SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

&

SYLLABUS

OF

MASTER OF ARTS IN CRIMINOLOGY

FOR

First to Fourth Semester
(w.e.f. 2011-2012 Academic Session)

LOK NAYAK JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY & FORENSIC SCIENCE

Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India
1, Institutional Area, Outer Ring Road,
Sector-3, Rohini, Delhi-110085

Under Affiliation

GURU GOBIND SINGH INDRAPRASTHA UNIVERSITY
16 –C Dwarka, New Delhi-110075
### First Semester Examination

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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L = Lecture 1 hours per week gives 1 Credit  
T = Tutorial 1 hours per week gives 1 Credit  
P = Practical 2 hours per week gives 1 credit  

Total Marks of Semester I - 600

### Second Semester Examination

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L = Lecture 1 hours per week gives 1 Credit  
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Total Marks of Semester I - 600
### Third Semester Examination

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**L = Lecture 1 hours per week gives 1 Credit**  
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In this Semester it is compulsory for all the students to study two core papers as mentioned above. Besides two core papers there are three Specialized streams. One student has to opt one specialized stream out of three. Each Specialized stream consists of two papers.

This semester will include two weeks Internship in Specialized stream/ Electives related Institutions Student will submit a report which will have 100 marks (i.e. 50 Marks report and 50 marks for viva. This will give 14 credits.

Total credit including core paper and specialized stream is 26 credit.

Total Marks of Semester-III = 500
## Fourth Semester Examination

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### Specialized Stream

#### I

**Economic Offences and Prevention**

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#### II

**Security Management**

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#### III

**Human Rights in Criminal Justice**

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</table>

L = Lecturer 1 hours per week gives 1 Credit  
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Each student shall select one research topic related to the specialized stream opted by him/her besides theory paper being opted in this semester in consultation with one of the internal faculty who will act as Internal Supervisor. Thereafter the work completed in the whole semester shall be submitted at least two weeks prior to the commencement of end-term examination for evaluation in the form of a “Dissertation shall carry 100 marks and 8 credits. The Dissertation shall be evaluated by both the Internal and External Evaluator.

Total Credits of the Programme = 105  
Minimum Credit required for the award of degree = 100

Total Marks of Semester-III = 500

Grand Total of Marks of all the Semesters (600+600+500+500) = 2000
Unit I  Criminology

1. Definition of Criminology
2. Nature and scope of Criminology
3. Relation with other social sciences
4. Relevance of criminology to contemporary society.

Unit II  Classification of Crime

1. Sin, tort and crime
2. Social problem, social issues, deviance and crime.
3. Classification of crime
   a) Misdemeanor, felony, treason,
   b) Cognizable and non-cognizable

Unit III  Concept of Crime

1. Nature of crime
2. Definition of Crime – Social, Psychological and legal Approaches.
4. Crime in modern society
5. Casual factors of crime.

Unit IV  Crime Trends

1. Sources of Crime Statistics
2. Crime in India and abroad
3. Crime under IPC
4. Crimes under local and special legislations
5. Dark figures and victimization survey.

Unit V  Crime Prevention

1. Fear of crime and sense of security
2. Social control and crime prevention
Suggested Reading


………………………….
CRIM-603: FORMS OF CRIME

Unit I Economic Crimes

1. Nature, Meaning and Forms
2. Tax-Evasion
3. Import/Export Vehicles
4. Insurance Frauds
5. Bank Frauds
6. Misbranding and Adulteration
7. Corporate Crimes
   *All forms should be taught with concerned law.

Unit II Organized Crime

1. Meaning, definition, nature and forms of Organized Crime
2. Organized crime Syndicates.
3. Investigation prosecution and punishment of organized crime offenders
4. Relevant Legislations

Unit III Terrorism

1. Concept, Nature and Forms of Terrorism
2. Causes of Terrorism
3. Investigation, prosecution and punishment under Anti-Terrorism laws.
4. National and International linkages of Terrorism

Unit IV Cyber Crimes

1. Concept, Nature and Types of Cyber Crimes
2. Software Piracy
5. Legal Measures: Prosecution and Sentencing

Unit V Environmental Crimes

1. Nature, Significance and Forms
Suggested Reading


CRIM-605: CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE

Unit I  General Principles and specific Offences

1. Elements of Criminal liability
2. Principles of group liability (Section 149, 34, 109, 120B IPC)
3. Offences against person (IPC) Homicide, Kidnapping Abduction, Rape.
4. Offence against property (theft, robbery, dacoity and cheating, criminal Breach of Trust).

Unit II  General Exception

1. Right to Private Defence Against Person.
2. Right to Private Defence Against Property
3. Insanity and Intoxication
4. Necessity and Mistake

Unit III  Criminal Investigation and Prosecution

1. FIR, Investigation, Arrest and Charge Sheet
2. Custody, Remand and Bail
3. Prosecution

Unit IV  Criminal Trial

1. Summon Trials, Warrant Trials and Sessions Trial
2. Right to Accused (pre sentence hearing Sec 235(2). 248)2, fair/speedy Trial, Right against self incrimination.
4. Free Legal Aid.
5. Punishments under IPC.

Unit V  Evidence law: Scope and relevance

1. Relevancy and admissibility of facts
2. Relevancy of confessions and dying declarations
3. Appreciating expert evidence in court
Suggested Reading


Bare Acts.


2. IPC (45 of 1860) with State Amendments and Bare Acat with short note, Universal Law Pub. Co. Pvt. Ltd.

3. Indian Evidence Act, 1972 (1 of 1872)


12. All India Reporter Published by Al India Reporer Pvt. Ltd, Nagpur.

MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

CRIM-607: CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Unit I  Introduction
1. CJS: Meaning, Purpose and Social Relevance
2. Legislative Process and CJS.
3. Historical Evolution – Overview of Criminal Justice Sectors
   National and International Perspective.
4. Accusatorial and Inquisitorial Systems of Criminal Justice System.
5. Co-ordination in CJS.

Unit II - Police System
1. Organization set up of Indian Police in Modern Society
2. Objective of Police System.
   - Maintenance of Law and Order
   - Investigation of Crimes
   - Protection of Life
   - Production of Property Rights
   - Prevention of Crime
3. Functions of Police Organizations interface with the community,
   Executive, prosecution and judiciary.

Unit III - Judicial System
1. Importance of judicial system in modern society.
2. Judicial Administration in India. Presiding Officer, Prosecutor and Defence Counsel.

Unit IV - Prosecution System
1. Meaning, Purpose and Relevance
2. Need for Independent Prosecuting Agency
3. Prosecution Organization in the States
4. Relationship between Police and Prosecution
5. Prosecution in Lower Court and Prosecution in Appellate Court.

Unit V - Prison System
1. Historical Development of Prison
2. Objectives of Imprisonment
3. Types of Prisons
4. Prison Organization in India
5. Modernization of Prisons
Suggested Reading

22. Indian Police Journal Published by the Bureau of Police Research and Development.
MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

CRIM-609: JUVENILE JUSTICE

Unit I - Introduction

1. Definition Nature and forms of juvenile delinquency
2. Beijing Rules-Riyadh Guidelines
3. UNCRC
4. National Policy for Children
5. History of Juvenile Legislations in India

Unit II - Juvenile Justice System

2. CWCs and JJBs
3. Institutions for Juveniles/children
5. Role of NGOs in handling juveniles.

Unit III - Children in need of Care and Protection

1. Street Children
2. Child Labour
3. Child Abuse-physical, Psychological and Sexual
4. Child Trafficking
5. Children in Disturbed Areas-Identity, Livelihood

Unit IV – Children in Conflict with Law

1. Youth Deviance-Recent Trends-Pornography, MMS, Date Rapes Ragging Sexual Harassment.
2. Youth Violence-State Response-State Violence
3. Juvenile Gangs, Status Offence
4. Youth Alienation and Crimes

Unit V - Intervention Strategies

1. Counselling
2. Restoration/Repatriation of Children
3. After-Care, Adoption, Foster Care & Sponsorship
4. Issues and Problems in Reintegration.
Suggested Reading

7. Ahuja, Ram 2000, Criminology, Rawat Publication.
12. Reports by the international Conventions and UN Declaration.
SECOND SEMESTER
MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

CRIM-602: THEORIES OF CRIME

Unit I - Pre-classical, Classical, and Neo-classical

1. Pre classical ideas – Demonology.
3. Neo-classical theories – Golly Garaud and Rossi

Unit II - Positivism in Criminology

1. Morphological theories – Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, Rafael Garafalo.
4. Endocrinological Approaches.

Unit III - Sociological Theories

1. Cartographic School- Adolf Quetlet, Peter Kropotkin.
2. Culture Conflict Theory – Thorsten Sellin.

Unit IV - Social Processes Theories

1. Labelling Theory – Edwin Lemert and Beeker
2. Shame and Re-integrative Theory – Braithwite.
3. Rational Choice Theory – Cornis & Clarke

Unit V - Radical; Approach

1. Development of Radical Criminology: Meaning, Scope and Relevance.
2. Left Radical View – Richard Quinney, Erickson
3. Critical Criminology – Tailor, Walton and Young.
Suggested Reading


5. Ahuja Ram, 2000, Criminology, Rawat Publications.


MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY
CRIM-604: PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME

Unit I - Psychology and Crime

1. Introduction: Meaning Purpose and Scope of Criminal Psychology.
2. Psychological vs. psycho analytical approach to crime.
3. Behaviorist approach to crime
4. Definition of Criminal Behaviour: Psychodynamics of Criminal Behaviour
5. Mental illness and crime
6. Human aggression, violence and crime.

Unit II - Development of personality with special reference to Criminal Personality

1. Definition of personality: Difference between criminal personality and normal personality.
2. Factors and Determinants of Personality.
4. Psychopath and Psychopathic Personality.

Unit III - Psychometric tests: Use in Criminal behaviour

1. Psychoanalytical Theory (Freud, Erikson).
2. Humanistic Theory (Maslow, Rogers)
3. Learning Theory (Pavlov, Skinner, Watson)
4. Psycho-dynamics of Criminal Behaviour
5. Mental Illness & Crime

Unit IV - Forensic Psychology: Concept and Importance

1. Definition, meaning and scope of Forensic Psychology
2. Historical background of Forensic Psychology in India and abroad
3. Role of Forensic Psychology in the investigation of Crime
4. Psychology and the police
5. Application of psychology in prisons and courts

Unit V - Brain Imaging

1. Definition, concept and purpose of Brain Imaging
2. Overview of Brain imaging studies
3. Techniques in Brain Imaging
4. Application and implications of Brain Imaging
Suggested Reading


MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

CRIM-606: FORENSIC SCIENCE

Unit I - Introduction

1. Definition, nature and purpose of Forensic Science
2. Functions of the Forensic Science Laboratories
3. Techniques for investigation of crime

Unit II - Divisions of Forensic Science

1. Forensic Chemistry and Toxicology
2. Finger Print, Forensic Ballistics
3. Forensic aspects of arson and explosion
4. DNA Test
5. Documentation Examination
6. Voice Pattern Analysis

Unit III - Introduction of Forensic Medicine

1. Definition of Forensic Medicine
2. Medico-legal evidence
3. Identification of living and dead

Unit IV - Wounds

1. Definition
2. Medico-legal importance
3. Suicidal, accidental and homicidal wounds

Report Format of Forensic Experts Opinion

Practical in Forensic Science

1. Forensic Biology and Serology
2. Forensic Ballistics
3. Forensic aspect of arson and explosion
4. Forensic Photography and Documents
5. Voice Examination
6. Medico Legal Autopsy demonstration and Interpretation.
Suggested Reading


5. Siegel jay A, 2007, Forensic Science, the babies, Taylor and Francis group.


MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

CRIM-608: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit I - Social Research Methodology

1. Importance and relevance of social research in Criminology
2. Nature and scope of research in criminal justice system.
3. Scientific attitude/temperament in criminological research.
4. Research methods: Selection of research areas, issues/problems; coverage and sampling; objectives and hypothesis; techniques for data collection; statistical tests; data analysis; interpretation inference and generalization.
5. Report writing
6. Referencing and indexing

Unit II - Research Designs

1. Nature and importance
2. Types of research designs: exploratory/formulative design; descriptive design; experimental design; ex-post facto design; factorial design; quasi experimental design.
3. Participatory research techniques
4. Victimization Survey Designs
5. Methods of data collection: observation method; questionnaire method; interview method; case study method; rating scales; semi-projective and projective techniques w.e.f. TAT.

Unit III - Sampling Techniques

1. Merits and de-merits of census and sampling
2. Attributes of sample: types of sampling, simple random sampling, stratified random sampling, cluster sampling, systematic sampling, multi-stage random sampling, Non-probability sampling, accidental sampling, quota sampling, purposive sampling.
3. Concept of probability
4. Sample characteristics
5. Control group and experimental group

Unit IV - Analysis of Data

1. Collation and Presentation of Secondary Data
2. Qualitative analysis
3. Computer data entry, checking and coding of data
4. Computer Data Analysis

Unit V - Statistical techniques and designs

1. Meaning of Tests of Significance
2. Measures of Central tendency and dispersion
3. Association, correlation and regression
4. Factor analysis
5. Content analysis
6. Graphical and diagrammatic representation of data
Suggested Reading


15. Anastasi Anne, 2000, Psychological testing, Mac Millian Publishing Co., Inc.
THIRD SEMESTER
MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY
CRIM-701: POLICING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Unit I  Fundamentals of Police Administration

1. History of Police and Policing in Modern India (1857 onwards)
2. Role of Police in Independent India.
3. Constitutional provisions regarding police in India

Unit II - Organization and Structure of Police

1. Types of Police Organization
   - State Police
   - Civil Police
   - Armed and other branches
   - District Police
   - Police Station
   - Crime record statistics (State level and National level)

2. International Co-operation in Police
   - International Criminal Police Organization
   - Police in Police Stations
   - Investigation under letter rogatory

3. Central Police Organizations
4. Police Reforms and Modernization

Unit III- Training and Orientation

1. Recruitment and Training of Police
2. Police Act of 1861 – Recent State enactments
3. Police Reforms in Independent India since 3rd National Police Commission
   Recommendations (NPC), 1979.
   - State Police Reform Commission
   - 3rd National Police Commission Report
   - Police Report in 1990s
     - Riberio Committee Report
     - Padmanabaiah Committee Report
     - NH Vohra Committee Report
     - PIL by Sh. Prakash Singh (Ex DGP, BSF)

Unit IV- Police Investigation: Procedures and Function

1. Executive powers and duties of police officers in the investigation of crime
2. Procedure in investigation
3. Investigation of crimes and relations with Courts/Magistrate Specialties of Investigation.
   - Homicides
   - Property Offences
   - Crimes against women
   - Economic Offences
   - Communal violence
   - Custodial violence
4. Use of technology in crime investigation.
5. Citizen’s rights during investigation.

Unit V - Police Image

1. Dimensions of Police accountability in India
   - Courts
   - Executive Magistrates
   - State Government
   - CAO
   - Citizens/Community
2. Police public relations in India and abroad
   - Peace Committee
   - Village Police system
   - Koban (Japan)
   - Police Board (UK)
   - Sheriff (USA mode)
3. Participation of public in crime prevention
4. Programmes for redressal of Public grievances.

Suggested Reading

MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

CRIM-703: PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Unit I - Nature of Punishment

1. Punishment: Meaning, objective and philosophy
2. Punishment in Ancient M, Medieval and Modern India.
4. Theories of Punishment.
5. Recent approaches to Punishment, Corrections in India:
   Role of Central and State Government.

Unit II - Corrections Procedure and Rules

1. Evolution of Correctional Philosophy – Medical Model, Rehabilitation Model;
4. Various Prison Reforms Committees and Commissions

Unit III - Correctional Institutions

1. Meaning and Purpose of Prisons.
2. History, Philosophy and significance of Women’s Prison and Open Prisons.
3. Individualization of treatment: meaning and significance.

Unit IV - Institutional Correctional Programs

1. Boarding, Lodging and Medical care – Work Programs.
2. Vocational Training Programs, Educational Programs and Recreational Programs - Self Government and other activities.
4. Concept, meaning and scope of Social Defence.

Unit V - Community Based Corrections

1. Probation: Concept, Scope and Historical development of probation in India.
3. Parole: Concept, meaning, scope, procedure and purpose.
4. Aftercare and rehabilitation of released offenders
5. Role of Voluntary agencies in the prevention and correction of offenders.
Suggested Reading

MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

Specialisation of Economic Crimes

CRIM-705: ECONOMIC CRIMES – I (Banking and Credit Card Frauds)

Unit I - Introduction

1. Economic Crime: Meaning and Nature
2. Trends in Economic Crime
3. Difference between Economic Crimes and Conventional Property Offences
4. Impact of Economic Crimes on Society

Unit II - Introduction

1. Introduction to Banking
2. Indian Financial System
3. Banking Regulations (including Codes & Ethic)
4. Anti Money Laundering Act
5. KYC norms

Unit III - Commercial Banking

1. Functions of Commercial Bank
2. Banker-Customer Relationship
3. Types of Customer/Accounts
4. Negotiable Instruments

Unit IV - Banking Functions and Crimes related thereto

1. Deposit Accounts
2. Loans and Advances (including documentation)
3. Security for loans and Advances
4. Miscellaneous Services provided by Banks (Including letter of Credit, Performance Guarantee)
5. Electronic Banking
6. Frauds in Banking Sector

Unit V - Credit Cards and Crimes related thereto

1. Credit Cards – Introduction and Types
2. Business Process
3. Payment Systems: Domestic and International
4. Case Study
Suggested Reading


3. Oughton, Frederick, 1971, Fraud and White collar crime, Eleck Bock Ltd.,


Bare Acts:


MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

Specialisation of Economic Crimes

CRIM-707: ECONOMIC CRIMES - II
(Insurance and Capital Market Fraud)

Unit I - Introduction to General Insurance

1. Basic Concepts of General Insurance/Overview/Market Structures
2. Basic Principles of General Insurance
3. Legislative & Regulatory Framework
4. Practices in General Insurance
5. Basic Concept & Mechanism in Reinsurance

Unit II - Introduction to Life Insurance

1. Basic Concepts & Principles of Life Insurance
3. Market Structure, Role & Responsibilities of various Players and Intermediaries
4. Underwriting Dispute Resolution Mechanisms and Frauds.

Unit III - Insurance Product

1. General Insurance Products/Policies
2. Claims Procedures in General Insurance
3. Life Insurance Policies – Types, Riders, Critical issues in Conduct of Business

Unit IV - Insurance Frauds

1. General Insurance Frauds – Concepts/Areas
2. Types of Frauds in Property Insurance/Motor/Health insurance
3. Potential types of Frauds with Case Studies

Unit V - Other Areas in Risk Management in General and Life Insurance

1. Grievance Redressal Mechanism in General Insurance
2. Mechanism to identify, Avoid, Prevent Frauds
3. Vigilance Mechanism in General Insurance
4. Role & Significance of Information Technology in Insurance Frauds
5. Ethics in Conduct of Business
6. Challenges Posed Frauds in other sectors – Bank and Post Office

Unit VI - Introduction to Capital Markets

1. Overview of Capital Markets
2. Primary Markets
3. Secondary Markets
4. Derivatives Markets
5. Secondary Markets  
6. Role of Depositories and Role of Clearing Corporation

Unit VII - Regulatory Framework

1. Legal and Regulatory Framework of Securities Markets  
2. Market Surveillance  
3. Corporate Governance  
4. Broadening Investor participation in securities markets: Role of Investor Education.

Suggested Reading

MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

Specialisation of Security Management

CRIM-709: FUNDAMENTALS OF SECURITY MANAGEMENT

Unit I - Security History

1. Security & Vigilance: Conceptual Definitions
2. The historical, philosophical and legal basis of security: Ancient Period, Anglo Saxon, Norman Period, Period of ward and watch, Modern Period.
3. The American and British Development. Developments in India

Unit II - HRD and Security


Unit III - Preventive measures

1. Theft, Pilferage and Preventive measures – Cash Escort in Road –
3. Emergency measures during Lock out or wildcat strike - Industrial
4. Espionage and Counter Espionage measures

Unit IV - Security Systems

1. Interrogation, Investigation and taking of statements - Liaison with local police- employees participation in Industrial security –
2. Fire Protection Scheme –
3. The industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
4. Use of Dogs in Industrial Security – Specific Security systems:
   Hotel Security, Hospital security, Product security, Event Security and Personal security
Suggested Reading

6. Dogra P.C. 2007, Threat to Security (How secure is India from within), Manas Publications, New Delhi
MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

Specialization on Security Management

CRIM 711: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Unit I - Introduction to Key Concepts

1. Hazards, Risk
2. Disaster, Crisis
3. Emergencies, Classification – Primary, Secondary and Tertiary
4. Types of Disasters: Natural, Manmade
5. Vulnerability, Resilience

Unit II - Disaster management Cycle and Phases

1. Preparedness, Mitigations,
2. Response and Recovery
3. Disaster-Risk Reduction
4. Risk Reduction Planning: Frameworks for understanding vulnerability, Disaster reduction
5. Identification of risk reduction Measures, Prioritization

Unit III - Case Studies on Integration of Risk Reduction and Planning

Unit IV - Development Paradigms

1. Coastal Zone Management
2. Hill Range management
3. Forest management
4. Social Networks

Unit V

1. Standards and best Practices in Relief Operations
2. Ethical Practices
3. Emergency Operation Plan Development
Suggested Reading

Master of Criminology

Specialization on Human Rights

CRIM 713: HUMAN RIGHTS’ MOVEMENT AND ORGANIZATION

Unit I Introduction

1. Concept of Human Rights, its nature and scope.
2. Origin and Development of Human Rights
4. Bill of Rights
5. Human Rights in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India

Unit II Basic Human Rights Instruments (UN)

1. Universal Declaration on Human Rights- 1948
2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966
3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
4. 1st Optional Protocol to the ICCPR- adopted by G.A. 16th Dec. 1966
5. 2nd Optional Protocol to ICCPR on aiming at abolition of death penalty G.A. resolution 15th Dec. 1989

Unit III Human Rights in India

1. Human Rights vis-à-vis Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India
2. Fundamental duties as enshrined under the Constitution of India
3. Human Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Protection of Human Rights during Emergency (relevant provision of the Constitution of India)
5. Enforcement of Human Rights through public interest litigation in India (relevant case laws)

Unit IV Human Rights Organizations

1. U.N. Commission on Human Rights
2. Sub- Commissions on Human Rights
3. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), India
4. State Human Rights Commissions in India
5. Human Rights NGOs.
Suggested Reading

MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

Specialization on Human Rights

CRIM 715: HUMAN RIGHTS’ AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Unit I Human Rights and Investigation
   1. Protection of the Rights of the accused in Police Stations
   2. Rights against Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading treatment
   3. U.N. Committee against Torture
   4. Code of Conduct for law enforcement officials in India.

Unit II Protection of Human Rights in Court
   1. Speedy Trail
   2. Free Legal Aid and Poor Accused
   3. Equal opportunity of hearing to prosecution and defense in Adversarial Justice System.
   4. Right against Illegal detention and Bail
   5. Camera Trial

Unit III Specific Rights
   1. Right against Self-incrimination
   2. Right to information (RTI Act)
   3. Right to Silence
   4. Euthanasia
   5. Right to Life

Unit IV Victim and Witness Protection
   2. Compensation to Victim of Crime (Supreme Court Guidelines in India)
   3. UN Guidelines on Witness Protection
   4. Measures for Witness Protection in India

Unit V Special Statutes
   1. Protection of Human Rights Act in India
   2. Safeguards guaranteeing protection of the Rights of those facing death penalties.
   3. International convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally protected persons including Diplomatic Agents, 1973
Suggested Reading

MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

SEMESTER - IV

CRIM 702: CRIME PREVENTION MANAGEMENT

Unit I – Introduction

1. Conceptual definition of Crime prevention,
2. History of crime prevention, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary crime prevention,
3. Prevention of various types of crimes;
4. Educational programs, training and assistance; Recidivism; Fear of Crime;

Unit II – Methods of Crime prevention

1. Punitive methods, defence methods, intervention method, mechanical method, mass method, clinical method, group relations’ method,
2. Environmental design.
3. Reducing first offenders and recidivism.

Unit III – Crime prevention and Criminal justice administration

2. Community Policing, Intervention programs,
3. Patrolling and Beats, Intelligence, Surveillance; mediation in courts;

Unit IV – Contemporary programs

1. Public relations campaign, Potential Victim protection,
2. Demotivating potential offenders,
3. Socialization of youth at risk,
4. Programs aimed at slums and bad family situations.
5. Programs to reduce school failure.

Unit V – Crime Prevention Organizations

1. Role of Boys Clubs and Friends of Police in crime prevention.
2. Responsibilities of NGO’s in crime prevention,
3. Community Watch, Neighborhood Watch, Community involvement; International cooperation in crime prevention,
4. Local community Organizations
SEMESTER IV

Suggested Reading

   Inc.
MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

CRIM 704: VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Unit I – Introduction

1. Victim and Victimization: Concept, Nature & Related Issues
2. Historical Development of Victimology
4. Psycho-dynamics of Victimization
5. Primary Victimization, Secondary Victimization, Tertiary Victimization, Victim Vulnerability
6. Victimless Crimes

Unit II- National and international concern for victims of crime

2. World Society of Victimology
3. National Policy Concerns for Victims of Crime- Communal Strife, Caste Violence etc
4. State Initiatives and Crime Victims
5. Judicial Response

Unit III- Patterns of Victimization

1. Victims of Crime
2. Victims of Abuse of Power
3. Women Victims – Dowry, Battered women, Rape and other kind of sexual harassment
4. Child Victims
5. Victims of group violence.

Unit IV- Victim Compensation

1. Restitution
2. Ex-Gratia Grant
3. Compensation by Insurance Companies
4. Compensation for Victims of Crime and abuse of power
5. Victim Compensation- An International Perspective

Unit V- Victim Assistance

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

3. Devasia, V.V, 192, Criminology, Victimology and Corrections, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi
7. Parsonage, William H, 1979, Perspectives on Victimology, Sage Publications
MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

Specialization on Economic Crimes

CRIM 706: LEGAL PROCESSES FOR ECONOMIC CRIMES

Unit I Legal Frame work
1. Legal Frame work to prevent, control Economic Crimes
2. Legal Provisions
3. IPC Sections- 477A, 120B, 408, 409, 418, 420, 463, 460, 467, 468, 471, 477A
4. Introduction to Companies Act- Section 58A, 58B, 68, 73, 628, 629
6. Important case Laws-to be discussed in detail

Unit II Regulatory & Rating Agencies
1. Regulatory Authorities-IREDA, SEBI, RBI Regulations
2. Rating Agencies- FITCH, ICRA, CRISIL etc
3. Credit and Information Bureau of India Ltd. (CIBIL)

Unit III Methods
1. Financial Intelligence
2. Unit (FIU-IND),
3. Letter Rogatory (LR)/ Letter of Request
4. Red Corner Notice,
5. Look Out Circulars (LOC).

Unit IV Investigation
1. Role of ED, Serious Fraud Investigation Office, Economic Offences Wing, CBI, CB CID
2. Forensic Audit
   • Importance of balance Sheet, Profit & Loss Statement,
   • Importance of Note to Accounts
3. Problems in Investigation

Unit V International Endeavors
1. Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT)
2. Extradition Treaty
Suggested Reading

MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

Specialization of Security Management

CRIM 708: CORPORATE SECURITY STRATEGIES.

Unit I Security Issues
1. Espionage & Surveillance
2. Threat Analysis
3. Industrial Moles
4. Information & Intelligence: Collection, Collation and Reporting System
5. Physical Security Process: Factors influencing physical security process,

Unit II Security Areas
1. Designs, Sketches, Models
2. Information Security
3. Exclusion Area,
4. Limited Area and
5. Control Area.

Unit III
1. Barrier Systems –
2. Physical Security Barriers: Natural Barriers,
3. Structural Barriers,

Unit IV Devices
1. Use of Bio Metrics
2. Security devices:
3. Alarm devices,
4. CCTV
5. Other Security Equipments
Suggested Reading

MASTER OF CRIMINOLOGY

Specialization on Human Rights

CRIM 710: HR3: RIGHTS OF PRIVILEGED PERSONS

Unit I Rights of the Child

3. National Policy on Children in India
4. Role of Government Department in protection of the Rights of Child in India
5. Role of NGO’s and Civil Society in protection of the Rights of the Child

Unit II Rights of Detainees

1. UN Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners
2. UN Standard Minimum rules for non-custodial Measures (Tokyo-rules)
3. Rights of Prisoners (recommendation of Mulla Committee)
4. Rights of Women Prisoners in Indian Jails (recommendations of V. R Krishna Iyer Committee)
5. Rights against Handcuffing and use of Bar fitters.

Unit III Rights of Women

1. Rights against Discrimination (UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979)
2. Right against exploitation/ harassment (UN convention for the Trafficking in Person and Exploitation of the Prostitution of others)
3. UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
4. Rights against Domestic Violence in India
5. National Commission for Women and State Commission for Women in India
Unit IV Protection of the Rights of Refugee and Minorities

1. United Nations Instruments for Stateless persons
   (Refugee, convention on the reduction of Statelessness -1961)
2. United Nations High Commission on Refugee
3. UN sub-commission on the prevention of Discrimination and the protection of Minorities
4. S. C. and S.T. Commission in India
5. Protection of Civil Rights Act in India.
Suggested Reading