



**DWARAKA DOSS GOVERDHAN DOSS VAISHNAV
COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)**

**DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY &
POLICE ADMINISTRATION**

**BACHERLOR'S DEGREE IN CRIMINOLOGY AND
POLICE ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE FACULTY OF
ARTS (B.A.)**

REGULATIONS, SCHEME AND SYLLABUS

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

(Effective from the academic year 2020 – 2021)

Institution

VISION

To emerge as an institute of eminence in the fields of engineering, technology and management in serving the industry and the nation by empowering students with a high degree of technical, managerial and practical competence.

MISSION

M1	To strengthen the theoretical, practical and ethical dimensions of the learning process by fostering a culture of research and innovation among faculty members and students.
M2	To encourage long-term interaction between the academia and industry through the involvement of the industry in the design of the curriculum and its hands-on implementation
M3	To strengthen and mould students in professional, ethical, social and environmental dimensions by encouraging participation in co-curricular and extracurricular activities.

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION

VISION

Our vision is to create a young generation who can serve as the integral building blocks of society in a challenging world. The students will serve as professionals with commitment, integrity, and work ethic in various institutions of Criminal Justice System, Corporate Security Industry, academia, etc.

MISSION

M1	To enable students to learn about the various aspects of Criminal Justice System, multiple sciences relating to crime, criminal behaviour, victims, crime prevention, and security management.
M2	To train the students to be physically adept to face the challenges of uniformed services.
M3	To instill the foundation of academic research among students.

PROGRAM EDUCATION OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

PEO1	To impart professional qualities in Criminology graduates to face the challenges of the contemporary Criminal Justice System.
PEO2	To inspire the students to prepare themselves to join in uniformed services and private organizations to render selfless services to the society.
PEO3	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.
PEO4	To expose the students to the various nuances of crime prevention, deduction and prosecution.
PEO5	To inculcate the passion towards rendering social services such as victim assistance.

PEO TO MISSION STATEMENT MAPPING

MISSION STATEMENTS	PEO1	PEO2	PEO3	PEO4	PEO5
M1	3	3	2	3	3
M2	2	2	3	3	2
M3	3	3	2	2	3

CORRELATION: 3- STRONG 2- MEDIUM 1- LOW

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (PO) IN RELATION TO GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES

PO1	Demonstrate a systematic or coherent understanding of the fundamental concepts, principles and processes underlying the academic field of Criminology and its different subfields
PO2	Establish skills related to specialization areas within Criminology as well as within its subfields.
PO3	Sound knowledge of appropriate methodologies in order to conduct analysis and detect patterns of crime and victimization.
PO4	Exhibit skills to seek solutions to problems that emerge from the subfields and interdisciplinary subfields relating to Criminology.
PO5	Practical knowledge of techniques relevant to academia to pursue further studies in the field of Criminology or a related field.
PO6	Competitiveness to work in the government and non-government sectors under the broad category of Criminology.
PO7	Understanding of the importance of Criminology and its application in an academic, social, legal, industrial, economic and environmental context.

Mapping of POs TO PEOs

<u>PEO/PO</u>	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7
PEO 1	3	2	3	3	2	3	2
PEO 2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3
PEO 3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
PEO 4	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
PEO 5	3	3	3	3	3	2	3

3-Strong Correlation 2- Medium Correlation 1- Low Correlation

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

PSO 1: To drive the progression of the graduate into an exceptional professional by instilling knowledge relating to the various fields of Criminology.

PSO 2: To mold passionate broad-minded human beings with strong sense of social commitment, responsibility and dynamic mind.

COURSE OF STUDY:

The main subject of study for bachelor degree courses shall consist of the following and shall be:

Sl. No.	Parts	Heading
1.	Part I	Tamil / Other Languages
2.	Part II	English
3.	Part III	Core Subjects/ Allied Subjects Projects/ Electives with three courses
4.	Part IV	Basis Tamil* / NME Skilled based subjects (Electives) – Soft Skills Environmental Studies Value Education
5.	Part V	Extension Activities**

***PART – IV :Baisc Tamil**

- 1.(a) Those who have not studied Tamil up to XII Std. and taken a Non-Tamil Language under Part-I shall take Tamil comprising of two course (level will be at 6th Standard).
- (b) Those who have studies Tamil up to XII Std. and taken a Non-Tamil Language under Part-I shall take Advanced Tamil comprising of two courses.
- (c) Others who do not come under a + b can choose non-major elective comprising of two courses.

****PART – V: EXTENSION ACTIVITIES**

- (a) A candidate shall be awarded a maximum of 1 Credits for Compulsory Extension Service.
- (b) All the Students shall have to enrol for NSS /NCC/ NSO (Sports & Games) Roctract/ Youth Red cross or any other service organizations in the college and shall have to put in Compulsory minimum attendance of 40 hours which shall be duly certified by the Principal of the college before 31stMarch in a year. If a student LACKS 40 HOURS ATTENDANCE in the First year, he/she shall have to compensate the same during the subsequent years.
- (c) Students those who complete minimum attendance of 40 hours in One year will get HALF A CREDIT and those who complete the attendance of 80 or more hours in Two Years will ONE CREDIT.

(d) Literacy and Population Education Field Work shall be compulsory components in the above extension service activities

SCHEME ON EXAMINATIONS

As per the University Regulation the following split up of marks for Theory, practical and project are to be followed.

(i) SPLIT UP FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL MARKS FOR THEORY AND PRACTICAL PAPER:

Sl. No.	Paper	Internal	External	Total
1.	Theory	40	60	100
2.	Practical	40	60	100

(ii) SPLIT UP FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT MARKS (40) FOR THEORY:

CIE- Continuous Internal Evaluation (40 Marks)

Bloom's Category	Tests	Assignments	Quizzes	Current Affairs quizzes
Marks (out of 50)	20	5	5	10
Remember			5	
Understand		5		
Apply	10			10
Analyze	5			
Evaluate	5			
Create				

ESE- Semester End Examination (100 Marks; weightage 60%)

Bloom's Category	Weightage %
Remember	20
Understand	20
Apply	30
Analyse	15
Evaluate	10
Create	5

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE SIX SEMESTERS SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:**SEMESTER I**

Sl. No.	Core/Elective / Softskill	Title of the Course	Credits	Inst. hours	Exam hours	Maximum Marks		
						Int.	Ext.	Total
1.	Part I	Language I	3	4	3	40	60	100
2.	Part II	English I	3	4	3	40	60	100
3.	Part III – Core course Paper I	Principles of Criminology	4	6	3	40	60	100
4.	Part III – Core course Paper II	Major Laws in CJS	4	6	3	40	60	100
5.	Part III – Allied course Paper I	Basics of Forensic Science and Medicine	4	6	3	40	60	100
6.	Part IV – Basic Tamil / NME Paper I	Fundamentals of Criminology	2	2	3	40	60	100
7.	Part IV	Soft Skills	2	2	3	40	60	100

Semester includes Basic Drill / Parade outside of class hours.

SEMESTER II

Sl. No.	Core/ Elective / Softskill	Title of the Course	Credits	Inst. hours	Exam hours	Maximum Marks		
						Int.	Ext.	Total
1.	Part I	Language II	3	4	3	40	60	100
2.	Part II	English II	3	4	3	40	60	100
3.	Part III – Core course Paper III	Police Administration & Management	4	6	3	40	60	100
4.	Part III – Core course Paper IV	Fundamentals of Psychology	4	6	3	40	60	100
5.	Part III – Allied course Paper II	Juvenile Justice	4	6	3	40	60	100
6.	Part IV – Basic Tamil / NME Paper II	Foundations of Criminal Justice System	2	2	3	40	60	100
7.	Part IV	Soft Skills	2	2	3	40	60	100

Semester includes Basic Drill / Parade outside of class hours.

SEMESTER III

Sl. No.	Core/Elective / Softskill	Title of the Course	Credits	Inst. hours	Exam hours	Maximum Marks		
						Int.	Ext.	Total
1.	Part I	Language III	3	4	3	40	60	100
2.	Part II	English III	3	4	3	40	60	100
3.	Part III – Core course Paper V	Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration	4	6	3	40	60	100
4.	Part III – Core course Paper VI	Social Problems	4	6	3	40	60	100
5.	Part III – Allied course Paper III	Research Methods and Statistics	4	6	3	40	60	100
6.	Part III – Allied course Paper IV	Practical I - Field Visits	4	-	-	40	60	100
7.	Part IV	Soft Skills III	2	2	3	40	60	100
8.	Part IV	EVS		2	3	40	60	100

Semester includes Basic Drill / Parade outside of class hours.

SEMESTER IV

Sl. No.	Core/Elective / Softskill	Title of the Course	Credits	Inst. hours	Exam hours	Maximum Marks		
						Int.	Ext.	Total
1.	Part I	Language IV	3	4	3	40	60	100
2.	Part II	English IV	3	4	3	40	60	100
3.	Part III – Core course Paper VII	Prison Administration	4	6	3	40	60	100
4.	Part VIII – Core course Paper VIII	Methods of Investigation	4	6	3	40	60	100
5.	Part III – Core course Paper IX	Counselling and Guidance	4	6	3	40	60	100
	Part III – Allied Course V	Practical II –Outdoor Training	4	6		40	60	100
6.	Part IV	Soft Skills IV	2		3	40	60	100
7.	Part IV	EVS	2	2	3	40	60	100

SEMESTER V

Sl. No.	Core/Elective / Softskill	Title of the Course	Credits	Inst. hours	Exam hours	Maximum Marks		
						Int.	Ext.	Total
1.	Part III – Core course Paper X	Corporate Security Management	4	6	3	40	60	100
2.	Part III – Core course Paper XI	Advanced Psychology	4	6	3	40	60	100
3.	Part III – Core course Paper XII	Practical III–Advanced Outdoor Training	4	4		40	60	100
4.	Part III – Elective Paper I & II	Foundations of Victimology (OR) Community Policing	3	6	3	40	60	100
5.	Part III – Open Elective Paper I	Police and Community	3	6	3	40	60	100
6.	Part IV	Value Education	2	2	3	40	60	100

SEMESTER VI

Sl. No.	Core/Elective / Soft skill	Title of the Course	Credits	Inst. hours	Exam hours	Maximum Marks		
						Int.	Ext.	Total
1.	Part III – Core course Paper XIII	Prevention of Crime	4	6	3	40	60	100
2.	Part III – Core course Paper XIV	Contemporary Forms of Crime	4	6	3	40	60	100
3.	Part III – Core course Paper XV	Private Investigation	4	6	3	40	60	100
4.	Part III - Core course Paper XVI	Project	6	4		40	60	100
5.	Part III - Elective Paper III & IV	Crowd Control and Riot Management (OR) Media and Crime	3	6	3	40	60	100
6.	Part V	Extension activities	1	2				

** Drill practice will be conducted for every semester

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

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	2	2	3	2	3	3
CO5	2	2	3	3	3	2	3

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

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: CORE II - MAJOR LAWS IN CJS

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	2	2
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	2	2	3	2	2	2	2

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

REFERENCES:

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

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

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	2	2	3	3	3	3	3

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

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: NME I - FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGY

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

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

REFERENCES:

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

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

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction History of Indian Police – Policing in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India; Police Act of 1861; National Police Commission recommendations (NPC).	9	CO1
2	Organization and Structure Structure of State Police – District Police – City Police; Central Police Organizations - CBI, CISF, CRPF, NIA, RPF etc.; Police Research and Crime Statistics Organizations –BPR& D, NCRB. Village Police, Railway and Armed Police.	9	CO2
3	Recruitment, Training and Functions Recruitment and training of Constables, Sub-inspectors, Deputy/Assistant Superintendents of Police; Functions – Crime prevention: Patrolling, surveillance, traffic regulation, law & order – collection of intelligence; Investigation – Information, Interrogation, Recording of FIR, Case Diary and Station House Diary, Modus Operandi, Examination of Witnesses and Suspects, Confession, Filing Charge Sheet, Victim Services.	9	CO3
4	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; Prisoner’s Search Register; Registers relating to maintenance of law and order – FIR Index, Arrest Card, Bail Bond, Petty Case Register, Crime cards, Crime Memo and Search List.	9	CO4
5	Police Station Routine and Contemporary Policing Roll Call, Catechism Class, Duties of Prevention of Crime, Protection of law and order, Station Guards, Weekly routine duties of police men in cities and villages. Beats and Patrolling, Surveillance duties; Modernization of police; Public perception of police; Police self image.	9	CO5

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: CORE IV: FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
CO3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

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

Recommended Readings:

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

Course Title: ALLIED II - JUVENILE JUSTICE

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction Definition: Child – Delinquents; History of the juvenile justice system in India – Types of problem children: Ungovernable, neglected, destitute and deviant – <i>parens patriae – in loco parentis.</i>	9	CO1
2	Rights of the Children Basic rights – Child rights as human rights – United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) – Legal protection for children – Fundamental rights as defined by the Constitution of India – National Commission for Protection of Child Rights – State Commission for the Protection of Child Rights.	9	CO2
3	Causes for Delinquency Gender – Socio-economic status – Family background – Childhood abuse and neglect (as a factor) – Peer group – School achievement – Risk factors of recidivism: Offence history – Academic achievement – Gender.	9	CO3
4	Theories of Delinquency Rational choice theory; Freud’s Psychoanalytic Theory; Social Learning Theory of Albert Bandura; Life Course Theory; Hirschi’s Social Bond Theory of Crime – Self-control Theory; Techniques of Neutralization.	9	CO4
5	Stakeholders of Juvenile Justice System Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 – Institutions for Children in Conflict with Law: Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) – Observation homes – Special home – Borstal school – Special Juvenile Police Unit; Institutions for Children in Need of Care and Protection: Child Welfare Committee (CWC) – Open shelter – Place of safety – Foster care – Children’s/Shelter homes; Rehabilitation of Children.	9	CO5

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: NME II - FOUNDATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

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

REFERENCES:

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

SEMESTER III

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

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

S. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	Cos
1	Introduction: Human Rights: Meaning, Definition, Characteristics & Nature – History – Landmark Developments - Theories - Natural rights theory, social contract theory, divine rights theory – Classification – Civil, Political, Economic, Social & Cultural Development oriented rights	9	CO1
2	National Instruments: Genesis: Constitutional guarantees on human rights, Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, Landmark case studies on violation of Human rights and privacy.	9	CO2
3	International Instruments: United Nations documents: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 – International covenants on human rights: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) –International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) – Optional protocols – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHRC) – Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)	9	CO3, CO5
4	Human Rights and Criminal Justice Agencies: Custodial violence, Handcuffing, Aggravated sexual harassment against Women and Child, Rights of the accused, Rights of prisoners, Rights of victims of human rights violations, Human rights violations of Women, Children, Minorities, Refugees, SC/STs, Elderly people, Euthanasia	9	CO4, CO5
5	Human Rights agencies: National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) - role, structure and functioning; UN Organizations, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch; Forum Asia; AINNI, Red cross.	9	CO5 CO6

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: CORE VI - SOCIAL PROBLEMS

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	2	3	2
CO5	2	3	2	3	2	3	3

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

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: ALLIED III - RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	2	3	3

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

REFERENCES:

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

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

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Course Activities

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

Details of the evaluation procedure:

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

(ii) The students, after their visits will submit a record of their field visits which will be evaluated at two levels.

(iii) At the first level, for continuous assessment, the teacher will evaluate the students for 40 marks on the following criteria

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

(iv) At the second level, during the end semester examination, the evaluation will be done by a panel of examiners, including internal examiners, for 60 marks.

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

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

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3
CO4	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3	3	3

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

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: CORE VIII - METHODS OF INVESTIGATIONS

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

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

CO1	Explain the difference between Police and Private investigation, understand the process of investigation and assimilate the traits of an investigator
CO2	Identify the psychological aspects of crime, apply the Physio-psychological analysis in interviewing witnesses and interrogating suspects.
CO3	Apply crime scene investigative techniques in surveying, collecting and documenting evidences.
CO4	Understand the basic concepts of digital and cyber forensics and to use them in cybercrime investigations
CO5	Describe the different types of private investigations

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	2	2	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction Introduction to Investigation – Types of investigation – Process of Investigation – Difference between Police and Private Investigator – Role of an investigator – Desirable attributes of an Investigator – Investigation in Cr.P.C.	9	CO1
2	Psychological Investigative Techniques Offender profiling, investigative interviewing, interviewing victims and witnesses, behavioural analysis of simulated crime scenes, Deception detection – Polygraph, brain mapping, narco-analysis, micro expressions, voice analysis.	9	CO2
3	Crime Scene Investigation General Crime Scene Procedure – Identifying Scene Dimensions, Establishing security, Conducting Primary Survey – Note taking, Crime Scene Search, Crime Scene Photograph, Sketching, Documenting, collecting and processing evidence, conducting secondary survey, Recording and preserving evidence – chain of custody.	9	CO3
4	Cyber Crime Investigation Best Practices for Cyber Crime Investigation: Initialising a Search and Seizure Operation, Tracking & Tracing Emails, Recovery of Digital Evidence, Cyber Forensics: Forensic Imaging & Verification, Data Recovery and Analysis	9	CO4
5	Private Investigations Crime analysis, crime mapping (GIS), undercover investigations, intelligence and information gathering, surveillance – Purpose and types, Pre & Post employment verification, Pre and Post Marital Investigation, Kidnapping and abduction investigation, missing person investigation, Traffic accident investigation.	9	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Kocsis, R. N. (2006). *Criminal Profiling – Principles and Practice*. Humana Press
2. Godwin, G. M. (2000). *Criminal psychology and forensic technology a collaborative approach to effective profiling*. CRC Press
3. Dawsonera, D. H. (2009). *Introduction to forensic and criminal psychology*. Pearson Education
4. Tong, S., Bryant, R. P. and Horvath, M. A. H. (2009). *Understanding Criminal Investigation* Wiley Series in Psychology of Crime, Policing and Law
5. Michael, B., Cliff, R. (2011). *Introduction to Criminal Investigation – CRC Press*

Course Title: CORE IX COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

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

REFERENCES:

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

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

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO5	3	3	2	3	3	3	2

List of activities student must indulge in

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

Internal evaluation

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

Breakup of Marks for internal evaluation

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

External Evaluation

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

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

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

Breakup of Marks for External Examination

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

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

SEMESTER V**Course Title: CORE X - CORPORATE SECURITY MANAGEMENT**

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

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

CO1	Understand the principles of security management
CO2	Identify the different elements of corporate security and the different types of risks. Apply techniques of risk assessment and crisis management in corporate security.
CO3	Learn the various types of technological advancements in Corporate security
CO4	Understand the basic concepts of safety management in Corporate and apply the training in First Aid and Fire Safety.
CO5	Inculcate the required skill set in Corporate Security Management.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction to Corporate Security Civil Security – Origin & Evolution; Principles of Security; Importance of Internal Security; Routine & Emergency; Critical Assets; Private Security Industry; Private Security Agencies Regulation Act (PSARA),2005; Security in various industries; Career Opportunities.	9	CO1
2	Elements of Corporate Security Physical Security; Principles of Physical Security; Information Security; Executive Protection; Business Continuity Management; Crisis Management; Risk Assessment; Types of Risks – Insider Threat, Cyber Threats, Terrorism & its Indicators, Travel, Infrastructure	9	CO2
3	Technology advancements in Corporate Security E-Security – Evolution; Security Command Centers; Access Control systems; Physical Identity and Access Management (PIAM); CCTV Surveillance systems; Security alarm systems; Screening Measures; Artificial Intelligence in Security; GPS tracking systems.	9	CO3
4	Safety & Corporate Security Emergency Preparedness; Emergency Response; First Aid; CPR; Fire Safety; Emergency Response Team; Safety Standards; Fire Alarm Systems; Evacuation & Shelter-in-place.	9	CO4
5	Corporate Security Skills Security Manpower Management; Training & Awareness; Behavior Pattern Recognition (BPR); Security Intelligence & Advisory; Corporate Investigations; Roles of Security Manager; Incident Reports	9	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Kelley, N. O. and Badake, K. G. (2014). *Improving Organizational Security: A Guide to Understanding and Preventing Inside and Outside Threats*. Dorrance Publishing
2. Scott A. Watson (2014). *The Art of War for Security Managers: 10 Steps to Enhancing Organizational Effectiveness*. Butterworth-Heinemann
3. Lawrence Fennelly . (2012). *Effective Physical Security (Fifth Edition)*. Butterworth-Heinemann
4. Edward Halibozek and Gerald L. Kovacich. (2003). *The Manager's Handbook for Corporate Security: Establishing and Managing a Successful Assets Protection Program*. Butterworth-Heinemann.

Course Title: CORE XI ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY

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

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

CO1	Describe the importance of Forensic Psychology and various branches of it.
CO2	Describe the importance of Investigative Psychology and basic concepts in it.
CO3	Describe the importance of Criminal Psychology and its application.
CO4	Define, identify and classify mental disorders which result in deviant behaviour.
CO5	Apply certain psychological tool in various set ups of Criminal Justice System.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Forensic Psychology Forensic Psychology: Definition and scope; History of Forensic Psychology; Subspecialties in Forensic Psychology: (1) Police psychology, (2) Psychology of crime and delinquency, (3) Victimology and victim services, (4) Legal Psychology, and (5) Correctional Psychology.	9	CO1
2	Investigative Psychology Investigative Psychology: Definition and scope; Evolution of Investigative Psychology; Criminal profiling: Prediction, case linkage, false positive and false negative; Modus Operandi; Classification of Offenders.	9	CO2
3	Criminal Psychology Criminal Psychology: Definition and scope; Motivation for criminal behaviour: Psychodynamic theories, Behavioural theories, Cognitive theories and cognitive behavioural theories. Serial Killers Typologies, Motivation Models-Weatherby (2009), Hickey(1997), Giannangelo (1996), Athens (1989)	9	CO3
4	Criminality and Mental Disorders Abnormality: Definition; DSM-V Classification; Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders; Bipolar related disorders; Obsessive compulsive disorders and related disorders; trauma and stress related disorders; Disruptive, impulse control and conduct disorders; substance related and addictive disorders; personality disorders; paraphilic disorders.	9	CO4
5	Techniques in Psychology Psychological Assessment of Criminal Behavior; Forensic classification of assessment and testing and its relevance in courts: Cognitive testing in forensic settings - Wechsler scales - WAIS, WMS-R, WRAT, WISC; Personality assessments: MMPI, MCMI, MACI, PCL-R, PCL-YV; Projective measures: Rorschach inkblot test, TAT, Incomplete sentence blank. Assessment instruments used in forensic settings	9	CO5

REFERENCES:

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

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

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	2	2	3	3	3	2
CO2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
CO5	3	3	2	3	3	3	2

List of activities student must indulge in

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

Internal evaluation

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

Breakup of Marks for internal evaluation

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

External Evaluation

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

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

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

Breakup of Marks for External Examination

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

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

Course Title: ELECTIVE I - FOUNDATIONS OF VICTIMOLOGY

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

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

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: ELECTIVE II - COMMUNITY POLICING

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	History of Community Policing Historical, philosophical, and practical dimensions of community policing. Need for community policing - Defining Community Policing - Planning and Implementing Community Policing	9	CO1
2	Community Policing and Crime Prevention Community Policing Models in USA, UK, Asian Countries, European Countries - Community policing strategies for solving problems - Community policing and Crime prevention; Situational and community crime prevention	9	CO2
3	Activities Community policing Vs traditional policing. Community policing in Action: Officers tasks and work routines - Community and beat officers – Improving detection and convictions; victim services and protecting human rights; Role of Community.	9	CO3
4	Indian Community Policing: Indian Experiments Community policing in the Indian context - Indian Community policing experiments – “PRAHARI”: In Assam - In Himachal Pradesh – In Punjab - In West Bengal - “MAITHRI”: In Andhra Pradesh - Mohalla Committee Movement Trust, Mumbai - The ParivarParamarsh Kendra, Raigarh District, Madhya Pradesh - Gram/Nagar RakshaSamiti, Rajnandgaon, Chattisgarh	9	CO4
5	Indian Community Policing: Tamil Nadu Experiments Tamil Nadu Community policing experiments: Friends of Police (FOP): Objectives of FOP, Qualifications to become FOP - Samarth Yojna Community Policing Experiment, Coimbatore City – Trichy community policing – Karur community policing – Thoothukudi community policing -The Future of Community Policing; Police boys club.	9	CO5

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: OPEN ELECTIVE I - POLICE AND COMMUNITY

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

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

CO1	Recall the historical development of India Police
CO2	Recognize the different types of Indian police organization and its structure
CO3	Distinguish the difference between the different levels of police recruitment
CO4	Distinguish the difference between conventional and community policing methods
CO5	Recognize the various community policing methods adopted in the various parts of the county.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	2	3	2	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction History of Indian Police – Policing in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India; Police Act of 1861; National Police Commission recommendations (NPC).	9	CO1
2	Structure of CJS Structure of State Police – District Police – City Police; Central Police Organizations - CBI, CISF, CRPF, NIA, RPF etc.; Police Research and Crime Statistics Organizations – BPR& D, NCRB. Village Police, Railway and Armed Police.	9	CO2
3	Recruitments in Police Recruitment and training of Constables, Sub-inspectors, Deputy/Assistant Superintendents of Police.	9	CO3
4	Concepts of Community Policing Police Image; Community policing Vs traditional policing. Community policing in Action: Officers tasks and work routines - Community and beat officers – Improving detection and convictions; victim services and protecting human rights.	9	CO4
5	Community Policing Initiatives Community policing in the Indian context - Indian Community policing experiments – “PRAHARI”: In Assam - In Himachal Pradesh – In Punjab - In West Bengal - “MAITHRI”. In Tamil Nadu Friends of Police, Samarth Yojna Community Policing Experiment, Coimbatore City – Trichy community policing – Karur community policing – Thoothukudi community policing.	9	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Fisher, Barry A. J. (2000). *Techniques of crime scene investigation* (6th ed.). New York: CRC Press.
2. Swanson, Charles, R. (1983). *Police administration: Structure, processes and behaviour*. New York: MacMillan Publishing Co., Inc.
3. Diaz, S. M. (1976). *New dimensions to the police role and functions in India*. Hyderabad: National Police Academy.
4. Somerville, P. (2009). *Understanding Community Policing. Policing An International Journal of Police Strategies and Management* 32(2).
5. Van Rooyen, H. and Snyman, D. (1995). *Community policing*. Silverton: Promedia Publishers and Printers.

SEMESTER VI**Course Title: CORE XIII - PREVENTION OF CRIME**

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

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

CO1	Understand the historical approach of crime prevention
CO2	Describe the various theories dealing with crime prevention
CO3	Recognize the role of CJS in crime prevention
CO4	Analyze the importance of community policing in crime prevention
CO5	Explain the various organization involving in community policing

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO5	3	2	3	3	3	2	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction Definition of concepts; History of crime prevention; Primary, secondary and tertiary crime prevention; Fear of crime.	9	CO1
2	Theories of Crime Prevention Routine Activities Theory; Broken Window Theory; Rational Choice Theory; Crime Pattern Theory (Brantingham & Brantingham); Pockets of Crime (Peter K.B. St. Jean).	9	CO2
3	Role of CJS Police Information Centres; Helplines; Intervention programmes; Patrolling and beats; Intelligence; Surveillance; Correctional services and prevention of crime; Mediation in courts; Corruption control methods; Crime prevention in urban and rural areas; Role of Judiciary; Victim Services.	9	CO3
4	Methods of Crime Prevention Situational crime prevention; Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED); Punitive method; Defense – Intervention - Mechanical - Mass - Group Relations.	9	CO4
5	Typology of Crime Prevention Prevention of various types of crime against children, women, elders, LGBT etc.; Educational programmes; Training and assistance; Community Policing and Crime Prevention.	9	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Hughes, G. (2002). *Crime prevention and community safety: New directions*. London: Sage.
2. Jeffery, C. R. (1977). *Crime prevention through environmental design*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications
3. Goldstein, H. (1990). *Problem-oriented policing*. New York: McGraw Hill.
4. Greene, J., & Mastrofski S. (1988). *Community policing: Rhetoric or reality?* New York: Praeger.
5. Hughes, G. (2002). *Crime prevention and community safety: New directions*. London: Sage.

Course Title: CORE XIV - CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF CRIMES

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

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

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: CORE XV: PRIVATE INVESTIGATION

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	2	2	3	3	3

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

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: CORE XVI: PROJECT

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

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

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

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Activities students must indulge in

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

Details of the evaluation procedure:

- (i) Two students will work together on a topic/area of interest and conduct a micro level quantitative or qualitative study as their project work
- (ii) The team has to submit a project report and should appear for a public viva voce before a panel of internal and external examiners
- (iii) The project report will be evaluated at two levels
- (iv) At the first level, for continuous assessment, the teacher will evaluate the students for 40 marks on the following criteria
 - Project review presentations (20)
 - Regularity in attending the discussions (5 marks)
 - Quality of chapters (5 marks)
- (iv) At the second level, during the end semester examination, the evaluation will be done by a panel of examiners, including internal examiners, for 60 marks.
 - A public viva voce, where the I,II year students will be the audience
 - The students will be evaluated on the following criteria
 - Content of presentation (20 marks)
 - Presentation skills (20 marks)
 - Ability to defend the questions (20 marks)

Course Title: ELECTIVE III CROWD CONTROL AND RIOT MANAGEMENT

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

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

CO1	Explain the different types of crowds
CO2	Describe the various Crowd Dispersal methods
CO3	Explain the methods adopted by the police to control crowds
CO4	Elucidate the various methods adopted for unlawful assembly
CO5	Apply the techniques of peace management and control crowds

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	2	2	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction Crowds and unlawful assemblies - principles of crowd control - Crimes against public tranquility (IPC):Riot,affray,unlawful assembly, Promoting enmity between different classes, knowingly carrying arms in any procession- correct police attitudes in dealing with different classes of agitators - counselling and mediation.	9	CO1
2	Crowd Dispersal Procedures to be followed while dispersing violent crowds-lathi charge and opening fire- Non-lethal Weapons: active denial system, long range Acoustic device, telescopic baton, taser, pepper spray, tear gas, salt shell, rubber bullets, water cannon, flexible baton round, trained police dogs, offensive odor canisters, baton and riot shield.	9	CO2
3	Police Strategies Mobilization of force and command and control. Broad principles of deployment of home Guards, Para military forces and army method of co-ordination and co-operation - Field Strategies: Access control, Restricted-access barrier system, Temporary fencing, mojo barriers, snatch squad and mass arrest - protective gears: body armour, riot helmet, gas mask.	9	CO3
4	Maintenance of Law and Order Preventive action for maintenance of law and order – patrols, preventive arrests, action under security sections, action against rowdies under IPC.Etc., Collection of intelligence from various sources - collation and dissemination of intelligence.	9	CO4
5	Peace Management Maintaining peace during elections- security arrangements during elections - security arrangements for major festivals and fairs; Mass Evacuation; Suspicious Baggage - Conflict Prevention Management.	9	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Hughes, G. (2002). *Crime prevention and community safety: New directions*. London: Sage.
2. Diaz, S. M. (1976). *New dimensions to the police role and functions in India*. Hyderabad: National Police Academy.

Course Title: ELECTIVE IV MEDIA AND CRIME

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

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

CO1	Define the meaning and scope of media
CO2	Explain various concepts in Journalism
CO3	Discuss the role of mass media in nation building
CO4	Evaluate the effectiveness of crime reporting
CO5	Write reports to communicate important messages in medias.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

S.No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Concepts and Definitions Definition and meaning: Mass media; three types of media – Print and Visual and Electronic Media covering crime and criminal justice stories; Policies and legislations relating to mass media; Media literacy	9	CO1
2	Mass media and Journalistic concepts Journalistic Concepts: Column, Editorial, Ethics in Journalism, Feature, Interview, Investigative Reporting, Objectivity, Opinion, Plagiarism, Target Audience, Yellow Journalism	9	CO2
3	Impact of Mass media Portrayal of crime and Police in media; Desensitisation of people by media; Impact of women and general public; spread of rumours; Indecent representation of women; role of media in crime prevention; Impact of mass media on crime and delinquency	9	CO3
4	Crime Reporting Crime reporting types, interviewing expert and victims, evaluating sources, weighing evidences, verifying facts; Challenges in Crime Reporting.	9	CO4
5	Report Writing Techniques and styles of writing for various types of media, editing, concise writing. Analysis of news item of criminological importance from a news paper.	9	CO5

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