

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

College with Potential for Excellence

Linguistic Minority Institution, Affiliated to the University of Madras

**DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SCIENCE**

OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION SYLLABUS

FOR

THREE YEARS BACHERLOR'S DEGREE IN

**CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCE UNDER
THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE (B.Sc.)**



(Effective from the Academic Year 2024 – 2025)

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DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCE

1. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

(i) **Brief Introduction to the Program**

The three-year Undergraduate program in Criminology and Criminal Justice Science is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex nature of crime, criminal behaviour, and the intricate workings of the criminal justice system. This interdisciplinary program draws from various fields, including law, psychology, sociology, forensics, and security studies, to equip students with the knowledge and skills necessary to address the challenges of the ever-evolving landscape of crime and public safety.

The program aims to produce highly qualified professionals who can contribute to the effective functioning of the criminal justice system, corporate security industry, academia, and related fields. Students will gain in-depth insights into the theoretical and practical aspects of crime prevention, investigation, prosecution, rehabilitation, and victim assistance, ensuring a holistic perspective on the intricate dynamics of crime and its impact on society.

(ii) **Career Prospectus**

The undergraduate program in Criminology and Criminal Justice Science lays a strong foundation for students aspiring to build careers in various domains related to crime, law enforcement, and public safety. Graduates can explore opportunities within law enforcement agencies, correctional facilities, and social services organizations.

Furthermore, the program prepares students for roles in corporate and private security sectors, victim assistance programs, community outreach initiatives, focused on crime prevention and rehabilitation. The interdisciplinary nature of the curriculum also opens pathways for further academic pursuits in criminology-related fields.

(iii) **Eligibility Criteria**

Students from any stream in their 12th Standard, such as Science or Arts, can join the B.Sc. Criminology and Criminal Justice program. The program welcomes students with diverse academic backgrounds who have a keen interest in understanding crime, criminal behaviour, and the functioning of the criminal justice system.

(iv) **Medium of Instruction**

The medium of instruction for the B.Sc. Criminology and Criminal Justice program is English. All lectures, course materials, assignments, and assessments will be conducted in English to ensure that students are well-prepared for careers in the criminal justice system, where proficiency in English is essential for effective communication and documentation.

2. VISION AND MISSION

(i) Vision of the Department

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.

(ii) Mission of the Department

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

3. PROGRAM GOALS AND OUTCOMES

(i) PROGRAM EDUCATION OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

PE 01	To impart professional qualities in Criminology graduates to face the challenges of the contemporary Criminal Justice System.
PE 02	To inspire the students to prepare themselves to join in uniformed services and private organizations to render selfless services to the society.
PE 03	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.
PE 04	To expose the students to the various nuances of crime prevention, deduction and prosecution.
PE 05	To inculcate the passion towards rendering social services such as victim assistance.

(ii) PEO TO MISSION STATEMENT MAPPING

Mission Statements	PE 01	PE 02	PE 03	PE 04	PE 05
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

(iii) PROGRAM OUTCOMES (PO) IN RELATION TO GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES

PO 1	Demonstrate a systematic or coherent understanding of the fundamental concepts, principles and processes underlying the academic field of Criminology and its different subfields
PO 2	Establish skills related to specialization areas within Criminology as well as within its subfields.
PO 3	Sound knowledge of appropriate methodologies to conduct analysis and detect patterns of crime and victimization.
PO 4	Exhibit skills to seek solutions to problems that emerge from the subfields and interdisciplinary subfields relating to Criminology.
PO 5	Practical knowledge of techniques relevant to academia to pursue further studies in the field of Criminology or a related field.
PO 6	Competitiveness to work in the government and non-government sectors under the broad category of Criminology.
PO 7	Understanding of the importance of Criminology and its application in an academic, social, legal, industrial, economic and environmental context.

(iv) MAPPING OF POS TO PEOS

PEO/PO	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

CORRELATION: 3- STRONG; 2- MEDIUM; 1- LOW

(v) 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.

4. COURSE OF STUDY

The main subjects of study for the bachelor's degree courses shall consist of the following:

SI. No.	Parts	Components
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: BASIC TAMIL**

- i. Those who have not studied Tamil up to XII Standard and taken a Non-Tamil Language under Part-I shall take Tamil comprising of two course (level will be at 6th Standard).
- ii. Those who have studies Tamil up to XII Standard and taken a Non-Tamil Language under Part-I shall take Advanced Tamil comprising of two courses.
- iii. Other students whom do not come under the above criteria 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) Rotaract/ 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 31st March 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.

5. ASSESSMENTS AND EVALUATION

As per the university regulations, the following split-up of marks for theory, practical, and project courses is to be followed:

(i) **Breakdown of Marks for Internal and External Assessments in Theory and Practical Components**

SI. No.	Examination	Internal	External	Total
1.	Theory	50	50	100
2.	Practical	50	50	100

(ii) **PART I: Theory Examination**

BLOOM'S TAXONOMY BASED ASSESSMENT PATTERN

K1- Remember; K2- Understand; K3- Apply; K4- Analyse; K5- Evaluate; K6- Create

a) **Continuous Internal Assessment or CIA (40 Marks)**

Written Test 1 & 2: 20 Marks:

Bloom's Category	Parts	Description	Marks	Total
K1 & K2	Part A- 10*1	MCQ/Fill Up/ One Word	10	50
K3, K4, K5	Part B- 4*5	Short Essay (200 Words)	20	
K3, K4, K5 & K6	Part C- 2*10	Long Essay (350 Words)	20	

Total Components of Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA)

Components			Calculation	CIA Total
Written Test	Test 1	50	30	50
	Test 2	50		
Generic Skills (Seminar/ Poster Presentation/ Quizzes/ Assignments/ Class Participation)			15	
Attendance			5	

b) ESE - End Semester Examination (100 Marks; Weightage 50%)

Bloom's Category	Parts	Description	Marks	Total
K1, K2	Part A- 10*2	Short Answers	20	100
K3, K4, K5	Part B- 5*7	Short Essay (250 Words)	35	
K3, K4, K5 & K6	Part C- 3*15	Long Essay (500 Words)	45	

(iii) PART II: Practical Examination**c) Practical LAB (100 Marks)**

Bloom's Category	CIA	ESE External		Total
	Lab Performance	Lab Performance	Viva- Voce	
KI, K2, K3, K4, K5 & K6	50	30	20	100

d) Practical Examination – Outdoor Training (100 Marks)

Components	CIA	ESE External	Total
1. Drill (Individual & Group) 2. Physical Test 3. Attendance 4. Uniform 5. Discipline	50	50	100

COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE ALL SIX SEMESTERS SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:

SEMESTER I

Sl. No.	Core/Elective / Soft Skill	Title of the Course	Credits	Inst. hours	Exam hours	Maximum Marks		
						Int.	Ext.	Total
1.	Part I	Language I	3	4	3	50	50	100
2.	Part II	English I	3	4	3	50	50	100
3.	Part III - Core Theory I	Principles of Criminology	4	6	3	50	50	100
4.	Part III - Core Theory II	Criminal Laws in CJS	4	6	3	50	50	100
5.	Part III – Allied Paper I	Basics of Forensic Science and Medicine	3	4	3	50	50	100
6.	Core Practical -I	Practical I- Examination of Physical Evidences	2	2	3	50	50	100
7.	Part IV – Basic Tamil/ NME-I	Introduction to Criminology	2	2	3	50	50	100
8.	Part IV	Soft Skills	2	2	3	50	50	100

Semester includes Basic Drill / Parade outside of class hours.

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SEMESTER II

Sl. No.	Core/ Elective / Soft Skill	Title of the Course	Credits	Inst. hours	Exam hours	Maximum Marks		
						Int.	Ext.	Total
1.	Part I	Language II	3	4	3	50	50	100
2.	Part II	English II	3	4	3	50	50	100
3.	Part III - Core Theory III	Police Administration & Management	4	6	3	50	50	100
4.	Part III - Core Theory IV	Fundamentals of Psychology	4	6	3	50	50	100
5.	Part III - Allied Paper II	Juvenile Justice	3	4	3	50	50	100
6.	Core Practical -II	Practical II- Police Procedures and Crime Scene Management Lab	2	2	3	50	50	100
7.	Part IV – Basic Tamil / NME Paper II	Juvenile Delinquency	2	2	3	50	50	100
8.	Part IV	Soft Skills	2	2	3	50	50	100

Semester includes Basic Drill / Parade outside of class hours.

SEMESTER III

Sl. No.	Core/Elective / Soft Skill	Title of the Course	Credits	Inst. hours	Exam hours	Maximum Marks		
						Int.	Ext.	Total
1.	Part I	Language III	3	4	3	50	50	100
2.	Part II	English III	3	4	3	50	50	100
3.	Part III – Core Theory V	Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration	4	6	3	50	50	100
4.	Part III – Core Theory VI	Social Problems	4	6	3	50	50	100
5.	Part III – Core Theory VII	Penology and Correctional Administration	4	6	3	50	50	100
6.	Part III – Allied Course III	Outdoor Training	4	-	-	50	50	100
7.	Part IV	Soft Skills III	2	2	3	50	50	100
8.	Part IV	EVS		2	3	50	50	100

SEMESTER IV

Sl. No.	Core/Elective / Soft Skill	Title of the Course	Credits	Inst. hours	Exam hours	Maximum Marks		
						Int.	Ext.	Total
1.	Part I	Language IV	3	4	3	50	50	100
2.	Part II	English IV	3	4	3	50	50	100
3.	Part III – Core Theory VIII	Foundations of Victimology	4	6	3	50	50	100
4.	Part III – Core Theory IX	Counselling in Criminal Justice	4	6	3	50	50	100
5.	Part III – Allied Paper IV	Research Methods and Statistics	4	6	3	50	50	100
6.	Part III – Allied Course V	Field Visits	4	-	-	50	50	100
7.	Core Practical -III	Practical III- Case Study Analysis and Counselling Intervention Plan Development	2	2	3	50	50	100
8.	Part IV	Soft Skills IV	2	-	3	50	50	100
9.	Part IV	EVS	2	2	3	50	50	100

Semester includes Basic Drill / Parade outside of class hours.

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Sl. No.	Core/Elective / Soft Skill	Title of the Course	Credits	Inst. hours	Exam hours	Maximum Marks		
						Int.	Ext.	Total
1.	Part III -Core Theory XI	Corporate Security Management	4	6	3	50	50	100
2.	Part III -Core Theory XII	Foundations of Forensic Psychology	4	6	3	50	50	100
3.	Part III - Core Course XIII	Advanced Outdoor Training	4	6	-	50	50	100
4.	Part III – Elective Paper I & II	Foundations of Economic Offences (OR) Crowd Control and Riot Management	4	6	3	50	50	100
5.	Part III – Open Elective Paper I	Cyber Crime	3	4	3	50	50	100
6.	Part IV	Value Education	2	2	3	50	50	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 Theory XIV	Crime Prevention and Community Policing	4	6	3	50	50	100
2.	Part III – Core Theory XV	Contemporary Forms of Crime	4	6	3	50	50	100
3.	Part III - Core Theory XVI	Fundamentals and Practices of Private Investigation	4	6	3	50	50	100
4.	Part III – Core Course XVII	Project	4	6	3	50	50	100
5.	Part III Elective Paper III & IV	Environmental Crime (OR) NGO Management	4	6	3	50	50	100
6.	Part V	Extension activities	1	0	0	0	0	0

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

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T: P: S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Understand the fundamental concepts, historical perspectives, functioning of the criminal justice system in India and the interdisciplinary nature of criminology as a social science.
CO2	Analyze the basic terminologies and concepts related to offenders, victims, and the various forms of crime.
CO3	Evaluate the early schools of thought in criminology and their contributions to the understanding of criminal behaviour.
CO4	Examine the social, structural, and individual factors that influence the causation of crime.
CO5	Assess the role of social learning, routine activities, and rational choice in shaping individual criminal behaviour.

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

SI. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction and Core Concepts Crime; Criminology- Nature, Origin and Scope. Criminology Connections: Social sciences, and sciences; Criminal Justice System: Structure of Criminal Justice System in India. Role of Legislature, Police, Judiciary and Prison system in Criminal Justice; Accusatorial and Inquisitorial Systems	15	CO1
2	Basic Terminologies and Concepts Offender, Victim, Punishment, Rehabilitation, Recidivism, Probation, Parole, Imprisonment, Deterrence, Retribution, Acquittal, Conviction, White Collar Crime, Organized Crime, Cyber Crime, Environmental Crime, Juvenile Delinquency, Violent Offences; Factors affecting crime	15	CO2
3	Early Schools of Thought Pre-Classical; Classical; Neo- Classical; Positive; Cartographic and Biological School;	15	CO3
4	Understanding Crime Causation Social Structure Theories: Social Disorganization Theory- Theory of Anomie - Strain Theory; Social Process Theories: Differential Association Theory- Social Learning Theory of Akers - Labelling Theory; Social Control Theories: Social Bond Theory - Containment Theory	15	CO4
5	Individual Choices and Crime Social Learning Theories: Law of Imitation - Subculture of Violence - Sub Culture Theory; Routine Activities Theory; Rational Choice Theory; Critical Criminology	15	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 - CRIMINAL LAWS IN CJS

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Understand the basic concepts of rule of law, procedural and substantial law, and the nature and scope of Indian laws like the Constitution BNS (IPC), CrPC (BNSS), and Indian Evidence Act (BSA).
CO2	Analyze the history, structure, and key provisions of the Indian Constitution, including citizenship, fundamental rights, duties, and the law-making process.
CO3	Learn about various crimes against human body, property, and women, along with general exceptions, concepts like joint liability, abetment, and conspiracy under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2024.
CO4	Examine the definitions, hierarchy of courts, arrest and bail procedures, trial process, and victim compensation under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2024.
CO5	Grasp the concepts of fact in issue, res gestae, confessions and dying declaration, Types of evidence, presumption of fact and law, burden of proof, examination types, and medical evidence under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2024.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	2	1	2	2	1	3	3
CO2	1	1	2	2	1	3	3
CO3	1	1	3	2	1	3	3
CO4	1	1	3	3	1	3	3
CO5	1	1	3	2	1	3	3

Sl. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	Cos
1	Introduction to law: Definitions; Sin, Vice, Tort; Elements of Crime; 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; New Criminal Laws: BNS – BNSS – BSA	15	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 – Law Making Procedure in India	15	CO2
3	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2024: Crimes Against Human Body: Hurt, Murder and Culpable Homicide - Crimes Against Property: Theft, Robbery, Extortion, Dacoity, Cheating - Crimes Against Women: Outraging the modesty, Rape, Dowry death - General Exceptions; General Concepts: Joint liability, Abetment, Conspiracy	15	CO3
4	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2024: Definitions: Cognizable and Non- Cognizable offences, Bailable and Non- Bailable Offences, Compoundable Offences, FIR, CSR, Complaint, Charge Sheet - Hierarchy of Courts in India - Arrest and Bail Procedure – Trial – Inquest - Victim Compensation.	15	CO4
5	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2024: 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.	15	CO5

REFERENCES:

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

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

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Understand the history, development, definitions, scope, need, basic principles, branches, and organizational setup of forensic science laboratories.
CO2	Analyze the types and significance of evidence, the classification and examination of physical evidence like blood, fibers, firearms, fingerprints, footprints, and bite marks, and the proper collection and preservation of evidence.
CO3	Examine the general crime scene procedure, including identifying scene dimensions, conducting primary and secondary surveys, documentation, evidence collection and processing, and the principles and importance of crime scene reconstruction.
CO4	Evaluate the role of forensic medicine, including corpus delicti, medico-legal autopsies, the definition and types of death, and the examination of victims of mass disasters and sexual offenses.
CO5	Assess the specialized domains of forensic science, such as forensic odontology, forensic anthropology, forensic entomology, and the various types of injuries and modes of death.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	2	1	2	2	1	3	3
CO2	2	1	3	3	1	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	3	1	3	3
CO4	2	1	3	3	1	3	3
CO5	2	1	3	3	1	3	3

SI. 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.	10	CO1
2	Evidence Collection, Analysis and Application Evidence: Types & Significance; Classification of Physical Evidence: Blood - Blood Grouping, Fiber, Firearms - Bullet Comparison, Tyre Marks, Fingerprints: Types & Classification, Footprints, Bite Marks; Collection of Evidence - Preservation of Evidence, Examination of The Evidence.	10	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, Chain of Custody, Crime Scene Reconstruction - Principles, Types, Classification - Reconstruction Report & Importance.	10	CO3
4	Forensic Medicine Forensic Medicine - Corpus Delicti - Medical Evidence - Medico-Legal Autopsy - Death: Definition & Types - Post-mortem Changes - Immediate, Early and Late Changes – Examination of Victims of Mass Disaster, Sexual Offences	10	CO4
5	Forensic Specializations Forensic Odontology, Forensic Anthropology, Forensic Entomology; Injury: Mechanical, Thermal, Chemical; Modes of Death: Asphyxia - Mechanical, Hanging, Strangulation, Throttling, Suffocation, Gagging, Chocking; Drowning, Wet Drowning, Dry Drowning, Secondary Drowning	10	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(16thed.)*.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 – INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY

Course Code :	Credits : 02
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Distinguish between crime and deviance, define the elements of a crime, and analyze the relationship between criminology and other disciplines.
CO2	Critically evaluate major criminological theories (classical, positivist, and sociological) to explain the causes of crime.
CO3	Explain the roles and functions of Parliament, law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, and the correctional system in India.
CO4	Analyze the physical, psychological, and social consequences of crime on victims, and evaluate the concept of victim blaming.
CO5	Apply criminological knowledge to critically analyze and debate contemporary issues like gender-based violence, hate crimes, and economic offenses in the Indian context

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	2	2	3
CO2	3	1	2	2	2	2	3
CO3	2	1	2	2	2	3	3
CO4	3	1	2	3	2	2	3
CO5	3	2	2	3	3	2	3

SI. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Foundations of Criminology Crime - Deviance – Criminology – Elements of Crime: Acts Rea and Mens Rea; Types of Crimes; Relationship between Crime and other disciplines	5	CO1
2	Major Criminological Theories Pre- Classical, Classical, Positivist School, Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory and Differential Association Theory	5	CO2
3	Criminal Justice System in India CJS – Role of Parliament – Law Making Process - Law Enforcement – Hierarchy and Functions – Judiciary – Hierarchy and Functions – Corrections - Classifications and Functions	5	CO3
4	Victims of Crime Victims – Primary and Secondary Victimization – Vulnerable Populations – Impact of Crime on Victims: Physical, Psychological and Social – Victim Precipitation, Facilitation - Victim Blaming - Victim Impact Statement – Dark Figure	5	CO4
5	Contemporary Issues Gender Based Violence: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assaults – Legal Mechanisms; Hate Crimes: Crimes against Marginalized Groups, Hate Speech; Economic Offences: Corruption, White – Collar Offences, Corporate Malpractices- Impact on Socio-Economic Development	5	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Conklin, J. E. (2001). *Criminology*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
2. Allen, Harry E., Friday, Paul C., Roebuck, Julian B., & Sagarin, Edward (1981). *Crime and punishment: An introduction to criminology*. Free Press: New York.
3. Paranjpe, N. V. (2002). *Criminology and penology*. Allahabad: Central Law Publications
4. Chockalingam, M. (ed.). (1985). *Readings in Victimology*. Madras: Ravi Raj Publications
5. Ahuja Ram, (1994) *Social Problems in India*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.

Course Title: Core Practical I – EXAMINATION OF PHYSICAL EVIDENCES

Course Code :	Credits : 02
L: T:P:S : 0:0:5:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

Course Objectives:

1. Students will gain hands-on experience in recording fingerprints from suspects or living individuals, applying Henry's 10-digit identification system for classification, and identifying ridge characteristics for fingerprint comparison.
2. Students will learn various methods for developing latent fingerprints, including physical and chemical methods, to uncover fingerprints left at crime scenes.
3. Students will be equipped to examine physical evidence like glass fragments and trace evidence (footprints) using appropriate techniques for observation and analysis.
4. Students will learn how to perform preliminary tests for identifying blood and follow them up with confirmatory tests to definitively identify human blood at a crime scene.

Through exercises like gait pattern identification, students will hone their observational skills, a critical component of forensic science investigations.

Lab Exercises:

1. Recording of Fingerprints
2. Calculation of Henry's 10 Digit Identification system
3. Latent fingerprint development using physical and Chemical method.
4. Identification of Ridge Characteristics
5. Comparison of suspected fingerprints with standard fingerprints
6. Examination of Glass
7. Preliminary tests for identification of blood
8. Confirmatory tests for identification of human Blood
9. Tracing of Surface Footprints
10. Identification of Gait Pattern.

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

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Trace the evolution of policing in India and analyze the Police Act of 1861 and National Police Commission recommendations.
CO2	Examine the structure, recruitment, training, and functions of police at various levels in crime prevention, investigation, and victim services.
CO3	Explain the routine duties of police personnel, modernization of police, and public perception of the police force.
CO4	Describe the various records maintained at a police station for law-and-order maintenance.
CO5	Identify the roles of central police, paramilitary, intelligence, research, and international law enforcement organizations in security and cooperation.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	2	1	1	2	1	3	3
CO2	2	1	2	3	1	3	3
CO3	2	1	1	2	1	3	3
CO4	1	1	1	2	1	2	2
CO5	2	1	1	2	1	3	3

Sl. 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) - Model Police Act, 2006	15	CO1
2	Structure and Functions of Police Structure of Police: State, District & City Police - Village Police - Recruitment and Training - 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	15	CO2
3	Police Station Routine and Contemporary Policing SHO, IO, 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.	15	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; KD and MO; Registers relating to maintenance of law and order – FIR Index, Arrest Card, Bail Bond, Petty Case Register, Crime cards, Crime Memo and Search List.	15	CO4
5	National and International Security Organisations Central Police Organizations - CBI, CISF, CRPF, NIA, RPF, ED; Central Paramilitary Forces- ITBP, BSF, SSB; Intelligence Agencies- IB, RA&W; Police Research and Crime Statistics Organizations - BPR& D, NCRB; International Police Organisations- Interpol, Europol, International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)	15	CO5

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: CORE IV - FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Understand the definition, nature, scope, branches, historical development, and applications of psychology in the criminal justice system.
CO2	Analyze the concepts of learning, memory, and their role in criminal investigations and trials, including the impact of factors affecting memory and memory dysfunction.
CO3	Examine the role of cognition, intelligence, and cognitive biases in criminal behaviour, as well as the relationship between intelligence and crime.
CO4	Evaluate the concepts of motivation and personality, including the theories of self-actualization, humanistic psychology, psychoanalysis, and trait theory, and their relevance to criminal behaviour
CO5	Assess the applications of social psychology, such as social influence, group dynamics, social identity, and cognitive dissonance, in understanding and preventing criminal behaviour, as well as the role of prosocial behaviour and altruism.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	2	1	1	2	1	3	3
CO2	3	1	2	3	1	3	3
CO3	3	1	2	3	1	3	3
CO4	3	1	2	3	1	3	3
CO5	3	1	2	3	1	3	3

Sl. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction to Psychology in Criminal Justice Psychology: Definition, Nature and Scope; Branches of Psychology; Application of Psychology in Criminal Justice System; Historical Development of Psychology in Criminal Justice	15	CO1
2	Learning, Memory and Their Applications in CJS Learning: Definition, Nature - Learning Theories and Criminality: Social Learning Theory (Bandura), Classical Conditioning (Pavlov and Watson) and Operant Conditioning (Skinner); Memory: Meaning- Encoding-Storage-Retrieval; Information Processing Model – Sensory Memory, Short Term Memory, Long Term Memory - Factors affecting Memory; Forgetting-Meaning- Forgetting curve - Causes of forgetting, Improving memory, Memory dysfunction- Role of Memory in Criminal Investigations and Trials	15	CO2
3	Cognition, Intelligence and Crime Cognition- Meaning and Types; Concept of Mental Imagery; Cognitive Theories: Moral Development, Beck's Cognitive Theory Information Processing; Cognitive Biases and Crime; Intelligence: Definition, Concept of IQ- Emotional Intelligence- Meaning and Characteristics- Relationship between Intelligence and Crime	15	CO3
4	Motivation and Personality Motivation: Definition- Needs and Drives – Goals and Incentives-Types of Motivation- Theories of Motivation Self- Actualization Theory (Maslow), Carl Rogers Humanistic Theory- Motivational Conflicts; Personality: Meaning – Theories of Personality: Psychoanalytic Theory; Neo-Psychoanalytic Theories: Jung, Erickson and Adler; Trait Theory by Allport and Cattell -Structural Model of Personality by Eysenck	15	CO4
5	Social Psychology Definition, Nature and Scope – Social Influence and Persuasion: Compliance, Obedience, Conformity, Social Proof and Bystander Effect - Group Dynamics leading to Crime - Concept of Social Identity and Deindividuation in Crime - Cult Recruitment and Indoctrination tactics - Cognitive Dissonance Applications to Criminal Behaviour; Understanding Prosocial Behaviour and Altruism in Crime Prevention	15	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Gazzaniga, M.S. (1973). Fundamentals of Psychology: An Introduction (Academic Press International ed). Academic Press.
2. Webber, C. (2020). Psychology & crime (2nd edition). Sage.
3. Schultz, D. P., & Schultz, S. E. (2017). Theories of personality (Eleventh edition). Cengage.
4. Sellers, C. S. (Ed.). (2012). Social learning theories of crime. Ashgate.
5. Kahneman, D. (2011). Thinking, fast and slow. Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
6. Aronson, E., Wilson, T. D., & Sommers, S. (2019). Social psychology (Tenth edition). Pearson.

Course Title: ALLIED II - JUVENILE JUSTICE

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Define "child" and "delinquents," analyze India's juvenile justice history, categorize problem children, and explain <i>parens patriae</i> and <i>in loco parentis</i> .
CO2	Examine the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, understand legal protections, articulate children's fundamental rights, and identify NCPCR and SCPCR roles.
CO3	Analyze gender and socio-economic status' influence on delinquency, evaluate family, abuse, peers, school impact, recognize recidivism risks, and identify addictive behaviours.
CO4	Explore delinquency theories including Freud's, anomie, strain, life course, social bond, and techniques of neutralization, and examine Shaw and McKay's theory.
CO5	Identify Juvenile Justice Act, 2021 provisions, institutions like JJB, Observation Homes, and CWC, roles of SJPU, CWPO, and DCPO, and understand rehabilitation and adoption processes.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	2	1	2	2	1	3	3
CO2	2	1	3	2	1	3	3
CO3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3
CO4	3	1	3	3	1	3	3
CO5	3	1	2	3	1	3	3

Sl. 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>	10	CO1
2	Rights of the Children 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	10	CO2
3	Causes for Delinquency Gender - Socio-Economic Status - Family background - Childhood abuse and neglect (as a factor) - Peer group – School Achievement – Neighbourhood; Risk factors of Recidivism: Offence History - Academic Achievement – Gender; Addictive Behaviour: Alcohol and Other Substances, Social Media & Gaming	10	CO3
4	Theories of Delinquency Freud’s Psychosexual Stages of Development; Delinquent Boy Theory; Strain Theory; Life Course Theory; Hirschi’s Social Bond Theory of Crime – Self-control Theory; Techniques of Neutralization; Shaw and McCKay Social Disorganization Theory	10	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) – CWPO, DCPO - Open Shelter – Place of Safety – Foster Care – Children’s/Shelter homes; Rehabilitation of Children; Adoption Agencies: SARA & CARA	10	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: Core Practical II – POLICE PROCEDURES AND CRIME SCENE MANAGEMENT

Course Code :	Credits : 02
L: T:P:S : 0:0:5:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

Course Objectives:

1. Analyze news articles highlighting criminology to identify key details, understand the impact of crime on society, and apply criminological concepts to real-world situations.
2. Learn the proper protocol for searching a simulated crime scene, including sketching and photographing the scene to create a comprehensive record for investigation.
3. Understand the crucial role of evidence in criminal investigations. Students will learn how to correctly handle, collect, and preserve evidence at a crime scene to maintain its integrity for analysis.
4. Through simulated interviews and interrogations, students will develop strong communication skills needed to effectively gather information from victims and suspects.
5. Learn the legal procedures for conducting search and seizure operations, drafting a comprehensive crime scene reconstruction report, and filing a charge sheet based on the gathered evidence.

Lab Exercises:

1. Analysis of news items of Criminological importance from the news papers
2. Procedure to write formal police complaint.
3. Searching of the simulated crime scene
4. Sketching of the simulated crime scene
5. Photography of the simulated crime scene
6. Crime reconstruction report of the crime scene
7. Handling, Collection and Preservation of the evidence in a crime scene
8. Procedure to Interview the victim and Interrogate the Suspect.
9. Procedure to conduct search and seizure operations.
10. Recording of Police Station records including FIR, GD, Charge Sheet etc.

Course Title: NME II – JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Course Code:	Credits	02
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks	: 50
Exam Hours: 03	ESE Marks	: 50

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

CO1	Define Juvenile Delinquency, differentiate it from adult crime, and explore historical perspectives in India.
CO2	Analyze biological, psychological, social, and environmental factors contributing to juvenile delinquency.
CO3	Explain major theories (rational choice, social learning, labeling, etc.) to understand why juveniles commit crimes.
CO4	Navigate the structure of the system (JJ Act, 2015) and the roles of different stakeholders (police, judiciary, corrections).
CO5	Evaluate various intervention and program types (family-based, school-based, community-based) for preventing youth crime

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	2	1	2	2	1	3	3
CO2	3	1	3	3	1	3	3
CO3	3	1	3	3	1	3	3
CO4	2	1	2	3	1	3	3
CO5	2	1	3	3	2	3	3

Sl. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction to Juvenile Delinquency Definition – Scope – Historical Perspectives – Types of Delinquent Behaviour: Status Offences, Property Crimes and Violent Crimes; Distinguishing Juvenile Delinquency from Adult Criminality	5	CO1
2	Risk Factors Individual Risk Factors: Biological, Psychological and Cognitive; Family Risk Factors: Parenting Styles, Family Structure, Socio-economic Status; Peer and School Risk: Peer Influence, Academic Performance, School Climate; Community and Social Factors: Neighbourhood Disorganization, Cultural Factors and Media Influence	5	CO2
3	Major Theories of Juvenile Delinquency Rational choice theory; Social Learning Theory of Albert Bandura; Labelling Theory; Containment Theory; Hirschi's Social Control Theory of Crime; Techniques of Neutralization; Social Bond Theory.	5	CO3
4	Structure of Juvenile Justice System in India Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. Role of legislature, Police, Judiciary and Correctional Institutions of Juvenile Justice	5	CO4
5	Prevention Strategies and Programs Early Intervention and Family-Based Programs; School Based Programs; Community Based Programs; Restorative Justice Approaches	5	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Cox, S. M. (2017). Juvenile justice: A guide to theory, policy and practice. Los Angeles: SAGE.
2. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (Ind.).
3. Kumari, V. (2012). The juvenile justice system in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Sherman, L. W., Farrington, D. P., Welsh, B. C., & MacKenzie, D. L. (Eds.). (2002). Preventing crime: What works, what doesn't, what's promising. National Institute of Justice.

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 : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Grasp the origins, theories, and categories of human rights for critical analysis and application.
CO2	Comprehend the constitutional underpinnings of human rights, analyze the role and structure of the Human Rights Commission and evaluate their functioning.
CO3	Understand the significance of Key International Human Rights instruments and Institutions.
CO4	Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of human rights violations and protections pertaining to Vulnerable Populations
CO5	Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of human rights agencies, instruments, and their roles, including UN organizations, NGOs and legal frameworks

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	2	1	3
CO2	3	1	2	2	2	1	3
CO3	3	1	3	2	2	1	3
CO4	3	2	3	3	2	1	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	2	1	2

SI. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	Cos
1	Introduction to Human Rights: Origins, Theories, and Categories: 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	15	CO1
2	Constitutional Foundations and Institutional Framework Genesis: Constitutional guarantees on human rights, Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993- National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) - Roles, Structure and Functioning	15	CO2
3	Key International Instruments and Institutions: 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) - CEDAW	15	CO3
4	Protecting Vulnerable Populations: Human Rights Challenges 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, Internally Displaced People; Euthanasia	15	CO4
5	Human Rights Agencies UN Organizations, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch; Forum Asia; AINNI, Red Cross. Human Rights Instruments: UN Convention Against Torture, and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984 - UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 - UN International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, 2006	15	CO5

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 : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Grasp sociology's scope, covering social, cultural, and subcultural dynamics, along with mechanisms of social control and the interaction between individuals and society.
CO2	Analyze the various social institutions, such as family, marriage, religion, and caste, and their functions and dysfunctions in shaping societal norms and values.
CO3	Evaluate the social issues faced by vulnerable groups, including geronticide, female infanticide, honor killings, inequality, and discrimination, and their impact on society.
CO4	Examine the selected social legislations, such as the Prevention of Atrocities Act, Right to Information Act, and National Food Security Act, and their role in addressing social problems and protecting the rights of citizens.
CO5	Assess the special laws enacted for the protection of women and children, including laws related to child marriage, sexual offenses, child labor, dowry, domestic violence, and prostitution, and their effectiveness in addressing these issues.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	1	2	3
CO2	3	1	2	2	1	2	3
CO3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3
CO4	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
CO5	2	2	3	2	2	2	3

SI. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	Cos
1	Introduction to Sociology: Definition and scope of Sociology - Individual and society; Kinship and Lineage; Social control: Traditional, informal and formal means of Social Control; Groups: Primary, Secondary and Reference Groups.	15	CO1
2	Social Institutions Family types: Patriarchal and Matriarchal families- Joint and Nuclear families; Marriage - Types of Marriage: Polygyny, Polyandry and Monogamy; Religion – Elements of Religion - Social Functions of Religion; Caste: Functions and Dysfunctions of Caste	15	CO2
3	Social Issues Against Vulnerable Groups: Geronticide, Female infanticide, Foeticide, Honour Killing, Inequality, Untouchability, Poverty, Unemployment, Child Labour, Illiteracy, Discrimination of LGBTQ+ Individuals	15	CO3
4	Selected Social Legislations: Prevention of Atrocities Act, 2015; Right to Information Act, 2005, Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988; The National Food Security Act, 2013; The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019, Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009	15	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 - Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016; Crime against Women: Dowry - Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961- Domestic Violence: Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005; Prostitution: Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956.	15	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 NME
5. ayaram, N. (1988) Introductory Sociology, Macmillan, India

Course Title: CORE VII – PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L:T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Understand the meanings of penology, punishment types, objectives of punishment, sentencing principles, policies, procedures, and historical trends in punishments.
CO2	Analyze the various theories of punishment, the principles and procedures of sentencing, and the different types of correctional institutions, their daily routines, classification of prisoners, and the significance of prison industries and halfway houses.
CO3	Evaluate the recommendations and contributions of key prison reform committees and commissions, such as the Prison Discipline Committee, Jail Reforms Committee, and Justice Mulla Committee, in shaping the corrections system in India.
CO4	Examine the relevant legal instruments, including the Prisons Act, 1894, Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950, Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, and the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Mandela Rules), 1955, and their impact on the corrections system.
CO5	Assess the recent trends in corrections, such as the use of monitoring tools like electronic and GPS systems, the role of voluntary agencies in crime prevention and offender treatment, the need and importance of aftercare and rehabilitation services, and the best practices in corrections, particularly in Tamil Nadu.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
CO2	3	1	2	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
CO4	2	1	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	2	3	3

Sl. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction: Definitions: Penology, Punishment: Types of Punishment; Objectives of Punishment- Preventive, Retributive, Incapacitation, Deterrence, Reformation/ Rehabilitation, Restitution; Punishment in Ancient and Medieval; Recent trends in Punishments	15	CO1
2	Theories and Correctional Institutions Theories of Punishments; Sentencing: Principles, Policies and Procedures; Admonition, Fine, Probation, Parole and Furlough, Pre-release and Premature release; Various types of Correctional Institutions; Daily Routine; Classification of Prisons and Prisoners; Prison Industry and its significance; Half Way Houses: Organization and Significance; APCA; Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society;	15	CO2
3	Prison Reforms Committees Prison Reforms Committees and Commissions: Prison Discipline Committee, Jail Reforms Committee, Walter C Reckless Committee, Justice Mulla Committee, All India Committee on Jail Reforms, V. Krishna Iyer Committee	15	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 (Mandela Rules), 1955.	15	CO4
5	Recent Trends in Corrections Monitoring Tools- Electronic and GPS; Community Service; Pre-release and Pre-mature release; Role of voluntary agencies in Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders; After Care and Rehabilitation: Need, Importance and Services in India; –Best Practices in Tamil Nadu	15	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: ALLIED COURSE III: BASIC OUTDOOR TRAINING

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Develop physical fitness, endurance, and discipline through rigorous training in drill, parade, march past, physical exercises, and games.
CO2	Acquire self-defense skills and techniques for personal safety through specialized training programs.
CO3	Cultivate mental and physical well-being through the practice of yoga and its various Asanas and Pranayamas.
CO4	Demonstrate proficiency in swimming techniques and water survival skills through practical training sessions.
CO5	Exhibit teamwork, coordination, and sportsmanship through participation in various indoor and outdoor games and sports activities.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	2	1	3	2	2	3	1
CO2	2	1	3	2	2	2	1
CO3	3	1	3	2	2	1	1
CO4	2	1	2	3	2	2	1
CO5	2	2	2	3	3	3	1

List of activities student must indulge in

1. Drill- Parade, March Past, Turnings, Salute
2. Physical Training
 - Running
 - Stretching Exercises
 - Cardio Training
 - Endurance Training
 - Muscle Building Exercises (10 Push-Ups, 20 Sit-ups, 5 Chin-ups, etc.)
3. Basic Yoga
4. Self-Défense Training
5. Games

Internal Evaluation

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

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 overall 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 50 Marks (20 Marks for Parade; 20 Marks for Physical Test; & 10 Marks for turnout)

SEMESTER IV

Course Title: CORE COURSE VIII - FOUNDATIONS OF VICTIMOLOGY

Course Code :	Credits : 03
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Explore the early recognition, dark age, re-emergence of victims, victim rights movements, founding fathers, and origin of victimology in India.
CO2	Understand the definition, scope, types (specific crimes, general crimes, human rights violations), dimensions (forensic, critical, penal), interdisciplinary nature, and types of victims/victimization.
CO3	Learn about victim precipitation, provocation, facilitation, vulnerability, fear of crime, reporting behaviour, dark figure, victim blaming, precipitation theories, lifestyle theory, just world hypothesis, restorative justice, and victim-offender mediation.
CO4	Gain knowledge about victim needs, rights, types of assistance (crisis intervention, counseling, legal aid), restitution, compensation, compassion fatigue, and victim service organizations in India.
CO5	Study the UN Declaration of Basic Principles, victim rights and compensation funds in India, Nirbhaya Fund, Victim Support Europe, and international organizations like ISV, WSV, SASCV.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
CO2	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
CO3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	2	3	3

SI. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Historical Context and Development of Victimology Early Recognition of Victims, the Dark Age of the Victim, 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.	15	CO1
2	Definition, Nature & Types of Victimology Victimology: Definition, Scope - Types of Victimology: Specific Crimes, General Crimes and Victims of Human Rights Violations; Dimensions of Victimology: Forensic Victimology, Critical Victimology, Penal Victimology; Interdisciplinary Nature of Victimology; Types of Victims & Victimization.	15	CO2
3	Key Concepts & Theories in Victimology Victim Precipitation & Provocation; Victim Facilitation; Victim Vulnerability; Fear of Crime; Reporting Behaviour; Dark Figure of Crime; Victim Blaming Theories: Precipitation Theories - Lifestyle Theory – Just World Hypothesis; Restorative Justice; Victim Offender Mediation	15	CO3
4	Victim Assistance Victim Needs; Victim Rights; Types of Victim Assistance: Crisis Intervention, Counselling and Guidance, Legal Aid; Restitution and Compensation, Compassion Fatigue, Victim Service Organizations in India: Voluntary and Government	15	CO4
5	National & International Framework for Victims UN Declarations of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985; Victim Rights in India: Victim Compensation Funds, National Relief Fund, Nirbhaya Fund; International Victim Support-Victim Support Europe; International Organisations- ISV, WSV, SASCV	15	CO5

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: CORE IX COUNSELLING IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE CONTEXT

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Gain foundational understanding of the role and ethical considerations of counselling within Criminal Justice System
CO2	Explore key stages of counselling in Criminal Justice System
CO3	Introduced to essential counselling skills and techniques used to support victims, offenders and children within Criminal Justice System
CO4	Gain exposure to various counselling approaches tailored for specific victim and offender populations
CO5	Explore unique challenges faced by the law enforcement officers and specific counselling interventions used to promote resilience and well-being

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

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

Sl. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction to Counselling in the Criminal Justice System Introduction to Counselling: Meaning, Definition, Need and Importance of Counselling; - Role of counselling in the criminal justice system (for offenders, victims, and their families); Professional Ethics and legal considerations in counselling within the criminal justice context - Challenges and barriers to counselling in the criminal justice system: - Mandated Clients, Resistance, Safety Concerns, Legal Constraints and Confidentiality limitations	15	CO1
2	Stages and Conditions of Counselling Stages of counselling for Offenders and Victims: Initial Disclosure and Rapport Building, In-Depth Exploration and Assessments; Core conditions of counselling in CJS: Empathy, Active Listening, Unconditional Positive Regard, Transparent Communication, Confrontation, Trauma Informed Principles; Counselling Evaluation, Termination, and Follow-Up; Ethical Dilemmas in Counselling	15	CO2
3	Counselling Skills and Techniques for Victims, Offenders, and Children Counselling of Victims of Crime: Understanding Trauma, Coping Strategies and Challenges of Victims based on Age, Gender, and Type of Crime Experienced - Trauma Informed Care; Counselling Offenders: Risk Assessment and Rehabilitation, Motivational Interviewing, Cognitive-Behavioural Interventions; Counselling Children and Adolescents: Developmental Considerations, Play Therapy, Family Systems Therapy ; Counselling for Reintegration - Psychological Interventions programs for Anger Management, Substance Abuse, and Trauma	15	CO3
4	Types Of Counseling Counselling Approaches for Victims of Violent Crimes: Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Human Trafficking; Counselling for Offenders: Violent Offenders, Sex Offenders and At-risk Youth; Crisis Intervention: Principles of CI and Crisis Situations; Grief and Loss Counselling: Understanding Grief and Loss, Stages of Grief (Kübler- Ross Model), Counselling Techniques for Grief.	15	CO4
5	Counselling for Law Enforcement Understanding the Law enforcement Culture and Mindset: Unique stressors and Challenges, the “Warrior” mentality; Trauma and Critical Incidents in Law Enforcement: PTSD in Law Enforcement, Counselling for Critical Incidents; Resilience Building for Law Enforcement Officers: Physical and Mental Health, Building Positive Coping Mechanisms, Work -Life Balance, Peer Support.	15	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Corey, G. (2017). Theory and Practice of Counseling and Psychotherapy (10th Edition). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Cengage Learning. (Chapter 1: Introduction to Counseling and Psychotherapy)
2. Williams, B. (1996). Counselling in criminal justice. McGraw-Hill Education.
3. Courtois, C. A & Ford, J. D. (2016). Treatment of complex trauma: A sequenced, relationship-based approach (Paperback edition). The Guilford Press
4. Smith, A. (2018). Counselling male sexual offenders: A strengths-focused approach.
5. Ellen Kirschman, Mark Kamena and Joel Fay, Guilford Press (2007). Counseling Cops: What Clinicians Need to Know

Course Title: ALLIED IV - RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Understand the fundamental concepts, processes, and ethics of research in the social sciences.
CO2	Grasp the fundamental stages of research, from defining a research problem to data collection and referencing.
CO3	Understand the method of selecting samples, data collection approaches and ethical considerations in research
CO4	Equipped with fundamental data analysis skills and techniques relevant to research
CO5	Gain knowledge to understand crime statistics in India while exploring relevant e-learning resources.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	1	2	3
CO2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
CO3	3	1	3	3	1	2	3
CO4	3	1	3	3	1	2	3
CO5	2	1	2	2	2	2	3

SI. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction to Research Definitions; Objectives of Research; Motivation in Research; Characteristics of Research; Criteria of Good Research; Formulation of the Research Problem; Research Process; Literature Survey; Research Methods; Research Ethics in Social Science	15	CO1
2	Key Stages of Research Research Process – Research Problem – Research Questions - Objective of the Study – Variables – Hypothesis – Scope of the Study – Review of Literature – Research Design: Types of Research – Pilot Study - Sample and Sampling Procedures - Data - Types: Primary and Secondary –Tools for data collection - References	15	CO2
3	Sampling Techniques and Data Collection Population; Sample and Sampling; Types – Probability Sampling and Non-Probability Sampling; Reliability and Validity - Research Tools; Measurements and Scaling; Mode of Collection of Data; Types of Data Collection; Ethics in Criminal Justice Research	15	CO3
4	Data Analysis Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode; Levels of Measurement: Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio Standard deviation; Analysis of Data: Contemporary Statistical and Data Analysis Tools used in Social Sciences Research; Data Visualization: Bar Graphs, Pie Charts and Scatter Plots; Report Writing	15	CO4
5	Crime Statistics and Data Definitions; Significance; Crime statistics in India: Data Sources of Crime Statistics in India - US- UK; Crime Rates- Crime Trends – Crime Victimization Surveys- Advantages and Disadvantages; Application of Crime Statistics in Criminological Research; E-learning sources: NPTEL (Swayam, Moocs), National Digital Library of India, ePathasala.	15	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 COURSE V - FIELD VISITS

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Gain first-hand exposure to the functioning of various criminal justice institutions and agencies through immersive field visits.
CO2	Develop a practical understanding of the roles, responsibilities, and operational procedures of different organizations involved in law enforcement, justice delivery, and corrections.
CO3	Analyze the real-world challenges and best practices observed during field visits to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical implementation.
CO4	Enhance communication and presentation skills by preparing comprehensive field visit reports and participating in public viva voce sessions.
CO5	Cultivate a holistic perspective on the criminal justice system by interacting with professionals from diverse backgrounds and observing their interdisciplinary collaborations.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	1	2	3
CO2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
CO3	3	1	3	3	1	2	3
CO4	3	1	3	3	2	2	3
CO5	2	1	2	2	2	3	3

Course Activities**The students under the guidance of a faculty may take on a visit to the following Institutions:**

1. Central jail	10. Observation Home
2. Crime Records Bureau	11. Open Air Prisons
3. Fire Station	12. Police Boys & Girls Club
4. Forensic Medicine Department	13. Police Station
5. Forensic Sciences lab	14. Tamil Nadu Police Training Academy
6. Juvenile Justice Board	15. State Human Rights Commission
7. Magistrates Court	16. The Academy of Prisons & Correctional Administration
8. Modern Control Room	17. NSG –Nerkundram, OTA - Chennai
9. Fire and Safety Training Academy	18. Special Homes, SOS Children’s Village, CFSL

Details of the Evaluation Procedure:

(i) Each candidate must 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 i.e. Internal Evaluation, the Project Mentor will evaluate the students for 50 marks on the following criteria

- Regularity in attending the visits (20 marks)
- Regularity in submission of reports (20 marks)
- Concise of the reports (10 marks)

(iv) At the second level, during the End Semester Examination, the evaluation will be done by an External Examiners for 50 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)
 - Ability to defend the questions (20 marks)
 - Presentation skills (10 marks)

Course Title: Core Practical III – CASE STUDY ANALYSIS AND COUNSELLING SKILLS DEMONSTRATION

Course Code :	Credits : 02
L: T:P:S : 0:0:5:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

Course Objectives:

1. Develop critical thinking and analytical skills through case study analysis.
2. Enhance the understanding of mental health screening tools and their application in the criminal justice system.
3. Foster the development of essential counselling skills through role-playing scenarios.
4. Increase awareness of the challenges and complexities faced by victims and offenders within the criminal justice system

Lab Exercises:

1. Case Study Analysis Assessment
2. Utilizing Screening Tools
3. Role – Playing for Skills Demonstration
4. Crisis Intervention Simulation
5. Interviewing Techniques

SEMESTER V

Course Title: CORE X - CORPORATE SECURITY MANAGEMENT

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Understand the origins, evolution, principles, importance of civil and internal security, critical assets, private security industry, regulations, and emerging threats.
CO2	Explore the key elements of corporate security including physical security, information security, executive protection, business continuity, crisis management, risk assessment, and various risk types.
CO3	Gain knowledge about technological advancements in corporate security such as e-security, command centers, access control, surveillance, alarm systems, AI application, and GPS tracking.
CO4	Learn about emergency preparedness, response, first aid, CPR, fire safety, emergency teams, safety standards, evacuation procedures, workplace violence prevention, disaster preparedness, and business continuity planning.
CO5	Develop essential skills for corporate security including manpower management, training, behaviour pattern recognition, security intelligence, corporate investigations, incident reporting, and roles of security managers.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
CO2	3	1	2	3	2	3	3
CO3	2	1	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	1	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	2	3	3

Sl. 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; Emerging Threats to Corporate Security	15	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, Geopolitical risks; Basics of Corporate Investigations	15	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.	15	CO3
4	Safety, Corporate Security & Corporate Security Skills Emergency Preparedness; Emergency Response; First Aid; CPR; Fire Safety; Emergency Response Team; Safety Standards; Fire Alarm Systems; Evacuation & Shelter-in-place; Workplace Violence Prevention and Response; Disaster Preparedness and response; Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Planning; Security Manpower Management; Training & Awareness; Behaviour Pattern Recognition (BPR); Security Intelligence & Advisory; Corporate Investigations; Roles of Security Manager; Incident Reports	15	CO4
5	Corporate Cyber Security Basics of Cyber Security; Evolution of Security Operations Centers; Data Loss Prevention; Data Privacy; Insider Threats; Social Media- Social Media (SoMe) Monitoring and Alerting – SoMe Disinformation and Misinformation – Fact – Checking and Analysis.	15	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 - FOUNDATIONS OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Gain foundation in Forensic Psychology's definition, history, roles, ethics and subspecialities
CO2	Explore interviewing techniques, interrogation approaches, ethical considerations, and cultural competency in Criminal Justice Settings
CO3	Gain an understanding of Behaviour Evidence Analysis methods, offender typologies, and emerging technologies used in criminal investigations.
CO4	Examine the relationship between mental disorders, personality traits, and criminal behaviour.
CO5	Learn about forensic assessment procedures, risk assessment tools, and forensic investigative techniques.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	1	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	1	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	2	3	3

Sl. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction to Forensic Psychology Definition and scope - History and development of forensic psychology - Roles and responsibilities of forensic psychologists in the criminal justice system - Ethical and legal considerations in forensic psychology practice- Overview of subspecialties in Forensic Psychology- Emerging Directions	15	CO1
2	Psychological Interviewing and Interrogation Interviewing: Definition and Significance - Principles of Effective Interviewing - Interrogation: Definition and Meaning - Approaches to Interviewing: Cognitive, PEACE Model, Reid Technique, Behavioural Analysis Approach (BAI) - Misclassifications: False Confessions, False Positive and False Negative - Accusatorial V/s Information Gathering Approaches - Cultural Competence in Interviewing - Ethical Considerations in Interviewing and Interrogation	15	CO2
3	Behaviour Evidence Analysis Investigative Psychology-Meaning and Definition- Criminal Profiling: Definition - Scope of Profiling in Serial Offences, Family Violence and Child Victimization - Profiling Methodologies: Inductive and Deductive- Motivation and Typology Models-Weatherby (2009), Hickey (1997), Giannangelo (1996), Athens (1989) - RNR (Risk, Needs and Responsivity) - Emerging Technologies in Criminal Profiling: Predictive Profiling, Geographic Profiling and Crime Mapping - Psychological Autopsy	15	CO3
4	Mental Health and Criminal Behaviour Relationship between Mental Disorders and Criminal Behaviour- DSM - Personality Disorders and Criminal Behaviour: Cluster A, B and C- Schizophrenia and Criminal Behaviour – Anti Social Personality Disorder (ASPD) - Abnormal Behaviour and Psychopathy- Paraphilic Disorders and Criminal Behaviour – Intellectual Disabilities and Criminal Behaviour - Dark Triad of Personality - Prevalence of mental illness in offender populations – Stockholm Syndrome and Lima Syndrome	15	CO4
5	Forensic Assessment, Evaluation, and Interventions Forensic Assessment-Meaning and Definition - Principles and purposes of forensic psychological assessment - Legal and ethical considerations in forensic assessment - Risk assessment tools for mentally ill offenders: MMPI-2, PCL-R, SORAG, HCR- 20, VRAG - Forensic Investigative Psychology: Polygraph, Layered Voice Analysis (LVA), Brain Electrical Oscillation Signature Profiling (BEOS), Narco Analysis	15	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Bartol, C. R., & Bartol, A. M. (2022). Introduction to Forensic Psychology: Research and Application (Sixth Edition). SAGE Publications, Inc.
2. Canter, D., & Canter, D. V. (2017). Criminal psychology (Second edition). Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group.
3. Drogin, E. Y., Gutheil, T. G., Sadoff, R. L., & Dattilio, f. m. (2013). Handbook of Forensic Assessment: Psychological and Psychiatric Perspectives. Wiley
4. Inbau, F. E. (Ed.). (2013). Criminal interrogation and confessions (5th ed). Jones & Bartlett Learning.
5. Milne, R., & Bull, R. (2004). Investigative Interviewing: Psychology and Practice (Repr). Wiley.
6. Schug, R. A., & Fradella, H. F. (2015). Mental Illness and Crime. SAGE
7. Turvey, B. E. (2023). Criminal Profiling: An Introduction to Behavioural Evidence Analysis (Fifth Edition). Academic Press, an Imprint of Elsevier.

Course Title: CORE COURSE XII: ADVANCED OUTDOOR TRAINING

Course Code :	Credits :	04
L: T:P:S :	CIA Marks :	50
Exam Hours :	ESE Marks :	50

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

CO1	Develop physical fitness, endurance, and discipline through rigorous training in drill, parade, march past, and various exercises.
CO2	Acquire self-defense techniques and skills for personal protection through specialized training programs.
CO3	Cultivate mental and physical well-being through the practice of yoga asanas and pranayamas.
CO4	Demonstrate proficiency in swimming and water survival skills through practical training sessions.
CO5	Exhibit teamwork, coordination, and sportsmanship by participating in various indoor and outdoor games and sports activities.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	2	1	3	2	2	3	1
CO2	2	1	3	2	2	2	1
CO3	3	1	3	2	2	1	1
CO4	2	1	2	3	2	2	1
CO5	2	2	2	3	3	3	1

List of activities student must indulge in

1. Drill- Parade, March Past, Turnings, Salute
2. Physical Training
 - Running
 - Stretching Exercises
 - Cardio Training
 - Endurance Training
 - Muscle Building Exercises (20 Push-Ups, 30 Sit-ups, 10 Chin-ups, etc.)
3. Advanced Yoga
4. Self-Défense Training
5. Games

Internal Evaluation

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

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 overall 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 1000 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 50 Marks (20 Marks for Parade; 20 Marks for Physical Test; & 10 Marks for turnout)

Course Title: ELECTIVE PAPER I - FOUNDATIONS OF ECONOMIC OFFENCES

Course Code :	Credits : 03
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Analyze the characteristics of economic offences, white-collar crimes, and organized crime involvement.
CO2	Identify and understand various traditional and emerging fraudulent schemes used by criminals.
CO3	Evaluate strategies for combating money laundering and explore the importance of KYC procedures in financial crime prevention.
CO4	Analyze investigative techniques used for economic offences and evaluate legal frameworks for tackling Fugitive Economic Offenders (FEOs).
CO5	Explore the unique challenges of economic offences related to art theft, forgery, and illegal trafficking.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
CO2	3	1	2	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	1	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	1	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	1	2	3	2	3	3

Sl. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	<p>Introduction to Economic Offences</p> <p>Definition of Economic Offences - Characteristics of Economic Offences; White Collar Crimes – Characteristics of White-Collar Crimes and White-Collar Criminals; Typologies of Economic Offences; Causes and Impact of Economic Offences on Individuals, Business and Society; Organized Crime in Economic Offences; Fraud Triangle</p>	15	CO1
2	<p>Specific Frauds and Financial Crimes</p> <p>Loan Frauds, Ponzi Schemes, Embezzlement, Insider Trading, Asset Misappropriation, Account Take Over, Credit Card Frauds; Emerging Trends: AEPS fraud, UPI QR, Crypto Frauds, Net Banking Frauds, Romantic Frauds, Synthetic Fraud; Social Engineering Techniques used for Manipulating Victims; Shell Companies: Nature - Shell Companies and Economic Crimes – Challenges and Countermeasures</p>	15	CO2
3	<p>Anti – Money Laundering and Financial Safeguards</p> <p>Definition - Money Laundering Stages – Money Laundering Typologies and Red Flags - Impact of ML; Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing; National and International Legislative Frameworks: PMLA 2002 - Sarbanes-Oxley Act, Bank Secrecy Act and US Patriot Act; Transaction Monitoring and Risk Assessment Procedures; Global AML Regulators: FATF, FCA, FinCEN; High Risk Jurisdictions in AML; the Causes and Process of Sanctioning Countries</p>	15	CO3
4	<p>Key Concepts in Financial Crimes</p> <p>KYC Procedures and Financial Investigations- Importance of KYC in Preventing Financial Crimes; KYC Norms and AML/CFT guidelines by RBI; Customer Due Diligence and Enhanced Due Diligence; Politically Exposed Persons (PEPs) and enhanced due diligence; Fugitive Economic Offenders – Definition and Criteria – FEO Act, 2018 – Challenges in Apprehending FEOs</p>	15	CO4
5	<p>Counterfeit and Economic Offences in Art World</p> <p>Definition, Scope and Various forms of Counterfeiting – Currency, Goods and Documents; Economic Impact – Societal Implications: Public Safety, IPR and National Security; Prevention Strategies and Challenges in Investigation; Art Theft- Art Forgery; Illegal Trafficking of Cultural Property – Idol Theft; Money Laundering and Art Transactions; Legal Frameworks</p>	15	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Payne, B. K. (2017). White- Collar Crime: The essentials (Second Edition). SAGE
2. Clark, J., & Davies, G. (2014). Combating Corporate and Financial Crime. Oxford University Press.
3. Green, R. (2017). Anti-Money Laundering Compliance: A Practical Guide (5th ed.). Routledge
4. Spiel, R. E. (2000). Art theft and forgery investigation: The complete field manual. Charles C. Thomas.
5. Sullivan, K. (2015). Anti-Money Laundering in a Nutshell: Awareness and Compliance for Financial Personnel and Business. Apress

Course Title: ELECTIVE PAPER II - CROWD CONTROL AND RIOT MANAGEMENT

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Understand legal definitions of unlawful assemblies, crowd psychology, importance of police attitude, classes of agitators, de-escalation techniques, and conflict prevention/management.
CO2	Learn about procedures for safe crowd dispersal, techniques like graduated response, use of non-lethal weapons/equipment, rules of engagement, SOPs, and ethical/human rights considerations.
CO3	Gain knowledge of police mobilization strategies, resource deployment principles, field strategies like barriers, containment, channeling, snatch squads, mass arrests, and identifying early warning signs.
CO4	Understand preventive measures like patrolling, preventive arrests, legal actions, intelligence, and security arrangements for elections, festivals, suspicious baggage handling, and emergency preparedness.
CO5	Learn strategies for managing crowds at concerts, sports events, political gatherings, disaster crowd control and evacuation, and traffic crowd management during events/emergencies.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

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

Sl. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Understanding Crowds and Public Order Crowds and Unlawful Assemblies - Crimes against Public Tranquility- Legal Definitions (IPC): Riot, Affray, Unlawful Assembly; Crowd Psychology: Herd Mentality and Diffusion of Responsibility; Maintaining Public Order: Importance of Police Attitude in Crowd Management; Various Class of Agitators; De-escalation Techniques: Negotiation and Mediation; Conflict Prevention and Management	15	CO1
2	Crowd Control Techniques and Technologies Procedures to be followed for safe and effective crowd dispersal; Crowd Dispersal Techniques: Graduate Response and Use of Force Continuum; Non-Lethal Weapons, Equipments and Technologies used in Crowd Dispersal; Rules of Engagement and Standard Operating Procedures; Ethical Considerations and Human Rights	15	CO2
3	Crowd Management Strategies and Operations Police Mobilization Strategies: Mobilization of force and Command and Control; Deployment of Resources: Broad Principles of Deployment of Home Guards, Para Military Forces and Army - Method of Co-ordination and Co-operation - Field Strategies: Access control through Barriers, Fences and Mojo Barriers - Containment and Channeling Techniques; Snatch Squad and Mass Arrest - Procedures; Identifying Early Warning Signs of Potential Unrest	15	CO3
4	Safeguarding Public Order and Security Preventive Measures for Maintenance of Law and Order: Patrolling Strategies, Preventive Arrests- Legal Guidelines, Actions Under Security Sections, Action Against Rowdies under IPC; Collection, Collation and Dissemination of Intelligence; Security Arrangements: Elections, Festivals and Fairs; Emergency Preparedness: Mass Evacuation procedures, Suspicious Baggage	15	CO4
5	Special Events and Emergency Crowd Management Event Crowd Management: Developing and Implementing CC plans to specific event type and venue, Managing Large Crowds: Strategies for Concerts, Sporting Events, Political & Other Public Gatherings-Challenges; Disaster Crowd Control: Challenges and Evacuation Strategies; Traffic Crowd Management: Causes of Traffic Congestion, Managing Traffic Flow during Events or Emergencies, Technology for Traffic Control	15	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Feliciani, C. S., Kenichiro Nishinari, Katsuhiko. (2023). Introduction to Crowd Management: Managing crowds in the digital era. Springer Nature.
2. Drury, J., & Scott, C. J. T. (Eds.). (2015)/ Crowds in the 21st Century: Perspective from Contemporary Social Sciences. Routledge
3. Smith, M. (2023). Protest policing and human rights: A dialogical approach. Routledge, Taylor & Francis group.
4. Marx, B. (2018). Crowd management made easy: Models, methods and examples to keep your crowds safe. Eventknowhow.
5. Bennett, C. J., Haggarty, K. D., & Bennett, C. J. (Eds.). (2011). Security games: Surveillance and control at mega-events. Routledge.

Course Title: OPEN ELECTIVE I – CYBER CRIME

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T: P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Understand the definition, scope, impact, and landscape of cybercrime, including its historical trends and future developments.
CO2	Analyze various cybercrimes against individuals, such as identity theft, cyberstalking, and social engineering, and their implications on online privacy and data protection.
CO3	Examine the techniques used in cybercrimes against organizations, the resulting impacts, and the incident response and recovery processes.
CO4	Evaluate the challenges, legal aspects, and best practices in cybercrime investigation and digital forensics, including the handling and admissibility of digital evidence.
CO5	Assess the psychological profiles of cybercriminals, their behavioural patterns, and the emerging threats of cyber terrorism and extremist ideologies.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	1	3	3	3	3	3

Sl. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Unit 1: Introduction to Cyber Crime Cyber Crime: Definition - Scope and Impact of Cyber Crime on Individuals, Business and Governments; Evolution of Cyber Crime; Historical Trends – Future Developments; The Cyber Crime Landscape: Actors - Targets – Motivations; Cyber Security Principles and Best Practices	10	CO1
2	Unit 2: Cyber Crimes Against Individuals Cyber Crime Against Individuals: Identity Theft - Cyber Stalking & Harassment - Cyber Bullying - Online Scams -Social Engineering: Pretexting, Baiting, Quid-Pro-Quo and Tailgating - Phishing Attacks - Doxing & Online Reputation Damage - Crypto Jacking and Ransomware; Cyber Grooming; Online Privacy and Data Protection	10	CO2
3	Unit 3: Cyber Crimes Against Organisations Hacking and Intrusion techniques - Malware - DoS - Cyber Espionage – Advanced Persistent Threats: Corporate Theft of IP - Targeting Essential Services – Insider Threats – Supply Chain Attacks; Impacts of Cyber Crimes on Organisations; Incident Response and Recover: Containment – Eradication-Restoration	10	CO3
4	Cyber Crime Investigation and Digital Forensics Introduction to Cyber Crime Investigation: Challenges – Jurisdiction and Process of Investigation; Digital Evidence: Types – Digital Evidence Acquisition and Handling – Chain of Custody; Legal Aspects: Admissibility of Digital Evidence – Search and Seizure in Cyber Space- Privacy and Ethical Considerations	10	CO4
5	Unit 5: Cyber Crime Profiling and Behavioural Analysis Psychological Aspects of Cyber Criminals; Cyber Criminal Typologies and Characteristics; Online Behavioural Patterns and Digital Footprints; Cyber Stalking and Online Harassment Profiling; Geographical Profiling in Cyber Crime Investigations; Cyber Terrorism and Extremist Ideologies	10	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Chadsey, T. (2021). Cybercrime: From data breaches to ransomware. SAGE Publications
2. Wang, Z. (Joey). (2018). Handbook of cybercrime. World Scientific Publishing Company.
3. Burger, E. (2014). Computer forensics: Principles and applications (3rd ed.). Pearson Education Limited.
4. Marjie T. Britz, “Computer Forensics and Cyber Crime- An Introduction”, Pearson, 2013
5. Marcella, A. J., & Greenfield, R. S. (Ed.), “Cyber forensics: A field manual for calculating, examining and preserving evidence of computer crimes”, Boca Raton, Florida: Auerbach, 2002.
6. Walker, C., “Crime, criminal justice and the Internet”, London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1998.

SEMESTER VI

Course Title: CORE XIII –CRIME PREVENTION AND COMMUNITY POLICING

Course Code :	Credits : 03
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Understand the historical development, philosophies, and interconnectedness of crime prevention and community policing, along with the role of key theories in preventing crime.
CO2	Master the core principles of situational crime prevention, and explore how SCP integrates with community policing while considering the ethical implications of technology use.
CO3	Recognize the importance of community engagement in crime prevention and explore effective communication strategies for community policing, including the role of community organizations
CO4	Grasp the core principles and collaborative nature of problem-oriented policing (POP), and integrating POP with community policing for successful implementation through real-world examples.
CO5	Examine emerging challenges in crime prevention, and analyze how social media can be used to enhance both crime prevention and community policing efforts

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	1	3	3	3	3	3

Sl. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Core Concepts and Crime Prevention Theories Define: Crime Prevention & Community Policing- Historical Developments; Interconnectedness of both Philosophies; Crime Prevention Theories: Broken Window Theory, Rational Choice Theory and Routine Activity Theory; CJS and Crime Prevention; Fear of Crime and Community Policing	15	CO1
2	Situational Crime Prevention Strategies Core Principles of SCP: Target Hardening, Access Control, and Environmental Design Strategies - CPTED; Defensible Space- Integrating SCP into Community Policing; Role of Technology and SCP: Security Technology, Communication Technology- Ethical Considerations	15	CO2
3	Building Collaborative Partnerships for Crime Prevention Importance of Community Engagement in Crime Prevention; Strategies for Effective Communications: Community Outreach Programs, Citizen Partnership initiatives, and cultural competence training for Police Officers; Role of Community Organisations in Supporting Community Policing	15	CO3
4	Problem-Oriented Policing and Action Planning POP: Core Principles- Significance of the Collaborative Nature of POP; Importance of Community Engagement in Identifying Problems; Integrating Community Policing into POP and Action Planning; Community Policing in India- Prahari, Maithri, Mohalla Committee, Meira Paibi, Ummeed; Global Examples of successful POP initiatives from EUROPE and USA- Significance of Trust- Building, Collaboration, Information Sharing for effective POP implementation.	15	CO4
5	The Future of Crime Prevention Emerging Issues and Challenges in Crime Prevention: Mental Health and Crisis Intervention; Environmental Sustainability and Crime Prevention Online Crimes and Community Policing Use of social media to enhance Crime Prevention and Community Policing Efforts	15	CO5

REFERENCES:

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

Course Title: CORE XIV - CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF CRIMES

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Explore the shift from traditional crimes to contemporary forms, including socio-cultural offenses in India.
CO2	Examine the structure, operations, and international connections of organized crime syndicates
CO3	Understand the nature and causes of terrorism, communal violence, and other politically motivated crimes.
CO4	Comprehensive understanding of cyber, digital and technology-facilitated crimes, emerging threats, digital forensics, regulation challenges and combating strategies.
CO5	Analyze legal tools and contemporary theories for addressing and understanding crime in the 21st century.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
CO2	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	3	3	3

Sl. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Evolving Landscape of Crime Traditional Crimes Vs. Contemporary forms of Crime; Socio- Cultural Crimes: Hate Crimes, Honour Killings, Mob Lynching, Corrective Rapes; Crime Statistics of Socio-Cultural Offences in India	15	CO1
2	Organized Crime and its Global Reach Nature, Meaning and forms – Criminal syndicates – Organized crimes: Regional and international linkages – Transnational Organized Crime: Drug smuggling, Human Trafficking, Organ Trafficking, Arms Trafficking, Idol Theft; Challenges in Identification, Investigation and Prosecution – Prevention and Control Strategies.	15	CO2
3	Political Crimes and Social Conflict Terrorism: Nature, meaning and forms - Types of Terrorism - Contemporary forms of Terrorism; Naxalism, Insurgency, Extremism, Militancy; Communal Violence: Historical Perspectives- Causes- Strategies to Prevent Communal Violence	15	CO3
4	Blue Criminology Piracy and Maritime Robbery: Hijacking Ships, Stealing Cargo and Kidnapping Crew for Ransom – Piracy in Specific Regions – International Efforts to Combat Piracy; Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing: Impacts on Sustainability – Challenges in Enforcement – Blue Ocean Theory	15	CO4
5	Legal Framework and Contemporary Theories NDPS Act, Money Laundering Act, Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act, IT Act, UAPA; Contemporary Theories: Peace Making Criminology, Power-Control Theory, News Making Criminology, Pink Criminology and Radical Criminology	15	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: FUNDAMENTALS AND PRACTICES OF PRIVATE INVESTIGATION

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Gain foundational knowledge of PI history, ethics, legalities, and essential investigator qualities.
CO2	Navigate the legal landscape for PI work in India, including licensing, international comparisons, and risk management.
CO3	Master ethical and effective surveillance methods, utilizing various tools and protocols for covert and overt operations.
CO4	Conduct diverse investigations (financial, corporate, background, insurance, personal) adhering to legal and ethical guidelines.
CO5	Develop skills to create professional and legally sound reports for surveillance operations and evidence presentation.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
CO2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO3	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	2	2	3	3	3	3	3

Sl. 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; Professional Ethics and Standards	15	CO1
2	Legislation and Private Investigation Right to Work, Constitution of India; The Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2007 (India); Licensing Requirements and Procedures for Private Investigators in Tamil Nadu; Comparative Analysis of International Legislations on Private Investigations; World Association of Detectives; Private Detective Agencies; Private Intelligence Agencies – Liability and Risk Management Strategies for Private Investigation firms	15	CO2
3	Surveillance and Instruments Purpose of Surveillance; Principles of Surveillance; Best Practices in Surveillance; Undercover Operations: Risk Assessment and Safety Protocols; Surveillance Types: Pre-Surveillance, Covert and Overt Surveillance; Surveillance Methods: Automobile Surveillance, Foot Surveillance and Team Surveillance; Specialized Surveillance Techniques: Technical (Audio, Video, Tracking Devices), Cyber (Online, social media), and Aerial Surveillance (Drones and Aircraft)	15	CO3
4	Specialized Investigations Financial Investigations: Fraud, Embezzlement and Claims; Corporate Investigations: Due Diligence, Competitive Intelligence, Pre & Post Employment Verification, Industrial Espionage; Background Investigations: Pre & Post Employment Verification, Student, Tenant Screening; Insurance Investigations: Traffic Accident Claims & Fraud Investigations; Personal Investigations: Pre and Post Marital, Missing Person; Criminal Investigations: Kidnapping and Abduction	15	CO4
5	Report Writing and Documentation Effective Report Writing for Surveillance Operations; Documenting Evidence; Maintaining Chain of Custody; Preparing Surveillance Reports for Legal Proceedings or Client Presentations	15	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 COURSE XVI: PROJECT

Course Code :	Credits : 06
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Develop research skills by conducting a micro-level quantitative or qualitative study on a relevant topic in criminology.
CO2	Enhance analytical abilities and critical thinking by interpreting and synthesizing findings from the project study.
CO3	Cultivate effective communication skills through project review presentations, report writing, and public viva voce.
CO4	Foster teamwork and collaboration by working in pairs throughout the project, from conceptualization to execution.
CO5	Gain practical exposure to the research process, ethics, and challenges in the field of criminology.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	2	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO2	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
CO3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO4	2	2	2	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	2	2	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 50 marks on the following criteria
 - Quality of the Chapters (20 marks)
 - Project review presentations (20)
 - Regularity in attending the discussions (10 marks)
- (iv) At the second level, during the end semester examination, the evaluation will be done by an External examiner for 50 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 (15 marks)
 - Presentation skills (15 marks)
 - Ability to defend the questions (20 marks)

Course Title: ELECTIVE PAPER III - ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

Course Code :	Credits : 03
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Understand the field of Green Criminology, its historical roots, and how environmental harm is measured.
CO2	Analyze various types of environmental crimes, their causes, and their impact on the environment and society.
CO3	Explore key Indian laws and institutions that provide the legal framework for environmental protection.
CO4	Examine the roles of national enforcement agencies and international cooperation in combating environmental crime.
CO5	Analyze strategies for preventing environmental crime through green policing, corporate responsibility, public participation, and environmental impact assessments.

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
CO2	3	1	2	3	2	3	3
CO3	2	1	3	3	1	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	3	2	3	3	2	3	3

Sl. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction to Green Criminology Define: Green Criminology; Historical Foundations; Environmental Crime: Meaning and Definition; Eco-Centric Perspective; Environmental Harm- Methods for Measuring Harm: Ecological Footprint Analysis, Cost- Benefit Analysis, Life Cycle Assessment	15	CO1
2	Environmental Offences Types of Environmental Crimes - Pollution: Land, Water, Air - Wildlife Crimes: Poaching, Trafficking and Habitat Destruction- Forestry Crimes: Illegal Logging and Deforestation – Waste Crimes: Electronic and Hazardous Waste Disposal; Causes and Impact of Environmental Crimes on Biodiversity, Individuals and Communities	15	CO2
3	Legal Instruments The Constitution of India and Environmental Protection; The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972; The Forest Conservation Act, 1980; National Green Tribunal Act, 2010; The Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016; The E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016	15	CO3
4	National Enforcement Agencies and International Cooperation on Environmental Crime SPCBs and NCPBs, Forest Department, Wild Life Crime Control Bureau, Customs and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence Transnational Nature of Environmental Crime; Key International Agreements: Basel Convention- CITES – Montreal Protocol – Ramsar Convention, SDGs; International Organisations: UNEP, WCO, UNODC, Interpol, ICCWC.	15	CO4
5	Prevention Strategies Green Policing; Corporate Environmental Responsibility; Sustainable Practices; Public Participation and Community Based Environmental Management; Environmental Impact Assessment- EIA – Evolution and History – Objectives of EIA – Process of EIA - EIA in India	15	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. White, R. D. (2009). Environmental Crime: A Reader. Routledge.
2. Singh, G. (2005). Environmental Law in India (1.Publ). Macmillan India
3. Elliott, L. M., & Schaedla, W. (Eds.). (2016). Handbook of transnational environmental crime. Edward Elgar Publishing.
4. White, R. D. (2008). Crimes Against Nature: Environmental Criminology and Ecological Justice. Willan Publishing.
5. White, R. (2023). Advanced introduction to applied green criminology. Edward Elgar Publishing.

Course Title: ELECTIVE PAPER IV - NGO MANAGEMENT

Course Code :	Credits : 04
L: T:P:S : 4:0:0:0	CIA Marks : 50
Exam Hours : 03	ESE Marks : 50

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

CO1	Comprehend the origin, types, and roles of NGOs in addressing crime, distinguishing between governmental and non-governmental organizations.
CO2	Acquire knowledge of the strategic planning, legal procedures, and registration requirements for establishing NGOs under relevant Indian laws
CO3	Develop skills in project proposal writing, fundraising, and project management essential for effective NGO operation in the field of criminology
CO4	Evaluate government schemes and initiatives supporting NGOs in areas such as crime prevention, legal aid, victim assistance, and rehabilitation.
CO5	Identify and analyze national, regional, and international NGOs involved in crime prevention, victim support, and rehabilitation efforts

Mapping of Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes:

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
CO1	3	1	2	2	1	2	3
CO2	2	1	3	3	1	2	3
CO3	3	1	2	2	2	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	3	2	3	3
CO5	2	2	3	3	3	3	3

Sl. No.	Contents of the Module	Hrs.	CO
1	Introduction Concept – Origin and Development; Types of NGOs: Victim Support, Prison Reforms, Rehabilitation; Governmental vs Non- Governmental Organisations; The Role of NGOs in Addressing Crime	15	CO1
2	Procedures and Legal Framework Strategic Planning and Development; Legal Procedures; Formation and Differences of Trust and Society; Registration Procedure for NGOs: Societies Regulation Act of 1860, The Indian Trust Act of 1882, The Indian Companies Act of 1956	15	CO2
3	Project Proposal and Management Proposal factors and guidelines, Project Proposal Development: Writing, and Techniques; Fundraising Strategies - Methods of Income Generation; Basic Concepts of Project Management: Project Identification, Project Life Cycles and Success Factors	15	CO3
4	Schemes for NGOs under Government of India and Tamil Nadu Ministry of Home Affairs: Crime Prevention Schemes, Prison Reforms; Ministry of Law and Justice: Legal Aid Service to Victims of Crime schemes- Legal Literacy Initiatives and Access to Justice Mechanisms; Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment: Victim Assistance Schemes – Rehabilitation and Reintegration	15	CO4
5	Key Organisations National and Regional Organisations: NHRC, PUCL, IJN, World Vision, Navajyothi, Thulir, Karunalaya, PCVC, The Banyan; Green Tribunals; International Organisations: UNODC, UNICEF, International Red Cross and Red Crescent Society, Transparency International, Save the Children, Help-Age, WHO, UNHRC	15	CO5

REFERENCES:

1. Harpham, T., & Blue, I. (Eds.). (2019). Civil Society and Health: Contributions and Potential. Springer.
2. Abraham, A. (2015). Formation & Management NGOs (Non-Governmental Organisations). Universal Law Publishing
3. Fowler, A., & Malunga, C. W. (Eds.). (2010). NGO management: The Earthscan companion. Earthscan.
4. Lewis, D. (2014). Non-governmental organizations, management and development (Third edition). Routledge.
5. SRIVASTAVA, S. (2018). Practical Approach to NGO Management. CreateSpace Independent P.