### BACHELOR’S DEGREE IN CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION
(Effective from the academic year 2009 – 2010)

**SCHEME OF EXAMINATION:**

#### I SEMESTER

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<tr>
<th>Course Component</th>
<th>Name of the course</th>
<th>Inst. Hour</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Max. Marks</th>
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<td><strong>PART-I</strong></td>
<td>Language Paper I</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PART-II</strong></td>
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<td>Criminal Law</td>
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#### II SEMESTER

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**Non Major Electives**
(Any one of the subject in the given four papers for each Semester (i.e. for I & II semester)

1. Victimology
2. Media and Crime
3. Environmental Crime
4. Computer Applications in Criminal Justice
## Third Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Components</th>
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### Sixth Semester

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<td>Paper XIV – Contemporary Forms of Crime</td>
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B.A. CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION

SYLLABUS
(w.e.f.2009-2010)
FIRST YEAR – I SEMESTER

Core Paper I: PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY

Unit I: Introduction
Criminology, Crime – definitions; historical perspectives; nature, origin and scope. Criminology as a social science, relations with other social sciences, medicine & law.

Unit II: Schools of Criminology
Pre-classical, Classical, Neo-Classical, Positive, Cartographic, Biological and Constitutional Schools.

Unit III: Criminal Justice System
Structure of Criminal Justice System in India. Role of legislature, police, judiciary and prison system in Criminal Justice; co-operation and co-ordination among the various sub systems of criminal justice system.

Unit IV: Sociological Theories
Differential Association Theory, Group Conflict Theory, Containment Theory, Subculture Theory, Labeling Theory

Unit V: Psychological Theories
Theories of personality – Freud, Theories of learning – Pavlov, Skinner, Thorndike, Theories of Motivation

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY
Unit I: Introduction to Criminal Laws

Unit II: Salient Features of Constitutional Law of India

Unit III: Selected Sections of Indian Penal Code

Unit IV: Selected Sections of Criminal Procedure Code

Unit V: Selected Sections of Indian Evidence Act

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY
Unit 1:
Definition of documents – Questioned documents – Forensic documents – Document examiner

Unit 2:

Unit 3:
Mechanical erasure or physical erasure – detection - decipherment – pencil erasure – type writing erasure Chemical erasure – detection and decipherment – chemical methods of restoring erased or faded writings

Unit 4:

Unit 5:

SEMESTER – II

Core PAPER - III: VIGILANCE AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT

Unit I: Introduction
Vigilance: Meaning and Scope, Role of Vigilance in processing disciplinary enquiry cases, Investigation of mediclaims and other corruption cases. State and Central Vigilance Commissions. Security: Developments in India, Role of CISF in Industrial 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 liveware security, Computer based financial frauds and computer viruses and worms, Current and future danger posing corporate executive.

Unit III: Types of Security Management

Unit IV: Private Security and related laws

Unit V: Managing a Security Organization

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY

Core Paper IV : PRINCIPLES OF PSYCHOLOGY

Unit I: Introduction
Definition and scope of psychology - application of psychology to crime and delinquency

Unit II: Psychological Theories
Personality Theories - Freud, Eysenck, Erickson, Murray and Catell, H.J.Eysencks and Ericksons.
Learning Theories - Pavlov, Skinner, Thorndike, Kohler and Bandura
Motivation Theories - Maslow, Hersberg, Atkinson and McClelland
Intelligence

Unit III: Learning
Types of learning; Social learning theories; Learning and criminality; Sutherland’s differential association theory; Laments Operant conditioning theory

Unit IV: Motivation
Types of motives; Motivation theories - Maslow, McClelland and Murray; Motivational Conflicts; Frustration-sources; Frustration leading to criminal behaviour

Unit V: Abnormality
Abnormality-concept; Types of psychological disorders; Psychopathic personality; neurosis, psychosis, Psychoanalysis.

Recommended Reading
5. Baron, R. A (1996), Social Psychology
7. Boaz, G. D., (1980), General psychology, Boaz Institute of Psychological services, Madras
ALLIED PAPER II : SPECIAL LAWS

Unit 1: Introduction to local and special laws – how they are made?

Unit 2: Protection of Civil rights Act; Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989;

Unit 3: Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000; Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, Probation of Offenders Act; Familiarisation of the objectives of Economic Legislation such as FERA, COFEPOSA,

Unit 4: Prevention of Corruption Act, Prevention of Food and Adulteration Act,

Unit 5: Dowry Prohibition Act and narcotic and psychotropic Substances Act, Anti-terrorism Legislations.

Non Major Electives

Paper 1  Victimology

Unit I : Development of Victimology-Causes of victimization – remedial measures

Unit II: Victim and Victimization : Definition of the concept, Meaning, Nature and


Unit V: Victim Assistance Role of citizens and voluntary organizations – Preventing Victimization – Assisting victims during crime investigation and

Paper 2  Media and Crime

Unit I Concepts and Definitions
Definition and meaning: Mass media ; three types of media – Print and Visual and Electronic Media covering crime and criminal justice stories; Policies and legislations relating to mass media; Media literacy

Unit II Mass media and Journalistic concepts
Journalistic Concepts: Column, Editorial, Ethics in Journalism, Feature, Interview, Investigative Reporting, Objectivity, Opinion, Plagiarism, Target Audience, Yellow Journalism

Unit III Impact of Mass media
Portrayal of crime and Police in media ; Desensitisation of people by media; Impact of women and general public; spread of rumours ; Indecent representation of women; role of media in crime prevention; Impact of mass media on crime and delinquency
Unit IV Reporting crimes for media
Crime reporting types, interviewing expert and victims, evaluating sources, weighing evidences, verifying facts.

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 news paper.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Barker, Martin (Ed) 2001 Ill effects: the media/violence London: Routledge Belson,
2. Brown, Sheila Crime, law and media culture OUP 2003
1 Short Education Tour
2 Case Analysis
3 Role Play
4 Practical Exposure

a Potter, W James On media violence London: Sage 1999
Paper 3 Environmental Crime

Unit I Introduction
Definition: Environmental Crime; Philosophical and legal concepts, Concept of Environmental Crimes – Types of Environmental crimes: Air pollution, Water Pollution and Noise Pollution. Theories in relation with Environmental crimes: Shaming Theory. Urbanisation and its impact on Environment – Corporate crimes – Bhopal Gas tragedy

Unit II Environmental Law
International Environmental law, Law and Environmental Protection in India. Environmental policies and programs framed by the state and Central government; environmental rights; environmental legislations, regulations and standards; penalties and punishments of environmental crimes

Unit III Enforcement Agencies
Central and State Pollution Control Boards; Its structure, duties and functions; Environmental loss assessment and prevention authority

Group work
Peer Teaching
Case Analysis
Assignment

Unit IV Environmental Policy and Justice
Basic approaches to Environmental Policy – International Environmental Policy – India’s Environmental Policy- Green court- Judicial activism in environmental cases; important case laws and judgements

Unit V Environmental Victimization
Various types of victimization caused due to environmental crimes- consequences of environmental crime on individuals, households, and communities- compensation to victims of environmental crimes.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

8. Tewari D.N. (1987) Victims of Environmental Crisis, EBD, Educational Pvt Ltd.
Paper 4  Computer Applications in Criminal Justice

Unit I Basics of computers
The structure of Computers – computers and functions – Overview of use of computers in social sciences

Unit II Word Processing and Presentation
Word processing – Creating word documents, formatting pages – working with columns Writing CVs. Presentation softwares – MS PowerPoint, Flash multimedia, preparing a good PowerPoint presentation

Unit III Database
Database system – Planning and Creating tables – creating and using forms – Modifying tables – working with external data – creating the relational database – producing reports – creating queries – MS. Excel and MS Access

Unit IV Internet
Introduction to Internet – Resources of Internet – Hardware and Software requirements of Internet – Internet service providers – Use of E-mail. Downloading and Uploading information. URLs, HTML, Preparing website using Front page, Searching Criminological websites.

1. Demonstration
2. Practical Exposure
3. Brainstorming

Unit V Computers and Criminal Justice

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

SEMESTER – III

Core Paper V: HUMAN RIGHTS & CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

HUMAN RIGHTS & CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

Unit I: Introduction
Human Rights- Definition, Theories, forms / types of Human Rights

Unit II: National and International Instruments
UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, Constitution of India- Part III and Part IV, Protection of Human Rights Act 1993

Unit III: Human Rights and Criminal Justice Agencies
Custodial violence, Handcuffing, Rights of the accused, Rights of prisoners, Rights of victims of human rights violations

Unit IV: Human Rights Violations
Human rights violations of Women, Children, Minorities, Refugees, SC/STs, Elderly people

Unit V: Human Rights Agencies
Human rights agencies- National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) - role, structure and functioning; UN Organizations, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch

Recommended Reading:
Core Paper VI: SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Unit I Introduction
Definition and scope of Sociology - Improvement of the study of Social, culture and subculture. 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

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

Unit V Development Issues

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

Unit I: Introduction
Statistics – Definitions and significance; crime statistics; problems in the use of statistics; source of crime statistics

Unit II: Measures of central tendency:
Mean, median and mode; Measures of variability – range, quartile deviation, standard deviation, coefficient merits of measures of central tendency and variability.

Unit III: Correlation:
Product moment correlation method, rank correlation method, Multiple correlation (multivariate analysis), Kendall’s coefficient of concordance, phi-coefficient; association of attributes – yule’s coefficient of association, coefficient of contingency; regression analysis – simple regression; regression equations.

Unit IV: Inferential
Concept of statistical inference; test of significance; steps involved in testing of hypothesis; Normal probability distribution; tests of significance – CR, ‘t’ test, Chi-square test, F-test; analysis of variance; One way and Two way classification.

Unit V: Computer Aided Statistics
Application of SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) in doing criminological research analysis. Each method has to be explained with the basic assumptions and applicability in Criminal Justice Research


SEMESTER – IV
Core Paper VII PRISON ADMINISTRATION

Unit I: Introduction
Definitions: Penology, punishment: Nature and scope, social defence approach; Correctional model- recent trends in punishments.

Unit II: Concept of Correction
Genesis and evolutions- objectives and theories of correction- various types of correctional methods

Unit III: Institutional Correction
Origin and development of Indian Prison System- daily routine- prison as an institution- Scientific classification of prisons and prisoners, Open air prison.

Unit IV: Non-Institutional Methods
Admonition, fine, probation and parole. Half way houses- organization and significance

Unit V: Recent trends in corrections
Role of voluntary agencies in prevention of crime and treatment of offenders – Discharged prisoners’ aid society. After care and rehabilitation: Need, importance and services in India – Pre-release and premature release.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY
Unit 1. Computer and Internet basics

Unit 2. Cyber Crime
Cyber crime: Definition – History and evolution, Types and forms of cyber crimes - Malicious Code - Computer Viruses, Computer Worms, Computer Trojans, Web Hacking, Foot printing, Port Scanning, E-Shoplifting, Web Defacement, Denial of Service Attacks, Manipulating Cookies - Email Hacking: Email Hacking using Packet Sniffers, Email Hacking & Phishing, Email Frauds & Phishing, Email Bombing Email Hijacking - Social Engineering and cyber crime.

Unit 3. Cyber Crime Investigation

Unit 4. Cyber Law
Case studies USA, UK and India. Cyber terrorism - Prevention and detection of cyber crime – Cyber Policing - Current statutes in India: Penalties & Offences under the Information Technology Act, 2000, Offences under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, Issues relating to investigation and adjudication of cyber crimes in India - Digital evidence

Unit 5. Intellectual property rights

RECOMMENDED READINGS:
Unit I:

Introduction to Guidance

Introduction to Counselling: Meaning, Definition, Need and Importance of counselling and professional ethics in counselling.

Unit II: Principles of Counselling

Basic Principles of Counselling: Participation, Individualization, Confidentiality, communication, acceptance, self confidence, self awareness and other principles governing the counselling relationship.

Unit III: Types of Counselling

Types of Counselling- Individual, Group & Family Counselling, Counselling process, Interview and its significance in counselling - Use of observation in counselling and understanding of emotions in counselling. Qualities of a Counsellor

Unit IV: Techniques of Counselling

Opening Techniques, Reflection of feelings, Acceptance technique, structuring techniques, silence as a technique, leading technique, interpretation technique, Techniques of group counselling, strategies and structure - barriers to effective counselling sessions; Counselling evaluation.

Unit V: Specialized Counselling

Premarital and post marital counselling, Counselling children, counselling old people, Interpersonal conflict management, counselling AIDS patients, Counselling for De-addiction - Effectiveness of counselling and guidance in the treatment of offenders and victims.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY

Allied Paper IV: PRACTICAL – I Field Visits

The students, under the guidance of a teacher may be taken on a Visit to the following institutions:
- Police Station
- Magistrates Court
- Fire Station
- District Crime Records Bureau
- Forensic Sciences lab
- Forensic Medicine Department
- Central jail

Details of the evaluation procedure
- Each candidate has to submit a field visit report and should appear for a public viva voce before their teachers and classmates.
- The students, after their visits will submit a record of their field visits which will be evaluated at two levels.
- At the first level, for continuous assessment, the teacher will evaluate the students for 40 marks on the following criteria
  o Regularity in attending the visits (20 marks)
  o Regularity in submission of reports (5 marks)
  o Quality of the reports (15 marks)
- At the second level, during the end semester examination, the evaluation will be done by a panel of examiners, including internal examiners, for 60 marks.
  o A public viva voce, where the I,II year students will be the audience
  o The students will be evaluated on the following criteria
    ▪ Content of presentation (20 marks)
    ▪ Presentation skills (20 marks)
    ▪ Ability to defend the questions (20 marks)
SEMESTER – V

Core Paper X : POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Unit I: Introduction


Unit II: Structure


Unit III: Recruitment and Training

Recruitment and training of Constables, Sub-inspectors, Deputy/Assistant Superintendents of Police.

Unit IV: Police Investigation Procedures


Unit V: Contemporary Policing

Modernization of police, Public perception of police, Police self image: measures to improve police image; developing healthy police public relationship, zero tolerance policing.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY

Unit I: Police Station Routine

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

Unit II: Police Station Records - administration

General Diary, Sentry Relief Book, Duty Roster, Village roster, Government Property register, Gun license register, arms deposit register, Process register, Tapal register etc

Unit III: Records – related to the offender

Crime register – Part I to V., Ex-convict register, Prisoner’s search register, Registers relating to maintenance of law and order – FIR index, arrest card, Bail bond, Petty case register, Crime cards, Crime memo and search list.

Unit IV: Other important functions of a police station

Police Writer’s Duties, executing warrants and summons, Crime Investigation, Interrogation and prevention of crime

Unit V: Traffic regulation duties

Duties on main traffic junctions and patrolling, Duty at the railway stations etc.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY

1. Diaz, S. M. (1976) New Dimensions to the Police Role and Functions in India, Published by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad
6. Police Standing Order: Volume I to IV
8. Saha, B. P. (1990), Indian Police: Legacy and quest for formative role, Konark Publishers Private Limited
1. Physical Training (Physical fitness, Stamina building & Strengthening of Arms – Rope, Push-ups, Equestrian (Horse riding) Sit-ups, swimming)
2. Yoga and games
3. Unarmed combat
4. Karate

**Elective I : Victimology**

**Unit I Victim and Criminal Justice System**
Development of Victimology-Causes of victimization – remedial measures -Victims’ involvement with the police and the criminal justice system, Restitution and compensation for crime victims, Victims' rights.

**Unit II United Nations and Victims**
The role of the United Nations in establishing victim rights. The emotional and practical needs of crime victims.

**Unit III Magna Carta for victims**

**Unit IV UN Congresses**
UN Congresses on Treatment of offenders – Geneva Convention on Treatment of offenders

**Unit V Victim Services**
Alternative services for crime victims – victims support Services in the developed countries – Victim support services in India.

**Elective II : Computer Applications in Criminal Justice**

**Unit I Basics of computers**
The structure of Computers – computers and functions – Overview of use of computers in social sciences

**Unit II Word Processing and Presentation**
Word processing – Creating word documents, formatting pages – working with columns Writing CVs. Presentation softwares – MS PowerPoint, Flash multimedia, preparing a good PowerPoint presentation

**Unit III Database**
Database system – Planning and Creating tables – creating and using forms – Modifying tables – working with external data – creating the relational database – producing reports – creating queries - MS. Excel and MS Access
Unit IV Internet

Introduction to Internet – Resources of Internet – Hardware and Software requirements of Internet – Internet service providers – Use of E-mail. Downloading and Uploading information. URLs, HTML, Preparing website using Front page, Searching Criminological websites.

Unit V Computers and Criminal Justice


SEMESTER – VI

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<th>Core PAPER XIII</th>
<th>COMMUNITY POLICING</th>
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Unit I History of community policing

Historical, philosophical, and practical dimensions of community policing. Need for community policing - Defining Community Policing - Planning and Implementing Community Policing

Unit II Community policing and crime prevention

Community Policing Models in USA and UK - Community policing strategies for solving problems - Community policing and Crime prevention; Situational and community crime prevention

Unit III Activities

Community policing Vs traditional policing. Community policing in Action: Officers tasks and work routines - Community and beat officers – Improving detection and convictions; victim services and protecting human rights

Unit IV Indian Community policing: Indian experiments

Community policing in the Indian context - Indian Community policing experiments - ‘PRAHARI’: In Assam - In Himachal Pradesh – In Punjab - In West Bengal - “MAITHRI”: In Andhra Pradesh - Mohalla Committee Movement Trust, Mumbai - The Parivar Paramarsh Kendra, Raigarh District, Madhya Pradesh - Gram/Nagar Raksha Samiti, Rajnandgaon, Chattisgarh

Unit V Indian Community policing: Tamil Nadu experiments

Tamil Nadu Community policing experiments: Friends of Police (FOP): Objectives of FOP, Qualifications to become FOP - Samarth Yojna Community Policing Experiment, Coimbatore City – Trichy community policing – Karur community policing – Thoothukudi community policing - The Future of Community Policing
Unit 1. White Collar Crime
Nature, meaning, and forms - Tax evasion - Import/export violations - Insurance frauds - Misbranding and adulteration - Corporate crimes

Unit 2. Organized Crime Syndicates
Nature, meaning and forms - Criminal syndicates - Organized crimes: Regional and international linkages - Problems of identification, investigation and prosecution - Prevention and control strategies. Drug Smuggling, Substance Abuse

Unit 3. Political Crimes: Terrorism and Communal Violence

Unit 4. Cyber Crimes
Nature, meaning, definition, forms and etiology - Copyright violation of software - Internet frauds – Cyber Pornography – IT Act 2000 – SMS and MMS Stalking - Prevention, detection and prosecution of cyber criminals

Unit 5. Women and Child Trafficking

RECOMMENDED READINGS:
1. Drill – Command & Control (Saluting without arms & with Arms / Cane, squad drill with/without arms)

2. Motor driving

3. Swimming

4. Route March

5. Night Trekking

6. First Aid

7. Rifle Shooting

**Elective III  |  Crowed Control and Riot Management**

**Unit I Crowds**
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. Broad principles of deployment of home Guards, Para military forces and army method of co-ordination and co-operation
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 major festivals and fairs

**RECOMMENDED READINGS:**
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.
Unit I Introduction

Introduction to Investigation – Process of Investigation in CrPc - Difference between Police and Private Investigator – Desirable attributes of Investigator

Unit II Surveillance

Undercover Operations – Surveillance: Purpose, Pre-surveillance Conference, Covert and overt Surveillance, Automobile Surveillance, Foot Surveillance, Team Surveillance

Unit III Types of Investigation

Pre and Post Marital Investigation – Land Dispute investigation - Student Investigation, Kidnapping and abduction investigation – missing person investigation – Traffic accident investigation Pre & Post employment verification,

Unit IV Instruments used in Investigation

Audio recording devices – Video recording devices – Photo camera

Unit V Interrogation and Interview

Difference between interrogation and Interview – Uses of Interviews and Interrogations – Types of witnesses

RECOMMENDED READINGS: