

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD



Regulations and Syllabus (Revised)

for

P.G. Department of Studies

**M.A/M.Sc. IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC
SCIENCE**

I to IV Semesters

**Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)
(New Scheme)**



With effect from 2015- 2016
(Revised 2018-19)

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY, DHARWAD
Department of Studies in Criminology and Forensic Science

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Faculty Members

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 01. Dr. G. S. Venumadhava
M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. | Associate Professor
&
Chairman |
| 02. Dr. Dinesh J. Narayankar
M.A., M.Phil., Ph.D. (LL.B (Spl)) | Assistant Professor |
| 03. Dr. Tanushri N. Anchan
M.A., Ph.D. | Assistant Professor |

Course: Post Graduation in Criminology and Forensic Science

Objectives of the Course: The course is designed to acquaint students with the nature of Crime and its treatment & prevention. In recent years, the concept of crime has undergone considerable change. Sophisticated methods have been designed by unscrupulous members of society to commit crimes.

The perpetrators of crime include persons in high places, public officials, criminal gangs who have come on the scene which indulge in smuggling, illegal human trafficking and drugs, boot legging, book making, child abuse etc., communal disturbances leading to the large scale destruction of life and property have become quite common. These developments have necessitated a re-examination of our pre-conceived notions regarding causes of crime and methods used for its prevention and control.

The course dwells on the methods of punishment and their efficacy and examines several alternatives to imprisonment, like probation, conditional release, parole and communication of sentences.

Further, it would help them to avail all options to inculcate those areas of knowledge in the day-to-day police work.

Indeed, the need to pursue the constitutional and legally ordained tasks by the police in a systematic and scientific manner is most felt in the area of Crime Investigation and it is here that the police outfits have to put the knowledge and skill of science in the process of gathering evidence towards upholding the rule of law.

There is a great need to infuse amongst them the urge to invoke science in all their role and goal endeavors and to make them realize that application of scientific style is not only the correct and valid procedure besides being simpler and humane. From that desirable angle the theme of the seminar becomes very relevant.

With that noble objective in mind, we thought that it would be proper as well as appropriate that selected cases of investigation where science was full availed and further the variety and sweep of science must be brought to the knowledge of the layman, besides focusing the attention amongst the public the significance of the issue.

Innovative urge coupled by methodical way of analyzing facts and materials available, reconstructing a crime scene has been getting an increasingly firmer and reliable foundation and thus we have the application of science to the enforcement of Rule of Law.

Illustrations and so many other details so provided, it will enthuse especially the investigation personals at various levels in the state to emulate the ideas and inculcate a real and lasting urge to tackle all their crime detecting tasks by applying all available strategies and methods of investigation.

Further, it is also necessary to infuse amongst the common people the awareness of the subject especially with regard to preserving the scene of crime as such a step helps immensely in crime fighting.

Projects are especially designed for students to focuses on the natural phenomenon in the society and alternative means to reciprocate them in proper way.

The objective is to develop among students a greater understanding of social costs of crime and the effective ways of lessening them.

SUMMARY OF THE CREDITS FOR THE COURSE OF MASTER'S IN CRIMINOLOGY AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

SEMESTER-I

NO.05	COMPULSARY COURSES	20	CREDITS
NO.NIL	SPECIALIZATION COURSES	00	CREDITS
NO.NIL	OPEN ELECTIVE COURSES	00	CREDITS
PRACTICALS ----->		04	CREDITS

SEMESTER-II

NO.04	COMPULSARY COURSES	16	CREDITS
NO.NIL	SPECIALIZATION COURSES	00	CREDITS
NO.01	OPEN ELECTIVE COURSES	04	CREDITS
PRACTICALS ----->		04	CREDITS

SEMESTER-III

NO.04	COMPULSARY COURSES	16	CREDITS
NO.02	SPECIALIZATION COURSES	04	CREDITS
NO.01	OPEN ELECTIVE COURSES	04	CREDITS
FIELD WORK & INTERNSHIP/BLOCK PLACEMENT->		04	CREDITS

SEMESTER-IV

NO.05	COMPULSARY COURSES	20	CREDITS
NO.02	SPECIALIZATION COURSES	04	CREDITS
NO.NIL	OPEN ELECTIVE COURSES	00	CREDITS
<u>PROJECT WORK -----></u>		<u>04</u>	<u>CREDITS</u>
<u>TOTAL CREDITS-----></u>		<u>104</u>	<u>CREDITS</u>

SEMESTER WISE CREDIT DISTRIBUTION

CATEGORY	MINIMUM CREDIT TO BE COVERED				TOTAL CREDITS
	SEM-I	SEM-II	SEM-III	SEM-IV	
COMPULSARY SUBJECTS (THEORY)	20	16	16	20	72
COMPULSARY SUBJECTS LAB BASED PRACTICALS & FIELD BASED PRACTICALS (LOCAL INSTITUTION VISITS/ INTERNSHIP/ BLOCK PLACEMENT/ PROJ ETC WORK)	04	04	04	04	16
SPECIALIZATION SUBJECTS	--	--	04	04	08
OPEN ELECTIVE COURSES	--	04	04	--	08
TOTAL	24	24	28	28	104

KARNATAK UNIVERSITY DHARWAD
Syllabus of M.A. /M.Sc. in Criminology and Forensic Science

Semester System Course under the Choice Based Credit Scheme (KU-CBCS)

With effect from 2015-16 onwards;

GENERAL REGULATIONS

1. Eligibility condition: students who seek admission to the M.A. /M.Sc degree in Criminology and Forensic Science must possess any degree of this University or any other recognized university as equivalent there to by this university shall be eligible for admission to post-graduate programmes under the K.U.CBCS Scheme, provided they also satisfy the eligibility conditions like percentage of marks etc., as may be prescribed by the university and as per ordinance.
2. The M.A. /M.Sc. Semester under CBCS in Criminology and Forensic Science degree course extends for a period of two years [4-semesters]. There will an examination at the end of the each semester.
3. In order to eligible for the M.A./ M.Sc degree course a candidate has to complete the prescribed semesters under CBCS Study, including theory, practical's, internship/block placement, field work, projects etc for a duration of two years.
4. Medium of instruction shall be English for all the subjects in M.A. / M.Sc Criminology and Forensic Science course.
5. There shall be three categories of courses viz. Compulsory course, Specialization course and Open elective course. Compulsory and Specialization courses are from the P.G. department of Criminology and Forensic Science. The open electives are the courses offered for the other Social Science department students.
6. There shall be internal assessment for each paper of 25 marks for each semester and practical's also.
7. Each compulsory, specialization and elective course will have four credits. At the end of the 4th semester student has to undertake project work / dissertation of the fieldwork done.
8. The student shall register for minimum of 22 credits and maximum of 26 credits per semester. The student has to clear the minimum credits per semester.
9. Evaluation of Field-Work and Internship/Block Placement shall be done on the basis of reports submitted by the students, and the receiving supervisor from the faculty allotted to the students, besides the viva-voce examination held at the end of the IIIrd semester.

A maximum of 25 Marks (10+12+3 for tests and attendance) is awarded for Internal Assessment. The concerned faculty supervisor, to whom the students are assigned, shall assess the performance of the students and allot the internal assessment marks for the Field Visit. The remaining 25 Marks shall be allotted to the report submitted regarding the details of the institutions visited.

Completion of an internship with any Criminology or Forensic Science affiliated institution is compulsory. This internship has to be undertaken by the students at the end of M.A/M.Sc II semester [During Vacation]. A detailed report of the internship undertaken along with the certification of the institution the student worked for, should be submitted to the Chairperson of the department which shall carry 25 marks. The intake capacity for the M.A. / M.Sc semester CBCS course is 20 students every year. Enhanced payment seats will be available as per the university rules.

10. The intake capacity for the M.A. / M.Sc semester CBCS course is 20 students every year. Enhanced payment seats (10) will be available as per the university rules.
11. The students shall be considered to have satisfied the requirement of attendance if he/she has attended not less than 75% of total number of classes held till the end of the semester. Each paper shall be taken as a unit for calculating the attendance. Each student will have to sign his/her attendance for every hour of teaching in each paper. The course teacher shall submit monthly attendance report to the Chairman at the end of every month. The Chairman of the Department shall notify the attendance of every student on the notice Board of the Department during the second week of subsequent month. The Chairman of the Department shall send the attendance information to the Registrar from time to time, at the end of every month and end of the every semester, the detailed statement of attendance. In order to encourage regularity in attendance a maximum of three marks shall be awarded to the students as shown below.

Marks for Attendance in each Paper / Course.

Percentage of Attendance	Internal Assessment Marks
Above 90	03 Marks
Above 80 & up to 90	02 Marks
Above 75 & 80	01 Marks
Below 75	No Marks

Note: If the fraction is more than 50, the percentage of attendance shall be rounded off to the next higher number.

If student do not satisfy the requirement attendance of 75% in each paper they shall not be permitted to appear for the semester end examination. Such candidates may seek admission fresh to the given semester

Evaluation:

Evaluation of the papers will have two components

- I) Internal Assessment and
- II) Semester end Examination.

Internal assessment shall consist of two components

Two written tests 10+12 Marks each = 22 Marks

Attendance = 03 Marks

25 Marks

- 01. Attendance rules for granting semester terms as per the rules of the university.
- 02. Fees, Application form for admission scholarship, Library and Cultural activities as per rules of the university.

POST GRADUATE PROGRAMME- CHOICE BASED CREIT SCHEME (CBCS)

M.A. /M.Sc. in Criminology and Forensic Science

Course outline

Semester – I

Course code	Subject Detail	Marks IA	Max Marks	Total Marks	Hrs/Week	Credits
	Compulsory Subjects					
PG33T101	Criminology	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T102	Theories of Crime	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T103	Forensic Science	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T104	Research Methodology	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T105	Criminal Justice System & Juvenile Justice System	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33P106	Lab based Course (Practical's) Forensic Science	25	75	100	8hrs	4
	Total Marks/Credit for I Semester	150	450	600	28hrs//Week	24

Semester –II

Course code	Subject Detail	Marks IA	Max Marks	Total Marks	Hrs/Week	Credits
	Compulsory Subjects					
PG33T201	Contemporary Crimes	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T202	Police Administration & Police Science	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T203	Forensic Medicine & Toxicology	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T204	Statistical Methods	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33P205	Lab Based Course (Practical's) Police Science	25	75	100	8hrs	4
	Open Elective Course					
PG33T206O	Introduction to Police Science	25	75	100	4hrs	4
	Total Marks/Credits for II Semester	150	450	600	28hrs/week	24

Semester – III

Course code	Subject Detail	Marks IA	Max Marks	Total Marks	Hrs/Week	Credits
	Compulsory Subjects					
PG33T301	Forensic Psychology	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T302	Crime Against Women & Children	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T303	Penology & Correctional Administration	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T304	Forensic Documents	25	75	100	4hrs	4
	Field Based Course					
PG33F305V	Local Institutional Visits&Internship/Block Placement	25	75	100	6hrs	4
	Specialization Paper	-	-	-	-	-
PG33T306SA	Fingerprints OR	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T306SB	Corporate Crimes	25	75	100	4hrs	4
	Open Elective Course					
PG33T307O	Fundamental of Forensic Science	25	75	100	4hrs	4
	Total Marks/Credits for III Semester	175	525	700	30Hrs/Week	28

Semester – IV

Course code	Subject Detail	Marks IA	Max Marks	Total Marks	Hrs/Week	Credits
	Compulsory Subjects					
PG33T401	Forensic Ballistics	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T402	Criminal Law	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T403	Victimology & Victim Assistance	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T404	Private Detective & Security Management	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T405	Cyber Crimes& Cyber Laws	25	75	100	4hrs	4
	Specialization Paper					
PG33T406SA	Investigative Journalism OR	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33T406SB	Human Rights	25	75	100	4hrs	4
PG33F407D	Dissertation	25(viva)	75(report)	100	6hrs	4
	Total Marks/Credits for IV Semester	175	525	700	30Hrs/week	28

CRIMINOLOGY**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

CO 1. are able to use and understand the subject matter of criminology

CO 2. have a general understating regarding evolution of the criminology, criminal law and crime

CO 3. are able critically evaluate trends in crime

CO 4. have begun to think critically about cause for crime and preventive measures and role of society, family and law endorsement in prevention of criminal activities.

PG33T101**CRIMINOLOGY****Unit – I: Introduction of Criminology**

a. Definition of criminology: Social, psychological and legal approaches.

b. Nature & scope of criminology.

c. Relation with other social sciences.

d. Relevance of criminology to contemporary society.

Unit – II: Introduction of Crime

a. Meaning, Definition & Nature of crime.

b. Crime in: Ancient, Medieval society & Modern society

c. Characteristic of Crime; Crime, Sin and Vice

d. Classification of Crime

i. IPC

ii. Statistical

iii. American

iv. British Common Law

Unit – III: Criminal

a. Meaning & Definition

b. Classification

i. Cesare Lombroso

ii. M.J .Sethna

iii. Havelock Ellis

iv. Handerson

c. Types of Criminals- General Idea
i. Professional Criminals
ii. Habitual Criminals
iii. White Collar Criminals
Unit – IV: Crime Trends
a. NCRB and its role
b. Crimes under Special and Local Law
c. Crimes against Person
d. Crimes against Property
e. Crimes against weaker section with special reference to Women and Children
Unit – V: Causes & Prevention of Crime
a. Causes of Crimes
i. Social Causes
ii. Psychological Causes
iii. Economic Causes
iv. Biological Causes
v. Geographical Causes and etc...
b. Prevention of Crimes
i. The role of Family
ii. The role of Society
iii. The role of Police
iv. The role of NGOs
Suggested Readings
1. Ahuja Ram, 2000, Criminology, Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
2. Barns H.E. and Teeters N. K. – New Horizons in Criminology, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1966
3. Cavan R. S. - Criminology , Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1962
4. Paranjape N. V - Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2005
5. Reckless Walter C. – The Crime Problem, Vakils, Feffer and Simons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, 1970

6. Sethana J. M. J. – Society and the Criminal, N. M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, 1989
7. SiddiqueAhmed – Criminology Problems and Perscpectives, III Edn., Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1993.
8. Srivatsava S. S. – Criminology and Criminal Administration, Central Law Agency Allahabad, 2002
9. SutherlandEdwin H. and Crassey D.R.– Principles of Criminology, Times of India Press, Bombay, 1965
10. VadakumcheryJames – Criminology and Penology, Kairali Book International, Trivandrum, 1983

THEORIES OF CRIME**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

CO 1. are able to understand evolution and functions of schools of criminology and its pioneers.

CO 2. will have a general understating regarding different domains helping criminology to build up theories.

CO 3. are able to analyze the role of criminological theories in evaluating crimes

CO 4. will have better understanding regarding sociological theories, social process theories and radical approach in critical evaluation of crime

PG33T102**THEORIES OF CRIME****Unit- I: Pre-classical, Classical, and Neo-classical schools**

- a. Pre classical ideas – Demonology.
- b. Classical theories – Ideas of Bentham and Beccaria.
- c. Neo - classical theories – Golly Garaud and Rossi

Unit –II: Positivism in Criminology

- a. Morphological theories – Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, Rafael Garafalo.
- b. Biological theories – Family-Genetics. Chromosomes and Genes, Study of twins and family trees-Kallikas, Jukes.
- c. Anthropological theories – Kretschmer Constitution Hooton, Sheldon.
- d. Endocrinological Approaches.

Unit -III: Sociological Theories

- a. Cartographic School- Adolf Quetlet, Peter Kropotkin.
- b. Culture Conflict Theory – Thorsten Sellin.
- c. Chicago School of Crime – Ecology of Crime – Social Disorganization, Crime, unemployment Poverty, Broken homes.
- d. Social Structure and Anomie theory – Emile Durkhiem, Robert K Merton.
- e. Social Learning – Differential Association Theory – EH Sutherland –

Differential Opportunity, Differential Identification and White Collar crime
f. Containment Theory – Reckless and Denitz.
Unit -IV: Social Processes Theories
a. Labeling Theory – Edwin Lemert and Becker
b. Shame and Re-integrative Theory – Braithwite.
c. Rational Choice Theory – Cornis& Clarke
d. Routine Activity Theory – Cohen & Felson.
e. Psychological Theories – Psychoanalytical Theories, Personality Theories, Mental Retardation, Psychosis and Psychoneurosis.
Unit - V: Radical Approach
a. Development of Radical Criminology: Meaning, Scope and Relevance.
b. Left Radical View – Richard Quinney, Erickson
c. Critical Criminology – Tailor, Walton and Young.
d. Multi-Factor Approach
Suggested Readings
1. Ahuja Ram, 2000, Criminology, Rawat Publications.
2. Akers, Ronald. L and Sellers. Christine S, 2004 Criminological Theories Introduction, Evaluation and application, Roxbury Pub. Com.
3. Brien, Martin O, 2008, Criminology, Routledge Publishers.
4. Burke, Roger Hopkins 2003, Introduction to criminological theory Lawman (India) Pvt. Ltd.
5. Mamoria, C.B. 1961, Social Problems and Social Disorganization in India, Kitab Mahal Allahabad.
6. Paranjape N.V., 2009, Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications.
7. Qadri, S.M.A. 2005, Criminology, Eastern Book Company.
8. Schmalleger. Frank, 1999, Criminal Justice today, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
9. Siegal Larry, J. 2000, Criminology, Wadsworth Thomson Learning.
10. Sutherland E.H., 1968, Principles of Criminology (6th Edition), Times of India Press, Bombay.

FORENSIC SCIENCE**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand the origin of forensic science as a subject of critical crime analysis. Will understand the different branches been helping hand for forensic science in probing crime.
- CO 2.** will obtain knowledge regarding forensic science laboratories its functions and administration.
- CO 3.** have a general understating regarding different types of body fluids and its medico legal importance. Gain knowledge regarding conclusive evidences like fingerprint and DNA.
- CO 4.** are able to know the specification and difference between counterfeit and genuine currency notes its making process and its examination.
- CO 5.** are able critically evaluate vocal anatomy related to speaker identification in ransom extortion and kidnapping cases.

Unit –I: Introduction to Forensic Science

- a. Meaning, Definition, Scope, History and Development of Forensic Science.
- b. Pioneers in Forensic Science & their Contribution to the field of Forensic Science.
- c. Principles, Methods and Various Sections of Forensic Science Laboratory like,
- d. Forensic, Toxicology, Serology, Finger Print, Arson and Explosion,
- e. DNA Test, Document Analysis and Voice Examination a brief Explanation.
- f. State and Central Forensic Science Laboratories.

Unit –II: Medico-Legal Importance of Body Fluids & Hair Etc.

- a. Blood, Semen, Saliva and their tests.
- b. Inheritance of Blood Group and DNA tests.
- c. Identification and Traces of Human Hair and Structure.
- d. Identification and Traces of Animal Hair and Structure.
- e. Identification and Traces of Fiber, Paint, Soil, Cigarette and Beedi.

Unit –III: Finger Print& Foot Print
a. History, Meaning and Develop of Finger Prints.
b. Patterns, Ridges and Characteristics of Finger Prints and its Importance.
c. Primary and Single Digit Classification, Counting and its Importance.
d. Developing, Lifting, Comparison and Identification of Chance and Latent Finger Prints.
e. Developing, Lifting, Comparison of Foot Print, Track Prints, Walking Picture, Surface and Sunken Foot Prints.
f. Trace Marks, Skid Marks, Development, Lifting and Comparison.
Unit –IV: Counterfeit Currency Notes
a. Bank Note Printing : Lithography, Intaglio, Letterpress
b. Security features of Currency Notes
i. Substrate features ii. Design features
iii. Ink features iv. Shiny features
c. Counterfeit Methods : Individual Working Method and Half Tone Technique
d. Examining Counterfeit Notes
i. Paper Examination
ii. Print Quality and Color
iii. Feature checks and Security marks
iv. Process to Detect Fake notes.
Unit –V: Speaker identification and Tape Authentication
a. Voice production theory- vocal anatomy, Speech signal processing & pattern recognition- basic factors of sound in speech, acoustic characteristics of speech signal,
b. Fourier analysis, frequency & time domain representation of speech signal, analogue to digital signal and conversion,
c. Fast Fourier transform, quantization, digitization and speech enhancement, analysis of audio-video signal for authenticity, Introduction to the techniques of pattern recognition and comparison
Suggested readings
1. Ashok. M, Naya Vignana Mattu Police Vignana. (Kannada)
2. Brenner, John C, 2000, Forensic Science, An Illustrated Dictionary, CRC Press, USA.

3. Handbook of Forensic Science, Karnataka Police Academy.
4. Mordby, J Deed Reckoning – The Art of Forensic science Detection, CRC Press LLC, Boca Raton FL, CRC Press (2000)
5. Nabar, B. S. Forensic Science, (2000)
6. Nanda B. B, 2001, Forensic Science in India, Select Publishers, New Delhi.
7. Saferstein: Criminalistics – An Introduction to Forensic Science, Prentice hall Inc. USA (1995)
8. Sharma B R: Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and trials. (2010)
9. Sharma, B. R. 1990, Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
10. Sharma, J. D., 1988, Forensic Science and Toxicology, Lawyers Home, Indore.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to use and understand meaning and characteristics of criminological research. Including steps involving in underrating research.
- CO 2.** have a general understating regarding types of research methods, formation of hypothesis and research design.
- CO 3.** are able critically evaluate hypothesis testing and sample selection.
- CO 4.** have begun to think critically about research report writing purpose and characteristics of a research report and research mythology.

Unit – I: Introduction

- a. Meaning, Definitions, Nature, Scope, Characteristics, Purpose and Summary of Research
- b. Major Steps in Social Research
- c. Motivating factors of Social Research
- d. Natural and Social Science Assumptions
- e. Difficulties in the way of Social Research

Unit –II: Scientific Attitude and Theory Formation

- a. Meaning and Definitions
- b. Theory Formation:
 - i. Utility of Theory
 - ii. Formation of Research Problems, Selecting of Topic, Place etc.
 - iii. Inductive and Deductive Reasoning Theory
- c. Types of Research Methods
- d. Types of Social Research Studies

Unit – III: Hypotheses and Research Design

- a. Hypotheses: Meaning, Definitions, Importance, Characteristics, Types and Sources of Hypotheses

b. Difficulties in formulation of Hypotheses
c. Test of Hypotheses
d. Research Design: Introduction, Meaning, and Definitions
e. Types of Research Design
Unit – IV: Sampling
a. Meaning, Definitions, Importance of Sampling
b. Types of Sampling: Probability or Random Sampling and Non Probability Sampling, Precaution Sampling,
c. Advantages and Disadvantages of Sampling Methods
d. Characteristics of good sample
e. Merits and Demerits of Random Sampling Method
Unit – V: Report writing
a. Social Research Report Preparation
b. Purpose of the Report/Major Steps
c. Definitions, Contents of a Report
d. Characteristics of good Report
e. Types of Report Writing
f. Precautions, Conclusion
Suggested Readings
1. Bailey Carol A. 1996, A Guide to Field Research, Pine Forge Press, California.
2. Choudhary, C.M. 1998, Research Methodology, Sublime Publications, Jaipur
3. Coolican, Hugh, 1990, Research Methods and statics in Psychology, Hodder & Stoughton, London.
4. Hagan, Frank E, 1982, Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology, Mamillian Co. New York.
5. M. Mood and Gravel, 2004, introduction to the theory of statics, Mc Graw Hill Book Company.
6. Maxfield, Michael G & Babbie, Earl, 2000, Research Methods for Criminal Justice and Criminology, 3rd edition, Wadsworth Thomson Learning.
7. Methods in Behavioral Research, 1981, Cozby, Paul C. Mayfield Publishing co., London.
8. Rubbin, Allenn& Babbie, Earl. 1993, Research Methods for Social Work, 2 nd , edition, Brooks/Cole Publishing Company, California.

9. Sessan, Klaus & Kerner, Hans Jurgen, 1991, Developments in Crime and Crime Control Research, German Studies on victims, Offenders and the Publi, Springer-Verlag Publications.
10. Spiegel R. Murray, 2004, Theory and Problems of statistics, Mc Graw Hill Book Company.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM& JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand the evolution and types of criminal justice system
- CO 2.** have a general understating regarding police administration, its hierarchy and objectives.
- CO 3.** are able critically evaluate the functions of judicial system, correctional administration, prosecution and procedures of policy making.
- CO 4.** Have better understating regarding juvenile justice system acts related to its functions, authorities for juvenile administration.
- CO 5.** have begun to think critically about cause for youth deviance, alienation of youth and preventive measures for youth crime and recent trend in youth crime.

PG33T105 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM& JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM**Unit -I: Introduction to Criminal Justice System**

- a. Criminal Justice System: Meaning, Purpose and Social Relevance
- b. Legislative Process and Criminal Justice System.
- c. Historical Evolution – Overview of Criminal Justice Sectors National and International Perspective.
- d. Accusatorial and Inquisitorial Systems of Criminal Justice System.
- e. Co-ordination in Criminal Justice System.

Unit -II: Police System

- a. Organization set up of Indian Police in Modern Society
- b. Objective of Police System.
 - i. Maintenance of Law and Order
 - ii. Investigation of Crimes
 - iii. Protection of Life
 - iv. Production of Property Rights
 - v. Prevention of Crime
- c. Functions of Police Organizations interface with the community, Executive, prosecution and judiciary. Police Image.

Unit -III: Judicial System & Prosecution System
a. Importance of judicial system in modern society.
b. Judicial Administration in India. Presiding Officer, Prosecutor and Defense Counsel.
c. Salient Feature of India Judicial System: Independence, Public and Fair Trial.
d. Fundamental Elements in Judicial Functioning: Due Process, Speedy Trials and Access to Justice.
e. Meaning, Purpose and Relevance of Prosecution
f. Prosecution Organization in the States
g. Relationship between Police and Prosecution
h. Prosecution in Lower Court and Prosecution in Appellate Court.
Unit -IV: Correctional System
a. Historical Development of Prison
b. Objectives of Imprisonment
c. Types of Prisons
d. Prison Organization in India
e. Modernization of Prisons
Unit -V: Juvenile Justice System& Children in need of Care and Protection
a. Salient features of JJ Act 2000 and Amended Act 2006. Model rules.
b. CWCs and JJBs
c. Institutions for Juveniles/children
d. The role of police with reference to children – SJPU, Child Welfare Officer.
e. Street Children & Child Labor
f. Child Abuse-physical, Psychological and Sexual
g. Child Trafficking & Children in Disturbed Areas-Identity, Livelihood
h. POCSO – Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act
Unit- VI: Children in Conflict with Law
a. Youth Deviance-Recent Trends-Pornography, MMS, Date Rapes, Ragging and Sexual Harassment.
b. Youth Violence-State Response-State Violence
c. Juvenile Gangs, Status Offence
d. Youth Alienation and Crimes

Suggested Readings
1. Ahuja Ram, 2000, Criminology, Rawat Publications, Delhi.
2. Albanese Jay S. 2000, Criminal Justice Allyn and Bacon.
3. Banerjee. D, 2005, Central Police Organizations Part I and Part II, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
4. Commonwealth Secretariat, 2002, Crime and Social Justice, London.
5. Introduction to Criminal Justice, Goodyear Publishing Company. Inc.
6. Mehrajud-din Mir. 1984, Crime and Criminal Justice System in India, Deepand Deep Publications, New Delhi.
7. Misra, K.K., 1887, Police Administration in Ancient India, K.K. Publications.
8. Paranjape NV, 2007, Criminology and Penology 2nd edition, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
9. Sharma, P.D., 1985, Police and Criminal Justice Administration in India. Uppal Publishing House in Delhi.
10. Srivastava Aparna, 1999, Policing in the 21st Century, Indian Institute of Police Administration.

LAB BASED PRACTICALS- FORENSIC SCIENCE**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to use and understand the practical application of forensic science in criminal investigation.
- CO 2.** have a general understating regarding fingerprints, footprints and its types and classification and analytical methods.
- CO 3.** are able evaluate the questioned documents and glass fracture examination methods in crime investigation.
- CO 4.** have better understating regarding examination of currency notes, and methods of hair and fibers identification.
- CO 5.** have begun to think critically about preliminary and confirmatory examination of blood sample and acquire knowledge about blood grouping.

Simulated Crime Scene Exercise on:

1. Finger Prints: Henry's Primary, Secondary, Sub-Secondary and Final Classification. Development of latent finger prints, Lifting, Preservation and Comparison of finger prints.
2. Lifting and tracing footprints.
3. Examination of Questioned Documents and Identification of Handwriting and Typescripts.
4. Examination of Glass Fracture & tool marks
5. Physical and instrumental examination of currency notes & coins.
6. Morphological Examination of Hair and Fiber.
7. Identification of Human and Animal Hair.
8. Blood Test: Benezedine, Phenolphthalein, Haemin Crystal Test, Microscopic and Blood Grouping.

Evaluation of Practical Journal*** Viva-Voce**

CONTEMPORARY CRIMES**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to and understand the trends and types of economic crimes, organized crimes and its forms.
- CO 2.** have a general understanding regarding legislation for organized crimes, types of terrorism and its causes.
- CO 3.** are able to evaluate the effects of terrorism on society, acquire knowledge regarding cybercrime its nature and types.
- CO 4.** have better understanding regarding preventive measures of cybercrimes, and IT acts and legislative procedures for cyber criminals.
- CO 5.** have begun to think critically about environmental crimes wild life protection and prosecution of criminals, and the role of police & public in prevention of contemporary crimes.

PG33T201**CONTEMPORARY CRIMES****Unit – I: Economic Crimes**

- a. Nature, Meaning and Forms
- b. Tax-Evasion
- c. Accounting Fraud & Money laundering
- d. Misbranding and Adulteration
- e. Corruption & Bribery
- f. NDPS Act

Unit – II: Organized Crimes

- a. Meaning, definition, nature and forms of Organized Crime
- b. Organized crime Syndicates.
- c. Investigation prosecution and punishment of organized crime offenders
- d. Relevant Legislations

Unit – III: Terrorism

- a. Concept, Nature and Forms of Terrorism and Hijacking

b. Causes of Terrorism
c. Investigation, prosecution and punishment under Anti-Terrorism laws.
d. National and International linkages of Terrorism
Unit – IV: Cyber Criminology
a. Concept, Nature and Types of Cyber Crimes
b. Software Piracy
c. Cyber Attack, Identity Theft, Internet Fraud, Hacking, Spam, Cyber Terrorism: Technical and Legal aspects.
d. Prevention Strategies: Cyber Security, Awareness Generation, Detection, Reporting
e. Legal Measures: Prosecution and Sentencing
Unit – V: Environmental Crimes
a. Nature, Significance and Forms
b. Offence under Wild Life (Protection) Act.
c. Offence under Environment (Protection) Act.
d. Social and Legal Measures for Controlling Crime.
e. Green Bench
Suggested Readings
1. Chinnard, Marshall B, 1983, Corporate Ethics and crime, Sage Publications.
2. Clinard B and Yeager C Pater, 1980, Corporate Crime Mc Millan Publishing Co.
3. Gandhirajan CK, 2004, Organized Crime, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, Delhi.
4. Ghosh Murari, 1979, Black Money: The case of India, Subarna Rekha, Calcutta.
5. Karnatak Organised Crimes (Prevention) Act (KOCA)
6. Lal Bhure, 2002, Terrorism Inc. The lethal Cocktail of ISI, Taliban and Ai, Qauda, Siddhart Pub.
7. Lyman, Michall D, and Potter, Gary W, 1997, Organized Crime, Prentice Hall, Inc. New Jersey.
8. Narang A.S and Srivastava, Pramila, 2001, Terrorism: The Global perspective Kaniska Publishers, Delhi.
9. Padhy, Prafullah, 2006, Organized Crime, Isha Books, Delhi.
10. Paranjapa NV, 2001, Criminology and Penology 2nd edition, Central Law Publication Allahabad.

POLICE ADMINISTRATION & POLICE SCIENCE**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand the historical development of police, its role in contemporary India.
- CO 2.** have a general understating regarding organization and hierarchy of police department.
- CO 3.** are able appraise the training process and acts related to police administration,
- CO 4.** have better understating regarding police investigation, procedures and powers of police.
- CO 5.** have begun to think critically about police image, public opinion on police administration , community policing and the measures for easy administration of police.

Unit –I: Police Administration

- a. History of Police and Policing in Modern India
- b. Role of Police in Independent India
- c. Constitutional provisions regarding police in India

Unit - II: Organization and Structure of Police

- a. Types of Police Organization
 - i. State Police
 - ii. Civil Police
 - iii. Armed and other branches
 - iv. District Police
 - v. Police Station
- b. Crime record statistics (State level and National level)
- c. International Co-operation in Police
- d. International Criminal Police Organization
- e. Police in Police Stations

f. Investigation under letter rogatory
g. Central Police Organizations
h. Police Reforms and Modernization
Unit - III: Training and Orientation
a. Recruitment and Training of Police
i. Police Act of 1861 – Recent State enactments
ii. Police Reforms in Independent India since 3rd National Police Commission
b. Recommendations (NPC), 1979.
i. State Police Reform Commission
ii. National Police Commission Report : Dharma Vira
iii. Police Report in 1990s Riberio Committee Report,
iv. Padmanabaiah Committee Report,
v. NH Vohra Committee Report PIL by Sh. Prakash Singh (Ex DGP, BSF)
vi. Police establishment Board.
Unit - IV: Police Investigation: Procedures and Function
a. Recording of F.I.R, Case Diary, Charge Sheet and Dying Declaration.
b. Executive powers and duties of police officers in the investigation of crime
c. Inspection of Scene of crime, Sketching, Collection, Preservation and Transportation of Physical Clues to Expert.
d. Investigation of crimes and relations with Courts/Magistrate Specialties of Investigation.
i. Homicides
ii. Property Offences
iii. Crimes against women
iv. Economic Offences
v. Communal violence
vi. Custodial violence
e. Use of technology in crime investigation.
f. Citizen's rights during investigation.
Unit - V: Police Image
a. Dimensions of Police accountability in India
i. Courts
ii. Executive Magistrates

iii. State Government
iv. CAO
v. Citizens/Community
b. Police public relations in India and abroad
i. Peace Committee
ii. Village Police system
iii. Koban (Japan)
iv. Police Board (UK)
v. Sheriff (USA mode)
c. Participation of public in crime prevention
d. Programmes for redressal of Public grievances.
Suggested Readings
1. Banerjee, D, 2005, Central Police Organization, Part I & Part II, Allied Publishers. Pvt. Ltd.,
2. Doval Ajit and Lal BR, 2010, Manas Police Security Year Book 2010-2011, Manas Publications.
3. Earle Howard H. 1970, Police Community relations, Charles C. Thomas Publisher.
4. Ghosh Gautam, 2007 Police Accountability at the Cutting Edge Level, APH Publishing Corporation.
5. Gupta, Anandswarup, 2007, Crime and Police in India, Sahitya Bhavan, Agra.
6. Indian Police Journal published by Bureau of Police Research and Development.
7. James, Vadckumchery, 1998, Crime, Police and Correction, APH Publishing C., New Delhi.
8. Justice Mallimath Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms, Universal Law Pub, 2003.
9. Singh SoibamIbocha, 2007 Community Polciing, Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi
10. Srivastava Aparna, 1999, Role of Police in Changing Society, APH Publishing House.

FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand and use the knowledge of forensic medicine , its legal importance.
- CO 2.** have a general understating of wounds, injuries, types of death and its medico legal importance's.
- CO 3.** are able appraise the types of poisons and roots of administering poison.
- CO 4.** have better understating regarding effects of poisoning, function and fatal dose of poisons.
- CO 5.** have begun to think critically about forensic medicine and toxicology in apprehension of criminal, investigation and evaluation methods.

Unit - I: Forensic Medicine

- a. Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope.
- b. Inquest Coroners, Magistrate and Police.
 - i. Identification of Dead and Living Person.
 - ii. Medico-Legal Autopsy.
 - iii. Identification of Decomposed and Mutilated Bodies.
 - iv. Super Imposition.

Unit – II : Medico-Legal Importance of Wounds, Injuries and Death

- a. Types, Modes and Signs of Death.
 - i. Medico-Legal Importance of Death.
 - ii. Medico-Legal Importance of Violent Deaths.
- b. Wounds and Injuries, Meaning, Types
 - i. Medico-Legal Importance of Wounds and Injuries.
 - ii. Defense Wounds.
 - iii. Wounds and Injuries in Rape Cases.
- c. Abortion and Infanticide, Meaning, Causes and Classification.
- d. Determination of Age, Sex and Height through Bones.

e. Medico-Legal Laboratory Services.
Unit – III: Taxonomy of Poisons
a. Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope, Medico-Legal Importance of Toxicology.
b. Classification of Poisons.
i. Corrosives ii. Irritants
iii. Inorganic iv. Mechanical
v. Organic vi. Neurotics, etc...
Unit – IV: Medico-Legal Importance of poisons
a. Routes of Administration and Elimination.
b. Actions of Poisons.
c. Factors Modifying the Actions of Poisons.
d. Evidence of Poisoning.
e. Antidotes and Stomach Wash Tube.
f. Isolation, Identification and Estimation of Poison from Viscera.
Unit – V: Function and Fatal Dose of Poisons
a. Characteristics of Poison, Fatal Dose, Fatal Period.
b. Post-Mortem Appearance and Analysis of the Following Poison (Autopsy Examination).
i. Arsenic ii. Opium
iii. Bhang iv. Potassium Cyanide
v. Endrine vi. Strychnous NuxYomica
vii. Snake Poison viii. Pesticide
Suggested Readings
1. Subrahmanyam B.V; Modi's Medical jurisprudence, Lexis Nexis butterworth, (1988)
2. Byrd J H & Castner JL; Forensic Entomology, The utility of Anthropods in legal Investigation, CRC Press USA(2000)
3. Catts E.P & Haskell NH; Entomology & death- A procedural guide, Joyce's print shop (1990)
4. Dubey R. C.& D.K. Maheshwari, ; A text book of microbiology, S.Chand& company ltd, (2006)
5. Gordon I & Shapiro H.A.; Forensic medicine, Longman group ltd., (1982)

6. Guharaj P.V.& R. Chandran; Forensic medicine, Orient Longman Pvt ltd., (1982)
7. Lahiri S.K.; Elements of medical jurisprudence, Prabasi press, (1973)
8. Mant A.K.; Taylor's principles & practice of medical jurisprudence, Wingking Tong co. ltd., (2003)
9. Nandy; Principals of forensic medicine, New central book agency, (1995)
10. Rama Rao P.V.; Essentials of microbiology, CBS Publications, (2004)

STATISTICAL METHODS**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand and use the knowledge of statistics in crime evaluation and criminological research.
- CO 2.** have a general understanding of methods of data collection and interpretation of data.
- CO 3.** are able to comprehend measures of central tendency and dispersion.
- CO 4.** have better understanding regarding correlation, hypothesis and regression.
- CO 5.** have begun to think critically about statistical methods in criminal investigation and case analysis, hypothesis testing and its importance.

Unit – I: Introduction: Statistics and Data Collection

- a. Definition, Meaning and Scope
- b. Observation: Controlled Observation
- c. Simple / Un-Controlled Observation
- d. Participant Observation and Non Participant Observation
- e. Merits and De-Merits of Observation

Unit – II: Methods of Data Collection

- a. Questionnaire Method: Definitions, Objectives, and Types
- b. Merits and De-Merits of Questionnaire Method
- c. Interview Method: Definition, Types, Limitations, Characteristics,
- d. Merits and De-Merits of Interview Method
- e. Case Study Method: Characteristics, Sources of Information

Unit – III: Interpretation

- a. Meaning of Interpretation, Technical Interpretation,
- b. Data: Finding, Classification, Codification, Tabulation and Generalization
- c. Tabulation of Grouped and Un-Grouped Data
- d. Measures of Central Tendency: Mean, Median and Mode
- e. Examples

Unit – IV: Measurement and Rating Scales
a. Meaning, Definitions, Importance and Purposes of Scaling
b. Measures of Dispersion: Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation
c. Measures of Dispersion: Quartile Deviation and Range
d. Measures of Dispersion: Co-efficient Range
e. Examples
Unit – V: Correlation, Regression and Hypothesis Testing
a. Karl Pearson’s Correlation Co-efficient Range
b. Rank Correlation and Regression
c. Scatter Diagram and Chi-Square Test
d. Hypotheses Testing: t-Test and z-Test
e. Examples
Suggested Readings
1. Adler, P. (1985) <i>Wheeling and Dealing: An Ethnography of an Upper-Level Drug Dealing and Smuggling Community</i> . Washington DC: Columbia University Press.
2. Adler, P. and Adler, P. (1995) ‘The demography of ethnography’, <i>Journal of Contemporary Ethnography</i> , 24: 3–29.
3. Adams, C. (2000) ‘Suspect data: arresting research’, in R. King and E.Wincup (eds), <i>Doing Research on Crime and Justice</i> . Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Advisory Council on the Misuse of Drugs (1988) <i>Aids and Drug Misuse Part 1</i> . London: HMSO.
5. Anderson, N. (1923) <i>The Hobo: The Sociology of Homeless Men</i> . Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
6. Leik, R K. (1997). <i>Experimental design and the analysis of variance</i> . Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
7. Ghosh, B.N., <i>Scientific Methods and Social Research</i> , New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1982.
8. Gopal, M.H., <i>Research Reporting in Social Sciences</i> , Dharwad: Karnatak University, 1965.
9. Spiegel R. Murray, 2004, <i>Theory and Problems of statistics</i> , Mc Graw Hill Book Company.
10. Thakur, Devendra, 2003, <i>Research Methodology in Social Sciences</i> , Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.

LAB BASED PRACTICALS - POLICE SCIENCE**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand and use the knowledge of police science in criminal investigation.
- CO 2.** have a general understanding of FIR making, handling, packing of evidence, preservation of evidence and forwarding for examination.
- CO 3.** are able to comprehend case study of homicide, house breaking, accidental death.
- CO 4.** have better understanding regarding IQ test, perception and test of attention.
- CO 5.** have begun to think critically about importance of collection and preservation of evidences, general guidelines for crime scene evaluation.

1. Police Science: FIR, Scene of Crime, Search, Panchnama, Inspection, Sketching, Report Writing, Photographing, Evaluation of Evidence, Physical Clues, Reconstruction of Scene of Crime; Handling, Packing and Forwarding the Physical clues to concern expert.
2. Case Studies: Murder/ Homicide, Theft, House Breaking, Scene of Traffic Accident, Poisoning Cases, Accidental Deaths and Injuries Cases.
3. Psychological Practical: Sensation, Perception, Attention, Illusions, Memory, Imagination and I.Q. Assessment.
4. Collection and Preservation of Evidence:
 - General guidelines for lifting of crime scene exhibits.
 - Photography and sketching of crime scene.
 - Collection of evidence in case of rape and murder.
 - Collection of clues in Hit & run accident case including marking of skidmarks and other examinations.
 - Cases involving firearms

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INTRODUCTION TO POLICE SCIENCE (Open Elective Course)**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand and use the knowledge of police science in criminal investigation.
- CO 2.** have a general understanding of organization and hierarchy of police department.
- CO 3.** are able to comprehend powers and functions of police in crime investigation, evidence analysis and evaluation.
- CO 4.** have begun to think critically about importance of crime investigation and measures used in prevention of crime.

Unit - I: Introduction to Police Administration

- a. Meaning and Concept of the Police
- b. History of Police Administration
- c. Development of Police System
- d. Recruitment and Training of Police Personal
- e. Karnataka Police Act-1963

Unit - II: Organization Set-up of Police

- a. Central Police System
- b. State Police System
- c. Special Investigation Wings CBI, Interpol, COD Etc.
- d. Lokayukta

Unit - III: Police Station and its work

- a. Recording of F.I.R. Case –Diary, Dying declaration
- b. Charge Sheet
- c. Town and Rural Police System
- d. Traffic Police
- e. Women Police

Unit - IV: Investigation of Crime
a. Scene of Crime-Meaning, Types and Procedure
b. Physical clues-Meaning and Importance
c. Investigation of Cognizable and Non-cognizable offences
i. Murder, Rape ,Robbery, Dacoity
ii. Investigation of Traffic Accidents
iii. 3 I' s of Investigation
Unit – V: Prevention of Crime
a. Beat, Patrolling and Surveillance its Meaning and Importance
b. Community Policing
c. Importance of 144 Section of Cr.P.C.
Suggested Readings
1. Karnataka Police Manual, KP Act 1963 motor vehicle Act
2. Lyman M. D“ Criminal Investigation” Prentice Hall New Jecy 1999
3. Mathur K.M.“ Police in India” problems and perspectives Gian Publishing House New Delhi 1991
4. Ramanujam- “Prevention and Detection of Crime”.Madras Book Agency.
5. Sing Joginder“ Inside Indian Police” Gyan Publication New Delhi 2002
6. Srivatsav V. P. “Indian police” Law and Reality Manas Publications New Delhi 1997.
7. Saini Kamal “Police Investigations” Deep & Deep publications New Delhi
8. Becker, G. S., 1968. Crime and punishment: An economic approach. In: The economic dimensions of crime. Springer,
9. Bhalotra, S., Clots-Figueras, I., 2014. Health and the political agency of women. American Economic Journal: Economic Policy
10. Bindler, A., Hjalmarsson, R., 2017. Prisons, recidivism and the age–crime profile. Economics Letters

FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand and use the knowledge of domestic violence, its characteristics and witness protection in forensic psychological view point.
- CO 2.** have a general understanding of professional practice, forensic consultancy and supervision, the use of cognitive interviewing techniques in criminal investigation.
- CO 3.** are able to comprehend cases related to suicide and aggression , preventive measures and risk assessment.
- CO 4.** have begun to think critically about application of forensic psychology in crime investigation & courtroom, narco-analysis and brain fingerprinting in providing justice and extracting truth, diagnosing and treating sexual offenders,

Unit -I: Psychology and Legal System

- a. Definitions of crime,
- b. Defining Forensic Psychology,
- c. Psychology and the legal process interaction,
- d. Fundamental distinction between psychology and law,
- e. Functioning of Domestic courts,
- f. Family law issues, custody & adoption,
- g. Domestic violence charter and witness protection.

Unit –II: Professional Practice

- a. Forensic Consultancy and Supervision
- b. The psychologist as a consultant
- c. Core competences
- d. Roles and application to forensic settings
- e. Conducting investigations
- f. The use of cognitive interviewing techniques Communicating effectively
- g. Presenting evidence and providing feedback

h. Consultancy in practice: Demonstrating the consultancy skills needed using the Negotiation Adviser role as an illustration
Unit - III: Forensic Risk Assessment
a. Introduction to risk assessment,
b. Definition, methodology;
c. Risk assessment of suicides,
d. Risk assessment of violence.
Unit –IV: Application of Psychology in Investigation & Courtroom
e. Child witness in court,
f. Giving of expert testimony,
g. Eyewitness testimony,
h. Forensic lie detection,
i. Narcoanalysis and Brian Fingerprinting,
j. Interviewing techniques,
k. Offender profiling.
Unit -V: Violent and Sexual offenders: Intervention
a. Effective treatment approaches for offenders across the lifespan.
b. Interventions: Punishment, diversions, and alternative routes to crime prevention.
c. Psychotherapy with criminal offenders.
d. Diagnosing and treating sexual offenders.
Suggested Readings
1. Blackburn, R., The Psychology of Criminal Conduct: Theory, Research and Practice. Chichester:Wiley, 1993
2. Bull, R. and Carson, D., Handbook of Psychology in Legal Contexts. Chichester: Wile, 1998.
3. Canter, D. and Alison, L. (Eds.), Interviewing and Deception. London: Ashgate, 1999.
4. Dennis, I., The Law of Evidence. London: Sweet and Maxwell, 2002.
5. Farrington, D., Hawkins, K. and Lloyd-Bostock, S., Psychology, Law and Legal Processes. London: MacMilan, 1979.
6. Fisher, R. and Geiselman, R., Memory Enhancing Techniques for Investigative Interviewing: The Cognitive Interview. Charles C. Thomas: Illinois, 1992.

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| 7. Fridd, N., Weddle, S., Levene, S. and Fookes, R., Basic practice in Courts, Tribunals and Inquiries. London: Sweet and Maxwell, 1993. |
| 8. Gordon, L. and Lippit, R., The consulting Process in Action. Jossey-Bass: London, 1994. |
| 9. Gudjonsson, G., The Psychology of Interrogations and Confessions. Chichester: Wiley, 2002. |
| 10. Hodgkins, S. and Muller-Isberner, R. (Eds), Violence, Crime and Mentally Disordered Offenders: Concepts and Methods for Effective Treatment and Prevention. Chichester: Wiley, 2000. |

CRIME AGAINST WOMEN & CHILDREN**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand status of women and trends in crime against women in present scenario.
- CO 2.** have a general understanding of different type of crimes against women.
- CO 3.** are able to comprehend laws related to women protection, crime against children, abuses and trafficking.
- CO 4.** have begun to think critically about children legal provisions, and preventive measures for crime against children and women.

Unit -I: Introduction to Crime against Women & Children

- a. Status of Women under Indian context
- b. Current crime trend against women in India and across the globe.
- c. Current crime trend against children in India and across the globe.
- d. Antecedents of crimes against women.
- e. Causes of crimes against children.

Unit -II: Crime against Women

- a. Social crimes against women – Female feticide& infanticide, Child marriage, Dowry, Sati, Domestic violence, illegal termination of pregnancy, Acid Attacks
- b. Sexual offences against women – Rape, molestation, incest, sexual harassment at work, Pornography
- c. Other Offences – Illegal trafficking, forced prostitution, stalking, Kidnapping & abduction.

Unit -III: Social Legislations relating to Women

- a. Maternal Termination Pregnancy Act, Prenatal Diagnostic Law.
- b. Prevention of Commission of Sati Act, Prevention of Immoral Trafficking Act.
- c. Dowry Prohibition Act, Prohibition of Indecent representation of women.
- d. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal)

Act, 2013
e. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 and Women-Related Legislations
Unit -IV: Issues of Children in India
a. Abuse – Physical, Emotional, Psychological and Sexual Abuse
b. Labor & Street Offences – Begging, forceful labor on streets and other industries, institutions, drug pedaling and boot legging etc.
c. Trafficking, forced prostitution and engaging in child pornography.
Unit -V: Legal Provisions for Children
a. Juvenile Justice Care and Protection ACT (JJACT)
b. POCSO
c. Role of Governmental and Non-governmental Organizations
d. Role of Criminal Justice System in Prevention of Crime against children
Suggested Readings
1. Chawla M “Gender Justice” Deep and Deep Publication Pvt Ltd. 2006
2. Goal A “Violence Protective Measures for Women Development and Empowerment” Deep and Deep Publications Pvt Ltd. 2004
3. International Solidarity Network “ Knowing Our Rights” An inprint of kali for Women 2006
4. Kaushik P “Womens Right” Bookwell Publication 2007
5. Lyman, Michael D, 1997, Organized Crime, Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River 1997, Understanding Organized Crime in Global Perspective: A reader, Sage Publications, California.
6. Mishra P “Domestic Violence Against Women” Deep and Deep Publication Pvt Ltd. 2007
7. Nash, Jay Robert, 1992, World Encyclopedias of Organized Crime, Paragon House, New York.
8. Paranjape, N V, 2005, Criminology & Penology, Central Law Publications
9. Pace, Denny F, 1975, Organized Crime: Concept and Control, Prentice Hall Englewood Cliffs
10. Rao N “ Good Women Do Not Inherit land” Social Science Press and Orient Black Swan 2008

PENOLOGY & CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand forms of punishment, historical development of penology and theories based on punishment.
- CO 2.** have a general understanding of different type prisons, prison administration and concepts of reformation.
- CO 3.** are able to comprehend correctional laws, types of correctional institutions and judicial provisions.
- CO 4.** have begun to think critically about non institutional treatment of inmates, the role of prison and society in correction of inmates.

Unit – I: Introduction to Penology & Correctional Administration

- a. Meaning, Definition & Scope of Penology
- b. Development of Correctional Administration
- c. Nature, meaning and importance of punishment
- d. Forms of punishment in ancient, medieval and modern times
- e. Theories of punishment

Unit -II: Prison System

- a. Meaning & Definition of prison
- b. Prisons in ancient, medieval and modern times
- c. Types of prisoners
- d. Prison Reforms : Role of inquiry committees and commissions
- e. Prison administration

Unit – III: Prison Legislations

- a. History and evolution of prison legislations in India
- b. Prisons Act.
- c. Prisoners Act : Transfer of Prisoners Act

d. Jail Manuals
Unit – IV: Institutionalized form of Treatment
a. Meaning and purpose
b. Types of Institutions
c. Adult institutions
i. Juvenile institutions
ii. Children’s homes
iii. Open institutions
d. Correctional programmes, counseling and psychological services
e. Vocational training and work programme : Classification
i. Educational and literacy
ii. Religious sessions
iii. Therapeutic treatment
iv. Games, recreation and other
f. Remission, temporary release, pre-mature release and after care services.
g. Role of NGO's
Unit - V: Non Institutional Form of Treatment
a. Meaning, purpose and importance
b. Types of non-institutional treatment
c. Probation, meaning, scope and legal provisions under probation of offenders Act and other laws.
d. Parole, meaning scope and legal provisions
e. After care and rehabilitation services
f. Role of NGO's in supervision and rehabilitation
g. Difference between institutional and non-institutional form of treatment.
Suggested Readings
1. Barns H.E. and Teeters N. K. – New Horizons in Criminology, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1966
2. Government of Karnataka Publications and Government of India Reports-Prison Manual, Prison Act, Probation of Offenders Act, Juvenile Justice Act and Mulla Committee report on Prison Reform
3. Paranjape N. V - Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2005
4. Reckless C. Walter – The Crime Problem, Vakils, Feffer and Simons Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, 1970
5. Siddique Ahmed – Criminology Problems and Perspectives, III Edn., Eastern Book Company,

Lucknow, 1993.
6.Srivatsava S. S. – Criminology and Criminal Administration, Central Law Agency Allahabad, 2002
7.Sutherland E.H. and Crassey D.R.– Principles of Criminology, Times of India Press, Bombay, 1965
8.Vadakumchery James – Criminology and Penology, Kairali Book International, Trivandrum, 1983
9. Rutherford, A; Prisons and the Process of Justice, Oxford: Oxford University Press(1984)
10. Ryan, M. Penal Policy and Political Culture, Winchester: Waterside Press (2005)

FORENSIC DOCUMENTS**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand and use the knowledge of forensic document in analyzing questioned documents, its application, classification and types of examination.
- CO 2.** have a general understanding of various types of documents and its general - individual characteristics and procedure in handling forgery cases.
- CO 3.** are able to comprehend examination of type writers and procedures used, examination process of security documents, analyzing its nature and features.
- CO 4.** have begun to think critically about advancements in forensic document examination recent trend and techniques used. The role of forensic document examiner in providing acceptable report of document analysis.

Unit - I: Document Examination –Introduction &Overview

- a. Scope & application in Crime Investigation
- b. Various Indian Laws with reference to Indian Penal Code & Indian Evidence Act.
- c. Nature & Problems of Forensic Document Examination.
- d. Preservation, Packing & Marking of Documents.
- e. Development & Classification of Handwritings and Classification of Forensic Documents.

Unit - II: Principles of Handwriting Examination

- a. Various writing features, terminologies, definitions, general characteristics, individual characteristics of handwriting.
- b. Variations- Natural & disguised, Principles of handwriting identifications, comparison process.
- c. Preliminary examination of documents, effect of age, illness, posture, emotions, Ink analysis and writing instrument on handwriting.

Unit - III: Document Forgery & Alterations

- a. Examination of signatures & built up document. Identification of writer of forged writings /signatures.

b. Importance of tremors in identification.
c. Examination and identification of anonymous letter and its writer.
d. Detection & decipherment of alterations & erasures including additions, overwriting, obliterations.
Unit - IV: Mechanical Impressions & Security Documents
a. Examination of type writings and their identification, working, examination of manual, cheque writers, identification of typist of manual type writers
b. Examination of security docs including currency notes, travel documents, passports, visas. Identity cards, different types of security features and their examination including water marks and security printing.
Unit – V: Advances in Documents Examination & Quality Assurances
a. Advances in Forensic Document Examination, Introduction to Computer Forensics, e-document and digital signatures.
b. Final examination and report writing, opinion writing and writing of reasons for opinion, Importance of no opinion or qualified opinions
c. Marking of photographs and their presentation, Preparation of juxtapose charts in support of reasons and Case Studies.
Suggested reading:
1. Albert S. Osborn; Questioned Documents, 2nd Ed., universal Law Pub., Delhi (1998).
2. Albert S Osborn; the Problem of Proof, 2nd Ed., Universal Law Pub. Delhi (1998)
3. Charles C. Thomas; I.S.Q.D. Identification System for Questioned Documents, Billy Prior Bates Springfield, Illinois, USA (1971)
4. Morris Ron N; Forensic Handwriting Identification, Acad Press, London (2001) \
5. Kurtz Sheila; Graphotypes a new Plant on Handwriting Analysis, Crown Pub. Inc., USA (1983)
6. Lerinson Jay; Questioned Documents, Acad Press, London (2001)
7. Ellen Davin; Questioned Documents – Scientific Examination, Taylor & Francis, Washington (1997)
8. Andrea Mc Nichol, Jeffrey A Nelson; Handwriting Analysis Putting it to work for you, Jaico Books, Delhi (1994)
9. ManaharLotia-All about Modern Printers: Introduction-BPB Publication, New Delhi.
10. Wilson R. Harrison; Suspect Documents Their Scientific Examination, Universal Law Pub. Delhi Indian Reprint (2001)

FIELD VISITS – LOCAL INSTITUTIONS VISITS**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand and use the real life experience of different correctional institutions. Could able to have knowledge regarding administration and hierarchy of institutions.
- CO 2.** have a general understanding of juvenile institutions and committees with its powers, types of prisons and its functions, judicial institutions its power and functions, special units of police and its functions.
- CO 3.** are able to comprehend the role of all correctional, judicial and juvenile institutions in reformation of offenders.
- CO 4.** have begun to think critically about the practical reality of the administration of institutions and get exposure to actual functions of correctional institution.

UNIT-I

- 1) Visit to Prison Institution
- 2) Visit to Sate Home for Men
- 3) Visit to Sate Home for Women.
- 4) Visit to Observation Home.

UNIT-II

- 1) Child welfare Committee
- 2) Visit to Juvenile Home (Recreation)
- 3) Visit to Juvenile justice Board
- 4) Visit to Juvenile Special Home.

UNIT-III

- 1) Visit to Court Proceeding
- 2) Visit to Civil Court.
- 3) Visit to Criminal Court.

4) Visit to Lokayukta Office.
UNIT-IV
1) Visit to Local Police Station
2) Visit to S. P. Office.
3) Visit to NGOs.
UNIT-V
1) Local Crime Record Bureau.
2) Visit to After-Care Services.
3) Visit to Hospital for Post-Mortem Cases.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance for the visit to all the institutions is compulsory. • At the end of the semester the students' are expected to submit a concise report with the details of their experiences and observations on each visit carried out. • An internal assessment for 25 Marks shall be conducted during the IIIrd Semester.

INTERNSHIP/BLOCK PLACEMENT**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand and use the field knowledge pertaining to different concepts in criminology and forensic science.
- CO 2.** have a general understanding of specified concepts students opt for, will get exposure to research methodology used in accomplishing the opted research topic.
- CO 3.** are able to comprehend different methods used for research work, recent trends in criminology and forensic science research.
- CO 4.** have begun to think critically about problems of crime, new and advanced methods could be used in prevention and detection of crime, legal provisions for adopting the outcome of the research in crime investigation.

- This part of the programme is introduced to enable the students to utilize their vacation between the semesters productively and acquire practical skills on the classroom information provided. This component is to help them have direct hands on experience in the field concerning the related subject area.
- The students will have to work in institutions like NGOs, Forensic Labs, B.P.R & D., Police Stations, Women and Children Welfare Department, Police Training Centre or other institutions allied with Criminal Justice System (Subject to Permission Procured) during the month of June and July as a part of the Internship Program. The student is expected to work closely with the workers of the institution and record their learning experiences and submit a weekly report to the Department. Towards the end of the IIIrd Semester the students shall have to submit an Internship/Block Placement Report on the institution they were placed in.
- The performance of the students in the program shall be assessed based on the Internship/Placement report they submit (25 Marks) and a Viva-Voce examination (25 Marks) towards the end of the IIIrd Semester by a committee consisting of the Chairperson of the Department and Examiners. The Total Marks allotted to Internship/Block Placement Program shall be 50 Marks.

FINGERPRINTS – (specialization)**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand the role fingerprint in crime investigation
- CO 2.** have a general understanding of fingerprint classification, different types of fingerprints and fingerprint recording methods.
- CO 3.** are able to comprehend different methods of development of fingerprints, and forms of ridge characteristics and analysis.
- CO 4.** have begun to think critically about judicial value of fingerprints, importance of fingerprints in identifying culprits.

Unit-I: Introduction

- a. Meaning, Scope and its Importance of Fingerprints in Criminal Investigation.
- b. Historical Development of Finger Prints.
- c. Individuality of Finger Prints.

Unit-II: Finger Prints Classification System

- a. Types of Finger Print Patterns and its Definition.
- b. Basic Finger Print Patterns.
- c. Classification of Finger Prints, 10 Digits and Single Digits etc.
- d. Recording of Finger Prints.

Unit-III: Search, Preservation and Collection of Fingerprints

- a. Scene of Crime Prints and Searching
 - i. Visible Prints
 - ii. Plastic Prints
 - iii. Latent Prints
- b. Searching of Latent Prints, Their Collection and Preservation.
- c. Finger Prints of Deceased Person.

Unit-IV: Methods of Developing Latent Prints
a. Developing of Latent Prints: - Physical Methods and Chemical Methods.
b. Physical Methods and Usage of various Powders.
c. Chemical Methods and Their Types.
d. Other Methods of Finger Print Development
i) Laser Method ii) Electronographic Method etc.
Unit-V: Identification and Comparison
a. Types of Ridge Characteristics.
b. Comparison of Chance, Latent Print with Suspect Finger Prints.
c. Ridge Counting System and Matching Points of Ridge Characteristics.
d. Evidential Value of Finger Prints in the Court of Law.
e. Submission of the evidentiary report to the Court of Law.
Suggested Readings
1. B.S. Nabar., Forensic Science in Crime Investigation, 3 rd Edn., Asia Law House, Hyderabad
2. Barry, A.J. Fisher; Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, 7th Ed, CRC Press, NY, 2003.
3. Bennett, W.W. & Karen, M.Hass, Criminal Investigative, 6th Ed. Worsworth Thompson Learning, 2001.
4. Forensic Science, An Introduction to Criminalsites. By Peter R.De Forest, R.E. Gaensslen and Henry C. Lee.
5. Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials, By Sharma. B. R.
6. Saferstein R. "Criminalistics: - An Introduction to Forensic Science".
7. Akhil Vij, Anoop Namboodiri, " Learning Minutiae Neighborhoods: A New Binary Representation for Matching Fingerprints", 2014
8. E. Zhu, J. Yin, G. Zhang, Fingerprint matching based on global alignment of multiple reference minutiae, Pattern Recogn. (2005)
9. D. Wan, J. Zhou, Fingerprint recognition using model-based density map, IEEE Trans. Image Process.(2006)
10. Wertheim K, Maceo A (2002) The critical stage of friction ridge and pattern formation. J for Ident

OR

PG33T306SB	SEMESTER - III
CORPORATE CRIMES	
Course outcomes	
After successfully completing this course students	
<p>CO 1. are able to understand nature and types of corporate frauds,</p> <p>CO 2. have a general understanding of characteristics, trends in corporate frauds.</p> <p>CO 3. are able to comprehend fraud in banking sectors, types of insurance frauds.</p> <p>CO 4. have begun to think critically about preventive measures, causes of corporate frauds, and effects on economy of the nation.</p>	

PG33T306SB	CORPORATE CRIMES
Unit I– Introduction	
a. Meaning, Definition & Nature of Corporate Frauds	
b. Types of Corporate Frauds	
i. Bankruptcy related Frauds	
ii. Exploiting assets & scams	
iii. Mortgage Frauds	
iv. Share Sale Frauds	
c. Role of Depositories & Role of Clearing Corporation in Corporate Frauds	
Unit II – Corporate Fraud	
a. Meaning & Definition of Fraud	
b. Types of Fraud:- Individual & Corporate	
c. Characteristics of Fraud	
d. Trends of Scams: National & Global Perspective	
Unit III – Fraud in Banking Sector	
a. Definition & Scope of Fraud in Banking Sector	
b. Banking Impersonation	
c. Types of Frauds	
i. Fraud against Accounts	

ii. Fraud against Card (Debit/Credit)
iii. Electronic Fraud
iv. Miscellaneous Fraud
d. Role of Vigilance officer in Prevention of Bank Frauds
e. Role of Investigation in Bank Frauds
Unit IV – Insurance Frauds
a. Definition , Nature & Scope of Insurance
b. Losses due to Insurance Frauds
c. Types of Insurance Frauds
i. Property Insurance
ii. Motor Insurance
iii. Health Insurance
d. Role of Investigation in Insurance Frauds
Unit – V: Prevention of Corporate Crimes
a. Regulation and Supervision
b. Corporate Governance
c. Co-operation with the Private Sector
d. Suspicious Transaction Reporting
Suggested Readings
1. Anabui, Farhad and Kakabadse, Andrew, 2004, Corporate sabotage, Jaico PublishingHouse.
2. Blum Richard H, 1972, Deleivers and Deceived, Charles, C. Thomas Publishers.
3. Bologna, Jack, 1984, Corporate Fraud, Butterworth Publishers.
4. Celia Wells, “Corporations and Criminal Responsibility”.
5. Essential Commodities Act, 1955, 2005, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
6. Ghosh Murrain, 1979, Black money – The case for India, Subarna Rekha, Calcutta.
7. Green Timothy, 1977, The Smuggling Business, Aldus Books, London. internationally, Kogan Pagr Ltd.
8. Lal Bhure, 2003, Money Laundering: An insight into the dark world of Financial Frauds, Siddharth Publications.
9. Nabhi’s Income Tax Guidelines and Mini Ready Reeckoner, 2009, Anabhi Publication Bare Acts:
10. Pitchandi Nand Sivamurthy A, 1985, Insurance Frauds, The Indian Soceity

PG33T307O

SEMESTER - III

FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE (open elective course)

Course outcomes

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand nature purpose of forensic science, techniques used in forensic investigation of crime.
- CO 2.** have a general understanding of, types of forensic laboratories, divisions and functions of forensic laboratories, biological and physical evidences, its collection, preservation and forwarding methods.
- CO 3.** are able to cogitate the importance of fingerprints and footprints in crime investigation, procedure involved in analyzing case from available physical evidences.
- CO 4.** have begun to think critically about questioned documents, its importance in establishing relativity to alteration in the documents.

PG33T307O

FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE (open elective course)

Unit- I: Introduction

- a. Definition, nature and purpose of Forensic Science
- b. Functions of the Forensic Science Laboratories
- c. Techniques for investigation of crime

Unit- II: Divisions of Forensic Science

- a. Forensic Chemistry and Toxicology
- b. Finger Print, Forensic Ballistics
- c. Forensic aspects of arson and explosion
- d. DNA Test
- e. Documentation Examination
- f. Voice Pattern Analysis

Unit -III: Body Fluids

- a. Blood, semen, Saliva and its importance
- b. Importance of blood grouping

c. Importance of DNA
d. Collecting, Preserving & Forwarding of Physical Clues to Forensic Laboratories
Unit- IV: Finger Prints & Footprint
a. Meaning, Importance and development, Classification of Finger print
b. Ridge Characteristics and its importance
c. Importance of Lifting and Comparison of Finger Prints
d. Foot Print : Lifting, Comparison, & Classification
Unit – V: Questioned Documents
a. Meaning & importance of Questioned Documents
b. Characteristic and Principles of Handwriting
c. Identification of Handwriting
d. Importance of Typescript & their Identification
Suggested Readings
1. Barry, A.J. Fisher; Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, 7th Ed, CRC Press, NY, 2003.
2. Bennett, W.W. & Karen, M. Hass, Criminal Investigative, 6th Ed. Worsworth Thompson Learning, 2001.
3. Houck, M.M. & Siegel, JA; Fundamentals of Forensic Science, Academic Press, London, 2006.
4. James, SH and Nordby, J.J., Forensic Science- An Introduction to Scientific and investigative Techniques, CRC Press, USA (2003)
5. Mordby J. Deed Reckoning; The Art of Forensic Detection, CRC Press NY, 2003.
6. Nanda B.B and Tewari, R.k. Forensic Science in India- A vision for the Twenty First Century, Select publisher, N. Delhi, 2001.
7. Nabar B.S., Forensic Science in Crime Investigation, 3 rd Edn., Asia Law House, Hyderabad
8. Saferstein R; Criminalistics- An Introduction of Forensic Science, Prentice Hall Inc, USA,2007.
9. Sharma, B.R., Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation & Trials, Universal Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2003
10. Swanson, CR, Terrbles, L&Taylor,R.W.;. Police Administration, Prentice Hall, USA, 1998.

FORENSIC BALLISTICS**Course outcomes**

After successfully completing this course students

- CO 1.** are able to understand and analyze the knowledge of ballistics in identifying criminal, components of firearms and its fictional aspects.
- CO 2.** have a general understanding of different types of ballistics, ammunitions used, and types propellants and its compositions.
- CO 3.** are able to comprehend forms of ballistics, analytical patterns of ballistics and its effects.
- CO 4.** have begun to think critically about various types of marks produced by firearms, its identification and classification, different investigative techniques used for firearm crime analysis.

Unit – I Classification & Characteristics of Ballistics

- a. History & Development, classification of firearms
- b. Various components of small arms, different automatic mechanisms used in small firearms.
- c. Projectile, Velocity determination
- d. Identification of Origin

Unit –II Ammunition & Identification

- a. Types of ammunitions, classifications, constructional features of different types of cartridges, types of primer and priming composition.
- b. Propellants and their composition
- c. Various types of bullets and compositional aspects.
- d. Manufacture of firearms, various processes associated with manufacture of ammunitions.

Unit – III Internal, Intermediate and External Ballistics

- a. Ballistics – Definition of Internal, Intermediate and External

b. Internal Ballistics – Definition, Ignition of propellants, factors affecting internal ballistics, lock time, ignition time, erosion, corrosion and gas cutting, theory of recoil.
c. Intermediate ballistics – Definitions, effects on the motion of projectile and firearms, gas flow field near the muzzle flash, blast, and silencer.
d. External Ballistics
Unit –IV Tool marks and Identification
a. Tool marks – Types of tool marks, compressions, striated, ejective marks, individual; and pertinent characteristics.
b. Principles and practice of Identification of firearms, ammunition and their components, types of marks produced during the firing process, measurement of rifling details, process of matching and non-matching characteristics of evidence and test cartridge cases and bullets, writing of reports, effect of human decomposition on bullet striations.
c. Determination of range of firing, burning, scorching, blackening, tattooing, gunshot residue distribution, determinants of range of firing, characteristics of the shot, factors affecting these phenomena, IR photography of tattooing around gunshot holes.
Unit – V Investigation of Ballistics
a. Crimes committed by firearms, various types of visible/invisible physical evidence available in crime involving firearms.
b. Photography/ Videography/sketching of crime scene; location, documentation, collection, preservation and forwarding of physical evidence, maintaining the authenticity and integrity of physical evidence,
c. Various legal requirements in the handling of clue materials, various precautions to be taken while handling the physical evidence.
d. Various problems including medico-legal problems arising in crime involving firearms, chain of custody.
Suggested Readings
1. Burrard; The Identification of Firearms and Forensic Ballistics, Herbert Jenkins, London, (1956)
2. Ezell; Smallarm Today, Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pa,(1988)
3. Gunther and Gunther; The Identification of Firearms, New York, (1935)
4. Heard, B.J; Handbook of Firearms and Ballistics, John Wiley, England, (1997)
5. Hogg, I.V; The Cartridge guide – A Smallarms Ammunition Identification Manual, The

Stackpole publishing Co., Harrisburg, Pa,(1982)
6. Muller and Olson; Smallarms Lexicon & Encyclopedia, Shooter's Bible Inc. NJ, (1968)
7. Nonte, Jr, Firearms Encyclopedia, Wolfe Publishing Limited, London, (1973)
8. Sharma, B.R.; Firearms in Criminal Investigation & Trials, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 4th Edn, (2011).
9. Smith and Smith; Book of Rifles, Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pa,(1972)
10. Whelen; Smallarms Design and Ballistics, Vol II, Smallarms Technical Publishing Comopany, USA, (1946).

PG33T402	SEMESTER - IV
CRIMINAL LAW	
Course outcomes	
After successfully completing this course students	
<p>CO 1. are able to understand principles of criminal law, various sections of Indian Penal Code.</p> <p>CO 2. have a general understanding of right to private defense, procedure of criminal investigation and prosecution.</p> <p>CO 3. are able to comprehend criminal trial, prosecution, warrant of arrest, and other important criminal procedures.</p> <p>CO 4. have begun to think critically about judicial and constitutional provisions, fair trial, parole probation.</p>	

PG33T402	CRIMINAL LAW
Unit -I: General Principles and specific Offences	
a. Elements of Criminal liability	
b. Principles of group liability (Section 149, 34, 109, 120B IPC)	
c. Offences against person (IPC) Homicide, Kidnapping Abduction, Rape.	
d. Offence against property (Theft, Robbery, Dacoity and Cheating, Criminal Breach of Trust).	
Unit -II: General Exception	
a. Right to Private Defence against Person.	
b. Right to Private Defence against Property	
c. Insanity and Intoxication	
d. Necessity and Mistake	
Unit -III: Criminal Investigation and Prosecution	
a. FIR, Investigation, Arrest and Charge Sheet	
b. Custody, Remand and Bail	
c. Prosecution	
d. Process to Ensure Attendance Summon, Warrant, Search Warrant.	

Unit -IV: Criminal Trial
a. Summon Trials, Warrant Trials and Sessions Trial
b. Right to Accused (pre-sentence hearing Sec 235(2). 248)2_, fair/speedy
c. Trial, Right against self-incrimination.
d. Rights of Victims (Plea Bargaining and Victim Participation).
e. Free Legal Aid.
f. Punishments under IPC.
Unit -V: Evidence law: Scope and relevance
a. Relevancy and admissibility of facts
b. Relevancy of confessions and dying declarations
c. Appreciating expert evidence in court
d. Burden of proof.
Suggested Reading
1. Acharya N.K., 2007, Landmark Judgment of Supreme Court 1950-2006, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
2. All India Reporter Published by Al India Reporter Pvt. Ltd, Nagpur.
3. BasuDuraga Das, 2005, Introduction to Constitution of India. 19th Edu., Wadhwa and Company Law Publishers.
4. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Cr.P.C Act 2001 with State Amendments Bare Act with short Notes, Universal Law Pub. Co. Pvt. Ltd., 2003.
5. Criminal Law Journal Published by All India Reporter Pvt. Ltd. Nagpur.
6. Crimes published by Vinod Publications Pvt. Ltd.
7. Gaur, KD, 1999, Criminal Law and Procedure (cases) 3rd Edition, Butterworth Tripathi Publications.
8. IPC (45 of 1860) with State Amendments and Bare Act with short note, Universal Law Pub. Co. Pvt. Ltd.
9. Indian Evidence Act, 1972 (1 of 1872)
10. Ratan Lal and Dhirajlal, 2002, Indian Penal Code, Wadhwa and Company Pub.

PG33T403	SEMESTER - IV
VICITMIOLOGY & VICITIM ASSISTANCE	
Course outcomes	
After successfully completing this course students	
<p>CO 1. are able to understand concept of Victimology, nature and theories pertaining to Victimology, psychological and criminological perspective of Victimology.</p> <p>CO 2. have a general understanding of UN declaration, judicial responses, policies for victim assistance, various patterns of victimization.</p> <p>CO 3. are able to comprehend victim compensation, forms of victims, handling procedure of various types of victims.</p> <p>CO 4. have begun to think critically about providing justice to the victim under the purview of criminal law, procedural aspects of prevention of victimization, after care service for victim of different crimes, judicial and psychological supports.</p>	

PG33T403	VICITMIOLOGY & VICITIM ASSISTANCE
Unit -I: Introduction to Victimology	
a. Victim and Victimization : Concept, Nature &Theories	
b. Historical Development of Victimology	
c. Key Concepts in Victimology: Victim Precipitation, Victimization Proneness, Victim Responsiveness, Victim Psychology	
d. Psycho-dynamics of Victimization	
e. Primary Victimization, Secondary Victimization, Tertiary Victimization, Victim Vulnerability	
f. Victimless Crimes	
Unit – II: National and International Concern for Victims of Crime	
a. U.N. Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985)	
b. World Society of Victimology	
c. National Policy Concerns for Victims of Crime- Communal Strife, Caste Violence etc	
d. State Initiatives and Crime Victims	

e. Judicial Response
Unit – III : Patterns of Victimization
a. Victims of Crime
b. Victims of Abuse of Power
c. Women Victims – Dowry, Battered women, Rape and other kind of sexual harassment
d. Child Victims
e. Victims of group violence.
Unit – IV: Victim Compensation
a. Restitution
b. Ex-Gratia Grant
c. Compensation by Insurance Companies
d. Compensation for Victims of Crime and abuse of power
e. Victim Compensation- An International Perspective
Unit – V: Victim Assistance
a. Role of citizens and voluntary organizations
b. Preventing Victimization
c. Assisting victims during crime investigation and trial
d. Legal aid to victims of crime – Counseling, guidance and rehabilitation of special kinds of victims of crime and child abuse
e. National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), USA & Victim Witness Assistance Programs (V W A)
f. Introduction to Restorative Justice System
Suggested readings
1. Devasia, V.V, 192, Criminology, Victim logy and Corrections, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi
2. Drapkin Israel and Viano, Emilio, 1973, Victimology: A new focus Lexington Books.
3. Geiser, Robert. L, 1979, Hidden Victims, Beacon Press, Boston.
4. Parsonage, William H, 1979, Perspectives on Victimology, Sage Publications
5. Rajan, V.N, 1981, Victimology in India: An Introductory Study, Allied Publishers, New Delhi.
6. Schur, Edwin, M, 1965, Crimes without victims, Prentice Hall. Inc.

7. Shapland, Joanna, Willmore Jon, Duff Peter, 1985, Gower Publishing Company Ltd.
8. Singh Makkar, S.P, 1993, Global perspectives in Victimology, ABC Publications, Jalandar.
9. Sparks, Richard F, Genn, Hezel G, Dodd, David. J, 197, Surveying victims, John Wiley and Sons' Ltd.
10. Walklate, Sandra, 1989, Victim logy: The victim and the criminal justice process, Unwin Hyman Ltd.

PG33T404	SEMESTER - IV
PRIVATE DETECTIVE & SECURITY MANAGEMENT	
Course outcomes	
After successfully completing this course students	
<p>CO 1. are able to understand development of private detectives, types of investigators, powers and functions of investigative agencies.</p> <p>CO 2. have a general understanding of security management, risk management, principle on loss control. Aviation security, hostage situation and negotiation.</p> <p>CO 3. are able to comprehend disaster management, rescue and relief operation, accidental fire extinguishing techniques, role and functions of fire brigade in emergency.</p> <p>CO 4. have begun to think critically about modern security maintenance measures, use of advanced security devices, gaining knowledge regarding computer data security.</p>	

PG33T404	PRIVATE DETECTIVE & SECURITY MANAGEMENT
Unit-I: Introduction	
a. Meaning, Definition & Scope	
b. Types of Investigators	
c. Comparing Law Enforcement & Private Detectives	
d. Power/Responsibility and Danger/Risk of Being a Private Detective	
Unit – II: Introduction to Security Management	
a. Meaning, Concept, Evolution & Importance.	
b. Security Programmes.	
i. System & Elements	
ii. Series of Operational Measures against Security Hazards.	
iii. Physical, Personal & information Security.	
iv. Security Officer, Hardware's & Alarm, Procedures & Controls	
c. Security Programmes Planning.	
i. Specific Planning Principles on Loss Control Efforts.	
ii. Security Planned Development.	
iii. Risk Management.	

Unit-III: Civil Aviation Security
a. Role and Importance
b. Action Plan to Protect and Secure Airports, Aircrafts, Vital Installation, Passengers and other Materials.
c. Security Management of Hijacking, & Sabotage,
d. Bombs and Bomb Threat.
e. Hostage & Negotiation.
Unit-IV: Security and Disaster Management
a. Meaning and Types of Disaster
b. Anti-Disaster Management/ Committee
c. Warning and Evaluation Plans.
d. Head Count and Its Importance in Emergency.
e. Rescue and Relief Operation.
Unit-V: Fire Brigade and Safety
a. Meaning, Importance of Fire Brigade, Fire Fighting.
b. Fire Types & its Extinguishers.
c. Various Physical and Chemical Equipments for Dousing Fire.
d. Basic Training of Fire Extinguisher to Security and other Employees.
e. Role and Functions of Fire Brigade in Emergency.
f. Rescue of Victims and Salvage of Property.
Unit-VI: Modern Industrial Security Devices
a. Access Control System: - Meaning and Importance and Types.
b. Interior Protection: C.C. TV System, Internal Theft.
c. External Protection: External Theft, Robbery & Dacoit.
d. Strike & Security.
e. Computer Data Security.
Suggested Readings
1. Anderson ., “Bank Security”.
2. FaulFaque.,“Security Investigation Handbook”

3. John., "Fundamentals of Training for Security Officers"
4. Private Security Regulation (Bill) 2005.
5. Peel., "Story of Private Security"
6. Strobi., "Crime Prevention through Physical Security"
7. Brown, Mary E. 1991. "A General Model of Information-Seeking Behavior." Proceedings of the ASIS Annual Meeting. ASIS
8. Foster, Allen. 2004. "A Nonlinear Model of Information-Seeking Behavior." Journal of the American Society for Information Science and Technology.
9. Friedman, Lawrence M. 1994. "True Detective." Studies in Law, Politics and Society.
10. Gill, Martin and Jerry Hart. 1997. "Policing As A Business: The Organisation And structure Of Private Investigation." Policing and Society.

PG33T405	SEMESTER - IV
CYBER CRIMES AND CYBER LAWS	
Course outcomes	
After successfully completing this course students	
<p>CO 1. are able to understand, characteristics, types of cybercrimes, its meaning and historical development.</p> <p>CO 2. have a general understanding of crimes upon computer and types of crimes committed by using computers.</p> <p>CO 3. are able to comprehend investigating techniques of cybercrimes, search seizure and protection evidence in cybercrimes.</p> <p>CO 4. have begun to think critically about Sections of IT act, role of cyber police in protection of intellectual properties and preventive measures of cybercrimes.</p>	

PG33T405	CYBER CRIMES AND CYBER LAWS
Unit-I: Introduction to Cyber Crime	
a. Meaning, Definition of the Cyber Crime.	
b. Historical development of Computer related crimes.	
c. Scope and extension of Cyber Crime.	
d. Types of Cyber Crime.	
e. Characteristics of Cyber Crime and Cyber Criminal.	
Unit-II: Understanding of Computer	
a. Computer as an Object: Unauthorized access, Possession of information, Transferring Virus.	
b. Computer as a Subject: Sabotage of computer systems or computer networks. Theft of data/ information,	
c. Computer as an Instrument: Facilitating crimes	
d. Computer as an Incidental.	
Unit-III: Investigation of Cyber Crime	
a. Perpetrators and Victims of Cyber Crime.	

b. Modus Operandi of Cyber Crime.
c. Investigations of Cyber Crime.
d. Raid kid and Investigation Tools.
e. Safeguarding the evidence in crime scene.
Unit-IV: Search, Seizure, Preservation and Packing
a. Preparing for Search and Completing the Search.
b. Precaution during Search and Seizure.
c. Packing, Transportation and Storing the Seized Computers.
d. Guidelines for Preserving and Submitting Computer Hardware Evidence (CPU).
Unit-V: Relevant Section of IT Act 2000, ITAA 2008 and Punishment
a. Tampering with Computer Source Documents.
b. Hacking with Computer System.
c. Publishing of Information which is obscene in Electronic form.
d. Protected System and Penalty for Misrepresentation.
e. Breach of Confidentiality and Privacy.
f. Laws relating to Cyber crime; Salient features of IT Amendment Act-2008,
g. Amendments arising due to enactment of IT Amendment Act-2008 in IPC, Cr.P.C., I.E.A.
Suggested Readings
1. Moore, R. (2005) "Cyber crime: Investigating High-Technology Computer Crime," Cleveland, Mississippi: Anderson Publishing.
2. Halder, D., & Jaishankar, K. (2011) Cyber crime and the Victimization of Women: Laws, Rights, and Regulations. Hershey, PA, USA: IGI Global. ISBN 978-1-60960-830-9
3. Jump up^ "Cyber Warfare and the Crime of Aggression: The Need For Individual Accountability On Tomorrow'S Battlefield". Law.duke.edu. Retrieved 2011-11-10.
4. Jump up^ "Section 18.2-152.7:1". Code of Virginia. Legislative Information System of Virginia. Retrieved 2008-11-27.
5. Susan W. Brenner, Cybercrime: Criminal Threats from Cyberspace, ABC-CLIO, 2010, pp. 91
6. David Mann and Mike Sutton (2011-11-06). "Netcrime". Bjc.oxfordjournals.org. Retrieved 2011-11-10.
7. Gupta and Agarwal., Cyber Law;2012, Premier Publication Company, Allahabad.

8. Hoffman, L.: Cryptography Policy and Technology Trends.
9. Information Technology Act 2005 & IT Act Amendment, 2008
10. Paranjape N.V., Cyber Crimes and Law; 2010, Central law Agency, Allahabad.

PG33T406SA	SEMESTER - IV
INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM (specialization paper)	
Course outcomes	
After successfully completing this course students	
<p>CO 1. are able to understand the investigative journalism, various forms of media, and forensic journalism.</p> <p>CO 2. have a general understanding regarding theories of reporting, types and objectives.</p> <p>CO 3. are able to comprehend types of investigation, policy related to criminal justice, and international perspective of investigative journalism.</p> <p>CO 4. have begun to think critically about investigating journalism, its role in identification of culprit, preventive measures of criminal acts.</p>	

PG33T406SA	INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISM (specialization paper)
Unit - I: Introduction	
a. Definition, nature and scope of journalism	
b. Fundamentals of reporting, editing and writing policies and legislations relating to journalism	
c. Various forms of media- print, electronic (broadcast) media – radio, television, internet	
d. Forensic journalism: scene of crime, clues of crime, correlate with other evidences, drawing conclusion.	
Unit - II: Theories of Reporting	
a. Report writing- techniques and styles of writing for various types of media, editing and concise writing.	
b. Objectivity in Reporting,	
c. Interpretative Reporting,	
d. Investigative Reporting Advocacy and	
e. Development Reporting.	

Unit - III: Investigation and the Criminal Justice Process
a. Investigating the politicians - The law to legislative coverage and privilege
b. Investigating the enforcers
c. Investigating the departmental mismanagement in recruitment, training, promotions and transfers
d. Investigating the illegal arrests and detentions
e. Practice of human rights violations
f. Investigating the judicial system- The relating to contempt and defamation
g. Investigating the correctional system- Existing prison culture, administration, riots, prisoner's unrest, corruption in prison and prison offences.
Unit - IV: International Models on Investigative Journalism
a. Photography- Importance of photography in crime investigation
b. Documents -Primary documents, secondary documents
c. Evidences- Primary Evidence and Secondary Evidence
d. Bugging- Types of cameras, positioning and sound receivers and recording
e. Crime Analysis-mapping, drawing conclusions (International models on investigations and its application has to be explained with already unraveled actual cases)
Unit - V: Crime Reporting, Editing, Report Writing
a. Functions of crime reporter- Reporters contacts, networks of investigator journalists, maintaining, rewarding and handling sources; ethical issues in handling sources.
b. Searching evidence, interviewing experts and victims, evaluating sources, weighing evidences, verifying facts and reporting.
c. Crime reporting types- crime reporting in print media and electronic media
d. Investigative reporting, court procedures reporting, speedy reporting, interpretative reporting, depth reporting.
Suggested Readings
1. Campbell & Westley 'How to Report and write the news'
2. Charmley M.V. 'Reporting'
3. M'c Dougal 'Interpretative Reporting'
4. Ravindram 'Handbook of Reporting & Editing'
5. Rosalin Muraskin 'Crime and Media: Headlines vs Reality' Prentice Hall; 1 edition
6. Ray Surrete 'Media, Crime and Criminal justice System: Images, Realities and Policies

7. Srivastatva K.M. ‘News Reporting & Editing’
8. Yvonne Jewkes ‘Media & Crime (Key Approaches to Criminology)’SAGE Publications Ltd; Second Edition
9. Banerjee, I. 2002. The locals strike back? Media globalization and localization in the new Asian television landscape. Gazette: The International Journal for Communication Studies,
10. Bhatt, S.C. 1996. Satellite invasion of India, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

OR

PG33T406SB	SEMESTER - IV
HUMAN RIGHTS	
Course outcomes	
After successfully completing this course students	
<p>CO 1. are able to understand nature and scope of human rights, theories related to human rights.</p> <p>CO 2. have a general understanding of universal declaration of human rights.</p> <p>CO 3. are able to comprehend preventive measures of violation of human rights, Human Rights Organization, Commission of Committees.</p> <p>CO 4. have begun to think critically about constitutional provisions of human rights, powers and functions of NHRC and SHRC recommendations.</p>	

PG33T406SB	HUMAN RIGHTS
Unit-I: Human Rights in the Criminal Justice Administration	
a. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Human Rights	
b. Theories of Human Rights.	
c. Historical Development of Human Rights.	
d. Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.	
e. Human Rights and Criminal Justice System in India.	
Unit-II: Provisions of Human Rights	
a. International Convention- U.N Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights.	
b. International Bill of Human Rights.	
c. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.	

d. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
Unit-III: Human Rights and the Constitution of India
a. Relevant Provision under Cr. P. C (Sec 50, 54, 56 to 58, 167,300 & 303,304,322,436,437& 438.)
b. Indian Evidence Act. (Sec, 24 to 26, 112,114 & 133)
c. Human Rights issues in India.
d. Specific Rights
i. Right to Life, Liberty & Equality , Right to Fair Hearing in the Court, Right to Freedom from torture & other Cruel and Inhuman Degrading Treatment, Right of the Child.
ii. Women's Rights.
iii. Prisoners Right.
iv. Victims Right.
Unit-IV: Protection of Human Rights
a. Preventive Measures for the Protection of Human Rights.
b. Human Rights Organization, Commission of Committees.
c. State Human Rights Commission.
d. Role of Central & State Government in Formation of Committee Members.
Unit-V: Powers, Functions of NHRC and SHRC
a. Powers and Functions of SHRC
b. Recent Cases Dealt by NHRC & SHRC
c. Recommendation of NHRC & SHRC
Suggested Readings
1. Awasti, S. K, 2004, Law Relating to Protection of Human Rights.
2. Naseema, C. (2008). Human Rights Education Theory and Practice. Shipra Publications, Delhi.
3. Naseema, C. (2012). Human Rights Education Conceptual and Pedagogical Aspects. Kaniska Publishers Distributors, New Delhi.
4. Ruhela, S.P. & Nayak, R.K. (2011). Value Education and Human Rights Education. Neelkamal Publications Pvt.Ltd.
5. Ghosh, S. & Mohan, R. (2016). Education in Emerging Indian Society the Challenges and Issues. PHI Learning Private Limited.
6. Puar, S.S. (2012). Right to Education Act: A Critical Analysis. International Journal of Educational and Psychological Research (IJEPR)
7. Viswanath, M. (2014). Right to Education using Human Rights Based Approach:

A Policy Perspective for India. IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)
8. Mahapatra, N. (2012). Role of Education in Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, Odisha Review,
9. The Constitution of India, Govt. of India, Ministry of Law and Justice.
10. Gupta, M. & Lata, P. (2013). Protection of Child Rights in India: Role of Teachers and Parents, Educationia Confab,
11. Naseema, C. (2008). Human Rights Education Theory and Practice. Shipra Publications, Delhi.

PG33F407D	SEMESTER - IV
PROJECT WORK/ DISSERTATION	
Course outcomes	
After successfully completing this course students	
<p>CO 1. are able to understand different concepts of criminology and forensic science.</p> <p>CO 2. have a general understanding regarding research methods in criminology and forensic science.</p> <p>CO 3. are able to comprehend different fields in criminogenic research, forensic application of the study and selection of research topics from different criminological and forensic fields.</p> <p>CO 4. have begun to think critically about selection of topic, sampling and research design.</p>	

PG33F407D	PROJECT WORK/DISSERTATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ For Dissertation, each student shall select one research topic compulsory with the consultation of your concerned faculty. ○ This Dissertation shall carry 100 marks and 4 credits. 75 marks for Dissertation/Fieldwork study and 25 marks for viva. The completed work shall be submitted at least two weeks prior the concluding of 4th Semester. 	
Objectives	
1. Knowledge from the program is applied to the development of Research Skills.	
2. Applying Particular theoretical perspectives to specific area of crime and the Institutions of crime control.	
3. Developing an in-depth Dissertation on a Specific area of theory or research.	
4. Designing Research Strategies into the Understanding of Crime.	
5. All the Students shall take this Paper Compulsorily and work under a Faculty Guide.	

PG33

MA/MSc - CRIMINOLOGY & FORENSIC SCIENCE

Programme Specific Outcomes

After graduating from the programme students can

PSO 1. identify the key stages of criminology and criminal justice processes, and at each stage, locate the core institutions involved and the key roles performed by those who inhabit them.

PSO 2. summarize and differentiate the major theories about crime, criminalization, and victimization. Correction and punishments, then apply theories to critically analyze contemporary injustices.

PSO 3. describe the differences between popular perceptions of criminal justice institutions and the lived realities of victims, criminals, and justice workers, criminogenic needs of offenders correction.

PSO 4. recognize how social forces affect the perception and pursuit of justice in India and around the world, factors contributing to commission of crime, preventive measures of crime.

PSO 5. critically assess how power and privilege impact law making and law enforcement, nepotism politicians and people in higher socio economic status.

PSO 6. use criminological and forensic theories, methods, or investigative techniques to assess patterns of crime, criminalization, and victimization and to establish justification for a course of action.

PSO 7. through written or oral communication, describe differential impacts on diverse members of society and provide sustained, focused justifications for the value of diversity for a more just society. Determines cause for offences through scientific evaluation of crime.

PSO 8.Apply the Laboratory skills to participate in the career needs of Forensic community. Become trained in the laboratory skills of different division of Forensic Science. Be able to work with different Research &Development organizations across the world.

PSO 9. apply collaborative skills, ethical reasoning, analytic skills, research technique and knowledge about crime to address an injustice, and advance causes of justice

PSO 10.pursue advanced professional training and/or a meaningful justice-related career in law enforcement agencies, private detectives, forensic science laboratory, vigilance department, legal advocacy etc.