

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY  
TIRUNELVELI, TAMIL NADU, INDIA



Doctor of Philosophy

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

**SYLLABUS**

From the academic year 2018 - 2019 onwards

**Ph. D**  
**(Criminology and Criminal Justice)**  
**Abstract of the Syllabus- 2018 - 2019**

Sl. No.	Title of the Subjects
1.	Principles of Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration
2.	Police Administration
3.	Penology and Corrections
4.	Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure and Evidence
5.	Theoretical Criminology
6.	Victimology and Victim Assistance
7.	Fundamentals of Research Methods and Statistical Applications
8.	Psychology of Crime and Criminal behavior
9.	Forensic Science and Forensic Medicine
10.	Mini Project

# MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY

## Syllabus

### Ph. D (Criminology and Criminal Justice)

Choice Based Credit System

Paper 01: Core 01- PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE  
ADMINISTRATION

(60 Hrs)

L	P	T	C
4	0	4	4

#### Objectives

- To understand the history and structure of core agencies of the criminal justice system
- Students will understand the nature and operation of the criminal justice system and its relation to other social structures, institutions and culture.
- To introduce students to essential legal terminology
- To understand how the criminal justice system operates

#### UNIT -I: Early Criminological Thought (10 hrs)

Schools of Criminology- Demonology, Classical, Neo-Classical Schools, Positive School, Cartographic School, Biological and Constitutional School. Multiple Factors, Heredity, Ecological and Economic factors.

#### UNIT-II Basics of Criminology (10 hrs)

Criminology: Definitions, historical perspectives, nature and scope. Criminology as a Social Science, Relations with Sciences. Criminology and Criminal Justice. Formal and Informal Social control Mechanism, Concepts: Socialization, Norms, Values, Culture, Subculture, Social Conformity, Social Disorganization, Social Pathology, Anti-social behavior.

#### UNIT-III Criminal Justice Processes (10 hrs)

Structure of Criminal Justice System in India. Roles of legislature, police, prosecution, judiciary and prison system in Criminal Justice. Process of Law making. Rule of Law Commissions. Cooperation and coordination among the various sub systems of criminal justice system. Role of Victims in the Criminal Justice Process.

#### **UNIT-IV Sociological and Legal Perspectives of Crime (15 hrs)**

Deviance: Normative and Re-activist Definitions of Deviance. Crime - Legal and Sociological definitions. Deviance and Crime - Differences. Process of Criminalization - sociological and legal. The origin and development of Criminal Law: Vice, Sin, Crime and Torts. Elements of Crime, Concept of Criminal Responsibility. Basic principles - Actus Reus and Mens Rea, Strict, Joint and Vicarious Liabilities. Indian Penal Code - History - Structure, Right of Private defense, General Exceptions under Indian Penal code.

#### **UNIT-V Contemporary forms of Crime (10 hrs)**

Organized crimes: Forms and Nature. Terrorism: Nature, meaning and Types of Terrorism. Communal Violence: Historical Perspective - Communal violence in Post-Independence India White, Khaki, Blue, Pink-Collar Crimes, Killing (s) in the name of honour.

#### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Ahmed Siddique, (1993), *Criminology, Problems and Perspectives*, III Edn., Eastern Book House, Lucknow.
2. Allen, Friday, Roebuck and Sagarin, (1981), *Crime and Punishment: An introduction to Criminology*. The Free press. New York.
3. Brendan Maguire & Polly F. Radosh, (1999), *Introduction to Criminology*, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Boston, U.S.A.
4. Chockalingam, K. (1997), 'Kuttraviyal' (Criminology) in Tamil, Parvathi Publications, Chennai.
5. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey (1974), *Principles of Criminology*, Lippincott, Philadelphia.
6. Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), *New Horizons in Criminology*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
8. John E. Conklin, J.E., (1981), *Criminology*, Macmillan, London.
9. Paranjepe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
10. Williams, F.P. and McShane, M.D. (2004) *Criminological Theory*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

## Paper 02: Core 02- POLICE ADMINISTRATION

(6ohrs)

<b>L</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

### Objectives

- To identify specific periods related to the origins of Indian police and their developments
- To examine the historical development and present organization and administration of Police departments
- To examine early forms of investigative methods, its evolution and developmental processes
- To examine the origins, meaning, development, experiences and the record of community policing
- To examine the organizational development issues and future developments in police management
- To describe how specific theories of crime control affect the police (i.e., routine activities, Deterrence, environmental criminology)

### UNIT-I Fundamentals of Policing (10 hrs)

History of Indian Police - Police Administration concepts: Hierarchy, Rank and File Structure, Power & Authority, Span of Control, Unity of Command - Recruitment and Training. Superintendence, control, organization, and management of police. Executive powers and duties of Police Officers. Police Act of 1861 - Police reforms - with special reference to the National Police Commission recommendations (NPC), 1979, Model police act of NPC.

### UNIT -II Organization and structure of Indian Police (14 hrs)

Structure of State Police - District Police - City Police - Special Police battalions; Intelligence Branch, Crime Branch (CID) - Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption. Central Police Organizations - IB, CBI, CISF, CRPF, RPF, RAW, NIA, NSG etc. Police research and Crime Statistics Organizations- BPR & D, Organizational set-up of police stations, working system of Town & City police stations, Village police, Railway and Armed Police. International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

### UNIT -III Police Investigation: Procedures and functions (12 hrs)

First Police information Report, Investigation of Scene of Crimes sketching, searching, Collection, preservation and transportation of physical clues to the experts. Charge sheet, Investigation of cognizable and non-cognizable offences, Investigation of unnatural deaths, Robbery, Dacoity, Theft House breaking Etc. Investigation of Rape cases and Traffic accidents. Mob Psychology and Crowd control.

#### **UNIT -IV Issues and Contemporary developments in Policing (14 hrs)**

Issues in Policing - Problems in Police Personnel Management, Problems related to Police hierarchy, Police Corruption, Police Subculture, Police and Human Rights. Depiction of Police in Media - Print and Visual media. Police Image, Developing healthy Police Public relationship. Recent approaches in Policing - Community and Problem oriented Policing, Team Policing, Cyber Policing. Policing in developing countries vs. policing in developed countries. Crime Analysis units in developed countries.

#### **UNIT -V Crime Prevention (10 hrs)**

Crime prevention: Anticipation/Recognition/Appraisal Initiate an Action, Remove or reduce Risk - Henry fielding methods. Primary prevention - neighborhood-level Crime and the Fear of Crime - Displacement and Diffusion - Secondary prevention - Situational Crime Prevention. Tertiary Prevention - Specific deterrence: Electronic monitoring/home confinement Reporting. Crime prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). Role of Educational institutions in Crime Prevention - Role of NGO's in crime prevention. Role of Media in Crime Prevention. Contemporary Crime prevention methods.

#### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. 1979 - 82, Report of the National Police Commission in 8 parts, Central Govt. Publications.
2. Coffey, A.R. (1975). The Prevention of Crime and Delinquency, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
3. Diaz, S.M., (1976), New Dimensions to the Police Role and Functions in India, Published by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.
4. Krishna Mohan Mathur, (1994), Indian Police, Role and Challenges, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Lab, S. (2000). Crime Prevention: Approaches, Practices and Evaluations. Anderson Publishing Company.
6. Morley, W.H., (1958), Administration of Justice in India, New Delhi, Metropolitan.
7. Nehad Ashraf, (1992), Police and Policing in India, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi.
8. Parmar M.S., (1992), Problems of Police Administration, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
9. Paul M. Whisenand (1964). Crime Prevention, Holbrock Press Inc, Boston
10. Rosenbaum, Dennis P., Arthur J. Lurigio, and Robert C. Davis (1998). The Prevention of Crime: Social and Situational Strategies. Wadsworth Publishing, Belmont CA.

## Paper 03: Core 03- PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONS

(60 hrs)

L	P	T	C
4	0	4	4

### Objectives

- To understand the multi-faceted purposes and contemporary use of the correctional services, in theory and practice.
- To understand the context of punishment including the use of the retributive system and the alternative theory and practice of punishment offered by restorative justice.

### UNIT -I Nature of Punishment (12 hrs)

Penology - definition, nature and scope. Punishment-in ancient, medieval and modern times  
Punishment: Significance, Concept, Aims & Types. Theories of Punishment. Sentencing - Principles, Policies and Procedures. Capital Punishment. Recent approaches to Punishment - Restorative Justice, Restitution and Victim offender Mediation.

### UNIT -II Prison systems and Prison population (12 hrs)

Historical development and Administration of various prison systems- Penitentiary, Pennsylvania, Auburn systems. Evolution and development of Prison system in India. Classification of Prisoners. Prison Population - Pre-trial Detainees, Simple imprisonment, Rigorous imprisonment, AIDS Prisoners, Life Convicts, and Capital punishment.

### UNIT -III Prison legislations and International Instruments (12 hrs)

History and evolution of Prison legislations - Correctional Manuals, rules etc. Prisons Act, Transfer of Prisoners Act, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. Jail Manual. Various Prison Reforms Committees and Commissions, UN Standard minimum rules for treatment of prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules), UN Standard minimum rules for non-custodial measures (Tokyo Rules)

### UNIT-IV Correctional Institutions (12 hrs)

Institutionalization: Meaning and purpose. Classification System of Prisons: Meaning and Significance. Adult Institutions: Central, District and Sub Jails. Juvenile Institutions: Observation Homes, Juvenile Justice Board, Special Homes. Women Institutions: Vigilance Home, Protective home. Open Prisons. Boarding, Lodging and medical care in prisons. Programmes - Educational, work and self-government.

## **UNIT -V Community based Corrections (12 hrs)**

Probation: Concept and Scope, Historical development of probation. Probation in India - Probation of offenders Act. Probation procedures: Pre-sentence Investigation report, supervision, Revocation of probation etc. Parole: Meaning and Scope. Parole - provisions and rules. Halfway houses, organization and significance. After Care services in India.

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Ahmed Siddique, (1993). Criminology, Problems and Perspectives, III Edn. Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
2. Bhattacharya S.K., (1986). Probation system in India, Manas Publications, New Delhi.
3. Brodie, S.R., (1976). Effectiveness of sentencing, Home office, London.
4. Chockalingam K., (1993). Issues in Probation in India, Madras University Publications, Madras.
5. Devasia, V.D & Leelamma Devasia, (1992). Criminology, Victimology and Corrections, S. B. Mangia for Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
6. Ghosh, S., (1992). Open Prisons and the Inmates, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
7. Goswami, B.K. (1980). Critical Study of Criminology and Penology, Allahabad Agency, Allahabad.
8. Mulla Committee Report on Prison Reforms, 1983. Govt. of India.
9. Naresh Kumar, (1986). Constitutional Rights of Prisoners, Mittal Publishers, New Delhi.
10. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.



## Paper 04: Core 04 - INDIAN PENAL CODE, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE

(60 hrs)

L	P	T	C
4	0	4	4

### Objectives

- To acquire a basic knowledge of the criminal procedure
- To understand that Fairness, efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system demand that its procedures should be simple, accessible and, so far as practicable, the same for every level and type of criminal jurisdiction
- To understand the legal rules pertaining to the gathering of evidence, the court process, the admissibility of evidence at trial and post-conviction sentencing, appeals, and other remedies.

### UNIT-I Typology of Offences: Indian Penal Code (15 hrs)

Offences against human body: Culpable Homicide (Sec.299), Murder (Sec.300 and 5 exceptions), Rape and other unnatural sexual offences (Sec.375-377), Hurt and Grievous Hurt (Sec.319-320), Force, Criminal Force and Assault (Sec.349-351). Offences against property: Theft (Sec.378-382), Cheating (Sec.420), Robbery and Dacoity (Sec.390-402), Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust (Sec.403, 405,409), Criminal Trespass, Lurking (Sec.441-446).

### UNIT -II Basics of Criminal procedure (15 hrs)

Object of Criminal Procedure - Importance of Criminal Procedure - The extent and applicability of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Territorial divisions -Main segments of the Criminal Procedure - Classification of Offences - Functionaries under the Code - Police, Prosecutors, Defence Counsel, Judges and Prison authorities.

### UNIT -III Investigation process (10 hrs)

Arrest, Search and Seizure, Investigation Interrogation, Identification, Bail, Statements of police. Final Report, Charge - Preventive measures and Security Proceedings.

### UNIT -IV Courts and Trials (12 hrs)

Criminal courts-District, state and Union Jurisdiction courts, and their powers. Trials - Principal features of Fair Trial- Types of Trials: Summary, Summon, and warrant trials. Judgements - Appeals, Reference, revisions, and transfer. Execution of Sentence.

## **UNIT - V Evidence, Enquiry & Examination (13 hrs)**

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

Inquiry of Criminal case in courts. Submission of cognizable case in court- Witnesses and examination of witnesses. Cross examination, reexamination, and impeaching the credit of witness. Expert Evidence: Medico-legal opinion, Forensic Science expert opinion.

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Kelkar, R.V., (2003) Lectures on Criminal Procedure Eastern book Co., Lucknow.
2. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal (1995) Code of Criminal Procedure
3. Sarathy Veppa P. (1994) Elements of Law of Evidence, Eastern book Co., Lucknow.
4. Singh, A., (1995) Law of Evidence, Allahabad Law agency.

## Paper 05: Core 05- THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY

(60 hrs)

L	T	P	C
4	4	0	4

### Objectives

- To understand the nature of crime and criminological theory.
- To study the range of criminal justice policies, their effectiveness and their limitations.
- To understand competently and effectively communicate criminological concepts and their applications.

### UNIT -I Sociological Theories of Crime I (15 hrs)

Social Strain Theories: Anomie theory, Culture conflict and Sub culture theory, Differential opportunity theory, Middle Class measuring rod. Social Ecology Theories: Concentric Zone theory, Environmental Criminology / Geography of Crime, Social disorganization theory, Cultural Transmission theory, Lower class culture theory.

### UNIT -II Sociological Theories of Crime II (10 hrs)

Social Learning Theories: Theory of imitation, Differential Association Theory, Differential Identification theory.

### UNIT - III: Sociological Theories of Crime III (10 hrs)

Social Control Theories: Drift and Neutralization theory, Containment theory, Social bond theory - Social Conflict Theories: Labeling Theory, Radical Criminology, New Criminology, and Marxist Criminology

### UNIT -IV: Recent Theoretical Developments I (8 hrs)

Multiple factor approach. Routine activities theory, Rational Choice theory, Crime pattern theory, Shaming theory, Four wishes theory, Broken windows theory, Space transition Theory, Pyrrhic defeat theory.

### UNIT -V: Recent Theoretical Developments II (8 hrs)

Feminist Criminology, Masculinity theory, Life Course theory, Integrated theories. Post - Modernist theories: News making Criminology, Peacemaking Criminology.

## **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Akers, R.L., and Sellers. C.S. (2004) *Criminological Theory: Introduction, Evaluation, and Application*. 4th Edition. Los Angeles; Roxbury Publishing.
2. Bernard, T.G., Vold, G.B., and Snipes, J.B. (2002) *Theoretical Criminology*. Fifth Edition. New York: Oxford University Press.
3. Chockalingam, K. (1997), 'Kuttraviyal' (Criminology) in Tamil, Parvathi Publications, Chennai.
4. Cullen, F.T., and Agnew, R. (2003) *Criminological Theory: Past to Present*. Second Edition. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing Company.
5. Curran, D.J., and Renzetti, C.M. (2001) *Theories of Crime*. Second Edition. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
6. George Vold and Thomas J. Bernard, (1986), *Theoretical Criminology*, Oxford University Press, New York
7. Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), *New Horizons in Criminology*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
8. Paranjepe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
10. Williams, F.P. and McShane, M.D. (2004) *Criminological Theory*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.

**Paper 06: Core 06 - VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE**

**(60 hrs)**

<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
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**UNIT -I: Victimology Basics (12 hrs)**

Victimology: Basic Concepts - Historical development of Victimology. Meaning and Definition of victim. National and International concern for victims of crime - UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985. Handbook of Justice for Victims, 1998. Guide for Policy Makers, 1998. USA - Patterns of Criminal Victimization - Role of victims in Criminal Occurrence, Victim - Offender relationship. Impact of Victimization- Physical and financial impact.

**UNIT -II: Perspectives on Victimization (12 hrs)**

Criminological perspectives: repeat victimization, routine activities, lifestyle exposure, fear of crime, victimization surveys including cost of crime. Psychological perspectives: Effects of crime on victims (including PTSD, A S D , resilience, posttraumatic growth and anger and the way victims are viewed). Legal perspectives: Rights of the Crime Victims - Victim in the criminal Justice System, Need and Significance of Victim oriented Justice System. Sociological perspectives: analysis of social reaction to crime and victimization over the Ages, the importance of feminist and critical theory and the development of the victim Movement and victim advocacy.

**UNIT -III: Individual and Mass victimization (10 hrs)**

Victims of traditional crime. Women victims - Dowry, battered women, Sexual Assault (Rape) Section 357 Orders to Pay Compensation in CrPC and other kinds of Sexual harassment - Child abuse. Cyber Crime Victimization of Women and Children. Trafficking in women and children. Victims of abuse of power, Genocide, Crimes against humanity, Internally Displaced persons, Victims of War - Child Soldiers, Refugees.

**UNIT -IV: Criminal Justice System and Victims (10 hrs)**

CJS and victim relationship: Collaborator or evidence - Victim & Police: Lodging of FIR & recording of statement - Deposition & cross-examination in courts. - Secondary Victimization by the criminal justice system and the society- Role of judiciary in Justice for victims. Creating awareness among the criminal justice professionals and the public on victim issues.

## **UNIT -V: Victim Assistance (16 hrs)**

Alternative services for crime victims - victims support Services in the developed countries - Victim support services in India. Criminal Injuries compensation - Nirbhaya fund- CVCF - Types of assistance. Offender Restitution Programs - Victim Witness Programs - Crisis Intervention - Victim Advocacy - Introduction to Restorative Justice and Principles of Restorative Justice - Victim compensation and restitution. Compensation for victims of crime: Indian Scenario. Advantages and disadvantages of Criminal Justice - based victim support schemes- All Women Police Stations- Mahila Courts -. Role of NGOs and Professional associations, ISV, WSV, Child Line, One Stop Shop and National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA).

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Chockalingam, K. 1985, Readings in Victimology, Raviraj Publications, Chennai.
2. Fattah, E.A. 1991. Understanding Criminal Victimization, Scarborough, Ont.: Prentice Hall Canada.
3. Gottfredson, M. R. 1984. Victims Of Crime: The Dimensions Of Risk, Home Office Research And Planning Unit, Report No. 81, London: Hmso.
4. Gupta M.C., Chockalingam K., and Jayatilak Guha Roy 2001, Child Victims of Crime- Problems and Perspectives. Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Karmen, A. 1990. Crime Victims: An Introduction to Victimology, (2nd Edition). Monterey, Ca: Brooks/Cole.
6. Mawby, R.I. And Gill, M.L. 1987. Crime Victims: Needs, Services And The Voluntary Sector, London: Tavistock.
8. Rajan, V.N., 1981, Victimology in India, Allied Publishers Pvt Ltd., New Delhi
9. Shapland, J., Willmore, J. And Duff, P. 1985. Victims In The Criminal Justice System, London: Gower.
11. Shekhar .B Toward A Victim Justice System - A New Vision of Justice for Crime Victims ISBN : 978-81-906687-3-6 University Publication, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. Tamil Nadu, December, 2015.
12. Shekhar .B. Creating a safe space for Women & Child Victims of Crime ISBN:978-81-906687-2-96 University Publication, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. Tamil Nadu, 2015.
13. Shekhar .B. Dimensions of Violations & Victimization, ed. Page- 395-406, ISBN No: 978-93-81402-27-6 Publication Division, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, November 2012
13. Vijaya.S & Shekhar .B Victimization Survey among Adolescents of Three Districts in Tamil Nadu, with Somasundaram, Vijaya .S. University Publication, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli. Tamil Nadu, January, 2016

## Paper 07: Core 07- FUNDAMENTALS OF RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICAL APPLICATIONS

(60 hrs)

L	T	P	C
4	4	0	4

### Objectives

- To understand the need for empirical research; key distinctions and traditions in social research; stages in the research process.
- The application of the above to criminological enquire
- The key features, advantages and limitations of various methodology studies

### UNIT -I Research: Nature and Definition (12 hrs)

Research: Nature, definition & purposes. Scientific attitudes theory formation: Inductive, Deductive-reasoning. Types of research studies: Descriptive, Analytical, Exploratory and Doctrinal. Quantitative vs Qualitative research. Criminological Research: Meaning, Objectives and scope.

### UNIT -II Steps in Research (12 hrs)

Sources of Research Problems. Primary and Secondary - Independent and dependent variables. Main steps in Social Research types: Formulation of research problem, selecting of problem, study area, etc. Review of Literature. Sample collection, Data Analysis and report writing.

### UNIT -III Hypothesis and Sampling (12 hrs)

Hypothesis: Definition, types and sources. Research Design: Meaning and types. Reliability and validity. Sampling: Non Probability and Probability types. Methods of data collection: Pilot study, observation, Questionnaire, Interviewing. Case study method. Unobtrusive measures - Secondary data collection - Uses of Official Statistics. Victimization surveys.

### UNIT -IV Data Analysis (12 hrs)

Types of data: qualitative and quantitative. Analysis and interpretation of data, Data processing. Content analysis. Survey method, measurement and types of scales. Analysis and interpretation of data. Report writing. Ethics in Criminal Justice Research: Researcher Fraud and Plagiarism - Confidentiality in Criminal Justice Research - Avoiding Ethical problems.

## **UNIT -V Basic Statistics (12 hrs)**

Statistics-Meaning and significance - Classification of Tabulation, Diagrammatic and graphic representation of data. Measures of central tendency-mean, median and mode. Measures of dispersion-range, mean, quartile and standard deviation. Concept of Statistical inference, test of significance. Analysis of variance. Multivariate analysis - Multiple correlation, meta-analysis, content analysis. Chi-square Test, T-Test and Regression analysis. Use of SPSS for Data Analysis.

### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Black, Hubert M., (1972) Social Statistics, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co.
2. Goode W. and P. Hatt (1952) Methods in Social Research, NY.
3. Hagan F.E., (1993). Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology, Prentice Hall Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
4. Hays, William L., (1973) Statistics for Social Sciences, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
5. Hirchi, T., and Selivin, H.C., (1967). Delinquency Research: An appraisal of Analytical methods, New York: Free Press.
6. Kerlinger, Fred N., (1983). Foundations in Behavioral research, Delhi: Surjeet Publications, 1983.
7. Krishnaswami O.R. (1993) Methodology of Research in Social Sciences, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
8. Nie, Normal H., et al. (1975) Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences, New York, McGraw Hill.
9. Wilkinson and Bhandarkar (1993). Methodology and Techniques in Social Research, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.



**Paper 08: Core 08- PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR**

**(60 hrs)**

L	T	P	C
4	4	0	4

**NOTE**

(This subject has TWO parts. Part I comprises of theory portion with 50 Marks, Part II comprises of Continuous Assessment 25 Marks and a psychology practical with 25 marks)

**Objectives**

- To introduce the discipline of psychology as it applies to the study of crime and criminal justice.
- To explore the contribution of psychology to the explanation, investigation and reduction of crime.

**Part I**

**UNIT - I Basics of Psychology-I (10 hrs)**

The Nature and Scope of Psychology. Importance of psychology in Criminology. Learning, Types of learning, Theories of learning - Pavlov, Skinner, Thorndike, Kohler and Bandura-Motivation - meaning - social and psychological motives. Motivation: needs and drives - Theories of Motivation - Maslow, Herzberg, Atkinson, and McClelland.

**UNIT - II Basics of Psychology-II (10 hrs)**

Intelligence: Meaning and definition of intelligence - Measurement of intelligence - Intelligence test; Personality: Meaning of personality, Types of personality. Psychopathic Personality Theories of personality - Freud, Murray and Catell, Defense mechanisms, Frustration - Conflict - Adjustment Mechanisms Frustration - sources of frustration, Conflict - Types of conflict.

**UNIT -III Psychology of Offender and Witnesses (12 hrs)**

Criminal Suspects: Profiling criminal suspects, Polygraphs and lie detection, Confessions, Entrapment, Defendant characteristics: gender, socioeconomic status, moral character, general attractiveness, religion, and attitude. Eyewitnesses: Human information processing: Perception and memory - acquisition, retention, retrieval - Witness variable: alcohol and drugs, style of testimony, confidence, age - Situational variables: weapon focus, significance of crime, violence level - Crime investigation and pretrial identification: identification biases.

#### **UNIT - IV Psychology in Criminal Justice System (14 hrs)**

The Police - Psychology in Selection and Training of police officers - interactions with the mentally ill, domestic disturbances, hostage negotiation - police officer's personality - job stress. Punishment and Sentencing: The psychology of punishment - Judges and the sentencing process, death penalty, Appeals. Special defenses: Insanity, diminished capacity, post-traumatic stress disorder, battered woman syndrome, multiple personality disorder, amnesia, premenstrual syndrome. Corrections: assessments, treatment, and psychology of reformation - Correctional Institutions - Correctional Psychologist.

#### **UNIT - V Abnormal Psychology (14 hrs)**

Concept of abnormal behaviour - Types of abnormal behaviour - Abnormal behaviour and Criminality. Classification of disorders under DSM-5: Neuro-developmental disorders - Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders - Bipolar and related disorders - Depressive disorders - Anxiety disorders - Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders - Trauma and stressor related disorders - Personality disorders and other disorders.

#### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Alexander, F., and W. Healy (1935) Roots of Crime, New York, Knopf.
2. Carson R.C. and James N. Butcher (1992) Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life, Harper Collins Publisher Inc.
3. Garrett H.E. (1961) General Psychology, Eurasia Publishing House Pvt Ltd, New Delhi
4. Murphy K.R. and Charles O. Davidshofer (2001) Psychological Testing: Principles and Applications, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
5. Page D.J. (1970) Abnormal Psychology: A clinical Approach to Psychological Deviants, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
6. Reckless W.C. (1940) Criminal behaviour, New York, McGraw Hill.

**Paper 09: Core 09- FORENSIC SCIENCE AND FORENSIC MEDICINE (60 hrs)**

<b>L</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

**Objectives**

- To recognize the importance to the concerned specialty in the context of the health needs of the community and the national priorities in the health section.
- To Practice the specialty concerned ethically and in step with the principles of primary health care.
- To understanding of the basic sciences relevant to the concerned specialty.
- To identify social, economic, environmental, biological and emotional determinants of health in a given case, and take them into account while planning therapeutic, rehabilitative, preventive and primitive measure/strategies.
- To demonstrate empathy and humane approach towards patients and their families and exhibit interpersonal behaviour in accordance with the societal norms and expectations.

**UNIT-I Forensic Science (15 hrs)**

Forensic Science - definition, history, development and scope. Principles and Methods of Forensic Science. State and Central Forensic Science Laboratories. Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory. Criminalistics - Methodology and techniques. Use of rays. Counterfeit Coins and Currency notes. Scene of Crime: General crime scene procedure - notes of observation, photography, sketching. Questioned documents-writing materials, general and individual characteristics, Principles of handwriting identification of handwriting and type written scripts, Forgery cases. Ballistics.

**UNIT-II Physical Evidence (10 hrs)**

Classification of physical evidence - class and individual characteristics. Identification and individualization of physical evidence. Locard's Principle of exchange Varieties of trace evidence - Pollens, fibers, metal fragments, Paint, Soil, glass particles, dust and airborne particles etc., their significance. Footwear impressions: Tyre marks, Skid marks - Tool marks and their significance.

**UNIT-III Personal Identification (15 hrs)**

Finger Prints-history, development, patterns, ridge characteristics, primary and single digit classification, counting and importance. Developing, Lifting, Foot prints comparison and identification development, lifting and comparison of Track prints-walking picture, surface and sunken footprints. Track marks, skid marks, development lifting and comparison. The study of blood, semen etc. body fluids. Blood tests, Inheritance of blood groups.

Structure and Identification of Human Hair-structure and Animal Fiber. Identification - Data, Race, Sex, Age, Stature - Scars, Tattoo marks - Anthropometry and Dactylography - Prints, hairs and other fibers - Medico legal importance of Age.

#### **UNIT-IV Forensic Medicine (10 hrs)**

Forensic Medicine - Definition, nature and scope. Inquests. Medico Legal documents- Evidences- Dying declarations- Identification of dead and living persons. Medico-legal autopsy. Infamous conduct -Professional secrecy-Malpractice Negligence - consent - Euthanasia. Examination of decomposed and mutilated bodies. Superimposition and other methods of reconstruction. Death, types, modes and signs. Death-medico-legal importance. Medico-legal aspect of violent deaths. Post mortem changes: Immediate, Early and Late changes after death. Preservation of bodies- Presumption of death- Exhumation. Toxicology.

#### **UNIT-V Injuries and Sex related issues (10 hrs)**

Wounds and injuries. Definitions- Mechanical Injuries: abrasions, contusions, Lacerations, Incisions, Cut Wounds, Punctured wounds, Thermal Injuries, Electrical Injuries, Fire Arm and blast injuries - Asphyxial death: Hanging, Strangulation, Smothering, Gagging, Choking, Dry and wet Drowning - Battered baby syndrome - Methods of torture. Sex related issues: Potency- Sterility- virginity- Artificial insemination and test tube babies Pregnancy, Signs of recent and remote pregnancy, Superfetation, Superfecundation, Pseudocyesis, Surrogate mother, disputed paternity and maternity. Abortion, Delivery and Infanticide. Sexual offences: Natural, Unnatural and perversions.

#### **RECOMMENDED READINGS**

1. Apurba Nandy (2002) Principles of Forensic Medicine.
2. Bann Polson C.J., Knight Bernard, Essentials of Forensic medicine
3. Barry A.J. Fisher., (2000) Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, CRC Press, New York
4. Basu S.C., Handbook of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology
5. Brian H. Kaye (1995) Science and the Detective, VCH, Weinbeim, Federal Republic of Germany.
6. Camps F.E, Gradwohl's Legal medicine
7. Peter R. De Forest et.al (1983) Forensic Science: An introduction to Criminalistics, McGraw Hill Book Company, New York.
8. Peter White (Ed.) (1998) Crime Scene to Court - The essentials of Forensic Science, The Royal Society of Chemistry, UK.
9. Saferstein R., (2001) Criminalistics: An introduction to Forensic Science, Prentice Hall, Eaglewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 2001.
10. William G. Eckert., (1997) Introduction to Forensic Sciences, CRC press New York.

### **Paper 10: Core 10- MINI PROJECT**

All the students are expected to take this paper compulsorily. The Objectives of this paper is to provide Opportunity for the students to make use of their knowledge regarding the various steps involved in conducting a research project under the supervision of a guide. The faculty at various stages of research will assist the students. The students will be encouraged to select their research problems relevant to the field of Criminology and Criminal justice. The completion of the research project by the students under the supervision of the faculty would provide with sufficient training to take up research related assignments in governmental and voluntary organizations within India and abroad.