



**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**

**Abstract**

General and Academic - Faculty of Humanities - Syllabus of Bachelor of Arts (Criminology and Police Science) Programme CUCBCSS UG- with effect from 2018 admission onwards - Anomalies rectified - Implemented- Orders issued.

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**G & A - IV - B**

U.O.No. 11726/2018/Admn

Dated, Calicut University.P.O, 06.10.2018

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- Read:-*1) U.O.No. 11863/2017/Admn Dated: 22.09.2017  
2) U.O. Note No. 12325/EX-I-ASST-2/2018/PB Dated: 17.02.2018  
3) Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Studies in Criminology Dated: 26-07-2018.  
(vide Item No. 2a)  
4) Approval of the Dean, Faculty of Humanities Dated: 08-08-2018.

**ORDER**

Vide paper read as first above, the Syllabus for Bachelor of Arts (Criminology and Police Science) Programme CUCBCSS UG was implemented under CUCBCSS UG Regulations with effect from 2018 admission onwards.

Examination Branch, vide paper read as second above, pointed out that model Question paper/ pattern of Question paper is not provided along with the syllabus, scheme with marks and duration of examination for each course is not mentioned and that there are some anomalies in the Course Codes of the Courses in the Syllabus of Bachelor of Arts (Criminology and Police Science) Programme implemented with effect from 2018 Admission onwards.

The Board of Studies in Criminology considered the matter vide paper read as third above and rectified the anomalies noted in the syllabus of B.A Criminology & Police Science with effect from 2018 admissions. The corrected syllabus has been approved by the Dean, Faculty of Humanities vide paper read as fourth above.

Considering the matter in detail and in view of urgency, the Vice Chancellor on 09-08-2018, has approved Item No.2a of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Studies in Criminology held on 27/07/2018, exercising the powers of the Academic Council, subject to ratification by the Academic Council.

Sanction has therefore been accorded to implement the corrected Scheme and Syllabus of Bachelor of Arts (Criminology and Police Science) Programme under CUCBCSS UG Regulations with effect from 2018 Admission onwards.

Orders are issued accordingly.

(The corrected syllabus is appended herewith)

Biju George K

Assistant Registrar

To

Pareeksha Bhavan

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**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**

**Under Graduate Programme in  
Criminology and Police Science**

**Semester wise Details of Courses  
recommended by Board of Studies in  
Criminology**

# UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

## **Choice Based Credit Semester System [CCSS] For Under Graduate Curriculum in Criminology and Police Science**

**(from 2018 Admission onwards)**

The Under Graduate programme in Criminology and Police Science includes

- (a) Common Courses
- (b) Core Courses
- (c) Complementary Courses
- (d) Open Courses and
- (e) Project

The number of Courses for the restructured U.G. Programme Criminology and Police Science should contain 10 Common Courses, 15 Core Courses including one Choice based course for the Electives, eight Complementary Courses from the relevant subjects for complementing the Core of the study, an Open Course offered by other streams and a Project.

### **Common Courses:**

Every Under Graduate student shall undergo 10 Common Courses (38 Credits) for completing the Programme.

**Core Courses:** Core courses are the courses in the major (core) subjects of the U.G. Programme.

Core courses are offered by the parent Department.

### **Complementary Courses**

Complementary Courses cover one or two disciplines that are related to Courses: the core subject and are distributed in the first four Semesters.

**Open Courses:** There shall be one Open course in Core subjects in the Fifth Semester. The Open course shall be open to all students in the department except the students in the parent department.

**Project:** The students have to submit a project at the end of the sixth semester. The work of the project starts from the fifth semester.

**Credits:** Each course shall have certain credits for passing the U.G. Programme. The student shall be required to achieve a minimum of 120 credits of which 38 credits shall be from Common courses, 80 credits from Core courses and Complementary courses and 2 credits from the Open course.

**Attendance:** The minimum requirement of attendance during a Semester shall be 75% of each course. Condonation of shortage of attendance to a maximum of 10 days in a Semester, subject to a maximum of two times during the whole period of a Degree programme, may be granted by the University.

**Course Evaluation:**

The evaluation scheme for each course shall contain two parts

(1) Internal assessment (2) external evaluation

20% weight shall be given to the internal assessment. The remaining 80% weight shall be for the external evaluation.

**Internal Assessment:**

20% of the total marks in each course are for internal examinations. The marks secured for internal examination only need be sent to university by the colleges concerned. The internal assessment shall be based on a predetermined transparent system involving written test, assignments, seminars and attendance in respect of theory courses and lab test/records/viva and attendance in respect of practical courses. Internal assessment of the project will be based on its content, method of presentation, final conclusion and orientation to research aptitude. Components with percentage of marks of Internal Evaluation of Theory Courses are:-

Attendance 25 %, Assignment/ Seminar/Viva 25 % and Test paper 50%

(If a fraction appears in internal marks, nearest whole number is to be taken)

**Attendance of each course will be evaluated as below:-**

Above 90% attendance 100% marks allotted for attendance

85 to 89%	80%
80 to 84%	60%
76 to 79%	40%
75%	20%

To ensure transparency of the evaluation process, the internal assessment marks awarded to the students in each course in a semester shall be notified on the notice board at least one

week before the commencement of external examination. There shall **not be any chance for improvement** for internal marks. The course teacher(s) shall maintain the academic record of each student registered for the course, which shall be forwarded to the University by the college Principal after obtaining the signature of both course teacher and HoD.

Moderation: a) Moderation shall be awarded subject to a maximum of 5 % of external total marks to be awarded in Semester.

b) For a course concerned, the maximum of moderation awarded shall be limited to 10% of the total marks to be awarded for the external course concerned.

c) If a student fails for a single course, this limit can be enhanced to 15% of external in the course

d) However Board of examiners concerned, shall have the liberty to fix low percentage of marks for moderation subjected to the conditions mentioned in a), b) and c)

#### **External Evaluation:**

External evaluation carries 80% of marks. External evaluation of Even (2, 4, and 6) semesters will be conducted in centralized valuation camps immediately after the examination. Answer scripts of Odd Semester (1, 3, and 5) examinations will be evaluated by home valuation. All question papers shall be set by the university. The external examination in theory courses is to be conducted with question papers set by external experts. The evaluation of the answer scripts shall be done by examiners based on a well-defined. Scheme of valuation and answer keys shall be provided by the University.

The project evaluation with viva can be conducted either internal or external whichever may be decided by the BoS concerned. After the external evaluation only marks are to be entered in the answer scripts. All other calculations including grading are done by the university.

#### **Revaluation:**

In the new system of grading, revaluation is permissible. The prevailing rules of revaluation are applicable to CUCBCSSUG 2014. Students can apply for photocopies of answer scripts of external examinations. Applications for photocopies/Scrutiny/ revaluation should be submitted within 10 days of publication of results. The fee for this shall be as decided by the university.

#### **INDIRECT GRADING SYSTEM**

INDIRECT GRADING SYSTEM based on a 7 point scale is used to evaluate the performance of students. Each course is evaluated by assigning marks with a letter grade (A+, A, B, C, D, E or F) to that course by the method of indirect grading. An aggregate of E

grade with 40 % marks (after external and internal put together) is required in each course for a pass and also for awarding a degree. Appearance for Internal Assessment (IA) and End Semester Evaluation (ESE-external)) are compulsory and no grade shall be awarded to a candidate if she/he is absent for IA/ESE or both.

For a pass in each course 40% marks or E grade is necessary. A student who **fails** to secure a minimum grade for a pass in a course is **permitted** to write the examination along with the next batch. After the successful completion of a semester, Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) of a student in that semester is calculated using the formula given below. For the successful completion of a semester, a student should pass all courses. However, a student is permitted to move to the next semester irrespective of SGPA obtained.

SGPA of the student in that semester is calculated using the formula

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{\text{Sum of credit points of all courses in a semester}}{\text{Total credits in that semester}}$$

The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of the student is calculated at the end of a programme. The CGPA of a student determines the overall academic level of the student in a programme and is the criterion for ranking the students. CGPA can be calculated by the following formula:

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\text{Total credit points obtained in six semester's}}{\text{Total credits acquired (120)}}$$

SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to two decimal places. CGPA determines the broad academic level of the student in a programme and is the index for ranking students (in terms of grade points). An overall letter grade (Cumulative Grade) for the entire programme shall be awarded to a student depending on her/his CGPA.

**The detailed syllabi of the programme are appended.**

## Structure of Courses for B.A. programmes

Common courses : 38 credits

Core courses including project & elective : 64 credits

Complementary courses : 16 credits

Open courses : 02 credits

### Semester 1

Sl.No	Course code	Title of courses	Hours/week	No. of credits
1		Common English Course I	4	
2		Common English Course II	5	
3		Additional language Course I	4	
4	CPS1B01	Core course – 1	6	5
5		Complementary – 1	3	2
6		Complementary – 2	3	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>25</b>	

### Semester 2

Sl.No	Course code	Title of courses	Hours/week	No. of credits
7		Common English Course III	4	
8		Common English Course IV	5	
9		Additional language Course II	4	
10	CPS2B02	Core course – 2	6	5
11		Complementary – 1	3	2
12		Complementary – 2	3	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>25</b>	

### Semester 3

Sl.No	Course code	Title of courses	Hours/week	No. of credits
13		Common English Course V	5	
14		Additional language Course III	5	
15	CPS3B03	Core course - 3	4	4
16	CPS3B04	Core course - 4	5	4
17		Complementary - 1	3	2
18		Complementary - 2	3	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>25</b>	

**Semester 4**

Sl.No	Course code	Title of courses	Hours/week	No. of credits
19		Common English Course VI	5	
20		Additional language Course IV	5	
21	CPS4B05	Core course - 5	4	4
22	CPS4B06	Core course -6	5	4
23		Complementary - 1	3	2
24		Complementary - 2	3	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>

**Semester 5**

Sl.No	Course code	Title of courses	Hours/week	No. of credits
25	CPS5B07	Core course - 7	5	4
26	CPS5B08	Core course -8	5	4
27	CPS5B09	Core course - 9	5	4
28	CPS5B10	Core course -10	5	4
29	CPS5D01/CPS5D02/ CPS5D03	Open course	3	2
30		Project**	2	
<b>Total</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>

**Semester 6**

Sl.No	Course code	Title of courses	Hours/week	No. of credits
31	CPS6B11	Core course - 11	5	4
32	CPS6B12	Core course -12	5	4
33	CPS6B13	Core course - 13	5	4
34	CPS6B14	Core course -14	5	4
35	CPS6E01/ CPS6E02/CPS6E03/ CPS6E04	Elective course	3	4
36	CPS6B15	Project	2	2**
<b>Total</b>			<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>

\*\* The students have to submit a project at the end of the sixth semester. The work of the project starts from the fifth semester.

**Total credits: 120**



## Under Graduate Programme in Criminology and Police Science

### I. Core Courses

Semester wise Details of Core Courses recommended by Board of Studies in Criminology (Single Board) in its meeting on 11<sup>th</sup> July, 2017 are as follows.

Name of Semester	Course Code	Name of the Core Course
I Core course I	CPS1B01	Fundamentals of Criminology
II Core course II	CPS2B02	Police, Prison and Judicial Administration
III Core course III	CPS3B03	Typology of Crime and Contemporary-Crime
III Core course IV	CPS3B04	Human Rights and Social legislations
IV Core course V	CPS4B05	Sociology of Crime
IV Core course VI	CPS4B06	Psychology of Crime and Criminal - behavior
V Core course VII	CPS5B07	Bioscience and aetiology of crime
V Core course VIII	CPS5B08	Cyber Criminology and IT Acts
V Core course IX	CPS5B09	Criminal Law, Procedure and Evidence
V Core course X	CPS5B10	Practical Crime Investigation
VI Core course XI	CPS6B11	Juvenile and Gender Justice System
VI Core course XII	CPS6B12	Police Science and Crime Investigation
VI Core course XIII	CPS6B13	Correction and Personality-development
VI Core course XIV	CPS6B14	Victimology and victim Justice
VI Core course XV	CPS6B15	Project

### II (A). Open Courses (V<sup>th</sup> Semester)

Students from other streams (Select any one course)

Open Course I	CPS5D01	Statistics in Criminology
Open Course II	CPS5D02	Fundamentals of Forensic Psychology

Open Course III      CPS5D03      Witness Psychology & Cross  
Examination- in Courts

## **II (B). Elective Courses (VI<sup>th</sup>Semester)**

### **Select any one course**

Elective Course I	CPS6E01	Applied Criminology
Elective Course II	CPS6E02	Offender Rehabilitation
Elective Course III	CPS6E03	Security Management
Elective Course IV	CPS6E04	Media and Crime

## **III. Complementary Courses**

There shall be two complementary courses, one offered by Board of Studies in Psychology and other offered by Board of Studies in Forensic Science.

External examination for the complementary papers will be conducted only at the end of the second and fourth semesters as per the University regulations for BA programme.

## **CPS1B01 Fundamentals of Criminology**

### **Unit I: Introduction to Criminology**

Nature of crime, Crime-Definitions; historical perspectives; nature, origin and scope, Criminology as a social science, Relations with other Social Sciences, Medicine & Law subjects, Nature of crime, Crime in modern society.

### **Unit II: Schools of Criminology**

Pre-classical, Classical, Neo-Classical, Positive, Cartographic, Biological and Constitutional Schools.

### **Unit III: Sociological Theories**

Differential Association theory, Group Conflict Theory, Containment Theory, Subculture Theory, Labeling Theory.

### **Unit IV: Psychological Theories of personality**

Freud, Murray and Catell. Theories of learning - Pavlov, Skinner, Thorndike, Kohler and Bandura Theories of Motivation - Maslow, Hersberg, Atkinson and McClelland.

### **Unit V: Criminal Justice System**

Structure of Criminal Justice 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.

### **Recommended readings:**

1. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey (1974), *Principles of Criminology*, Lippincott, Philadelphia.
2. George Vold and Thomas J. Bernard, (1986), *Theoretical Criminology*, Oxford University Press, New York.
3. Harries, K., (1999) *Mapping Crime – principle and practice*, Crime Mapping Research Center, National Institute of Justice, U.S Department of Justice, Washington, DC
4. Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), *New Horizons in Criminology*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
5. John E. Conklin, J.E., (1981), *Criminology*, Macmillan, London.
6. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
7. Allen, Friday, Roebuck and Sagarin, (1981), *Crime and Punishment: An introduction to Criminology*. The Free press. New York.
8. Brenda S. Griffin and Charles T. Griffin, (1978), *Juvenile Delinquency in perspective*, Harper and Row, New York
9. Brendan Maguire & Polly F. Radosh, (1999), *Introduction to Criminology*, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Boston, U.S.A.

## **CPS2B02 Police, Prison and Judicial administration**

### **Unit I: Structure and administration of Indian Police**

History of Indian Police – Policing in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India- Police Act of 1861- National Police Commission recommendations (NPC), 1979. Structure of State Police , Central Police Organizations - CBI, CISF, CRPF, RPF etc. BPR&D, NCRB, Armed Police. Recruitment and training of constables, Sub-inspectors, Law and order Maintenance and detection of crimes.

### **Unit II: Duties and Powers of Police**

Arrest, search, locking up and remand of suspected and accused persons. Conducting various types of raids – Prohibition, gambling, Narcotics– Procedure to be followed and precautions to be taken while suspected hide outs of Criminals/ Terrorists.

### **Unit III: Prison and Correctional Institutions**

Historical development of Prison system in India. Prison Manual. Prison Act. Adult Institutions: Central, District and Sub Jails. Juvenile Institutions: Observation Homes, Special Homes. Women Institutions: Vigilance Home, Protective home. Open Prisons. Community based Corrections- Probation : Concept and Scope, Historical development of probation. Probation in India – Probation of offenders Act. Probation procedures: Pre-sentence Investigation report, Revocation of probation etc. Parole: Meaning and Scope. Parole - provisions and rules. After Care services.

### **Unit IV: Theories and nature of punishment**

Theories of Punishment: Retributive theory, Preventive theory, deterrence theory, Reformation theory. Punishment – definition, nature and scope. Types of Punishment. Corporal and Capital Punishment.

### **Unit V: Judicial administration**

Organization and functions of judiciary in India. Role of Nyaya Panchayat and Lok Adalat at Village level and district level and other Diversion procedures. Delay in Criminal Justice Administration.

### **Recommended readings:**

1. Edelston, C.D. & Wicks, R.I. (1977), *An Introduction to Criminal Justice*, McGraw Hill.
2. Krishna Mohan Mathur, (1994), *Indian Police, Role and Challenges*, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Bhattacharya S.K., (1986). *Probation system in India*, Manas Publications, New Delhi.
4. Brodie, S.R., (1976). *Effectiveness of sentencing*, Home office, London.
5. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

## **CPS3B03 Typology of Crime and Contemporary Crimes**

### **Unit I: Forms of Crime**

Concept, Elements, Causes, Prevention and Control Atrocities against women, SCs & STs, Terrorism, Cyber Crimes, Environmental Crimes, Crime and Politics.

### **Unit II: Crime and Criminal Typology**

Introduction to crimes against persons and crimes against property; Adult and Juvenile – Habitual offenders, Professional offenders, and violent offenders.

### **Unit III: Contemporary crimes**

Concept of White Collar Crime - Socio-economic offences. Nature and types of socio-economic offences in India.

### **Unit IV: Crime and Youth**

Juvenile Delinquency: Concept Causes Prevention and Control; Crime and Juvenile Delinquency in the developed and developing countries, Crime and Development.

### **Unit V: Crime Prevention**

Crime and sense of security, Social control and crime prevention, Community and crime prevention, Contemporary crime prevention strategies

### **Recommended readings:**

1. Ahmed Siddique, (1993), *Criminology, Problems and Perspectives, III Edn., Eastern Book House, Lucknow.*
2. Allen, Friday, Roebuck and Sagarin, (1981), *Crime and Punishment: An introduction to Criminology.* The Free press. New York.
3. Brendan Maguire & Polly F. Radosh, (1999), *Introduction to Criminology,* Wadsworth Publishing Company, Boston, U.S.A.
4. Reid Sue Titus, (2006). *Crime and Criminology.* Mc Graw Hill Publishers.
5. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey (1974), *Principles of Criminology,* Lippincott, Philadelphia.
6. Jaishankar, K., (2009). *International Perspectives on Crime and Justice.* New Haven, UK: Cambridge Scholars Publishing.
7. Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), *New Horizons in Criminology,* Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
8. John E. Conklin, J.E., (1981), *Criminology,* Macmillan, London.
9. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology,* Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
10. Williams, F.P. and McShane, M.D. (2004) *Criminological Theory.* Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

## **CPS3B04 Human Rights and Social legislations**

### **Unit I: Introduction to Human Rights and Constitution**

Concept of Human Rights - Historical development of human rights. Universal Declaration of Human rights, 1948. Different kinds of rights – National Human Rights Commission – State Human Rights Commission – Role of the Police unit of Human rights and social justice. Constitution of India – Fundamental Rights (Articles 14, 19,20,21,22 and 32). Writs, Directive principles of state policy, Human Rights during emergencies.

### **Unit II: Police Approaches**

Code of conduct for the police (National Police commission, 1977), impartial law enforcement practices, Application of force, Integrity and faithful performance of the duties.

### **Unit III: Police Violations, Causes and prevention**

Custodial crimes and torture – Custodial death, rape, Use of third degree methods – Violation of the rights of marginalized groups: rights of women, children, prisoners and dalits: Important case laws related to police torture. Inferiority and permissiveness of police, compelling conditions, insincere exhortations, purposeful reluctance to use aids in investigation – corruption.

### **Unit IV: Social legislations**

Legislation for the Amelioration of social problems- Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989, Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976. Legislations relating to the welfare of women- Dowry prohibition Act 1961, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act–1956, Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal), 2013. Legislations relating to the welfare of children- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) 2012, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. Legislations relating to the welfare of weaker sections and other minor acts

### **Unit V: Local and Special Laws**

KAAPA, 2007 etc. Objectives of Economic Legislations such as FERA, COFEPOSA, Prevention of Corruption Act, Prevention of Food and adulteration Act, Dowry Prohibition Act and Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act, Terrorist and Disruptive Act (TADA).

### **Recommended readings:**

1. Human rights Today – A United Nations Priority, U.N. Publications. Department of Public information, United Nation, New York.
2. Human rights: A source book, (1996) NCERT publications, New Delhi.
3. Iyer V.R. Krishna (1986) Human Rights and the Law, Vedpal Law House, Indore.

4. Parmar, Lalit., (1998). Human Rights, Anmol Publications Pvt Ltd. New Delhi.
5. Sen S. (1998) Human Rights in Developing Society, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
6. Subramanian S. (1997) Human Rights: International Challenges, Manas Publications New Delhi.
7. Thilagaraj. R. (Ed) (2002) Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
8. Universal declaration of Human rights, 1948.
9. Krishnamurthy S, (1987), Impact of Social Legislations, on the Criminal Law in India, R R Publishers, Bangalore.

### **CPS4B05 Sociology of Crime**

#### **Unit I: Social Structure Theory**

Social Disorganization Theory -The Chicago School - Strain Theory - General Strain Theories - Anomie - Institutional Anomie.

#### **Unit II: Crime and Social Structure**

Subculture theories: Cohen's theory of the delinquent subculture - Miller's lower - Class gang delinquency - The subculture of violence theory of Wolfgang and Ferracuti - Cloward and Ohlin's theory of Differential Opportunity.

#### **Unit III: Sociological Theories**

Crime and Social Process –I: Socialization and Crime -Differential Association Theory - Differential Reinforcement Theory -Neutralization and Drift Theory. Crime and Social Process -II: Hirsch’s Social Control or Social Bond Theory - Becker's Labeling Theory - Self-control and self-esteem as related to crime.

#### **Unit IV: Disorganization and Social control**

Family Disorganization, Individual Disorganization and Community Disorganization, Family, school and peer group; conventional lines of actions; crime as a rational choice; social learning and criminalization. Dowry, The Dowry (Prohibition Act) 1961. Prostitution, PITA. The Beggary Act, Vagrancy Act.

#### **Unit V: Radical Criminologies**

Crime and Power: Radical Criminology - Conflict Criminology - Marxist Criminology - Instrumental Marxism - Structural Criminology - Structural Marxism - Left Realism - Postmodern Theory - Peacemaking Criminology.

#### **Recommended readings:**

1. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey (1974), *Principles of Criminology*, Lippincott, Philadelphia.
2. Elliot Mabel and Fransco E. Merril, (1961), *Social Disorganisation*, N. Harper and Row, New York.
3. Mahesh Chandra, (1979), *Socio-Economic Crimes*. N.M. Tripathi, Bomba.,
4. Ahmed Siddique, (1993), *Criminology, Problems and Perspectives*, III Edn., Eastern Book House, Lucknow.

5. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

## **CPS4B06 Psychology of Crime and Criminal behavior**

### **Unit I: Crime as a human act and a psychological fact**

The psychological concept and its difference from the concept of crime in law, morality, religion and society/ culture. Normal and abnormal behavior, criteria to decide the abnormality of human behavior: subjective scale, normative scale, statistical scale, socio-cultural scale, clinical scale, psychological elements of crime in law: Mens Rea, Intention, Malice aforethought, motive and harmful consequences of the act, absence of criminal intent, unsoundness of mind and crime, legal insanity and moral insanity.

### **Unit II: Mental Disorders and Crime**

Psychosis and crime, psychoneurosis and crime, phobia and crime, manias and crime, borderline disorders and crime, psychopathic behavior and crime, psychosexual disorders and crime. Classification of disorders under DSM-IV.

### **Unit III: Psychological theories on Crime and Criminal Behavior**

Psychological theories relating to the etiology of crime: Intelligence and crime, low grade intelligence and crime, personality theories of criminal behavior, Eysenck's theory, Type approaches and trait approaches, psychopathic personality and criminal behavior, psychiatry and crime, psycho analytic theories of criminal behavior, contributions of psychiatry unrelated to psycho analytic school, personality disorders and crime. Abnormal and criminal behavior of infants, children and adolescence. Psychological approaches for the correction, reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration of the incarcerated, Push-Pull-Ego Factor Approach.

### **Unit IV: Psychological explanations of:-**

(1) Sex work, (2) alcoholism (3) drug addiction (4) organized defiance to authority, (5) terrorism and insurgency, (6) terror causing 'sms' (7) corruption and nexus criminality, (8) Mafia and organized crimes, (9) suicide, (10) traffic offences and violations, (11) riots and public order crimes, (12) juvenile delinquency, (13) white collar crimes, (14) consensus crimes, (15) blue collar crimes, (16) political crimes, (17) economic crimes, (18) bureaucratic crimes

### **Unit V: Psychological explanations of:-**

(1) Domestic violence (2) crimes against women, (3) communal riots and religious bigotry, (4) student-unrest (5) agrarian unrest, (6) labour disputes, (7) extremism, fundamentalism, fanaticism (8) dowry deaths, divorces, desertion (9) shark crimes and immunity, (10) hoarding of essential commodities and adulteration, (11) civil disobedience and disorder, (12) offences against weaker sections, (13) crimes by the immigrant workers, (14) laws relating to the crimes enumerated above .

### **Recommended readings:**

1. Don C. Gibbons, Society, Crime and Criminal Careers; *An Introduction to Criminology*, Prentice Hall of India Ltd., New Delhi, 1978.



2. George B. Vold, *Theoretical Criminology*, Oxford University Press, New York, 1958.
3. E.H. Sutherland and D.R. Cressey, *Principles of Criminology*, Times of India Press, 1965.
4. Hans J. Eysenck, *Crime and Personality*, Granada Press, London, 1970.

## **CPS5B07 Bioscience and aetiology of crime**

### **Unit I: Genetics basis to Crime**

Genes, the concept of heredity, Molecular genetics, Polymorphism, Epigenetic: role of environment in gene expression, Maternal Neglect and epigenetics, MAOA Gene and aggression

### **Unit II: Neuroscience and Criminality**

Central nervous system, Peripheral nervous system, Brain anatomy, Synaptic transmission, Neurotransmitters, Prefrontal cortex, Neuroanatomy of murderers.

### **Unit III: Malnutrition and Criminality**

How malnutrition lead to criminality, Omega-3 and Violence, Role of micronutrients and criminality-Role of Iron and zinc, Proactive and reactive aggression.

### **Unit IV: Heavy metals in Criminality**

The role of lead, Cadmium, Manganese, Mercury and selenium.

### **Unit V: Experimental Criminology**

The brain of murderers, the biosocial factors influencing criminality, Experimental criminology and Nutritional treatment in prison, the neuroethics of neurocriminology. The Lombroso Program.

### **Recommended readings:**

1. Anthony Walsh and Kevin M. Beaver, *Biosocial Criminology: New Directions in Theory and Research*, Routledge/Taylor and Francis Group, 2009.
2. Adrian Raine, *The Anatomy of Violence: The Biological Roots of Crime*.
3. Anthony Walsh, *Biology and Criminology: The Biosocial Synthesis*, Routledge Publications.

## **CPS5B08 Cyber Criminology and IT Acts**

### **Unit I. Computer and Internet basics**

Computer Hardware & Networks, Networks and Communications - Email - World Wide Web concepts - Website Creation – Concepts, E-Commerce - Social Media.

### **Unit II. Cyber Crime**

Cyber crime: Definition – History and evolution Types and forms of cyber crimes –Machine oriented - Malicious Code - Computer Viruses, Worms, Trojans, Web Hacking Web Defacement, Denial of Service Attacks - Cyber warfare and Cyber Terrorism. Human oriented – Cyber Bullying, Cyber Stalking, Sexting, Revenge Porn, Child Pornography, and Phishing.

### **Unit III. Cyber Criminology**

Cyber Criminology – Definition and evolution of the new science of cyber crimes – Cyber Forensics and Cyber Criminology – Differences. Theories in Cyber Criminology – Routine Activities Theory, Moral Disengagement Theory, De-individuation Theory, Space Transition Theory of cyber crimes.

### **Unit IV. Cyber Law**

Case studies USA, UK and India. Prevention and detection of cyber crime – Cyber Policing. Current statutes in India: Penalties & Offences under the Information Technology Act, 2000 amended in 2008, offences under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, Issues relating to investigation and adjudication of cyber crimes in India – Cyber Tribunals - Digital evidence, and other legal provisions.

### **Unit V. Cyber Crime Investigation and Cyber Forensics**

Best Practices for Cyber Crime Investigation: Initializing a Search and Seizure Operation Tracking & Tracing Emails, Recovery of Digital Evidence. Cryptography and Steganography - Cyber Forensics: Basic Forensic Principles, Forensic Imaging & Verification, Data Recovery and Analysis. Ethical Hacking.

### **Recommended readings:**

1. Clough, John, 2010, *Principles of Cybercrime*, Cambridge.
2. David Wall, 2007, *Cybercrime, Polity*.
3. Derek Atkins *et al.*, (1997). *Internet Security: Professional Reference*, Techmedia, Daryaganj, New Delhi.

4. Dudley-Sponaugle, Alfreda , James Braman and Giovanni Vincenti, 2011, *Investigating cyber law and cyber ethics, issues, impact, Information Science* Reference, ISBN: 1613501323
5. Glenny Misha 2011 *Dark market: cyberthieves, cybercops and you.*
6. McQuade III, S. C. 2006. *Understanding and Managing Cybercrime*, Pearson.
7. IT Act 2000.

## **CPS5B09 Criminal Law, Procedure and Evidence**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Definitions – Vices, Sin, Tort and Crime – History of criminal law – Constitution, IPC and IEA - Nature and Scope- Doctrine of Actus Reus and Mens Rea.

### **Unit II: Legal provisions in Indian penal code**

Crimes against property – Theft – Robbery – Dacoity. Crimes against persons: Culpable Homicide, Murder, Rape, Hurt, Crimes against public tranquillity: Riot, Unlawful assembly.

### **Unit III: CrPC (Criminal Procedure Code)**

Organizational setup of courts in India. Complaint – inquiry – investigation – police report – public prosecutor – defence counsel - Arrest. Bail, Search. Seizure.

### **Unit IV: Court Procedures**

Summons – Warrant – Information regarding cognizable and non-cognizable offence. Trials: Summary, Summon, and warrant trials.

### **Unit V: Indian Evidence Act**

Indian Evidence Act – History in India. Evidence – Meaning, principles, and concept of relevancy and admissibility. Confessions and Dying Declaration. Presumption of fact and law, Burden of proof.

### **Recommended readings:**

1. Guar K.D., (1995) *Criminal Law*, Oxford University Press
2. Kelkar, R.V., (1996) *Outlines of Criminal Procedure*
3. Pillai, A.P. S., (1996) *Criminal Law*, N.M. Tripathi.
4. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal (1995) *Code of Criminal Procedure*
5. Sarathy Veppa P. (1994) *Elements of Law of Evidence*, Eastern book Co., Lucknow.
6. Singh, A., (1995) *Law of Evidence*, Allahabad Law agency.

## **CPS5B10 Practical Crime Investigation**

### **Unit I: Criminal Procedure of registering information**

Recording FIR, Case Diary, Charge sheet, and Dying Declaration. Scene of Crime inspection. Sketching, Collection and preservation of evidence.

### **Unit I: Methods of Investigation**

Methods of Investigation – Information, Interrogation and instrumentation. Modus Operandi, Police Dogs, Polygraph, Portrait building.

### **Unit-III: Procedure of Interrogation**

Examination of Witnesses and Suspects. Techniques of Interrogation and interviewing. Confession, Inquests. Interviewing the Witness, Types of Witness, In case of Death – Medical report, Connecting the Crime with the Criminal, Recording of the Statement, Filing of Charge Sheet, Produce in the Court

### **Unit-IV: Investigation of offences**

Investigation of Theft, house breaking, robbery, murder, rape, motor vehicle accidents, Forgery.

### **Unit-V: Public Participation in Police Investigation**

Presentation of evidence and witness in the court of law – Victims Cooperation in investigation – Lapses of Police procedure during prosecution – Violation of human rights during police investigation.

### **Recommended readings:**

1. Saini Kamal (2000) *Police Investigations: Procedure Dimensions, Law and Methods*, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.
2. Gross (2002) *Criminal Investigation: A practical Text book for Magistrates, Police Officers and Lawyers*, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. Delhi
3. Ressler, R.K. et al., (1992) *Crime Classification Manual: The standard system of investigating and classifying violence crimes*, Simon and Schuster, London.
4. Brownlie A.R. (Ed) (1984). *Crime Investigation: Art or Science*, Scottish Academic Press, Sweden.

## **CPS6B11 Juvenile and Gender Justice System**

### **Unit I: Juvenile Justice System**

Definition, Nature and forms of juvenile delinquency, Beijing Rules-Riyadh Guidelines, UNCRC, National Policy for Children, History of Juvenile Legislations in India . Salient features of JJ Act 2000 and Amended Act 2006. CWCs and JJBs Institutions for Juveniles/children, The role of police with reference to children – SJPU, Child Welfare Officer, Role of NGOs in handling juveniles.

### **Unit II: Classification of Juveniles**

Children in need of Care and Protection, Children in Conflict with Law. Youth Deviance-Recent Trends- Youth Alienation and Crimes.

### **Unit III: Intervention Strategies**

Counseling, Restoration/Repatriation of Children, After-Care, Adoption, Foster Care & Sponsorship, Issues and Problems in Reintegration.

### **Unit IV: Women Rights, laws and social legislations**

UDHR, CEDAW, Lahore declaration and Gender Justice –Protection of Women rights in Constitution of India – National Commission for Women – Maternity laws. Marriage–Restitution of Conjugal Rights – Judicial separation laws – Divorce – Maintenance – Succession & inheritance – Family courts.Prenatal diagnostic law, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act – Prevention of Commission of Sati Act – Dowry Prohibition Act – Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act – Prohibition of Indecent representation of women, Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013.

### **Unit V. Crimes against women**

Types: Cruelty, Miscarriages, Rape, dowry deaths, domestic violence and gender and sexual harassment, Female infanticide and feticide, Trafficking in women, Stalking, Internet Abuse, and Cell phone abuse.

### **Suggested readings:**

1. Seigal Larry, 2007, Criminology, Thompson Wadsworth.
2. Paranjape, N.V, 2009, Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications.
3. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000.
4. Reports by the international Conventions and UN Declaration.
5. Basu Durga Das, 2005 Introduction in Constitutions of India, 19th Edn. Wdhwa and company Law Publishers.
6. Maguire Mike, Morgan Rod and Reiner Robert, 2007. The Oxford Handbook of Criminology, Oxford University Press.

7. Mishra A.D., (1994) *Gender Perspectives: Participation, Empowerment and Development*, Radha Publications, New Delhi.
8. Myneni (2002). *Women and Law*, Asia Law House: Hyderabad.
9. Rani, Bela., (1997). *Marriage, family, Violence and Divorce*, Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur.
10. Saxena, Shobha., (1995). *Crimes against Women and Protective Laws*, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.

## **CPS6B12 Police Science and Crime Investigation**

### **Unit I: Police Science**

F.I.R, Inquest report, Mahazar, Recording a witness statement, Physical evidence from the scene of crime: i.e, Labelling, Sealing of Exhibits, Forwarding.

### **Unit II: Crime Investigation**

Protecting a scene of crime and photographing, sketching a scene of crime, Inspection of a Scene of Crime— **i.e.**, Spiral method, Strip method, Double Strip method and Wheel or Pie method. Markings on each item of evidence from the scene of crime for identification purpose.

### **Unit III: Handling and packing of physical evidence from the scene of crime**

Ammunition and related evidences, Biological evidences, Tool marks etc., Glass particles, Trace evidences- Paint, paint chips, Explosive residues, Dust on clothes, Print evidences (Finger prints, foot prints), documents- charred documents.

### **Unit IV: Preparation of the Final Report to the court**

### **Unit V: Role play**

Examinations and cross examinations of : (1) Eye Witness, (2) Expert witness (3) Police witness.

### **Recommended readings:**

1. Gross, Hans and Adolf Gustav, *Criminal Investigation*, Sweet and Maxwell, London, 1924.
2. Kirk, P.L., *Crime Investigation*, Interscience Publisher, New York, 1953
3. Charles O'hara, *Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation*, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, 1956
4. Harry Soderman, *Modern Criminal Investigation*, American Elsevier, New York, 1965
5. William Deinstein, *Techniques for the Crime Investigator*, Springfield, Illinois, 1974
6. International Association of Chiefs of Police, *Criminal Investigation*, LA.C.P., Washington, D.C. 1971
7. Scott, James, D., *Investigative Methods*, Reston Publishing Company, Inc., Reston, Virginia, 1978.

## **CPS6B13 Correction and Personality development**

### **Unit I: Penology**

Definition, Punishment, objectives of punishment in penal history and theories of punishment. Correction, reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration of the incarcerated. Prisons and personality development. Short term incarceration; Life sentence and Death penalty.

### **Unit II: History of Prisons**

American Prison System, British Prison System, Russian Prison System; History and Development of prisons and prison system in India during Ancient times, British India, Democratic India and today. **Indian Prisons**-Prisons Act and Rules Prison classification, prison labour, prison education, prison discipline, prisons and human rights. Open prisons, women's prisons, institutions for juveniles, remand prisons and undertrial prisoners, security prisoners, civil prisoners, prison reforms in India and in Kerala; Custodial torture in prisons, strategies for personality development of the residents in prison in India and in Kerala.

### **Unit III: U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners**

U.N Principles for Protection of all Persons under any form of Detention. Parole: history, eligibility suitability, advantages and demerits, Probation: history, Probation of Offenders Act, advantages and disadvantages. Halfway homes and aftercare services, recidivism and measures to combat recidivism.

### **Unit IV: Prisons and Personality Development**

Case study methods, group method, counseling in prisons, moral training and value education, special programmes for the personality development of hardened criminals, repeaters of crime, goondas, terrorists and life convicts. Personality Development of the Prison Staff- Training for custodial and correctional staff of the prisons, coordination between the police and the prison officials for the correction, reformation, rehabilitation and reintegration of the incarcerated. Prisons as a subsystem in justice administration, Coordination with the Bench and Bar (Judiciary) for justice administration

### **Unit V: Project study**

On any subject relating to prison administration, correction, reformation, rehabilitation, reintegration and personality development of the incarcerated. [Dissertation of 100-120 pages]

### **Recommended readings:**

1. Sukla Das, *Crime and Punishment in Ancient India*, Abhinav Publications, Delhi, 1977.

2. Harry Ekmer Barnes, *The Story of Punishment*, Pattenon Smith, Mintelair, N.J. 1972.
3. Sue Titus Reid, *Crime and Criminology*, The Dryden Press, Hinsdale, 1976
4. Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, *New Horizons in Criminology*, Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 1966
5. E.H. Sutherland and D.R. Cressey, *Principles of Criminology*, Times of India Press, 1965.
6. Stephen Schafer, *Theories in Criminology*, Random House, New York, 1969.
7. Vidhyabhushan, *Prison Administration in India*, S.Chand and Co., Delhi, 1970.
8. Paul Tappen, *Crime, Justice and Correction*, McGraw Hill, New York, 1960.
9. Donald Clemmer, *The Prison Community*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1958.
10. Mabel A. Elliot, *Crime and Modern Society*, Harper, New York, 1952.
11. W.C. Reckless, *The Crime Problem*, Vakils, Fetter and Simons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, 1967.

## **CPS6B14 Victimology and Victim Justice**

### **Unit I: Victim and Criminal Justice System**

Concept, Nature & Related Issues, Historical Development of Victimology, Key Concepts in Victimology: Victim Precipitation, Victimization Proneness, Victim Responsiveness, Victim Psychology, Psycho-dynamics of Victimization, Primary Victimization, Secondary Victimization, Tertiary Victimization, Victim Vulnerability, Victimless Crimes.

### **Unit II: National and international concern for victims of crime**

The role of the United Nations in establishing victim rights. The emotional and practical needs of crime victims. Magna Carta for victims- Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985. UN Congresses- UN Congresses on Treatment of offenders – Geneva Convention on Treatment of offenders.

### **Unit III: Victimization**

Patterns of Victimization - Victims of Crime, Victims of Abuse of Power, Women Victims – Dowry, Battered women, Rape and other kind of sexual harassment, Child Victims, Victims of group violence.

### **Unit IV: Victim Compensation**

Restitution, Ex-Gratia Grant, Compensation by Insurance Companies, Compensation for Victims of Crime and abuse of power, Victim Compensation- An International Perspective.

### **Unit V- Victim Assistance**

Role of citizens and voluntary organizations, Preventing Victimization, Assisting victims during crime investigation and trial, Legal aid to victims of crime – Counseling, guidance and rehabilitation of special kinds of victims of crime and child abuse, National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), USA & Victim Witness Assistance Programs (V W A), Introduction to Restorative Justice System.

### **Recommended readings:**

1. Chockalingam, K. 1985, *Readings in Victimology*, Raviraj Publications, Chennai.



2. Fattah, E.A. 1991. *Understanding Criminal Victimization*, Scarborough, Ont.: Prentice Hall Canada.
3. Gottfredson, M. R. 1984. *Victims Of Crime: The Dimensions Of Risk*, Home Office Research And Planning Unit, Report No. 81, London: Hmso.
4. Gupta M.C., Chockalingam K., and Jayatilak Guha Roy 2001, *Child Victims of Crime-Problems and Perspectives*. Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Karmen, A. 1990. *Crime Victims: An Introduction to Victimology*, (2nd Edition). Monterey, Ca: Brooks/Cole.
6. Snyman, R. (1997). Victim's Rights. In F. Nel & J. Bezuidenhout (Eds.), *Policing and Human Rights* (pp.155-168). Kenwyn: Juta.
7. United Nations 1985. *Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims Of Crime And Abuse Of Power*, New York: United Nations.

### **CPS6B15 Project**

Students can undergo project in any departments/ organizations like courts, jail, Police stations, Police Academy, rehabilitation centers, juvenile homes, NGOs etc., that apply criminology in practice. The students have to submit a project at the end of the sixth semester. The work of the project starts from the fifth semester.

## **OPEN COURSES**

### **CPS5D01 Statistics in Criminology**

#### **Unit I: Introduction to Statistics**

Nature and definition of statistics, Types of statistics, Importance of statistics in Criminological research, Limitation & Misuse of statistics.

#### **Unit II: Classification, Tabulation and Graphical Presentation**

Classification and presentation of Data, Tabulation of data-Frequency distribution, Graphical representation –need and advantages, Simple and compound graphs.

#### **Unit III: Measures of Central Tendency and Variability**

Need and importance of various measures of central tendency; Calculation of mean, median and mode (grouped and ungrouped), Need and importance of various measures of variability- Calculation of standard deviation and quartile deviation (grouped and ungrouped).

#### **Unit IV: Correlation and Regression**

Concept of correlation and regression and their applicability, Pearson's product moment and Spearman's rank correlation, Regression equation by Least square method.

## **Unit V: Inferential Statistics**

t tests-paired and unpaired, ANOVA-One way, Chi-square test.

### **Recommended readings:**

1. B L Agarwal, 2006. *Basic statistics*: New Delhi New Age publishing.
2. Ronet D. Bachman&Raymond Paternoster, 2016,*Statistics for Criminology and Criminal Justice*, Fourth Edition. SAGE Publications.
3. Jeffery T. Walker, *Statistics in criminology and criminal justice*.
4. Hays, William L., (1973) *Statistics for Social Sciences*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
5. Black, Hubert M., (1972) *Social Statistics*, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co.

## **CPS5D02 Fundamentals of Forensic Psychology**

### **Unit I: Psychology of Crime**

Crime and Criminology- Introduction to Criminology- A brief history of Criminology- Crime and the Criminal law- Ethical issues in Criminology- Careers in Criminology. Nature and extent of Crime.

Definition of Crime- Popular images of Crime and Criminals- Primary and secondary sources of crime data- Crime trends- Myths and facts about Crime. Theories of Crime Causation, Choice theories- Trait theories- Social structure theories- Social process theories- Social conflict theories- Developmental theories.

### **Unit II: Criminal Behavior**

Psychology of violence: Human Aggression and Violence- Development of Delinquent and Criminal behaviour: Juvenile Delinquency- Criminal Psychopathy- Crime and mental disorders-Crime and drug abuse- Psychology of Sexual assault- Psychology of terrorism. Crimes and Criminal offenders (Crime Typologies). Violent interpersonal crimes- Conventional property crime- Public order crimes- White-collar and organized crimes- Cybercrimes

### **Unit III: Fundamentals of Forensic Psychology**

Forensic Psychology: An Overview- Brief history of Forensic Psychology- Forensic Psychology today- Forensic Psychology, Forensic Psychiatry & Forensic Social work- Forensic Psychology as a specialty- Research and Practice Careers in Forensic Psychology.

Police and Investigative Psychology:

Policing society- Forensic Assessment in Police and Public safety psychology- Psychological Intervention responsibilities- Operational responsibilities- Profiling- Police Interviewing and Interrogation- Detection of Deception- Forensic Hypnosis- Eyewitness evidence.

### **Unit IV: Legal Psychology**

Consulting and Testifying: Court structure- The Judicial Process- Assessment of risk- Trial and Litigation consultation- Expert Testimony- Surviving the witness stand

Consulting with Criminal Courts: Competency to stand trial- Insanity- Other defenses pertaining to criminal conduct- Sentencing evaluations  
Family Law and Other forms of Civil Litigation: Child custody evaluations- Forensic Psychology and Civil Litigation- Civil capacities- Involuntary civil commitment- Sexual and gender harassment

### **Unit V: Victimology and Victim Services**

Multiculturalism and victimization- Legal rights of Victims- Crime victimization data- Psychological effects of criminal victimization- Homicide, Sexual assault, Property crime and Internet Victimization- Child Sexual Abuse- - Child abductions- Repressed and recovered memories- Roles of Forensic psychologist in child abuse cases- Intimate partner and family violence Elder abuse and neglect

Correctional Psychology:

Institutional corrections- Overview of correctional facilities- Legal rights of inmates- Roles of correctional psychologists- Psychological assessment in corrections- treatment and rehabilitation in correctional facilities- Community based corrections- A brief history of Juvenile Court- Juvenile Assessment: An Overview- Psychological treatment in juvenile facilities- Approaches to rehabilitation.

### **Recommended readings:**

- 1.) Siegel, L.J., (2007). *Criminology: Theories, Patterns & Typologies*. (9<sup>th</sup> ed). Thomson Wadsworth: USA
- 2.) Bartol & Bartol. (2004). *Introduction to forensic Psychology*. Sage publications: USA
- 3.) Burke, R.H., (2014). *An Introduction to Criminological Theory*. (4<sup>th</sup> ed). CPI Group Ltd: UK
- 4.) Maguire, B., & Radosh, P.F., (1999). *Introduction to Criminology*. Wadsworth Publishing Company: USA
- 5.) Howitt, D., (2002). *Forensic and Criminal Psychology*. Pearson Education: USA

## **CPS5D03 Witness Psychology & Cross-Examination in Courts**

### **Unit I: Definition, Types and Nature**

Informants, Eye-witness, Hearsay Witness, Expert witnesses: Definition, Nature, Differences and Evidentiary Value. **Structure of Human mind and witness testimony:-**

i) Conscious, Sub-conscious and Unconscious, Ego, Superego and Id and their influence and

impact on witness statements and testimony.

ii) Parent-ego, Adult-ego, Child-ego, Transaction Analysis and Interaction with witnesses during interviewing, examination and cross examination.

iii) Push-Pull-Ego Factor approach in witness interviewing, examination and cross examination;

Intellectual Ego, Moral and Ethical Ego, Spiritual Ego and Human instincts for transactional assessment and reciprocity during interviewer - interviewee interactions

iv) Personality of witnesses, Memory, Drives, Motivation, Motive, Complexes and Interests in witness testimony.

## **Unit II: Interviewing witness**

Getting the set for interviewing, Preparation, Types of witnesses, interviewing skills, Interviewer -Interviewee rapport and relations. **Defense/ Escape Mechanisms in the interviewer/interviewee**-Understanding the defense mechanisms and their interaction, Repertoire of skills for effective police professional witness interviewing, Listening and understanding, Attending and showing receptiveness: the mechanics. **Attending witnesses physically**- Presence, body posture, openness, leaning forward, facial expressions, permission to talk, disciplining during the interview, hearing and appreciating vocal messages, non-verbal communication signals, observing body languages, hindrances, recording the witness statement. **Witness interviewing**- The law and procedure, where and how of interviewing collection of the witness background, psychological factors affecting the interview, vision and physical conditions of the witness, factors affecting the witness at the time of witnessing the incident etc. **Code of ethics for police interviewers.**

## **Unit III: Witnesses in law and witnesses in practice**

Malpractices in witness interviewing, Perverted concepts about police role in witness interviewing, Undue influence on witnesses, place, time, dress, planning and scientific preparation for professional police interviewing. **Questioning mechanisms**- ‘What’ questions, ‘why’ questions, ‘whose’ questions, ‘who’ questions, ‘when’ questions, ‘which’ questions, ‘How’ questions and the objectives of such questions with correct non-verbal signals. **Mechanics of interviewing**-Mode of transport, introducing the matter, disturbance at the place of interviewing, types of questions, leading questions, free calls and free recalls, management of conversation via cognitive approaches etc.

## **Unit IV: Managing conversation**

Focusing and following: How? Effective conversation, reflective feelings, reflective contents, communication with witness: mechanics. **Focusing**- Focusing on feelings, thoughts and actions, focusing on witnesses, focusing on witnesses and their thinking: How? Interviewer-interviewee relationship, adjustments during interviewing. **Understanding, reflecting and communicating**- Facilitative environment, Continuous message, No discouraging message, Discouraging non-verbal messages, Person orientation, Task orientation, Responsive understanding, Mirroring and parroting, Emotional companionship, Reflection and focusing on witness feelings, Identification and expression of feelings, Feeling words, Reflective responding, Issue centered interviews. **Facilitating initial structuring**- Encouraging talks, focusing one issue, helpful questioning, self disclosures, summarizing; Methods to make the defense mechanisms inactive or inoperative, Enlisting full and willing cooperation of witnesses, empathetic, responding, pinpointing of witnesses feelings, focused information gathering. **Essential interviewing**- Laws and case laws on witness interviewing (Most important and recent ones).

## **Unit V: Physiological aspects**

Sensation, vision, hearing smell, taste, skin senses, preparation of internal stimulation, voluntary muscles, involuntary muscles, duct glands and ductless glands and their impact on witness behavior and testimony.

**Memory, attention, perception**, proximity, stimulus, similarity, continuity, closure colour, depth perception. Hearing illusions, visual illusions, colour blindness, colour weakness, short sight, hyperopia (far sightedness) and other perceptual defects, mental set,

surroundings, interests and values, social and environmental pressures and their impact on witness- interviewing and testimony.

**Cross examination of Police Witnesses** in courts. Rapid fire questions, Condescending counsel, Friendly counsel, Badgering and belligerent counsel, Restrictive questions, Ridiculing questions, Insisting questions, Leading questions, Assessment questions, Repetitious questions, Staring posture and similar tactics and strategies and the purpose behind such questions/actions during cross examination. How to manage such situations?

**Recommended readings:**

1. Bringham, M.V. and B.V. Moore, *How to Znterview?*, Harp & Bros, New York, 1941
2. Gendlin, E.T., *Focussing*, Bantam Books, New York, 1981
3. Inbaw, E.E., *Lie Detection and Criminal Investigation*, Willi-ams and Wilkins, Baltimore, 1942.
4. Mulbar, H., *Interrogation*, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, 1953.
5. Okun, B.F., *Eective Helping, Interviewing and Counselling Techniques*, Duxbury Press, Massachusetts, 1976.
6. Skinner, B.F., *Verbal Behaviour*, Appletion, Century- Crofts, New York, 1957.

## **ELECTIVE COURSES**

### **Elective Course I CPS6E01 Applied Criminology**

**Unit I: Introduction**

Frame work and practice, approaches and applications, impact of criminology on practice.

**Unit II: Criminology and Policy**

Criminology in Social policy, Public Policy/Legal Policy, criminal justice system.

**Unit III: Application of criminology**

In Police, Correctional Institutions, Public/Private sector. Modern Trends in application, Criminal Profiling.

**Unit IV: Riot management and crowd control**

Crowds and unlawful assemblies - Procedures to be followed while dispersing violent crowds- Problems in mobilization of force and command and control. Broad principles of deployment of Forces.

**UnitV: Preventive actions and peace**

Preventive action for maintenance of law and order. Collection of intelligence from various sources.Maintaining security, peace during elections, core festivals and fairs.

**Recommended readings:**

1. Brain Stout, Joe Yates, Brian Williams (2008). *Applied Criminology*, Sage Publishing, Canada.
2. Hugh D. Barlow and Scott H. Decker (2010). *Criminology and public policy: putting theory to work*, Temple University Press, Pennsylvania.
3. Kocsis, Richard N. (2007). *Criminal Profiling: International Theory, Research, and Practice*, Springer.
4. Laurence J. Alison (2005). *The Forensic Psychologist's Casebook: Psychological profiling and criminal investigation*, Willan publishing.
5. A.K.Ghosh - Notes on crowd control.
6. Mihir kumaar Mukherji - Unlawful assembly and rioting.
7. V.V.Singh- Communal violence.

**Elective Course II CPS6E02 Offender Rehabilitation****Unit I: Introduction**

Definition and concept of rehabilitation and habituation, Nature & scope of rehabilitation, Rehabilitation with special reference to criminal behavior.

**Unit II: Rehabilitation**

Types of rehabilitation- Physical, Psychological, Social, Vocational. Techniques & skills in rehabilitation. Rehabilitating victims of crime.

**Unit III: Process of Rehabilitation**

Principal and techniques of rehabilitation, Typical programmes of rehabilitation at primary secondary & tertiary levels. Use of psychotherapy, Behavior therapy, Cognitive Therapy, Art therapy in rehabilitation, Modern Trends in Therapy, Advantages and disadvantages of psychotherapy.

**Unit IV: Treatment in Practice**

The Treatment of Sex Offenders, The Treatment of Mentally Disordered Offenders, The Treatment of Drug Misuse, Treatment and Social Policy.

**Unit V: Different Models of Offender rehabilitation**

RNR Model, Good Living Model etc.,

**Recommended readings:**

1. Gwen Robinson and Iain Crow, 2000, *Offender Rehabilitation: Theory, Research and Practice*, Sage Publications.
2. Battachariya, S.K. 1986, Probation System in India, Manas Publications, New Delhi.
3. Brodie, S.R., 1976, Effectiveness of Sentencing, Home Office, London.
4. Chockalingam, K., 1993, Issues in Probation in India, Madras University Publications, Madras. Christopher J. Emmins, 1985, A Practical approach to sentencing, Financial Training Publications Ltd., London.
5. Devasia, V.D., & Leelamma Devasis, 1992, Criminology and Penology, 1980, Allahabad Agency, Allahabad.

6. Goswami, B.K.1980, Critical Study of Criminology and Penology, 1980, Allahabad Agency, Allahabad.
7. Ghosh, S., 1992, Open Prisons and the Inmate, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.

### **Elective Course III CPS6E03 Security Management**

#### **Unit I:Introduction to Security**

Security and need for security, Jobs and roles in the security industry, Main types of security threats, Designing a security plan.

#### **Unit II:Security Technology & Protection of Premises**

Physical security measures, Closed-circuit television, Intruder alarm systems, Preventing and dealing with burglary and theft, Essential precautions against fire, Protection against bombs and explosive devices, IT Security.

#### **Unit III: Security in Public Places**

Shops supermarket (Mall) and shopping precincts, Hospitals & Hotels, Managing people and public access, Museums, airports, supermarkets, stores, apprehending, store detectives, patting people down. Search legalities, Inventory control, pilfering. Shrink defalcation

#### **Unit IV:Dealing with Emergencies**

Common types of emergency, Emergency procedures, The role of security, Terrorism, Chemical, biological and radiological attacks, Hoax calls, letter bombs and other explosive devices, Crime and incident scene preservation.

#### **Unit V:Mobile Staffing and VIP Protection**

Protecting staff during travel, Defensive driving, Business travel, Reducing the risk of kidnap and ransom Close protection.

#### **Recommended readings:**

1. Sinha R K Industrial Security Management Vikas Publishing, New Delhi.
2. Brian R. Johnson-Principles of Security Management ISBN-13: 978-0130284389 ISBN-10: 0130284386.
3. Charles A. Sennewald Effective Security Management, Fifth Edition 5th Edition; New Century Press.
4. Harvey Burstein - Industrial Security Management; Praeger, 1986 ISBN 027592002X, 9780275920029.
5. Charles A. Sennewald (2000) -Shoplifters vs. Retailers The Rights of Both; New Century Press; 1<sup>st</sup> edition .
6. Sinha R K Electronic Surveillance and Fire Safety Vikas Publishing, New Delhi.
7. Sinha R K Hotel Security and Executive Protection Vikas Publishing, New Delhi.

## **Elective course IV CPS6E04 Media and Crime**

### **Unit I: Introduction**

Introduction to the media, Media/crime links; social constructionism (MADD); politics of crime—Super predators; Media as a *cause* of crime, Media & Crime in the 21st Century.

### **Unit II: News media**

Media/crime links- Moral panicking & sensitization, social constructionism, politics of crime—Superpredators, Role of news media in increasing/decreasing crime.

### **Unit III: TV media**

Effects of Crime serials on behavior, Crime and justice in entertainment television and Infotainment, Role of TV in increasing/decreasing crime.

### **Unit IV: New media (Mobile, internet)**

New media and cyber crimes, Social media and crimes, Role of new media in increasing/decreasing crime.

### **Unit V: Media and crime prevention**

Media and the court system, Media and Corrections, media as crime prevention.

### **Recommended readings:**

1. Surette, R. (2011). *Media, Crime, and Criminal Justice*. 4th Edition. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
2. Adler, Muller & Laufer-Criminology--4ed.
3. Newburn, Tim- Criminology
4. Taylor, Rae (Online Pub 2014) Mass Media and Crime- The Encyclopedia of Theoretical Criminology.
5. Jewks, Yvonne (2015) Media and Crime- Key Approaches to Criminology; Sage Publications.



## **COMPLEMENTARY COURSES**

### **Complementary Course Model I**

Psychology

(Contents will be incorporated after receiving the syllabus from BoS in Psychology)

### **Complementary Course Model II**

Forensic Science

(Contents will be incorporated after receiving the syllabus from BoS in Forensic Science)

### Scheme of evaluation

The evaluation of Scheme for each course including Project Work shall contain two parts. i.e (1) Internal Assessment and (2) External Assessment. 20% Weightage shall be given to internal assessment and 80% Weightage shall be for external assessment. Duration of examination of each course is three hour. Each paper carries 100 marks (80 for external and 20 for internal). For the Open Course total marks shall be 50 and the duration of examination is 2 hours. Out of 50 marks 40 for external and 10 for Internal. For the Complementary Course, there will be one examination for both 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester and it will be conducted at end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> semester similarly for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Semester at the end of 4<sup>th</sup> semester. Each examination carries 100 marks. (80 for external and 20 for internal). Preparation for question paper shall be made 50% marks from each semester. (i.e 40+40.)

#### Pattern of question papers for Core courses

Part	Sl. Nos.	Type of Questions	Number of questions	Questions to be answered	Marks	Total marks
A	01 to 09	Short essay (50 words)	9	5	3	15
B	10 to 21	Short Essay (100 words)	12	7	5	35
C	22 to 25	Essay (400 words)	4	2	15	30
Total			25	14		80

#### Pattern of question papers for Open courses

Part	Sl. Nos.	Type of Questions	Number of questions	Questions to be answered	Marks	Total marks
A	01 to 09	Short essay (50 words)	9	5	3	15
B	10 to 14	Short Essay (100 words)	5	3	5	15
C	15 to 16	Essay (300 words)	2	1	10	10
Total			16	9		40

**Pattern of question papers for Complementary courses (if applicable)**

(**Part I** from odd semester syllabus and **Part II** from even semester syllabus)

Part	Sl. Nos.		Type of Questions	Number of questions		Questions to be answered		Marks	Total marks	
	Part I	Part II		Part I	Part II	Part I	Part II		Part I	Part II
A	01-06	07-12	Objective type	6	6	6	6	0.50	3	3
B	13-18	19-24	Very short answer	6	6	5	5	2	10	10
C	25-28	29-32	Short Essay/ problem type	4	4	3	3	5	15	15
D	33 & 34	35 & 36	Essay	2	2	1	1	12	12	12
Total				18	18	15	15		40	40

**(Question papers for Complementary courses are to be set for the even semesters only, giving equal importance (50:50) to the syllabi of both semesters)**

# **MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**FIRST SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATION  
Criminology & Police Science  
CPS1B01 – Core course I – Fundamentals of Criminology**

**Time: 3 Hour**

**Maximum Marks: 80**

## **Part A**

**I. Short essay in 50 words (Answer any five questions)**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

**(5 x 3 = 15 Marks)**

## **Part B**

**II. Short essay in 100 words (Answer any seven questions)**

- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.

**(7x 5 = 35 Marks)**

## **Part C**

**III. Essay in 400 words (Answer any two questions)**

- 22.
- 23.
- 24.
- 25.

**(2 x 15 = 30 Marks)**

# **MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

**FIRST SEMESTER BA DEGREE EXAMINATION  
Criminology & Police Science  
CPS5D01 – Open course I – Statistics in Criminology**

**Time: 2 Hour**

**Maximum Marks: 40**

## **Part A**

**I. Short essay in 50 words (Answer any five questions)**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

**(5 x 3 = 15 Marks)**

## **Part B**

**II. Short essay in 100 words (Answer any three questions)**

- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.

**(3x 5 = 15 Marks)**

## **Part C**

**III. Essay in 300 words (Answer any one question)**

- 15.
- 16.

**(1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

