinquency and urban areas – Crime, unemployment, poverty, economic inequality and relative deprivation

**UNIT-9:** Crime and Economic conditions by Guerry and Quetlet – Differential As- sociation Theory (Sutherland) – Law of Imitation (Tarde)

**UNIT-10:** Crime theories Gender, power by Freda Adler, Kathleen Daly - Tech- niques of Neutralisation (Sykes &Matza)

**UNIT-11:** Subculture of violence (Wolfgang &Feracutti) – peer group pressure – prison sub-culture – Sutherland's theory.

**UNIT-12:** Learning Theories Social structure and anomie (Merton) – Social bond theory (Hirschi) – Labelling theory (Lemert)

### **BLOCK-3: RADICAL CRIMINOLOGY**

**UNIT-13:** Development of radical criminology – New perspectives in criminology – Early Marxist views of crime by Bonger

**UNIT-14:** Historical materialism, mode or production, alienation and class struggle

by Marx – Lower proletariat, class, state and crime by Quinney

**UNIT-15:** Social capital and crime by Hagan – Analysis of criminal justice system Chambliss & Seidman (Law, order and power)

**UNIT-16:** Turk's theory of criminalization – Critical criminology by Taylor, Walton & Young – Cultural distinctions

**UNIT-17:** Multiple factor approach to crime causation - strain, social learning, and control theories - Social environment

**UNIT-18:** Integrated structural Marxist theory of delinquency by Colvin & Pauly – Recidivism – Labelling

#### **BLOCK-4: PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME**

**UNIT-19:** Definition and scope of psychology; Application of psychology to crime and delinquency

**UNIT-20:** Concept of abnormality – Types of abnormal behaviour – Abnormal behaviour and criminality – Psychological disorders

**UNIT-21:** Neuro-developmental disorders – Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders – Bipolar and related disorders

**UNIT-22:** Neurosis, psychosis, psychopathic personality – therapeutic approaches – Depressive disorders– Anxiety disorders.

**UNIT-23:** Behaviour therapy, psychoanalysis, cognitive therapy, group therapy – Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders

**UNIT-24:** Trauma and stressor related disorders – Personality disorders and other disorders – Classification of disorders under DSM-5

#### **BLOCK-5: PREVENTION OF CRIME**

**UNIT-25:** Definition of concepts; History of crime prevention; Primary, secondary and tertiary crime prevention; Fear of crime.

**UNIT-26:** Theories of Crime Prevention: Routine Activity Theory, Rational Choice theory, Broken Window theory.

**UNIT-27:** Role of Criminal Justice System in Crime Prevention – Crime Intervention – Patrolling – Surveillance

**UNIT-28:** Methods of Crime Prevention – various types of beats – community watch – collection of Information

**UNIT-29:** Prevention of various types of crime against children, women, elders, LGBT – prevention of secondary victimization

**UNIT-30:** Role of Community Policing in Crime Prevention – Community policing friends of police.

#### **References for MCCJ-11 Principles of Criminology**



- Hagan, F. (2017). Introduction to Criminology (9th ed.). Los Angeles: SAGE
- Chockalingam, K. (1997). 'Kuttraviyal' (Criminology) in Tamil. Chennai: Parvathi Publications
- Hughes, G. (2002). Crime prevention and community safety: New directions. London: Sage
- Conklin, J. E. (2001). Criminology. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company
- Hughes, G. (2002). Crime prevention and community safety: New directions. London: Sage
- Siegel J. L. (2017). Criminology: Theories, patterns and typologies (13th ed.).  
Sydney: Cengage Learning
- Allen, Harry E., Friday, Paul C., Roebuck, Julian B., & Sagarin, Edward (1981)
- Crime and punishment: An introduction to criminology. Free Press: New York

<b>CRIMINAL LAW AND SPECIAL LAWS</b>
<b>MCCJ – 12</b>

**COURSE OBJECTIVES:**

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- Students will develop and apply a personal understanding of diversity and the way it impacts work in criminology, criminal justice and other major laws
- Criminology students will develop a fundamental commitment to ethical analysis, research, and practice and will demonstrate the ability to apply these principles to work within criminology, criminal justice, and related fields
- Helps students in understanding the key principles in criminal justice ethics to analyze real life and hypothetical decision-making situations in the practice of criminal justice

**COURSE OUTCOME**

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- CLO1. Implement the nuances of various aspects of Vices, sin, tort and crime - Need and Objectives - Nature and scope of Criminal Law
- CLO2. Practice the various types of knowledge and ways of knowing;
- CLO3. able to arrive appropriate strategies based Principles of State Policy - Freedom of the Person - Right of the accused - ex post facto laws
- CLO4. Utilize the various services of different Offences relating to marriage: Cruelty by husband, bigamy, adultery and defamation
- CLO5. Use the provisions of various principles, acts and policies on The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 – The Protection of Human rights Human Rights Act, 1993
- CLO6. Helps analysing the key principles in criminal justice ethics to analyze real life and hypothetical decision-making situations in the practice of criminal justice

## **SYLLABUS**

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### **BLOCK- 1: INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL LAWS**

**UNIT-1:** Definitions – Vices, sin, tort and crime - Need and Objectives - Nature and scope of Criminal Law

**UNIT-2:** History of criminal law in India - Indian Penal Code – Code of Criminal Procedure

**UNIT-3:** Constitution, Indian Penal Code - Conventional laws vs. Special and local laws - Fundamental elements of crime – Stages of crime: Intention, preparation, attempt and commission

**UNIT-4:** Indian Evidence Act – Nature and Scope - Special laws vs. local laws in India - Indian Evidence Act – Doctrine of Actus Reus and Mens Rea.

### **BLOCK-2: SALIENT FEATURES OF CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

**UNIT-5:** Constitution of India and its Supremacy - History of Constitution of India - Right to Freedom - Freedom of Speech and expression

**UNIT-6:** History of Constitution of India – Preamble – Citizenship – Fundamental Rights - Constitution of India and its Supremacy - Test for infringement of Fundamental Rights - Definition of Law - Amendment of law

**UNIT-7:** Directive Principles of State Policy - Freedom of the Person - Right of the accused - ex post facto laws - Double jeopardy – right against self-incrimination - right to life and liberty

**UNIT-8:** Executive, Legislature and Judiciary - Directive Principles of State Policy - Nature, content and justiciability

### **BLOCK-3 : SELECTED SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE (IPC)**

**UNIT-9:** Abetment – Criminal Conspiracy – Offences against the State: Waging or attempting to wage war against the state, Sedition

**UNIT-10:** Offences against public tranquility: Unlawful assembly, rioting and affray Offences relating to religion

**UNIT-11:** Offences affecting the human body: Murder, suicide, hurt, kidnapping and rape – Offences against Property: Theft, Extortion, Robbery, Dacoity, Forgery, False document, Criminal breach of trust.

**UNIT-12:** Offences relating to marriage: Cruelty by husband, bigamy, adultery and defamation – Criminal intimidation – Insult and annoyance

## **BLOCK-4 SELECTED SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (CRPC)**

**UNIT-13:** Definitions under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 – Organizational set up of judiciary in India – Constitution of criminal courts and officers – Jurisdiction and powers of criminal courts – Court of Sessions – Judicial magistrates – Executive magistrates – Public Prosecutors

**UNIT-14:** Informal courts NyayaPanchayat and Lok Adalats – Complaint – Inquiry – Investigation – Police report – Public prosecutor – Defence counsel – Arrest – Bail Search – Seizure – Trial processes

**UNIT-15:** Selected Sections of Indian Evidence Act Definitions – Concepts – Fact in issue – Relevant fact – Evidence: Proved, disproved, admissibility and relevancy – Relevant evidence in statement form: Admission confessions, dying declarations and expert opinions Conspiracy evidence

**UNIT-16:** Approver evidence – Presumptions of law Presumptions of fact – Burden of proof – Examination in-chief – Cross-examination and re-examination - Impeaching the credit of witness

## **BLOCK-5: SPECIAL LAWS**

**UNIT-17:** Need and Objectives – Special laws vs. local laws – Conventional laws vs. Special and local laws

**UNIT-18:** The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2015, The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

**UNIT-19:** The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 – The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

**UNIT-20:** Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 — Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

### **References for MCCJ-12 Criminal Law and Special Laws**

- Gaur, K. D. (2013). Criminal law: Cases and materials (7th ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis.
- Hall, J. (1960). General principles of criminal law (2nd ed.). Indianapolis: Bobbs- Merrill.
- Nigam, R. C. (1965). Law of crimes in India. Asia Pub. House.

- Thakore, D. (2011). Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) (33rd ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis Butter worths Wadhwa Nagpur.
- Vibhute, K. I. (2012). P. S. A. Pillai's criminal law (11th ed.). Lexis Nexis. Legal Texts
- The Indian Penal Code, 1860
- Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Bare acts of all special laws

<b>CRIMINAL PROCEDURES AND EVIDENCE</b>
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<b>MCCJ – 13</b>
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**COURSE****OBJECTIVES:**

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- It will help students to recognize selected sections of the Criminal Procedure Code such as organizational set-up of courts in India, complaint,
  - inquiry, investigation, police report, arrest, bail, search, seizures, etc
  - Students will acquire about Evidence Act such as meaning and concept of evidence, confession, dying declaration, presumption of fact and law, burden of proof, etc.
  - Associate the Transfer of criminal cases, Suspension of sentence, Execution Remission and Commutation of sentence.
  - Describe the nature and methods of Constitutional interpretation of Article 21 as a right to speedy trial and Trial before a Court of Session
  - CO2. Explain the theories of learning and meta-cognition; the Indian Penal Code such as crimes against property, theft, robbery, dacoity, crimes against persons, crimes against public tranquility, etc.

**COURSE OUTCOME**

- 
- Recognize the sections of the Indian Penal Code such as crimes against property, theft, robbery, dacoity, crimes against persons, crimes against public tranquility, etc.
  - In-depth knowledge on the Criminal Procedure Code such as organizational set-up of courts in India, complaint, inquiry, investigation, police report, arrest, bail, search, seizures, etc.
  - Promote the efficiency of Indian Evidence Act such as meaning and concept of evidence, confession, dying declaration, presumption of fact and law, burden of proof, etc.
  - Students will distinguished Presumption of innocence, Venue of trial Constitutional interpretation of Article 21 as a right to speedy trial and Trial before a Court of Session.
  - Differentiate and analyze Transfer of criminal cases, Suspension of sentence, Execution, Remission and Commutation of sentence.

## **SYLLABUS**

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### **BLOCK-1: ORIGIN OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE**

**UNIT-1:** Definitions under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 – Hierarchical organization of judiciary in India

**UNIT-2:** Constitution of criminal courts and officers – Jurisdiction and powers of criminal courts – Death penalty

**UNIT-3:** Court of Sessions – Judicial magistrates – Executive magistrates – hierarchy of courts in India

**UNIT-4:** Public Prosecutors – Informal courts (NyayaPanchayat and Lok Adalats) - Mobile courts – family courts

### **BLOCK-2: PRE-TRIAL PROCESSES**

**UNIT-5:** Constitutional perspectives: Articles 14, 20 and 21 – Organization of police, prosecutor and defense counsel

**UNIT-6:** Arrest: Distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences – Warrant and summons – Absconder status – Rights of arrested persons under Cr.P.C and Article 22 (2) of the Constitution of India

**UNIT-7:** Search: General principles of search, search with and without warrant and police search during investigation.

**UNIT-8:** Seizure – Constitutional aspects of validity of search and seizure proceedings – Security: Nature and procedures

### **BLOCK-3: TRIAL PROCESSES**

**UNIT-9:** Commencement of proceedings: Complaint, inquiry, framing of charges, form and content of charge

**UNIT-10:** Bail: General principles and cancellation of bails – Anticipatory bail – Preliminary pleas to bar trial – Remand – Jurisdiction – Time limitations – Pleas of *autrefois acquit* and *autrefois convict* – Fair trial – Concept of fair trial

**UNIT-11:** Presumption of innocence – Venue of trial – Constitutional interpretation of Article 21 as a right to speedy trial – Trial before a Court of Session

**UNIT-12:** Procedural steps and substantive rights – Accusatorial and inquisitorial systems – Summary trial

## **BLOCK-4: EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES**

**UNIT-13:** Definitions – Concepts – Fact in issue – Relevant fact – Evidence: Proved, disproved, admissibility and relevancy

**UNIT-14:** Relevant evidence in statement form: Admission confessions, dying declarations and expert opinions

**UNIT-15:** Conspiracy evidence – Approver evidence – Presumptions of law – Presumptions of fact – Burden of proof

**UNIT-16:** Examination in-chief – Cross-examination and re-examination – Impeaching the credit of witness

## **BLOCK-5: JUDGEMENTS**

**UNIT-17:** Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment – Appeals – Reference and revisions

**UNIT-18:** Transfer of criminal cases – Suspension of sentence – Execution – Remission – Commutation of sentence

**UNIT-19:** Disposal of property – Acquittal – Bonds – Fine – Imprisonment – Injunction – Landmark Judgements in Criminal Justice system

**UNIT-20:** Probation – Parole – Conditional release – Legislative and judicial role – restorative justice – Recent trends in sentencing.

### **Reference for Criminal Procedure and Evidence**

- Gaur, K. D. (2013). Criminal law: Cases and materials (7th ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis.
- Hall, J. (1960). General principles of criminal law (2nd ed.). Indianapolis: Bobbs- Merrill.
- Nigam, R. C. (1965). Law of crimes in India. Asia Pub. House.
- Thakore, D. (2011). Ratanlal&Dhirajlal's the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) (33rd ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis ButterworthsWadhwa Nagpur.
- Vibhute, K. I. (2012). P. S. A. Pillai's criminal law (11th ed.). Lexis Nexis..Legal Texts The Indian Evidence Act, 1860 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973



<b>POLICE ADMINISTRATION</b>
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<b>MCCJ – 14</b>
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**COURSE****OBJECTIVES:**

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- Elaborate various dimensions of Latest trend in treatment of victims/suspects – Primary and Secondary Victimization - Victim assistance in developing countries;
  - CO2.describe the hierarchy of police in Centre and State to the Students
  - CO3.discuss the identity formation of policing in India, basic structure of policing in India and the current trends involved in police administration;
  - CO4.illustrate the role of the role, duty and functions of a police Officer. Functions of the police station, treatment of offenders and briefly about community policing
  - CO5.Explain Community policing models and initiatives

**COURSE****OUTCOME**

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- In-depth analyses of the history of policing in India, basic structure of policing in India and the current trends involved in police administration Identifying the role, duty and functions of a police Officer. Functions of the police station, treatment of offenders and briefly about community policing
  - Adopt the types of Ancient period – Medieval period – British period – Modern policing – Police under East India Company – Police Act, 1861
  - Promote the hierarchy of police in Centre and State
  - Adopt Intelligence Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation - CISF, CRPF, RPF – Hierarchy of Police officers in State
  - Evaluate Measures to tackle corruption – Treatment of victims and offender by the police

## **SYLLABUS**

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### **BLOCK-1: HISTORY OF INDIAN POLICE**

**UNIT-1:** Ancient period – Medieval period – British period – Modern policing – Police under East India Company – Police Act, 1861

**UNIT-2:** Community policing – Latest trend in treatment of victims/suspects – Primary and Secondary Victimization - Victim assistance in developing countries

**UNIT-3:** Origin and development of Indian Police System – Police Commission Reforms and Recommendations

**UNIT-4:** Rural policing – Urban Policing – Challenges faced – Victim Compensation and police in India – Smart Policing in India

### **BLOCK-2: ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF POLICE IN TAMIL NADU AND INDIA**

**UNIT-5:** State police organization and structure – Urban and rural policing – Hierarchy in city police, district police and police battalion

**UNIT-6:** Special units: Civil supplies CID, CBCID (Cyber cell), Economic offences wing, Idol wing, NIB, Vigilance and anti-corruption

**UNIT-7:** Central police organizations: Intelligence Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation - CISF, CRPF, RPF – Hierarchy of Police officers in State

### **BLOCK-3: FUNCTIONS OF POLICE**

**UNIT-8:** Statistical organizations: Bureau of Police Research & Development, National Crime Records Bureau, State Crime Records Bureau

**UNIT-9:** Crime prevention: Patrolling, surveillance, intelligence, traffic regulation, law & order – Various types of beats – Police boys club

**UNIT-10:** Collection of intelligence and its use – Witness protection – Use of scientific methods to tackle crime – Crime Report writing

**UNIT-11:** Use of computers – New challenges faced by police: Cybercrime, financial frauds, terrorists, coastline security and organized crime

**UNIT-12:** Role of police – Police Standing Order – Maintenance of Law and Order segregation of Prisoners – Crime Intervention

## **BLOCK 4 - POLICE AS A MEDIUM OF SOCIAL CHANGE AND INVESTIGATION**

**UNIT-13:** Role of women police: Prosecution, prevention and counselling – All women police stations and their role

**UNIT-14:** Documents used for investigation: First Information Report, charge sheet, case diary, statement of witness, confession of accused, memo of evidence and final report

**UNIT-15:** Scene of crime examination and description – Use of Forensic science

– Crime mapping – Interrogation – Witness – Evidence collection – Investigation procedures

**UNIT-16:** Role of media – Portrayal of crime, police and political system – Investigative Journalism – Analysis of Crime data

## **BLOCK-5: POLICE IMAGE**

**UNIT-17:** Public perception of police – Measures to improve police image in urban and rural areas – portray of police in Media

**UNIT-18:** Measurements to improve police-public relationship through community policing – Measures to tackle corruption – Treatment of victims and offender by the police

**UNIT-19:** Campaign to prevent drug abuse to ensure safety of senior citizens and to prevent crime with the help of the police – Police and media

**UNIT-20:** Recruitment process – Training schedule with special reference to National Police Commission Recommendations – Community policing models and initiatives

### **References for MCCJ 14 Police Administration**

- Krishna Mohan Mathur, (2002), Indian Police, Role and Challenges, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Parmar. M.S., (2000), Problems of police Administration, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
- SankarSen (2007), Police Today, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
- Gautam, D.N.(2002), The Indian Police: A Study in fundamentals, Mental Publications
- Ramanujam, T (1999), Prevention and Detection of crime, Madras book agency.

<b>PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION</b>
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<b>MCCJ – 15</b>
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### **COURSE OBJECTIVES:**

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- Explain students the role of non-institutional corrections in the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders
- CO1. Interpret the various procedures and rules of correctional method, U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners and laws regarding the same
- CO2. Illustrate the various organisation of correctional institutions, its classifications, role of judiciary and the treatment
- CO3. Analyse the various levels Juvenile institutions: Observation home, Children's home, Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committees, Special home, Borstal school
- CO4. Identify various prison labours, Prisoners - wages, conditions - Rights of Prisoners; Alternative approaches to Imprisonment & Community Based Correction and Evaluate the Corporal and Capital Punishment; Attitude on Pros and Cons of Capital Punishment - Sentencing-Process and Policies, Alternative Sentencing system.

### **COURSE OUTCOME**

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- CLO1. Develop children having good democratic ideals and citizenship;
- CLO2. Apply the conflict transformation strategies in the classroom;
- CLO4. Analyse the various organigrams of correctional institutions, its classifications, role of judiciary and the treatment and
- CLO5 Implement on the role of non-institutional corrections in the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders
- CLO5. Design the various procedures and rules of correctional method, U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners and laws regarding the same

## **SYLLABUS**

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### **BLOCK-1: NATURE OF PUNISHMENT**

**UNIT-1:** Define – Penology, punishment – Meaning, scope and aims of punishment - Punishment in Ancient and Medieval India and the World

**UNIT-2:** Types of punishment – Objectives of punishment – Various types of Sentencing – Treatment of Offenders

**UNIT-3:** Punishment – Recent trends in punishment-Genesis–Objectives–Need and significance of corrections – Correctional theories

**UNIT-4:** Principles, policies and procedures – Recent trends in Correctional methods– Rehabilitation models

**UNIT-5:** Correction in India: Role of Central and State Governments– Prison System in India – Women Prisons – open air Prisons

### **BLOCK- 2: THEORIES AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS**

**UNIT-6:** Objectives and theories of correction – Retributive, Deterrence, Reformation – Primary deterrence and Secondary deterrence

**Unit-7:** Evolution of correctional philosophy – Medical model – Rehabilitation model – Community correction – Community Service Order

**UNIT-8:** Correctional manuals and rules: Prisons Act, 1894 – Transfer of Prisoners Act – Probation system in India

**UNIT-9:** Tamil Nadu Prison Manual – Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 – Parole – Borstal Schools

**UNIT-10:** Various Prison Reforms Committees and Commissions – Effectiveness of sentencing – Death Penalty and Deterrence

### **BLOCK-3: CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

**UNIT-11:** Institutionalization: Meaning and purpose-evolution and development of prison system in India

**UNIT-12:** Classification system: Individualization of treatment, meaning and significance – Adult institutions: Central prisons and sub-jails

**UNIT-13:** Juvenile institutions: Observation home, Children's home, Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committees, Special home, Borstal school

**UNIT-14:** Institutions for women – Women's prison, Vigilance home and Protective home – Rehabilitation programs for women – Vocational Training

**UNIT-15:** Open air prisons – Scope, History, Nature, Conditions, Significance – Open Air Prisons in India – Half way homes

#### **BLOCK-4 : INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMES**

**UNIT-16:** Boarding, lodging and medical care - Counselling for convicts – Reintegration programs – One stop centres in Tamil Nadu

**UNIT-17:** Programmes – Vocational training programmes – Observation Homes and Special Homes – types of Sentencing

**UNIT-18:** Recreational programmes – Self-government and other activities – healthcare, Educational Programs

**UNIT-19:** Prisonization and sub-culture – Prison routine – Culture - shock incarceration – segregation of Prisoners

**UNIT-20:** U. N. Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners, 1955, Prison Adalat – Rights of Prisoners and Rights of Women Prisoners

#### **BLOCK-5 : COMMUNITY-BASED CORRECTIONS**

**UNIT-21:** Probation: Concept and scope – Historical development in India – Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

**UNIT-22:** Shock probation – Probation procedures : Pre-sentence investigation report, supervision and revocation – Parole: Provisions, rules and supervision

**UNIT-23:** After-care: Meaning and scope – Halfway houses: Organization and significance

**UNIT-24:** Role of voluntary agencies in prevention of crime and treatment of offenders - Role of NGO's and Societies in the prevention and development of released convicts

**UNIT-25:** Rehabilitation: Need, importance and services in India – Pre-release and Premature release

#### **BLOCK-6: PRISON INDUSTRY**

**UNIT-26:** Definition, Concepts, Nature of Prison system in India – Mulla committee - Report on Prison reforms

**UNIT-27:** Typology of Prisons in India – life sentencing – Rights of Prisoners – Voting rights - Zero tolerance policing

**UNIT-28:** Classification of prison labours, Prisoners - wages, conditions - Rights of Prisoners; Alternative approaches to Imprisonment & Community Based Correction

**UNIT-29:** Significance of Prison System - Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society – After

care and rehabilitation– Pre-release and premature release

**UNIT-30:** Corporal and Capital Punishment; Attitude on Pros and Cons of Capital Punishment - Sentencing-Process and Policies, Alternative Sentencing system.

### **References for MCCJ 15 Penology and Correctional Administration**

- Arrigo, B., & Milovanovic, D. (2010). Revolution in penology: Rethinking the society of captives. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.
- Crow, I. (2001). The treatment and rehabilitation of offenders. London: SAGE
- Scott, D. (2008). Penology. Los Angeles, CA: Sage.
- C Lerner, K., & Lerner, B. (2006). Crime & punishment: Essential primary sources. Detroit, MI: Thomas Gale.
- Miethe, T., & Lu, H. (2005). Punishment: A comparative historical perspective. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Chockalingam K. (1993) Issues in Probation in India, Madras University Publications, Madras.
- Mulla Committee Report on Prison Reforms, 1983, Govt of India.

**M.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration Syllabus – II year  
(Distance Mode)**

<b>HUMAN RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION</b>
<b>MCCJ – 21</b>

**COURSE**

**OBJECTIVES:**

- 
- CO1. Enumerate the need and scope of the history of Human Rights in India and analyse the ways in which human rights play a major role in Criminal Justice System.
  - CO2. Organise the relationship between Human Rights and Policing.
  - CO3. Describe various Rights of Prisoners, juveniles and Women.;
  - CO4. Explain the various forms of Human Rights violations in India.CO5. Discuss the National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) — Rights of women in custody

**COURSE OUTCOME**

- In-depth knowledge on the Rights of Prisoners, juveniles and Women.
- Analyse the various forms of Human Rights violations in India.
- Learn about the importance of relationship between Human Rights and Policing
- CLO4. create environment on the history of Human Rights in India and analyse the ways in which human rights play a major role in Criminal Justice System.

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**SYLLABUS**

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**BLOCK- 1: INTRODUCTION**

**UNIT-1:** Definition, nature, scope and duties of Human Rights - Historical perspective of Human Rights in the World

**UNIT-2:** History of United Nations – Definitions and Concepts – Role and duty of the United Nations

**UNIT-3:** Theories of human rights – Classification of Human Rights – Characteristics of Human Rights

**UNIT-4:** Different kinds of rights; Rights of Women – Rights of Children – Rights of Disabled – Rights of Elderly people



**UNIT-5:** Salient features of the Indian Judicial System – Structure and functions of court – Powers of court – Development and relevance of prosecution system

### **BLOCK- 2 : HUMAN RIGHTS LEGISLATIONS**

**UNIT-6:** Origin: Constitutional guarantees on human rights – Part III of the Constitution - Fundamental rights

**UNIT-7:** Fundamental duties enshrined in the Constitution – Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 – United Nations documents

**UNIT-8:** International covenants on human rights: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

**UNIT-9:** Optional protocols – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHRC) – Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)

**UNIT-10:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 - Part IV of the Constitution: Directive principles of state policy

### **BLOCK- 3 : HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCIES**

**UNIT-11:** Criminal Justice System: Concept, development and purpose – Accusatorial and inquisitorial system of criminal justice system

**UNIT-12:** Rights of the accused - Historical development of prison system – Structure of the prison system – Objectives of punishments – Prison statistics.

**UNIT-13:** Rights of prisoners – Rights of victims of human rights violations – Access to justice – Fair treatment

**UNIT-14:** Restitution – Assistance – Compensation - Handcuffing, custodial violence, third degree method of interrogation

**UNIT-15:** Coordination in criminal justice system – Models of criminal justice process: Crime control and due process model

### **BLOCK- 4 : HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS**

**UNIT-16:** Human rights violations against women, children, aged people, refugees, religious minorities and SC/STs

**UNIT-17:** Policies and Programs designed to prevent such atrocities – Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979

**UNIT-18:** Human rights violations against children – International instruments relating to children: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989 and

**UNIT-19:** National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) – Rights of women in custody

**UNIT-20:** Protecting the rights of children in conflict with the law – treatment of Children in Conflict with Law, Rights of Children in Conflict with Law

### **BLOCK-5 : HUMAN RIGHT – ROLE OF GOVERNMENTAL AND NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**

**UNIT-21:** National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission – Role, structure and functioning

**UNIT-22:** International and National Non-Governmental Organizations working on human rights protection

**UNIT-23:** Role of international NGO's in Protection of Human Rights - Amnesty International, International Red Cross Society, Human Rights Watch

**UNIT-24:** Peoples Watch – Human Rights Advocacy and Research Foundation (HRF) – PUCL – AIDWA

**UNIT-25:** Purpose of studying comparative and international criminal justice systems – Policing: international and comparative perspectives

### **BLOCK- 6 : HUMAN RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS**

**UNIT-26:** Human rights of women, children, elderly, physically & mentally challenged, migrants

**UNIT-27:** Rights of indigenous groups - Refugees, religious minorities, SC/STs – Specific legal provisions (IPC, CRPC & other SLL)

**UNIT-28:** Violations against vulnerable groups – Policies and programmes to prevent atrocities – Legal measures

**UNIT-29:** Role of Governmental & Non- Governmental Organisation in advocacy and redressal of grievances

**UNIT-30:** Rights of victims of human rights violations – Judicial activism and review - Handcuffing – Torture – Custodial violence – Third degree method of interrogation – Procedural safeguards

### **References for MCCJ 21 Human Right in Criminal Justice Administration**

- Aswathi, S. K., & Kakoria, R. P. (2011) Law relating to protection of human rights: Millennium Edition. Orient Publishing Company.

- Begum, Mehartaj. (2000). Human rights in India: Issues and perspectives. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
- Bharti, D. (2002). The constitution and criminal justice administration. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
- Mishra, R. C. (2001). Crime trends and criminal justice. New Delhi: Authorspress.
- Pande, G. S. (2002). Constitutional law of India (8th ed.). Allahabad: Allahabad Law Agency.
- Ravindran, D. J. (1998). Human rights praxi: A resource book for study, action and reflection. Chennai: Earth Worm Books.

<b>FORENSIC SCIENCE &amp; FORENSIC MEDICINE</b>
<b>MCCJ – 22</b>

**COURSE**

**OBJECTIVES**

- Describe various aspects of the definition, scope and basic principles of forensic science and Forensic Medicine, exhibit the various tools and techniques utilized in the application of the subject
- Analyse various levels of significance of evidence, types and classification of physical evidences such as blood, fibre, paint, firearms, fingerprints, etc
- Assess the forensic documents, tools and techniques employed, types of forgeries, types of handwriting and its characteristics, etc
- Construct the basic principles and stages involved in crime scene reconstruction
- Describe Students the scope and importance of medical evidence such as oral and documentary, etc
- Apply the importance of medico-legal autopsy and type and characteristics of wounds, etc

**COURSE**

**OUTCOME**

- Definition, scope and basic principles of forensic science and Forensic Medicine, exhibit the various tools and techniques utilized in the application of the subject
- Learn the significance of evidence, types and classification of physical evidences such as blood, fibre, paint, firearms, fingerprints, etc
- analyzes of forensic documents, tools and techniques employed, types of forgeries, types of hand writing and its characteristics, etc
- describe the basic principles and stages involved in crime scene reconstruction
- enumerate the scope and importance of medical evidence such as oral and documentary, etc
- Acquire about the importance of medico-legal autopsy and type and characteristics of wounds, etc

## **SYLLABUS**

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### **BLOCK -1 : INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC SCIENCE**

**UNIT-1:** History and development of Forensic Science – Definitions – Scope and need – Basic principles

**UNIT-2:** Locard's principle – Tools and techniques – Branches of Forensic science - Organizational setup of Forensic science Laboratories

**UNIT-3:** Central detective training school – Maintenance of crime records (NCRB)

– NPA Mobile Forensic science laboratory

**UNIT-4:** International perspectives on Forensic science - Forensic Biology  
Biological evidence: Importance, nature, location, typology

**UNIT-5:** Role of Forensic Biologists – Human blood groups: General principles, theory of blood group inheritance

### **BLOCK- 2 : FORENSIC BIOLOGY**

**UNIT-6:** Composition and functions, collection of samples, species identification - Antigen and antibody

**UNIT-7:** Definitions of Antigen and antibody – Blood grouping from blood, semen, saliva and other body fluid stains

**UNIT-8:** Techniques for blood grouping – Identification of bones, age and sex determination from skeletal remains.

**UNIT-9:** Paternity disputes: Causes, serological and biochemical methods, calculation of paternity index, probability for paternity and maternity

**UNIT-10:** Ammunition: Typology, cartridge components matching of crime, test bullets and cartridge cases, identification of bullets, pellets and wads.

### **BLOCK- 3 : FORENSIC BALLISTICS AND FORENSIC PHYSICS**

**UNIT-11:** Firearms: History and background, classification, characteristics, firing mechanisms, typology

**UNIT-12:** Automated method of cartridge case and bullet comparison – Determination of range and time of fire.

**UNIT-13:** Visual, chemical and instrumental methods – Gun Shot Residues (GSR) Solving crime with Forensic Ballistics

**UNIT-14:** Motor vehicle crime: Investigation, collection of evidence, nature of evidence, documentation, techniques for identification – Important crime cases

**UNIT-15:** Explosives: Classification, characteristics, process and effects – Types of hazards – Classification of explosives.

#### **BLOCK- 4 : FORENSIC CHEMISTRY AND FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY**

**UNIT-16:** Introduction – Typology – Analysis and techniques – Trace evidence – Chemistry of fire

**UNIT-17:** Drugs of abuse: Introduction, classification, identification, tests and analysis Common drugs prohibited in sports

**UNIT-18:** Poisons: Classification, signs and symptoms, antidotes and collection of samples - Document Examination

**UNIT-19:** Introduction – Typology – Tools and techniques for examination and identification – Typology of forgeries, definitions, characteristics and their detection

**UNIT-20:** Typology of printing – Typology of handwriting and its characteristics – Fundamental divergences – Standards for comparison

#### **BLOCK- 5: INTRODUCTION AND MEDICAL EVIDENCE**

**UNIT-21:** Determination of age of document – Characteristics, types, comparisons and alteration of printed matter – Printing machines and processes

**UNIT-22:** Definitions – Medical evidence – Oral and documentary evidence – Dying declaration - Forensic Pathology

**UNIT-23:** Types of autopsy – Aims and objectives – Methods and incision – Obscure

autopsy - Identification of skeletal remains – Age estimation – Brain death –

**UNIT-24:** Forensic Traumatology Definitions – Types of injuries - suicidal, accidental and homicidal wounds – Firearm wounds – Thermal injuries – Electrical injuries

**UNIT-25:** Medico-legal importance - Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 - Symptoms of psychiatry

**UNIT-26:** Virginitiy – Sterility – Impotence – Pregnancy – Delivery - Artificial insemination – Infant deaths – Sexual offences

#### **BLOCK-6 : SEXUAL JURISPRUDENCE AND FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY**

**UNIT-27:** Interpretation of Transplantation of Human Organs Act (THOA), 1984 – Changes after death - Violent as physical death

**UNIT-28:** Toxicology - Classification of poisons – Antidotes – Chelating agents – types of poisons and their effects

**UNIT-29:** General management of poisons: Arsenic, lead, plant poisons, snakes, cyanides, carbon mono-oxide, war gases and food poisoning

**UNIT-30:** Civil and criminal responsibilities of a mentally ill person – Methods of restraint of a mentally ill person – True and feigned insanity

**UNIT-31:** Autopsy – Medical examination in Rape case – Sexual Violence – con- firming sexual offences

## **References For MCCJ 22 Forensic Science & Forensic**

### **Medicine REFERENCES – FORENSIC SCIENCE**

- Bureau of Police Research & Development (2000). Working Procedures Manual Ballistics. New Delhi: BPR&D.
- Conway, J. (2000). Evidential documents. Springfield, Illinois: Thomas. Curry, A. (2014). Poison detection in human organs (3rd ed.). Springfield, Illinois: Thomas.
- Heard, B. (2004). Handbook of firearms and ballistics: Examining and interpreting forensic evidence. Chichester, England: J. Wiley.
- Kelly, J. (2006). Scientific examination of questioned documents (2nd ed.). Boca Raton, Florida: CRC/Taylor & Francis.

### **REFERENCES – FORENSIC MEDICINE**

- Dekal, V. (2014). Exam preparatory manual for undergraduates: Forensic medicine & toxicology (Theory& Practical). New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical (P).
- Nageshkumar, G. (2007). Practical forensic medicine (3rd ed.). New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical (P).
- Narayan Reddy, K., & Murty, O. (2014). The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (33rd ed.). New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical (P).

<b>RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS</b>
<b>MCCJ – 23</b>

**COURSE****OBJECTIVES**

- 
- Students will learn the characteristics, types and significance of research in social sciences.
  - Students will Enumerate the research problem, research process, review of literature, research questions, etc.
  - Students will demonstrate basic concepts of statistics such as mean, median, mode and probability.
  - develop descriptive and inferential statistics, independent and dependent variables with respect to social science. Help students demonstrate computer application skills such as MS Office Word, Power Point, and Excel and ways by which it can be used in Criminology.

**COURSE OUTCOME**

- 
- Demonstrate the characteristics, types and significance of research in social sciences.
  - Apply skills on research problem, research process, review of literature, re- search questions, etc.
  - In-depth knowledge on basic concepts of statistics such as mean, median, mode and probability.
  - Practice effectively the descriptive and inferential statistics, independent and dependent variables with respect to social science.
  - Relate computer application skills such as MS Office Word, Power Point, and Excel and ways by which it can be used in Criminology.

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**SYLLABUS**

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**BLOCK-1: INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH**

**UNIT-1:** Definitions; Objective of research; Motivation in research; Literature search strategy



**UNIT-2:** Research methods; Meaning and Epistemology of scientific research- Using reference manager/ endnote

**UNIT-3:** Formulation of the research problem; Research - Process, Literature survey; Definitions– Characteristics of research

**UNIT-4:** Scientist Vs, Social Scientist, Scope for Research in India - – Types of research – Significance of research – Criteria of good research

### **BLOCK-2: FUNDAMENTALS**

**UNIT-5:** Types of research – Descriptive, Applied, Fundamental, Qualitative, Quantitative, Empirical

**UNIT-6:** Types and Characteristics of Research design - Research problem – Research process – Research questions

**UNIT-7:** Objectives of the study – Scope of the study – Review of literature Hypothesis; Definition, Types, Formation and Testing.

**UNIT-8:** Ethics in Social Science Research, Criminal Justice System and Research –Quantitative research – Qualitative research

### **BLOCK-3: SAMPLE AND SAMPLING**

**UNIT-9:** Population; Sample and Sampling - procedures – Types of sampling – Collection of data – Questionnaire

**UNIT-10:** Types – Probability sampling and non-probability sampling - Interview schedule – Primary data – Secondary data.

**UNIT-11:** Criteria for selecting a sampling design – Universe of the study – sample size - Sampling Errors

**UNIT-12:** Survey Techniques & Data collection methods – Case study method - adaptation and validation - data quality assessment

### **BLOCK-4 : COLLECTION OF DATA AND ANALYSIS**

**UNIT-13:** Research Tool; Measurements and Scaling - Mode of Collection of Data; Types of Data Collection

**UNIT-14:** Design of survey and data collection instruments – relevance to study objectives; development and types of questions; length order, layout and coding of survey instrument.

**UNIT-15:** Ethics in Criminal Justice Research - Analysis of Data(SPSS) - Data base manipulations.

**UNIT-16:** Research on Diagnostic Tests - Referencing – APA, ASA, MLA etc  
- Critical appraisal of Journal Article and Writing a Research Paper.

### **BLOCK -5 : APPLICATION OF STATISTICS**

**UNIT-17:** Statistical Methods in Research - Definitions; Significance; Crime statistics in India; Source of crime statistics;

**UNIT-18:** Problems in the use of statistics; Mean, Median and Mode Standard deviation; Tests of significance – 't' test, Chi-square, F-test; Analysis of variance.

**UNIT-19:** Types of statistics: Descriptive and inferential–Mean, Probability – Variables: Independent and dependent

**UNIT-20:** MS Office: Word, PowerPoint, Excel–Websearch–Onlinedatabases– Online surveys: Google forms, Survey Monkey.

### **References for MCCJ 23 Research Methods and Statistics**

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

<b>VIGILANCE AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT</b>
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<b>MCCJ – 24</b>
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**COURSE****OBJECTIVES**

- 
- describe about the Private Detective Agencies (Regulations) Act, 2007. Difference between police investigation and private detection. Describe the attributes of private investigation
  - analyze the various types of Security management and private detective investigations
  - examine the various dynamics of security aspects such as security of humans, information security and computer-based financial frauds
  - Analyze various instructional objectives of security management like access control system, alarm system, dog squad and also the training of security personnel
  - Demonstrate the concepts and theories of risk management, planning, emergency reactions, specific security systems and the prospects of private security

**COURSE****OUTCOME**

- 
- Learn about the Private Detective Agencies (Regulations) Act, 2007. Difference between police investigation and private detection. Describe the attributes of private investigation.
  - Recognize the various types of Security management and private detective investigations.
  - Analyze the various dynamics of security aspects such as security of humans, information security and computer-based financial frauds.
  - Learn about the various types of security management like access control system, alarm system, dog squad and also the training of security personnel.
  - Brief considerate on the concepts and theories of risk management, planning, emergency reactions, specific security systems and
  - Evaluate the prospects of private security.

## **SYLLABUS**

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### **BLOCK- 1: INTRODUCTION**

**UNIT-1:** Conceptual definitions - Duties and responsibilities of a private security - Vigilance and Security – Private Investigation

**UNIT-2:** Security aspects: Security of man, material, information such as file, commercial formula, technical information, design sketches, models, cassettes etc

**UNIT-3:** Various types of investigations – Espionage – Surveillance – Survey – Patent/trademark infringement

**UNIT-4:** Verification – First aid – Security survey/audit – Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005

### **BLOCK -2 : FEATURES OF VIGILANCE**

**UNIT-5:** Computer security systems – Security alarm systems – Fire alarm systems Fire prevention and precautions – Protective equipment

**UNIT-6:** Information and Intelligence – Collection, collation and timely reporting Confidential enquiries

**UNIT-7:** Deployment of Dog squad – Emergency preparedness plan – Security Guards – Training of security personnel

**UNIT-8:** Classification of documents: Top secret / Secret / Confidential / Restricted Official Secrets Act, 1923

### **BLOCK- 3 : SECURITY ISSUES**

**UNIT-9:** Security aspects – Security of man, material, information, commercial formula, technical information, design, sketches, models, cassettes etc

**UNIT-10:** Information security – Computer hardware, software and live ware security- Access control system: Identity, screening, movement control

**UNIT-11:** Computer-based financial frauds - Security and Safety practices in financial and non-financial institutions

**UNIT-12:** Computer viruses and worms – Current and future threats to corporate executives

### **BLOCK – 4: SECURITY DEVICES**

**UNIT-13:** Access control system–Identity–Screening–Movement control–Computer security systems

**UNIT-14:** Security alarm systems – Fire alarm systems – Fire prevention and precautions, protective equipment

**UNIT-15:** Deployment of dog squad – Emergency preparedness plan - Private security agencies

**UNIT-16:** Private security guard - License- Security guards – Duties and responsibilities – Other modern equipment

### **BLOCK- 5: SECURITY PRACTICES**

**UNIT-17:** Security and safety practices in financial institutions - The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005

**UNIT-18:** Industrial organizations and commercial establishments – Dealing with trespass/intrusion

**UNIT-19:** Terrorists movement and hideouts – Accused and culprits - Dealing with trespass/intrusion – Emergency procedures

**UNIT-20:** Search procedures and techniques – Industrial Organisations and Commercial Establishments – Ethics of security.

### **References for MCCJ 24 Vigilance and Security Management**

- Copeland, W. D. (2001). *Private investigation: How to be successful*. Phoenix, AZ: Absolutely Zero Loss Inc
- Dipak, H. (2014). *Industrial security in India*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House
- Gupta, R. S. (2000). *Management of internal security*. New Delhi: Lancer Publishers
- Post, Richard S., & Kingsbury, Arthur A. (1999) *Security administration: An introduction*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas
- Sinha, R. K. (2011). *Crimes affecting state security-problems and recent trends*. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications
- Woodhull, A. (2014). *Private investigation: Strategies and techniques*. Texas: Thomas Investigations Publications

<b>VICTIMOLOGY</b>
<b>MCCJ – 25</b>

**COURSE****OBJECTIVES**

- 
- enumerate the historical development of victimology, causes and forms of victimisation and various key concepts
  - Help students examine various theories pertaining to victimology such as precipitation theory, lifestyle theory, routine activity theory, deviant place theory, structural and social process factors
  - Students will learn the patterns and impact of victimization in natural disaster, conventional crime, communal and caste violence. Also understand victimization of vulnerable population
  - It will help students to understand cultural victimization, cyber victimization, inter-personal violence and also the impact of crime victimization
  - Students will be able to apply the concepts of UN Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power in victim assistance, legal aid, victim advocacy, crisis intervention, etc

**COURSE****OUTCOME**

- 
- Learn about the historical development of victimology, causes and forms of victimisation and various key concepts Recognize the various theories pertaining to victimology such as precipitation theory, lifestyle theory, routine activity theory, deviant place theory, structural and social process factors
  - Thoughtful on the patterns and impact of victimization in natural disaster, conventional crime, communal and caste violence. Also understand victimization of vulnerable population
  - Analyze cultural victimization, cyber victimization, inter-personal violence and also the impact of crime victimization
  - Evaluate Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power in victim assistance, legal aid, victim advocacy, crisis intervention, etc

## **SYLLABUS**

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### **BLOCK – 1: INTRODUCTION TO VICTIMOLOGY**

**UNIT-1:** Origin and development of Victimology – Definitions of victimology -  
– Dimensions of victimization

**UNIT-2:** Measurement of Crime and its Effects - The Consequences of  
Victimization Victims of Sexual Offences Fear of Victimization

**UNIT-3:** Typology – Victims in the criminal justice system -Retributive justice –  
Restorative justice – Scope of Victimology

**UNIT-4:** Empowering Victims – Rights of Victims – Victim compensation fund  
in India – Scope of Victimology in India

**UNIT-5:** Females as Victims – Primary victimization and Secondary  
Victimization - Homicide Victims

### **BLOCK- 2 : KEY CONCEPTS**

**UNIT-6:** Victim precipitation – Victim facilitation – Victim provocation – Child  
Victims of Sexual, emotional, physical Abuse

**UNIT-7:** Indirect victimization – Forms of victimization – Victim vulnerability vs.  
Actual vulnerability - Victim-offender relationship

**UNIT-8:** Fear of crime – Reporting behaviour – Dark figure – Crime victimization  
survey

**UNIT-9:** Victim blaming – Victimological theories – Bystander effect – Victim  
recovery – Psycho-social coping model

**UNIT 10:** Elder Victims - Hate Crimes in India - Special Victim Populations -  
Civil Proceedings and the Rights of Victims

### **BLOCK -3 : PATTERNS AND IMPACT OF VICTIMIZATION**

**UNIT- 11:** Victims of conventional crime – Gender-based violence – Inter-  
personal violence – Hate crime – Domestic violence

**UNIT- 12:** Women victims of crime – Child victimization – Victims of group  
violence – Cultural victimization – Elderly victimization – Victims of natural  
disaster

**UNIT-13:** Impact of crime victimization – Trauma – Post-Traumatic Stress  
Disorder (PTSD), Acute Stress Disorder (ASD),cyber victimization

**UNIT-14:** Social exclusion – Stockholm syndrome – Battered women syndrome – Cycle of domestic violence – Rape trauma syndrome

**UNIT-15:** Development of victimization surveys-Issue of repeat victimization and the various explanations

#### **BLOCK -4 : NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL CONCERN FOR VICTIMS**

**UNIT-16:** U. N. Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

**UNIT-17:** 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

**UNIT-18:** Victim rights in India – Victim compensation in India – Victim Compensation Fund – National Relief Fund

**UNIT-19:** The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 – National Disaster Management Authority – National Disaster Response Force

**UNIT-20:** Types of victim-witness assistance programs - Problem areas for homicide survivors - types of personal victimization

#### **BLOCK- 5: VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES**

**UNIT-21:** Needs of victims – Victim assistance – Role of Judiciary, Government (Observation homes, vigilance homes)

**UNIT-22:** Citizens and voluntary organizations – Concepts and forms of victim services – Victim advocacy – Victim assistance during crime investigation and trial

**UNIT-23:** Victim centered policing – Prevention of victimization – Legal aid – Crisis intervention – Basic concepts of counselling and guidance

**UNIT-24:** Methods of victim counselling and psycho-therapy – Compassion fatigue – Victim service organizations in India – Police and victims

**UNIT-25:** Concept of “double victimization” - Primary, secondary and tertiary victimization - Repeat victimization

#### **BLOCK – 6: VICTIM IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**UNIT-26:** Role of victims in criminal justice process - Victim’s perception of Criminal Justice System - Rights of victims in CJS



**UNIT-27:** Ignorance of Victim in CJS process - Victimization of offenders in Criminal Justice System

**UNIT-28:** Victim interface during investigation - Victims & Police during the trial (Threats from Accused) - Police response to the victims of vulnerable group

**UNIT-29:** Deposition of evidence & Cross examination - Right of the victim to plead - Victim's participation - plea bargaining, compounding of offence

**UNIT-30:** Origin & Development of Restorative Justice - Restorative Justice Practice Models (Victim-Offender Mediation, Community Family Conferencing, Circle Sentencing & Peace Making Circle)

### **References for MCCJ 25 Victimology**

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

