

**B.A. CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION**

**CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM –LEARNING OUTCOMES BASED  
CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK (CBCS - LOCF)**

(Applicable to the candidates admitted from the academic year 2022-2023 onwards)

*(NAAN MUDHALVAN SCHEME WAS IMPLEMENTED FROM 2<sup>nd</sup> SEMESTER TO 6<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER)*

Sem.	Part	Courses	Title	Ins. Hrs.	Credi ts	Exam. Hours	Maximum Marks		
							Int.	Ext.	Total
I	I	Language Course - 1 (Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-I		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – I (CC)	Introduction to Criminology	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-II (CC)	Sociology of Law	6	5	3	25	75	100
		First Allied Course-I (AC)	Fundamentals of Psychology	4	3	3	25	75	100
	IV	Value Education	Value Education	2	2	3	25	75	100
		<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>				<b>600</b>
II	I	Language Course - II (Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	<b>English Course-II</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>
	III	Core Course – III (CC)	Police Administration	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-IV (CC)	Introduction to Crime Prevention	6	5	3	25	75	100
		First Allied Course-II (AC)	Special & Local Laws	4	3	3	25	75	100
		<b>Add on Course- I ##</b>	<b>Professional English- I</b>	<b>6*</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>
	IV	Environmental Studies	Environmental Studies	2	2	3	25	75	100
	VI	<b>Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@</b>	<b>Language Proficiency for Employability - Effective English</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>
		<b>Total</b>		<b>30+6*</b>	<b>27</b>				<b>800</b>

III	I	Language Course - III (Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-III		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – V (CC)	Indian Penal Code	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-VI (CC)	Police Station Management	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Second Allied Course-I (AC)	Basics of Forensic Science & Forensic Medicine	4	3	3	25	75	100
		<b>Add on Course-II ##</b>	<b>Professional English- II</b>	<b>6*</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>
	IV	@ Non-Major Elective Course - I  Those who choose Tamil in Part -I can choose a non-major elective course offered by other departments.  Those who do not choose Tamil in Part- I must choose either a) Basic Tamil if Tamil language was not studied in school level (or ) b) Special Tamil if Tamil language was studied upto 10 <sup>th</sup> & 12 <sup>th</sup> std.	Crime and Media	2	2	3	25	75	100
	VI	<b>Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@</b>	<b>Digital Skills for Employability – Microsoft Digital Skills</b>	-	2	--	25	75	100
		<b>Total</b>		<b>30 +6 *</b>	<b>27</b>				<b>800</b>
IV	I	Language Course -IV ( Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-IV		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – VII (CC)	Contemporary Forms of Crime	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-VIII (CC)	Penology & Correctional Administration	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Second Allied Course-II (AC)	Criminal Law	4	3	3	25	75	100
	IV	@ Non Major Elective Course-II (NME)  Those who choose Tamil in Part-I can choose a non-major elective course offered by other departments.  Those who do not choose Tamil in Part-I must choose either a) Basic Tamil if Tamil language was not studied in school level or b) Special Tamil if Tamil Language was studied upto 10 <sup>th</sup> & 12 <sup>th</sup> Std.	Introduction to Human Rights	2	2	3	25	75	100
	VI	<b>Naan Mudhalvan Scheme (NMS) @@</b>	<b>Employability Skills-Employability Skills-</b>	-	2	—	25	75	100
		<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>				<b>700</b>

V	III	Core Course-IX (CC)	Victimology	5	5	3	25	75	100	
		Core Course-X (CC)	Cyber Crimes	5	5	3	25	75	100	
		Core Course-XI (CC)	Vigilance & Security Management	5	5	3	25	75	100	
		Core Course-XII (CC)	Environmental Crime	5	5	3	25	75	100	
		Major Based Elective Course-I (MBE)	1. Child and Law (or) 2. Crowd Control and Riot Management	5	5	3	25	75	100	
	IV	Skill Based Elective Course-I	Basics of Research Methods, Statistics & Computer	3	2	3	25	75	100	
		Soft Skills Development	Soft Skills Development	2	2	3	25	75	100	
	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme(NMS) @@	Marketing and Design Tools-Digital Marketing	--	2	--	25	75	100	
		Total			30	31				800
	VI	III	Core Course- XIII (CC)	Private Investigation	5	5	3	25	75	100
Core Course –XIV (CC)			Social Problems	6	5	3	25	75	100	
Core Course-XV (CC)			Juvenile Justice	6	5	3	25	75	100	
Major Based Elective Course -II (MBE)			1. Social Work in Criminal Justice (or) 2. Indian Society and Social Problems	5	5	3	25	75	100	
Project			Project	4	3		20	80	100	
IV		Skill Based Elective Course -II	International law	3	2	3	25	75	100	
V		Gender Studies	Gender Studies	1	1	3	25	75	100	
		Extension Activities **		--	1	--	--	--	--	
VI		Naan Mudhalvan Scheme(NMS) @@	Career Readiness Programme	--	2	--	25	75	100	
		Total			30	27				800
Grand Total				180 +12*	158				4500	

- \$ For those who studied Tamil upto 10<sup>th</sup> +2 (Regular Stream)
- + Syllabus for other Languages should be on par with Tamil at degree level
- # Those who studied Tamil upto 10<sup>th</sup> +2 but opt for other languages in degree level under Part- I should study special Tamil in Part –IV
- ## The Professional English – Four Streams Course is offered in the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester (only for 2022-2023 Batch) in all UG Courses. It will be taught apart from the Existing hours of teaching/ additional hours of teaching (1 hour /day) as a 4 credit paper as an add on course on par with Major Paper and completion of the paper is must to continue his/her studies further. (As per G.O. No. 76, Higher Education (K2) Department dated: 18.07.2020)
- \* The Extra 6 hrs/cycle as per the G.O. 76/2020 will be utilized for the Add on Professional English Course.
- \*\* Extension Activities shall be outside instruction hours.
- @ NCC Course is one of the Choices in Non-Major Elective Course. Only the NCC Cadets are eligible to choose this course. However, NCC Course is not a Compulsory Course for the NCC Cadets.
- @@ Naan Mudhalvan Scheme: As per Naan Mudhalvan Scheme instruction

### SUMMARY OF CURRICULUM STRUCTURE OF UG PROGRAMMES- ARTS

Sl. No.	Part	Types of the Courses	No. of Courses	No. of Credits	Marks
1.	I	Language Courses	4	12	400
2.	II	English Courses	4	12	400
3.	III	Core Courses	15	75	1500
4.		Allied Courses - I & II	4	12	400
5.		Major Based Elective Courses	2	10	200
6.		Add on Course I & II	2	8	200
7.		Project	1	3	100
8.	IV	Non Major Elective Courses	2	4	200
9.		Skill Based Elective Courses	2	4	200
10.		Soft Skills Development	1	2	100
11.		Value Education	1	2	100
12.		Environmental Science	1	2	100
13.	V	Gender Studies	1	1	100
14.		Extension Activities	1	1	---
15.	VI	Naan Mudhalvan Scheme	4	8	400
	<b>Total</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>4500</b>

## **PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:**

- To satisfy needs of students who wish learn about Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration.
- To provide opportunity for the persons who are thrust in the area of criminal justice degree programme for career development.
- It also provides detailed knowledge various aspects of Criminology and its applications
- To meet current needs of aspiring youths and adult population and also to create awareness about the Criminology aspects of the society.
- Aims at creating equity in education by providing opportunity to rural people for whom Higher Education is unreachable.

## **PROGRAMME OUTCOME :**

- To work as a consultant in the areas of Juvenile Justice, Cyber Criminology, Child Protection, and Prison rehabilitation, NGOs which serves for human rights and Victimology to various other government agencies.
- The target audience are the persons who serve in the defence areas, Human Rights Councils, Judicial Practitioners, Women and Child development centres, Police training college, rehabilitation centres, NIA, NIFC departments, and educationists.
- Students will gain knowledge about the practice of Criminal Justice System in India.
- Obtain ideas of the Principles of Criminal Justice, Human Rights and penology which will help the students to become practitioners at various agencies.
- To provide a broad framework for Criminology programmes that cater to the needs of students and to the multi-disciplinary nature of Criminology.
- To address the emerging areas in Criminology and to have a standardized curriculum that is nationally relevant and yet addresses regional needs.
- It will also assist in the development of practical-oriented programmes.
- To develop, in students, the sociological knowledge and skills that will enable them to think critically and imaginatively about society and social issues.

## **PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME:**

- Demonstrate knowledge of the basic structure and functions of the main components of the criminal justice system – law enforcement, courts, and corrections.
- Understand and apply competing sociological and criminological theories to explain the social construction of crime and deviance, the nature and causes of crime, and the social reaction to crime and deviance.
- Understand the historical components of the criminal justice system, including social, economic, and political variables in the creation of laws and institutions to regulate individual and collective deviant and criminal behaviors.
- Formulate theoretical and empirical explanations of various social problems associated with the criminal justice system in India.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the operation and policies of the criminal justice system.
- Demonstrate proficiency in knowledge and application of criminological theory.
- Demonstrate knowledge of research methods and proficiency in the design of criminal justice research.
- Demonstrate the ability to locate, evaluate and effectively use information sources to conduct criminal justice research.
- Critically analyze the differential impact of criminal justice policy for population groups, including women, juveniles, racial and ethnic minorities, socioeconomic classes and victims.
- Understand the legal foundation of criminal justice and the importance of due process.

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<b>First Year</b>	<b>CORE COURSE-I</b>	<b>Semester-I</b>
<b>Code:</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY</b>	<b>Credit: 5</b>
	<b>(Theory)</b>	

### **LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

- To expose the students to the question of “why crime occurs?”

### **UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:**

Historical development of criminology – Social context of deviance, delinquency & crime – Definitions of crime– Criminology’s interdisciplinary nature – Role of Criminologists

### **UNIT- II CRIME STATISTICS AND CURRENT TREND:**

National Crime Statistics – Reporting crime – Recording crime – Crime/Victim surveys – International crime comparisons – Changing crime patterns – Unreported crime

### **UNIT -III EXPLANATIONS OF CRIME:**

Pre-Classical School – Classical School –Biological Positivism – Cartographic School – Neoclassical School – Positive School

### **UNIT -IV TYPOLOGY OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR:**

Crime against person – Crime against property – Conventional crime – White collar crime – Cybercrime – Environmental crime – Organised Crime – Hate Crime – Understanding criminal behaviour – Habitual offenders – Recidivism Professional criminals – Violent and aggressive offenders – Sexual offenders

### **UNIT -V THEORIES OF CRIME:**

Differential Association Theory (Sutherland) – Law of Imitation (Tarde) – Techniques of Neutralization (Sykes & Matza) – Subculture of violence (Wolfgang & Feracutti) – Social structure and anomie (Merton) – Social bond theory (Hirschi) – Labelling theory (Lemert).

### **UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Helfgott, J. (2008). *Criminal behaviour: Theories, typologies and criminal justice*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.
2. Jones, D. (2012). *Understanding criminal behaviour*. London: Routledge.

3. Jones, S. (2013). *Criminology* (5thed.). Oxford University Press.
4. Schmallegger, F. (2015). *Criminology* (3rded.). Pearson.
5. Siegel, L. (2011). *Criminology: The core*. Australia: Wadsworth/Cengage Learning.
6. Unnithan, N. (2013). *Crime and justice in India*. Los Angeles: SAGE. Vold, G., Bernard, T., & Snipes, J. (2002). *Theoretical criminology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
7. Walklate, S. (2005). *Understanding criminology*. Maidenhead, Berks: Open University Press.

#### **COURSE OUTCOMES:**

- To learn about Major criminological theories
- To know about different types of crime and their effects
- To know about the government records and also measures the crime.

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**First Year**

**CORE COURSE-II  
SOCIOLOGY OF LAW  
(Theory)**

**Semester-I**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To acquaint the students to the field of social work and NGO Culture, activities and assistance
- At the end of the semester the students will acquire skills to work in an NGO

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:**

Definition of law – Definition of the sociology of law – Concept of justice and jurisprudence – Jurisprudence and its relation to sociology – Sociology and its relation to law.

**UNIT- II HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE:**

Founders of the sociology of law – Classical Hindu law – Law and social change: The Colonial experience.

**UNIT- III LAW IN INDIAN SOCIETY:**

Modern legal system in India –Community, identities and law in India – Cultural/ community rights – Religion, caste, gender and jurisprudence.

**UNIT -IV ALTERNATIVES AND REFORMS IN THE JUSTICE DELIVERY SYSTEM:**

Tribal law and justice – Nyaya Panchayats – Gandhism – Sarvodaya – Marxism – Naxalism – Tool of social transformation: Public Interest Litigation; Alternative Dispute Resolution; Panchayati Raj Institutions.

**UNIT- V SOCIOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF LAW:**

Law and economy – Law and politics – Law and culture – Law and social control: The enforcement of law – The globalization of law.

**UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Banakar, R. & Travers, M. (2002). *An Introduction to Law & Social Theory*. Hart Publishing.
2. Bhat, P. (2009). *Law and Social Transformation*. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company
3. Deflem, M. (2015). *Sociology of law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Deva, I. (2009). *Sociology of law*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Gurvitch, G., Hunt, A., & Pound, R. (2001). *Sociology of law*. New Brunswick (N.J.): Transaction Publishers.
6. Kaul, A. K. (2009). *A Textbook of Jurisprudence*. New Delhi: Satyam Law International.



7. Mahajan, V. D. (2010). *Jurisprudence & Legal Theory*. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company.
8. Malcver, R. M. (2001). *Society: An Introductory Analysis*. New Delhi: Macmillan
9. Trevino, A. (1996). *The Sociology of Law: Classical & Contemporary Perspectives*. New York: St. Martin's Press.
10. Upendra, B. (1986). *Towards a Sociology of Indian Law*. New Delhi: Satvahan Publications.

**COURSE OUTCOME:**

- Student knows the main concepts in social science theories of law; and develops insight into the relationships between law and society
- Student develops critical reading, thinking and skills for the analysis of sociological phenomena
- Student develops critical reading and thinking skills for the analysis of sociological phenomena

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**First Year**

**FIRST ALLIED COURSE-I  
FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY  
(Theory)**

**Semester-I**

**Code:**

**Credit: 3**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

- To introduce the students to the fundamentals of psychology
- At the end of the course the student will be able to apply psychology to criminal Justice

**UNIT-I INTRODUCTION:**

Meaning of psychology, definition – Clinical psychology, Developmental Psychology, nature and scope of Psychology in Criminal Justice System. Key perspectives of Psychology – Branches of Psychology - biological, psychodynamic, behavioral, cognitive and humanistic.

**UNIT- II APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY TO CRIME:**

Application of Psychology to Crime and Delinquency – treatment of Offenders – counselling for offenders. Emotion, intelligence, attention, memory, problem solving, abnormality – psychopathic personality and its therapeutic approaches

**UNIT -III COGNITION AND PERCEPTUAL:**

Cognition: Meaning, definition and forms – theories of psychology – types of domains in brain- Perceptual cycle – Perceptual organization; hormonal changes and occurrence of crime

**UNIT -IV MOTIVATION AND LEARNING:**

Motivation: Nature and concept; Types of motives – Theories of Motivation: Maslow, Murray and McClelland; Motivation and adjustment – Motivational conflicts, Learning – concept, factors influencing learning, – Classical conditioning (Pavlov), Operant conditioning (Skinner), Law of effect (Thorndike), Insightful learning (Kohler), Social learning Theory (Bandura) – Learning and criminality.

**UNIT -V PERSONALITY AND INTELLIGENCE:**

Personality: Concept– Development of personality - Psychology and crime: An introduction to criminological psychology, Personality theories – Personality assessment - Psycho physiology: Human behavior and physiological response  
Intelligence - Definition – Types of intelligence – Theories of intelligence – Emotional intelligence –Measuring intelligence.

**UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

**REFERENCES:**

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

**COURSE OUTCOME:**

- Students will be able to demonstrate skills in communication, ethical behavior and complex cognitive processes relevant to the field of psychology

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**First Year**

**CORE COURSE-III  
POLICE ADMINISTRATION  
(Theory)**

**Semester-II**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

- To introduce the students to the basics of policing

**UNIT-I INTRODUCTION:**

History of Indian Police– Evolution of policing – Police Act, 1861 – National Police Commission (NPC) recommendations, 1979.

**UNIT- II ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE:**

State Police – District Police – City Police – Village Police – Railway Police – Armed Police – Central Police Organisations: CBI, IB, ITBP, CISF, CRPF, RPF, SPG, NCB – Police Research and Crime Statistics Organisations – BPR& D, NCRB.

**UNIT- III RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING:**

Recruitment and training of Constables, Sub-inspectors, Deputy/Assistant Superintendents of Police – Tamil Nadu Police Academy – Police Training College.

**UNIT- IV POLICE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES:**

Methods of investigation – Information, interrogation and instrumentation – Recording of FIR, Case Diary and Station House Diary – Modus Operandi, collection of evidence, examination of witnesses – Suspects – Confession – Filing charge sheet.

**UNIT -V CONTEMPORARY POLICING:**

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System – Modernization of police, public perception of police – Police self-image: Measures to improve police image – Developing healthy police public relationship - zero tolerance policing.

**UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Adams, T. (1971). *Police patrol: tactics and techniques*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.
2. Chaturvedi, J. (2006). *Police administration and investigation of crime*. Delhi: Isha Books.
3. Mathur, K. M. (1994). *Indian Police, Role and Challenges*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
4. Parmar, M. S., (1992). *Problems of Police Administration*, New Delhi: Reliance Publishing House.

5. Sen, S. (1986). *Police Today*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
6. Sithannan, V. (2009). *Police investigation: Powers, tactics and techniques*. Jeywin Publications.
7. Gautam, D. N. (1993). *The Indian Police: A study in fundamentals*. Mittal Publications.
8. Ramanujam, T. (1992). *Prevention and Detection of crime*. Madras book agency.

**COURSE OUTCOME:**

- After completion of the Course, the student will be able: Understanding the meaning nature, scope and significance of police administration.

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**First Year**

**CORE COURSE-IV  
INTRODUCTION TO CRIME PREVENTION**

**Semester-II**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

- To introduce the students to the crime prevention

**UNIT –I INTRODUCTION:**

History of crime prevention - Definitions and key concepts – Types of crime prevention – Recidivism – Fear of crime.

**UNIT- II CRIME PREVENTION:**

Methods: Punitive, defense, intervention, mechanical, mass, clinical, group relations’ –Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) – Reducing first offenders and recidivism – Situational crime prevention.

**UNIT- III TRADITIONAL PROGRAMMES:**

Police information centres–‘May I Help You’ kiosks –Community policing – Intervention programmes –Patrolling and beats – Intelligence –Surveillance

**UNIT –IV MODERN PROGRAMMES:**

Public relations campaign – Potential victim protection – De-motivating potential offenders – Socialization of youth at risk – Programmes aimed at slums and disruptive family situations– Disaster management and recovery.

**UNIT- V: CRIME PREVENTION ORGANISATIONS:**

Role of Boys Clubs –Friends of Police – Community Watch –Neighborhood Watch –Delinquency prevention –Role of NGOs in crime prevention–Prevention of Crime and VictimCare (PCVC)

**UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Clarke, R. (1997). “Introduction” In: R. Clarke (ed.), *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*. Guilderland, NY: Harrow & Heston.
2. Goldstein, H. (1990). *Problem-oriented policing*. New York: McGraw Hill.

3. Greene, J. & Mastrofski, S. (1988). *Community policing: Rhetoric or reality?* New York: Praeger.
4. Hughes, G. (2002). *Crime prevention and community safety: New directions*. London: Sage. Jeffery, C. R. (1977). *Crime prevention through environmental design*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.
5. Peak, K., & Glensor, R. (1996). *Community policing and problem solving: Strategies and practices*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
6. Shaftoe, H. (2004). *Crime prevention: Facts, fallacies and the future*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

#### **COURSE OUTCOMES:**

- Recognize when and why force may be necessary in law enforcement. Comprehend the general principles governing the use of force.

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**First Year**

**FIRST ALLIED COURSE-II  
SPECIAL & LOCAL LAWS**

**Semester-II**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit: 3**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

- To introduce the students to the special legislations in India

**UNIT- I INTRODUCTION:**

Need for legislation – Bills – Acts – Significance of special and local laws

**UNIT- II PROTECTION OF BASIC RIGHTS:**

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955–The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

**UNIT-III: LEGISLATIONS RELATING TO CRIME AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN:**

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 –The Dowry Prohibition (amended) Act, 1986– Child Marriage (Prohibition) Act, 2006 – Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 – Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 – Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986

**UNIT- IV LEGISLATION RELATING TO ORGANISED CRIME AND FINANCIAL CRIME:**

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 –The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954–Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002–Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988

**UNIT -V OTHER PENAL LAWS:**

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 –Right to Information Act, 2005 –Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 – Persons with Disabilities Act, 2000 –The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986



## **UNIT - VI      CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Noorani, A. (2012). *Challenges to civil rights guarantees in India*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. VedKumari. (2012). *The juvenile justice system in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
3. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015
4. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988
5. The Terrorist & Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987.

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

- Understanding the law and applying them in practical field.
- Inculcate the spirit of providing legal aid to citizens.

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**Second Year**

**CORE COURSE-V  
INDIAN PENAL CODE  
(Theory)**

**Semester-III**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE**

To introduce the students to the crime and its punishments in India

**UNIT- I CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND LAW:**

Evolution of the Criminal Justice System in India – Role & structure of Police, Prosecution, Judiciary and Correctional departments – Historical development of criminal law in India – Importance of punitive measures – Statutory law vs. Case law.

**UNIT -II CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY:**

Social norms and values – Criminal law as a means of social control – Stages of crime – Theories of crime – Rule of law – General exceptions– Elements of criminal liability – Latinmaxims: *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea* – Strict liability – Vicarious liability – Conditions for negative liability –Insanity and private defence.

**UNIT -III OFFENCES AFFECTING HUMAN BODY:**

Culpable homicide – Murder – Suicide – Hurt & grievous hurt – Wrongful restraint & Wrongful confinement – Criminal force & Assault – Kidnapping & abduction –Sexual harassment & assault – Rape –Child sexual abuse– Unnatural offences.

**UNIT- IV OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY:**

Theft – Extortion – Robbery – Dacoity – Criminal misappropriation of property – Criminal breach of trust – Stolen property – Cheating – Fraudulent deeds – Mischief – Criminal trespass – Forgery –Arson.

**UNIT- V OTHER OFFENCES:**

Abetment – Criminal conspiracy – Criminal intimidation – Defamation – Offences against the State – Offences against Public tranquility – Offences by or relating to public servants – False evidence – Offences against public justice – Offences affecting public health & safety – Offences relating to religion & marriage –Attempts to commit offences.

## **UNIT - VI      CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Gaur, K. D. (2013). *Criminal law: Cases and materials* (7th ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis.
2. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, Thakore, D., Manohar, V., & Singh, A. (2011).
3. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur.
4. Thakore, D. (2011). *Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)* (33<sup>rd</sup> ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur.
5. Vibhute, K. I. (2012). *P. S. A. Pillai's criminal law* (11th ed.). Lexis Nexis.

### **LEGAL TEXTS**

1. The Indian Penal Code, 1860
2. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

- Being a major statute will help the students in their future endeavours as lawyers, Judges and any field of social action.

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**Second Year**

**CORE COURSE-VI  
POLICE STATION MANAGEMENT**

**Semester-III**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

- To acquaint the students on the activities of a police station
- At the end of this semester the student will acquire certain skills required to work in the police system

**UNIT –I DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STATION HOUSE OFFICER :**

Overview of Duties and Responsibilities of Station house officer: Maintenance of General Diary, Registration of Cases-Procedure for Registration of FIRs, Maintenance of Case Diary Files, Enquiry into cognizable Complaints and petitions.

**UNIT-II MANAGEMENT OF MAN POWER:**

Delegation of duties to staff – Various duties to be performed in a Police Station by Police station staff – Rotation of duties among Constables and Head Constables. Training of staff.

**UNIT-III STATION MANAGEMENT:**

Management of station property and accounts – Maintenance of the building premises – Periodical repairs to be undertaken – Security of the premises. Maintenance of arms and securing arms and ammunition.

**UNIT-IV MAINTENANCE OF POLICE STATION RECORDS:**

Crime Records – Part I to V., Mo Index, Ex-Convict Register etc. Registers relating to Maintenance of Law and order. Registers relating to registration of cases: Arrest and search of accused, FIR index, Arrest Card, Bails Bonds, P.S.R. etc.

**UNIT-V PREVENTION, DETECTION OF CRIME AND MAINTENANCE OF LAW AND ORDER :**

Beats – division of police station into different beats – Marching and receiving of beats- beat books and patta books. Patrolling – Various types of patrols - foot patrols, cycle patrols, patrolling in vehicles Surveillance of bad characters. Collection of Intelligence regarding Law and Order problems through various sources- visits to villages. Action to be taken in case of L&O problems – Mobilization of force – informing authorities – dispersal of crowd etc.

## **UNIT - VI      CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Diaz, S.M., (1976), *New Dimensions to the Police Role and Functions in India*, Published by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.
2. Krishna Mohan Mathur, (1994), *Indian Police, Role and Challenges*, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Nehad Ashraf, (1992), *Police and Policing in India*, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi.
4. Parmar M.S., (1992), *Problems of Police Administration*, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Police Standing Order : Volume 1 to IV.
6. Sethi, R.B., (1983), *The Police Acts*, Law Book Co., Allahabad.

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

- The purpose of this course is to have the student understand the administrative role a police department has in order to provide police services to a community.

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**Second Year**

**SECOND ALLIED COURSE-II  
BASICS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE &  
FORENSIC MEDICINE**

**Semester-III**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit: 3**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

- To introduce the students to basics of forensic science and forensic medicine

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION – FORENSIC SCIENCE:**

Conceptual definitions – Scope –Basic principles – Forensic tools and techniques – Application of Forensic Science

**UNIT -II PHYSICAL EVIDENCE:**

Significance of evidence – Locard’s principle – Types of evidence– Classification of physical evidence: Blood, fibre, paint, firearms, tyre marks, fingerprints, footprints, bite marks– DNA Typing – Collection of evidence– Preservation of evidence – Forensic anthropology

**UNIT- III FORENSIC DOCUMENT EXAMINATION:**

Introduction – Types of documents – Tools and techniques for examination and identification – Types of forgeries, characteristics and detection – Types of handwriting and its characteristics

**UNIT -IV INTRODUCTION – FORENSIC MEDICINE:**

Conceptual definitions – Scope – Medical evidence: Oral and documentary – Importance of Medico-legal autopsy – Dying declaration

**UNIT- V WOUNDS:**

Definitions – Types of wounds – Characteristics of wounds – Medico-legal importance – Injuries: Suicidal, accidental, homicidal wounds, firearm wounds, thermal injuries, electrical injuries

**UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

## REFERENCES:

1. Allison, H. (1973). *Personal identification*. Boston: Holbrook Press.
2. Conway, J. (1959). *Evidential documents*. Springfield, Illinois: Thomas.
3. Dekal, V. (2014). *Exam preparatory manual for undergraduates: Forensic medicine & toxicology (Theory & Practical)*. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical.
4. Gardner, R., & Bevel, T. (2009). *Practical crime scene analysis and reconstruction*. Boca Raton, Florida: CRC Press.
5. Modi, J., & Modi, N. (1969). *Modi's textbook of medical jurisprudence and toxicology*. Bombay: N. M. Tripathi.
6. Nageshkumar, G. (2007). *Practical forensic medicine*. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical.
7. Nanda, B. & Tewari, R. (2001). *Forensic science in India: A vision for the twenty-first century*. New Delhi: Select Publishers.
8. Subrahmanyam, B. (2001). *Modi's Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology*. New Delhi: Butterworth India.

## COURSE OUTCOME:

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of some of the basic facts, language, concepts and principles relating to the principles and significance of fingerprint matching
- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of some of the links between forensic science and the legal system
- Draw together information from different sources and make logical deductions as a result
- Demonstrate an understanding of how forensic scientists operate and use scientific evidence in a legal context.

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**Second Year**

**NON-MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE -I  
CRIME AND MEDIA  
(Theory)**

**Semester-III**

**Code:**

**Credit: 2**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

To introduce the students to know about crime and media

At the end of this semester the student will acquire certain skills required to work in the media

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:**

Evolution of media – Definition and key concepts – Mass media– Types of media – Reporting– Types of reporting – Significance of media in crime reporting

**UNIT- II JOURNALISM:**

Journalistic concepts – Ethics in Journalism– Investigative Reporting– Plagiarism – Target audience– Interviewing

**UNIT -III IMPACT OF MASS MEDIA:**

Portrayal of crime and police in media– Fear of crime– De-sensitization of people by media– Spread of rumours– Indecent representation of women– Role of media in crime prevention– Impact of mass media on crime and delinquency

**UNIT -IV CRIME REPORTING:**

Types of crime reporting –Evaluating sources– Weighing evidences and verifying facts – Dealing with sensitive issues/cases– Interviewing women, children and victims of crime

**UNIT -V REPORT WRITING:**

Techniques and styles of writing for various types of media, editing, concise writing – Analysis of news item of criminological importance from a newspaper – Content analysis

**UNIT -VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**



## REFERENCES:

1. Howitt, D. (1998). *Crime, the Media and the Law*. John Wiley
2. Jackson, D., & Sweeney, J. (2002). *The journalist's craft*. New York, N.Y.: Allworth.
3. Jewkes, Y. (2015). *Media and Crime: Key approaches to criminology*. SAGE Publications Ltd.
4. Khosla, A. (2008). *Media violence and crime*. New Delhi, India: SBS-Publishers & Distributors.
5. Kidd-Hewitt, D. & Osborne, R. (1995). *Crime and the media: the post-modern spectacle*. London: Pluto Press.
6. Kumar, R. (2010). *How to report and write the news*. New Delhi, India: DPS Pub. House.
7. Potter, J. (1999). *On media violence*. London: Sage
8. Silverman, J. (2012). *Crime, policy and the media*. Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.

## COURSE OUTCOME:

- Systematically and critically evaluate the relationships between crime, justice, media representations and cultural dynamics.
- Display a systematic and critical understanding of the links between crime, justice, the media and cultural contexts.
- Offer critical evaluation and analysis of the degree to which cultural contexts and media representations shape crime control policy.
- Make links between and possess systematic understanding of important debates and theoretical developments in media and crime and cultural criminology.

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**Second Year**

**CORE COURSE-VII  
CONTEMPORARY FORMS OF CRIME  
(Theory)**

**Semester-IV**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

To introduce the students to the contemporary forms of crimes that society faces.

**UNIT- I INTRODUCTION:**

Concept of crime – Criminal behaviour – Nature and scope of contemporary crimes – Emergence of contemporary crimes

**UNIT- II WHITE-COLLAR CRIME:**

Definition: evolution of white-collar crime – Causes for white-collar crime – Types of white collar crimes – Characteristics of white-collar crime – Socio-economic offences in India

**UNIT- III ORGANISED CRIME:**

History of organised crime – Hierarchical organisational structures – Patterns of organized crimes – Characteristics of organised crimes –Drug trafficking – Smuggling of arms, persons, animals – Trafficking of persons, human organs, psychotropic substances – Prostitution

**UNIT -IV GLOBALISATION AND TERRORISM:**

Globalisation – Transnational crime – Defining terrorism (international and domestic) – Causes and consequences – Characteristics of terrorism – Terrorism and organised crimes – Extremism – Insurgency

**UNIT- V CYBERCRIMES:**

History and nature of computer crimes – Definition and key concepts – Types of cybercrimes– Extent of cybercrime – Profile of computer criminals –Information Technology Act, 2000 –Cyber forensics and Digital evidence – Cyber warfare

**UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

## REFERENCES:

1. Borowitz, A. (2005). *Terrorism for self-glorification* (1st ed.). Kent, Ohio: Kent StateUniversity Press.
2. Cornell University Law School (2009). *White collar crime: An overview*. U. S.
3. Hynson, C. (2012). *Cybercrime*. Mankato, Minnesota: Smart Apple Media.
4. McDonell, R. (1998). Money laundering methodologies and international and regional counter-measures. *Gambling, technology and society*.
5. Mukherjee, J. (2005). *An insider's experience of insurgency in India's North-East* (1st ed.).[Delhi]: Anthem Press.
6. Nair, P. M. (2002). *Combating organised crime*. Konark Publishers.
7. Singh, B. V. (1993). *Communal violence*. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.
8. Walker, C. (1998). *Crime, criminal justice and the Internet*. London: Sweet & Maxwell.

## COURSE OUTCOME:

- Critically assess the actuarial turn in crime policy and the role played by governmentality and risk in late modernity.
- Comprehend the interconnections of theories and practices relating to punishment, victims and justice.
- Analyse the social-political dynamics surrounding the social construction of deviance and the attention paid to crimes committed by the powerful.
- Evaluate the limitations of criminology as a disciplinary project.

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**Second Year**

**CORE COURSE-VIII  
PENOLOGY & CORRECTIONAL  
ADMINISTRATION  
(Theory)**

**Semester-IV**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

To initiate the students to the concept of punishments and how it is used in the Criminal Justice System?

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:**

Definitions: Penology, punishment – Historical development – Nature and scope of punishment– Recent trends in punishment

**UNIT -II CONCEPT OF CORRECTION:**

Genesis –Objectives – Need and significance of corrections – Correctional theories – Correctional methods

**UNIT -III INSTITUTIONALIZED CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM:**

Origin and development of Indian Prison System – Prison as a correctional institution –Types of prisons – Classification of prisoners

**UNIT -IV NON-INSTITUTIONAL CORRECTIONAL METHODS:**

Significance of non-institutional correctional methods – Admonition – Fine – Probation – Parole – Half way houses

**UNIT -V CHANGING TRENDS IN CORRECTIONS:**

Role of voluntary agencies in the treatment of offenders – Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society– After care and rehabilitation– Pre-release and premature release

**UNIT -VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

## REFERENCES:

1. Bhattacharya S. K. (1986). *Probation system in India*. New Delhi: Manas Publications.
2. Bhattacharya, S. K. (1985). *Social defence: An Indian perspective*. New Delhi: Manaspublications.
3. Brodie, S. R. (1976). *Effectiveness of Sentencing*. Home Office, London.
4. Carney, Louis P. (1981). *Corrections: Treatment and philosophy*. Prentice Hall Inc.
5. Carney, Louis P. (1977). *Probation and parole: legal and social dimensions*. McGraw HillBook Co.
6. Chockalingam, K. (1993). *Issues in Probation in India*. Madras: Madras UniversityPublications.
7. Mulla Committee Report on Prison Reforms, 1983. Govt of India.
8. Reckless, W. C. (1967). *The Crime Problem*. Vakils, Foffner and Simons.
9. Veddar& Kay. (1964). *Penology: A realistic approach*. Charles C. Thomas Publishers.

## COURSE OUTCOME:

- This course will provide the students an understanding of the various theories of punishment, penal reforms, prison reforms, etc.

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**Second Year**

**SECOND ALLIED COURSE-II  
CRIMINAL LAW  
(Theory)**

**Semester-IV**

**Code:**

**Credit: 3**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

To introduce the students to the fundamentals of criminal laws like CrPC, IPC and Indian Evidence Act

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:**

Definitions – Vices, sin, tort and crime - Crime and Administration of Criminal Justice. History of criminal law - Penology and Treatment of Offender - Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering.

**UNIT -II CONSTITUTION AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY:**

Constitution, Indian Penal Code and Indian Evidence Act -Right of Minorities - Right to conserve language, script of culture. Preamble – Citizenship– Fundamental Rights – Directive Principles of State Policy - Freedom of the Person - Right of the accused - ex post facto laws - Double jeopardy – right against self-Incrimination - right to life and liberty.

**UNIT -III SELECTED SECTIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE (CRPC):**

Definitions under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 – Organizational set up of judiciary in India, Constitution of criminal courts and officers – Jurisdiction and powers of criminal courts –Court of Sessions – Judicial magistrates – Executive magistrates, Defence counsel – Arrest – Bail – Search– Seizure – Trial processes- Cognizable and non-cognizable offences.

**UNIT- IV SELECTED SECTIONS OF INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT:**

Definitions – Concepts – Fact in issue – Relevant fact – Evidence: Proved, disproved, admissibility and relevancy. Relevant evidence in statement form: Admission confessions, dying declarations and expert opinions Conspiracy evidence  
Approver evidence – Presumptions of law Presumptions of fact – witness protection – expert opinion- Burden of proof – Examination in-chief –Cross-examination and re-examination – Impeaching the credit of witness.

## **UNIT- V        SELECTED SECTIONS OF INDIAN PENAL CODE (IPC):**

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

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

## **UNIT - VI        CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **REFERENCES**

1. Gaur, K.D. (1985). Criminal Law. Second edition, N. M. Tripathi, Bombay
2. Kelkar, R.V. (1996) Outlines of Criminal Procedure
3. Atchuthan Pillai, P.S. (1983) Criminal law. N.M. Tripathi, Bombay
4. Ratanlal&Dhirailal (1984) The Indian Penal Code, Nagpur: Wadhwa& Co.
5. Ratanlal&Dhirailal (2000) The Code of Criminal Procedure, Nagpur: Wadhwa& Co.
6. Sarathy, V.P (1994) Elements of Law Evidence. Lucknow: Eastern book Co.
7. Sing, A., (1995) Law of Evidence, Allahabad Law Agency

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

- Apply the selected sections of the Indian Penal Code such as crimes against property, theft, robbery, dacoity, crimes against persons, crimes against public tranquillity, etc.
- Apply the selected sections of the Criminal Procedure Code such as organizational set-up of courts in India, complaint, inquiry, investigation, police report, arrest, bail, search, seizures, etc.
- Apply the selected sections of Indian Evidence Act such as meaning and concept of evidence, confession, dying declaration, presumption of fact and law, burden of proof, etc.

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**Second Year**

**NON MAJOR ELECTIVE COURSE -II  
INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS  
(Theory)**

**Semester-IV**

**Code**

**Credit:2**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

- To introduce the students to the Human Rights

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:**

History of Human Rights, Meaning and Principles.

**UNIT- II HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES:**

List of Human Rights and Abuses

**UNIT -III INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS:**

International Human Rights Norms-Humanitarian Law, Universal Declaration of Human Rights

**UNIT -IV INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION:**

Human Rights and International Organizations—UNO and Human Rights

**UNIT -V NATIONAL AGENCY:**

National Human Rights Commission of India-Composition and Functions

**UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Philip Gourevitch, We Wish to Inform You That Tomorrow We Will Be Killed With Our Families.
2. David Batstone, The Return of the Global Slave Trade and How We Can Fight It



**WEB RESOURCES:**

1. [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human\\_rights\\_commission](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_rights_commission)
2. <http://nhrc.nic.in/>
3. <http://www.un.org/rights/dpi1774e.htm>

**COURSE OUTCOME:**

- Understand the historical growth of the idea of human rights · demonstrate an awareness of the international context of human rights.

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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE-IX  
VICTIMOLOGY  
(Theory)**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

- To introduce the students to the rights of the victims and the concept of compensation

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION TO VICTIMOLOGY:**

Historical development of Victimology – Causes of victimisation – Classification of victims –Forms of victimisation – Victimological theories – Key concepts: Victim precipitation, facilitation, provocation, proneness, victim blaming– Fear of crime

**UNIT -II PATTERNS AND IMPACT OF VICTIMIZATION:**

Victims of natural disaster – Victims of conventional crime – Communal & caste victimization – Victimization of women, children, elderly, specially challenged, gender-based– Cultural victimization – Cyber victimization –Inter-personal violence – Impact of crime victimization: Trauma, social exclusion – Crime statistics and current trend

**UNIT -III JUSTICE, VICTIM ASSISTANCE AND SERVICES:**

Retributive justice – Restorative justice –Access to justice and fair treatment – Restitution – Compensation – Victim Impact Statement – Victim assistance – Legal aid –Victim advocacy – Crisis intervention – Counseling and guidance

**UNIT- IV VICTIMS' RIGHTS:**

UN Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985 – Victim rights in India

**UNIT -V NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS:**

International Criminal Court – Amnesty International – World Society of Victimology – Indian Society of Victimology – South Asian Society of Criminology & Victimology – Victim Support Organisations (international and national) – In India: Victim Compensation Fund –National Relief Fund – National Disaster Management Authority.

## **UNIT - VI      CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Chockalingam, K. (ed.). (1985). *Readings in Victimology*. Madras: Ravi Raj Publications.
2. Fattah, E. A. (1991). *Understanding criminal victimisation*. Scarborough: Prentice Hall.
3. Hentig von, Hans (1981). *The criminal and his victims*. New York: Schocken Books.
4. Karmen, A. (2012). *Crime victims: An introduction to Victimology*. Boston: Cengage Learning.
5. Kirchhoff, G. F. (2005). *What is Victimology?* Japan: Seibundo Publishing Co.
6. Mawby, R. I., & Gill, M. L. (1987). *Crime victims: Needs, services and the voluntary sector*. London: Tavistock.

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

- The students will also learn about the various impacts of victimization, restorative justice and compensatory schemes for benefit of victims.

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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE-X  
CYBER CRIMES  
(Theory)**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

- To introduce the students to the cybercrimes, impacts and cyber law

**UNIT- I INTRODUCTION:**

Origin – History and Nature of Cybercrime: Definition - evolution, cyber Crime, cyber space. Forms: Malicious Code - Computer Viruses, Computer Worms, Computer Trojans, Web Hacking, Denial of Service Attacks, Email Hacking using Packet Sniffers, Email Hacking & Phishing and cyber-crime- Best Practices for Cyber Crime Investigation – Scope of computer in criminal justice system.

**UNIT –II CYBER CRIME INVESTIGATION:**

Recovery of Digital Evidence, Setting up a Cyber Crime, Investigation Cell - Manipulating Cookies - Email Hacking, Computer Forensic - Role of investigator, Role of Police, Role of Victim – Secondary victimization – privacy of information. Initialising a Search and Seizure Operation, Tracking & Tracing Emails - Foot printing, Port Scanning.

**UNIT- III COMPUTER FORENSIC:**

Computer Forensic - Role of investigator, Role of Police, Role of Victim – Secondary victimization – privacy of information, Web Defacement, E-Shoplifting, Email Frauds & Phishing, Email Bombing Email Hijacking - Social Engineering- Cybercrime and cloud computing, Different types of tools used in cybercrime, Password Cracking – Online attacks, Offline attacks, Remote attacks, Random Passwords, Strong and weak passwords

**UNIT –IV CYBER LAW:**

Case Studies in Cyber Crimes in India, USA and UK – preventive measures - computer as tool for crime- Cyber terrorism - Prevention and detection of cyber crime - Fraud and identity theft.

Cyber Policing - Current statutes in India: Penalties & Offences under the Information Technology Act, 2006.

## **UNIT –V      INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS:**

Intellectual Property Issues and Cyberspace – The Indian Perspective: Overview of Intellectual Property related Legislation in India, Copyright law & Cyberspace Trademark law & – Victimization of women on cyber space.

Cyberspace – Online Bullying - Digital Delivery of Intellectual Property Services- Crimes against individuals – crime against the nation – Hate speech – Introduction to Cyber Forensic

## **UNIT - VI      CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Hill, J., & Marion, N. (2016). Introduction to cybercrime. Westport, CT: Praeger
2. Hynson, C. (2012). Cybercrime. Mankato, MI: Smart Apple Media.
3. Albert J. Marcellaa and Robert S. Greenfiled (Ed) (2002) Cyber Forensics, A Field Manual for collecting, examining and preserving evidence of computer crimes, Auerbach publications. Derek Atkins et. al., (1997). Internet Security: Professional Reference, Techmedia, Daryaganj, New Delhi.
4. Seymour Goodman and Abraham Soafer (ed.) (2002) The Transnational dimensions of cybercrime, Hoover Institution Press Washington.
5. IT Act 2000 amended in 2006.

### **COURSE OUTCOMES:**

- Discuss data and identify data sources
- Describe and discuss digital evidence
- Compare and contrast the differences between digital evidence and traditional evidence
- Discuss the ways in which digital evidence is authenticated

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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE-XI**  
**VIGILANCE & SECURITY MANAGEMENT**  
**(Theory)**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

To introduce the students to the rights vigilance and security management

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:**

Vigilance: Meaning and Scope – Role of vigilance in disciplinary enquiry cases – Investigation of medical claims and corruption cases – State and Central Vigilance Commissions –Security: Developments in India, Role of CISF in Industrial Security – Ethics of Security

**UNIT –II DYNAMICS OF SECURITY:**

Security aspects: Security of man, material, information such as file, commercial formula, technical information, design sketches, models, cassettes etc. – Information security – Computer hardware, software and live ware security – Computer based financial frauds – Computer viruses and worms – Current and future dangers

**UNIT –III TYPES OF SECURITY MANAGEMENT:**

Access control system: Identity, screening, movement control –Computer security systems – Security alarm systems – Fire alarm systems – Fire prevention and precautions – Protective equipment – Deployment of Dog squad – Emergency preparedness plan – Security Guards Training of security personnel – Duties and responsibilities – Other modern equipment

**UNIT –IV PRIVATE SECURITY AND RELATED LAWS:**

Private security agencies – Private security guard – License – The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005

**UNIT –V MANAGING A SECURITY ORGANISATION:**

Security and Safety practices in financial and non-financial institutions – Industrial Organisations and Commercial Establishments – Dealing with trespass/intrusion –Emergency procedures

## **UNIT - VI      CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Chaturvedi, T.N. (1991). *Indian Banking: Crime and Security in Indian Banks*. New Delhi: Aashish Publishing House.
2. Chitkara, MG. (1997). *Corruption 'n' Cure*. APH Publishing House: New Delhi.
3. Haldar, D. (1986). *Industrial Security in India*. New Delhi: Aashish Publishing House.
4. Gupta, R. (1994). *Management of Internal Security*. New Delhi: Lancer Publisher.
5. Chandran, M. (1998). *The Corrupt Society*. Delhi: Viking
6. Sinha, R. K. (2000). *Crimes affecting State Security – Problems and recent trends*. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

- On completion of the course, the participants will be up skilled on matters of Security, Safety and. Vigilance Management in Corporate.

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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE-XII  
ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME  
(Theory)**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

To introduce the students to the environment and its related crime

**UNIT- I INTRODUCTION:**

Environmental crime – Green crimes – Historical development of environmental laws in India – Types of environmental crime

**UNIT –II ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION LAWS:**

Provisions in the Indian Penal Code for environmental protection – The Indian Forest Act, 1927 – The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 – The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 – The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 – The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

**UNIT- III EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENT CRIME, CARBON FOOTPRINT AND GLOBAL WARMING:**

Consequences of environmental crime to individuals, households and communities – Ozone depletion, greenhouse effect, forest degeneration – Disasters: Natural and manmade

**UNIT –IV ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES:**

Central and State Pollution Control Boards – Forest Department – Wildlife Crime Control Bureau – National Green Tribunal.

**UNIT –V ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE:**

Principles of Justice – Political Activist's Perspective – Water Justice – Climate Justice – National and International movements – Environmental Justice Atlas – Compensation to victims of environmental harms – non-governmental organisations: Centre for Science and Environment & Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment



## **UNIT - VI      CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Beirne, P. & South, N. (2007). *Issues in green criminology*. Cullompton, UK: Willan Pub.
2. Burns, R. (2008). *Environmental law, crime, and justice*. New York: LFB Scholarly Pub.
3. Clifford, M. (Ed.) (1998). *Environmental crimes*. Aspen: Gaithersburg, MD.
4. Leelakrishnan, P. (2009). *Environmental law in India*. New Delhi: LexisNexis Butterworth.
5. McCann, J., & Shand, B. (2011). *Surviving natural disasters and man-made disasters*. Portland, OR: Resolution Press.
6. Sastri, S. (1989). *Pollution and environmental law*. Jaipur: Printwell Publishers.
7. South, N. & Beirne, P. (2006). *Green criminology*. Aldershot, England: Ashgate.
8. Tewari, D. N. (1987). *Victims of environmental crisis*. Dehra Dun: EBD Educational Pvt. Ltd.
9. Timmy, K. & Sataka, M. (1989). *Environmental Pollution*. New Delhi: Anmol
10. Walker, G. (2012). *Environmental justice*. London: Routledge.
11. White, R. (2009). *Environmental crime*. Cullompton, Devon: Willan Pub.

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

- At the end of this course, students will have a general understanding of environmental crime, victimization, and offending.

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**Third Year**

**MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE -I**  
**1.CHILD AND LAW**  
**(Theory)**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

To introduce the students to the child and laws

**UNIT- I INTRODUCTION:**

Definition and concepts: Child, Juvenile, Deviance, Delinquency and Vulnerability – History of juvenile justice and juvenile delinquency

**UNIT -II RIGHTS OF THE CHILD:**

Rights of the Child – Principle of Best Interest – UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) – Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 – Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

**UNIT –III JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND VULNERABILITY:**

Juvenile delinquency: Nature and extent of deviant and delinquent behaviour in the Indian context – Trends in deviant and delinquent behaviour – Types of deviance and delinquency  
Vulnerable children: Girl, Street, Missing, Abandoned, Runaway, Trafficked and Abused children – Children with disabilities – Child refugees and migrant children

**UNIT –IV FACTORS IN VULNERABILITY, DEVIANT AND DELINQUENT BEHAVIOUR:**

Ecological-cultural factors: family violence, community violence, nature and effects of child abuse, academic failure, bullying, alcohol and drug abuse, information technology facilitated deviance and delinquency (cyber bullying, social media addiction) – Psycho-social factors: social structure, socialisation, family, school environment, peer group, neighborhood, community, socio-economic context, media

**UNIT -V JUVENILE JUSTICE INSTITUTIONS AND ROLE OF GOVERNMENTAL & NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES:**

Child Welfare Board – Juvenile Justice Board – Borstal school – Children's home – Shelter home – Rehabilitation – Reformation – Counselling – Foster care – Adoption – Child welfare programmes – NGOs: Tulir, CRY

## **UNIT - VI      CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Brotherton, G. & Cronin, M. (2013). *Working with vulnerable children, young people and families*. London: Routledge.
2. Chopra, G. (2003). *Child rights in India*. OUP India.
3. VedKumari. (2012). *The juvenile justice system in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Howell, J. C. (2009). *Preventing and Reducing Juvenile Delinquency: A Comprehensive Framework*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
5. Tomer, A. (2017). *Rethinking of juvenile justice system in India*. Bharti Publications.
6. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

- Communication/Literacy Understand and use legal concepts, social work terms, policy principles and theoretical ideas in speaking and writing about law

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**Third Year**

**MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE -I**  
**2. CROWD CONTROL AND RIOT**  
**MANAGEMENT**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

- To expose the students to the various techniques to control mobs

**UNIT -I CROWD:**

Crowds and unlawful assemblies - principles of crowd control - correct police attitudes in dealing with different classes of agitators - counselling and mediation.

**UNIT- II CROWD DISPERSAL :**

Procedures to be followed while dispersing violent crowds- use of tear gas, lathi charge and opening fire.

**UNIT- III PROBLEMS OF POLICE:**

Problems in mobilization of force and command and control<sup>7</sup>. Broad principles of deployment of home Guards, Para military forces and army method of co-ordination and co-operation

**UNIT –IV PREVENTIVE ACTIONS:**

Preventive action for maintenance of law and order – patrols, preventive arrests, action under security sections, action against rowdies under IPC. Etc., Collection of intelligence from various sources - collation and dissemination of intelligence.

**UNIT –V PEACE DURING IMPORTANT OCCASIONS:**

Maintaining peace during elections- security arrangements during elections - security arrangements for Core festivals and fairs

**UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

**REFERENCES:**

1. A.K.Ghosh - Notes on crowd control
2. B.N. Mullick - Use of force to disperse unlawful
3. Karl Ssegen- The anti Terrorism handbook
4. Mihir kumaar Mukherji - Unlawful assembly and rioting
5. V.V.Singh- Communal violence.

**COURSE OUTCOMES:**

- Understand the history, commonalities, and lessons learned from law enforcement's response to civil unrest.
- Understand the difference between planned and spontaneous events.
- Know and comprehend the tactics for Crowd Control Measures.
- Discuss protestor tactics and devices.
- Utilize effective communication, including both hand and arm signals.

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**Third Year**

**SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE -I  
BASICS OF RESEARCH METHODS,  
STATISTICS & COMPUTER**

**Semester-V**

**Code:**

**(Theory)**

**Credit: 2**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

To introduce the students to the basic research methods with statistics and computer

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH:**

Definitions– Characteristics of research – Types of research – Significance of research —  
Criteria of good research.

**UNIT- II RESEARCH PROBLEM:**

Research problem –Research process – Objectives of the study – Scope of the study –  
Review of literature – Research questions – Hypotheses – References – Citation.

**UNIT -III RESEARCH DESIGN:**

Research design – Need for research design – Types of research design –Quantitative  
research – Qualitative research – Population – Sample and sampling procedures – Types of  
sampling – Collection of data – Questionnaire – Interview schedule – Primary data–  
Secondary data.

**UNIT- IV BASIC CONCEPTS OF STATISTICS:**

Types of statistics: Descriptive and inferential–Mean, Median and Mode – Probability –  
Variables: Independent and dependent.

**UNIT -V COMPUTER APPLICATION:**

MS Office: Word, PowerPoint, Excel – Web search –Online databases – Online  
surveys:Google forms, Survey Monkey.

**REFERENCE:**

1. Bradley, P. (2017). *Expert internet searching*. London: FACET Publishing.
2. Gupta, S. (2013). *Fundamentals of statistics*. Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing.

3. Kothari, C.&Garg, G. (2016). *Research methodology*. New Delhi: New Age International (P)Limited.
4. Muller, J. (2003). *A librarian's guide to the Internet*. Oxford: Chandos.
5. Nagar, A. & Das, R. (1991). *Basic statistics*. Delhi: Oxford Univ. Press.
6. Richardson, T. (2015). *Microsoft Office 2013/365 and beyond*. Dulles, Va.: Mercury Learning and Information.

**COURSE OUTCOME:**

- At the end of this course, the students should be able to: • understand some basic concepts of research and its methodologies.

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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE-XIII  
PRIVATE INVESTIGATION  
(Theory)**

**Semester-VI**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

- To expose the students to detective and investigative skills
- At the end of the semester the students will acquire skills to function independently as a private investigator

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION TO SECURITY:**

Historical development: Ancient period, Anglo-Saxon period, American and British. Evolution in India –Key concepts – Industrial security: Role of CISF– Security areas: Exclusion area, limited area and control area –Physical security barriers: Natural barriers, structural barriers, human barriers, animal barriers

**UNIT -II ORGANISATION AND DUTIES:**

Hierarchical organisational structure – Role and responsibilities – Powers and functions of security officers and personnel – Interrogation – Investigation and taking of statements – Liaison with local police – Employees’ participation in industrial security – Use of Dogs in industrial security – Investigators – Detectives – Special agents

**UNIT -III SURVEILLANCE:**

Purpose and significance of surveillance – Characteristics of surveillance – Pre-surveillance conference – Debriefing – Covert and overt surveillance – Automobile surveillance – Foot surveillance –Team surveillance – Admissibility of evidence – Private investigators as witness– Witness statements and testimony

**UNIT- IV INVESTIGATIVE METHODS:**

Pre- and post-marital investigation – Illegal affairs – Land dispute investigation – Student Investigation – Kidnapping and abduction investigation – Missing person investigation – Traffic accident investigation – Pre- and post-employment background verification – Cyberstalking cases – Cybercrime – Corporate Due Diligence – Investigation/Verification of Trusts, Bonds, Deeds, Wills



## **UNIT -V      NATIONAL& INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS:**

Setting up a detective agency – Characteristics of a Private investigator – Private Agencies  
Security Act – National and international organisations

## **UNIT - VI      CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Chandan, M. (1998). *The corrupt society*. Delhi: Viking.
2. Chitkara, M. G. (1997). *Corruption 'N' Cure*. New Delhi: APH Publishing House.
3. Copeland, W. D. (2001). *Private investigation: How to be successful*. Phoenix, AZ: AbsolutelyZero Loss Inc.
4. Dipak, H. (1989). *Industrial security in India*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

- Become a private investigator in corporate, legal, and private settings with our online Private Investigator training courses.

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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE-XIV  
SOCIAL PROBLEMS  
(Theory)**

**Semester-VI**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

- To expose the students to social problems

**UNIT- I INTRODUCTION:**

Definition and scope of Sociology –Individual and society – Social control: Traditional, informal and formal means of social control –Groups: primary group, secondary group and reference group

**UNIT -II SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS:**

Religion: Belief system, Elements of religion, function of religion–Family: Types of family: patriarchal and matriarchal families, joint and nuclear families–Marriage: Types of marriage: polygyny, polyandry and monogamy–Kinship: Classificatory and descriptive system of kinship

**UNIT-III SOCIAL STRATIFICATION:**

Caste: Definition and characteristics of caste–Dominant caste –Caste relationship –Functions and Dysfunctions of caste –Caste violence in Tamil Nadu

**UNIT -IV SOCIAL PROBLEMS:**

Inequality – Untouchability – Poverty – Illiteracy – Unemployment – Child labour– Bonded labour – Sati –Devadasi system – Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) –Dowry– Domestic violence – Female infanticide and foeticide – Prostitution–Transgenders (LGBT) – Surrogacy– Corruption – Bribery

**UNIT –V DEVELOPMENT ISSUES:**

Constitutional categories – SC/ST, OBC and De-notified communities – Minority groups – Reservation policy for the development of society and economically disabled groups

**UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Ahuja, R. (1994). *Social Problems in India*. Rawat Publications: New Delhi.
2. Bottomore, T.B. (1972). *Sociology: A guide to Problems and Literature*, Bombay: George Allen and Unwin.
3. Gisbert, P. (1973). *Fundamentals of Sociology*. Orient Longman.
4. Jayaram, N. (1988). *Introductory Sociology*. Macmillan: India.
5. Majumdar, D. N. & Madan, T.N. (1986). *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*. Mayor Paperbacks Publications: Noida.
6. Panandikar, V.A. Pai (1997). *The Politics of Backwardness of reservation policy in India*. Konark Publishers: New Delhi.

**COURSE OUTCOME:**

- Students will be able to identify and describe social (in)justice issues and their root causes (e.g., structural, political, social & economic)

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**Third Year**

**CORE COURSE-XV  
JUVENILE JUSTICE  
(Theory)**

**Semester-VI**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

- To expose the students to juvenile justice

**UNIT -I NATURE AND SCOPE OF JUVENILE:**

Definition – nature and Scope of Juvenile Delinquency in India – Juvenile Offenders – petty offences- Factors responsible - Gender – Socio-economic status – Family background - Childhood abuse and neglect (as a factor).

**UNIT -II FACTORS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:**

Factors responsible for Juvenile Delinquency – Broke homes - Peer group – School achievement – Risk factors of recidivism- Substance Abuse – Sub culture of Violence - Offence history – Academic achievement.

**UNIT -III THEORIES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:**

Theories of Juvenile Delinquency; Classical theories: Concept of free will – Rational choice theory- Psychological theories: Freud's Psychoanalytic Theory – Social Learning Theory of Albert Bandura- Sociological theories: Social Disorganisation Theory by Shaw and McKay Differential association Theory- Robert K. Merton's Strain Theory; Control theories: Hirschi's Social Control Theory of Crime – Self-control Theory.

**UNIT -IV JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA:**

Institutions for Children in Conflict with Law: Juvenile Justice Board (JJB); Observation homes – Special home – Borstal school; Role of Probation Officer- Institutions for Children in Conflict with Law: Juvenile Justice Board (JJB); Observation homes – Special home – Borstal school; Role of Probation Officer

**UNIT -V CHILD WELFARE:**

Child Welfare Committee (CWC) – Open shelter – Place of safety – Foster care – Children's/Shelter homes.

## **UNIT - VI      CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **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 2015: Critical analyses. Gurgaon, Haryana, India: Universal Law Publishing, an imprint of LexisNexis.
6. Merlo, A. V., Benekos, P. J., & Champion, D. J. (2016). The juvenile justice system: Delinquency, processing and the law. Boston, MA: Pearson.
7. Thompson, K., & Morris, R. (2016). Juvenile delinquency and disability. New York: Springer Nature.
8. Whitehead, J. T., & Lab, S. P. (2013). Juvenile justice: An introduction. Waltham, MA: Lexis Nexis Matthew Bender.

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

- Understanding the legal aspects of Juvenile Justice, Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committee

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**Third Year**

**MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE -II**  
**1. SOCIAL WORK IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE**  
**(Theory)**

**Semester-VI**

**Code:**

**Credit: 5**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:**

- To acquaint the students to the field of social work and NGO Culture, activities and assistance
- At the end of the semester the students will acquire skills to work in an NGO

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION :**

Conceptual definition of social work and social problems; Social welfare organizations: Governmental and non-governmental organizations, their duties and functions. Programs for eliminating social evils. Principles of community organization, community organization in Tribal, Rural and Urban areas. Role of community organizer: Guide, Enabler, Therapist and Expert.

**UNIT -II APPLICATION OF SOCIAL WORK TO JUVENILE OFFENDERS AND CHILDREN :**

Social work with Juvenile offenders, and youth in trouble, understanding the nature of adolescence – Problems of adolescents *Child Abuse & Violence*: - Understanding child abuse & its impact - Identifying symptoms of abuse - Legal and psychosocial support –

**UNIT -III PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES**

Preventive strategies -Trafficking & exploitation of Children: Strategies and intervention on trafficking and exploitation of children (Accessing services) - Rescue, rehabilitation & re-integration - Roles & responsibilities of care givers

**UNIT- IV DEALING WITH CRIMINALITY :**

Offenders in prisons and in the community, methods of controlling vagrancy, methods of rehabilitation, correctional counselling, guidance and supervision.

**UNIT -V SOCIAL WORKER SKILLS :**

Basic methods, skills, theories and its use in social work practice, communication, assessment and interventions, planning and negotiating, use of groups and communities. - Social case work Interview: Nature, definition, objectives and Interviewing technique, client worker relationship.

## **UNIT - VI      CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **REFERENCES**

1. Social Work in India By Khinduka S.K
2. Social Work and Social Education by Dr. M. Gore
3. Concepts and methods of social work in India by Walter A. Friedlander
4. Methods and fields of social work in India by Dr. K.K. Jacob
5. History and Philosophy of social work in India Dr. A.R. Wadia (Edited)
6. Indian Social Problem (Vol, 1, II) by Madan G.R.
7. An Intro. to social work handbook of social welfare new partnership in rural development by Dr.D. Paul Chaudhary.
8. Community Development in India by B. Mukherjee
9. School Social Work by Margaret Robinson
10. Samajkarya by Dr. MarulSidhayya

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

- A significant focus of the program is the enhancement of human well-being in order to alleviate poverty, oppression and other forms of social injustice.

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Third Year

**MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE COURSE -II**  
**2. .INDIAN SOCIETY AND SOCIAL**  
**PROBLEMS**

Semester-VI

Code:

(Theory)

Credit: 5

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To expose the students to understand Indian Society
- To expose the students to the social problems prevalent in India
- To make the students to develop prevention programmes

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:**

Definition and scope of Sociology - Improvement of the study of Social, culture and sub culture. Individual and society. Social control: Traditional, informal and formal means of social control Groups: primary group, secondary group and reference group

**UNIT- II SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS:**

Religion: belief system, Elements of religion, function of religion. Family types: patriarchal and matriarchal families, joint and nuclear families. Marriage: types of marriage: polygyny, polyandry and monogamy. Kinship: classificatory and descriptive system of kinship.

**UNIT -III SOCIAL STRATIFICATION:**

Caste: Definition and characteristics of caste, Dominant Caste, Caste Relationship, Functions and Dysfunctions of Caste. Caste violence in Tamil Nadu.

**UNIT -IV SOCIAL PROBLEMS:**

Inequality, Untouchability, Poverty, Unemployment, Child Labour. Bonded Labour, Corruption. Socio-cultural aspects of Dowry, Domestic Violence, Female infanticide, Foeticide and Prostitution.

**UNIT -V DEVELOPMENT ISSUES:**

Constitutional categories – S.C., S.T., OBC and Denotified communities – Minority groups – Reservation Policy for the Development of Society and Economically Disabled groups.

**UNIT - VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**



**RECOMMENDED READINGS:**

1. Ahuja Ram, (1994) *Social Problems in India*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
2. Bottomore T.B. (1972) *Sociology: A guide to Problems and Literature*, Bombay: Geoge Allen and Unwin.
3. Gisbert Pascal (1973) *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Longman.
4. Jayaram, N. (1988) *Introductory Sociology*, Macmillan, India
5. Majumdar, D. N. and Madan T.N. (1986) *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*, Mayor Paper backs Publications, Noida.

**COURSE OUTCOME:**

The candidate shall be required to take up a Project Work by group *or individual* and submit it at the end of the final year. The Head of the Department shall assign the Guide who, in turn, will suggest the Project Work to the students in the beginning of the final year. A copy of the Project Report will be submitted to the University through the Head of the Department on or before the date fixed by the University.

The Project will be evaluated by an internal and an external examiner nominated by the University. The candidate concerned will have to defend his/her Project through a Viva-voce.

#### ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION/VIVA VOCE:

##### 1. PROJECT REPORT EVALUATION (Both Internal & External)

I. Plan of the Project - 20 marks

II. Execution of the Plan/collection of Data / Organisation of Materials / Hypothesis, Testing etc and presentation of the report. - 45 marks

III. Individual initiative - 15 marks

2. Viva-Voce / Internal& External - 20 marks

**TOTAL - 100 marks**

#### PASSING MINIMUM:

Project	Vivo-Voce 20 Marks 40% out of 20 Marks (i.e. 8 Marks)	Dissertation 80 Marks 40% out of 80 marks(i.e. 32 marks)
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A candidate who gets less than 40% in the Project must resubmit the Project Report. Such candidates need to defend the resubmitted Project at the Viva-voce within a month. A maximum of 2 chances will be given to the candidate.

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**Third Year**

**SKILL BASED ELECTIVE COURSE -II  
INTERNATIONAL LAW  
(Theory)**

**Semester-VI**

**Code:**

**Credit: 2**

**LEARNING OBJECTIVE:**

- To acquaint the students on International Law

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:**

- (a) Definition, Basis of international Law, History and its development
- (b) Nature, Source and Codification
- (c) Distinction between International and Municipal laws

**UNIT- II LAWS OF LAND, SEA AND AIR WARFARE**

- (a) Laws of Land Warfare
- (b) Laws of Maritime Warfare
- (c) Laws of Aerial Warfare
- (d) War Crimes and Genocide

**UNIT -III LAWS OF NEUTRALITY**

- (a) The laws of Neutrality
- (b) Right of Angary
- (c) Contraband and Doctrine of Continuous Voyage

**UNIT- IV MANAGEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW**

- (a) Settlement of International Disputes
- (b) War its Legal Character and Effects
- (c) Enemy Character

**UNIT - V LEGAL MECHANISMS**

- (a) Blockade - Concept, Establishment, Kinds and Penalties for breach
- (b) Prize Courts
- (c) Organization, role and functions of International Court of Justice.

## **UNIT - VI      CURRENT CONTOURS (For Continuous Internal Assessment Only):**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Tandon, M.P, and Rajesh Tandon, An Introduction of International Law, Allahabad:Allahabad Law Agency, 1987.
2. Kapoor, S.K., International Law, Allahabad; Allahabad Law Agency,1989.
3. Chavan, R.S., An Approach to International Law, New Delhi: Sterling, 1971.
4. Starke, J., An Introduction to International Law.
5. Oppenheim, International Law.

### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

- A thorough and contextual knowledge of public international law doctrine, principles and the role of legal institutions, in the areas covered during the course.
- The capacity to identify contentious issues in public international law, and apply legal doctrine to solve problems.

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