

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY
DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE AND CONTINUING EDUCATION
TIRUNELVELI

(Effective from Academic Year 2014-2015 Onwards)

B. A. Criminology & Police Administration (DD&CE)

Scheme, Regulations and Syllabus

1. Title of the course:

Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) Degree course in Criminology & Police Administration.

2. Duration of the course:

Three years.

3. Medium of Instruction:

English

4. Eligibility for Admission:

Candidates for the Degree of Criminology & Police Administration should have passed higher secondary examination in any group conducted by the Board of Secondary Education, Government of Tamil Nadu or any other equivalent examination prescribed and accepted by the Syndicate / SCAA of the Manonmaniam Sundaranar University.

5. Course Structure:

Year - I

| Paper | Subject | Marks |
|--------------|--|--------------|
| 1.1. | Tamil/Other Languages | 100 |
| 1.2. | English | 100 |
| 1.3 | Fundamentals of Criminology | 100 |
| 1.4 | Indian Constitution & Criminal Justice | 100 |
| 1.5 | Sociology of Crime and Deviance | 100 |

Year - II

| Paper | Subject | Marks |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 2.1. | Tamil/Other Languages | 100 |
| 2.2. | English | 100 |
| 2.3 | Police Administration | 100 |
| 2.4 | Criminal Laws | 100 |
| 2.5 | Psychology of Crime and Delinquency | 100 |

Year - III

| Paper | Subject | Marks |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| 3.1. | Penology & Correctional Administration | 100 |
| 3.2. | Security Management Private Detective and Investigation | 100 |
| 3.3 | Police Station Management | 100 |
| 3.4 | Local and Special Laws | 100 |
| 3.5 | Victim and Offender Rights | 100 |

Exam Hours : 3

Passing minimum: 30

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY

Syllabus

B. A. Criminology & Police Administration (DD & CE)



PAPER 1.3. Fundamentals of Criminology

Objective

- To expose the students to the question of “why crime occurs?”

Unit-I: Introduction

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

Unit-II: Schools of Criminology

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

Unit-III: Criminal Justice System

Structure of Criminal Justice System in India; Roles of legislature, police, judiciary and prison system in Criminal Justice; Cooperation and coordination among the various sub systems of criminal justice system.

Unit-IV: Crime and Criminal Typology

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

Unit-V: Crime Trends in India

Crime in India: Statistics, Crime Clock, Crime rate, National Crime records Bureau, State Crime records Bureau, and District crime records bureau; Crime patterns and Trends in India (latest trends should be introduced)

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. Brenda S. Griffin and Charles T.Griffin, (1978), *Juvenile Delinquency in perspective, Harper and Row*, New York
4. Brendan Maguire & Polly F. Radosh, (1999), *Introduction to Criminology*, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Boston, U.S.A.
5. Chockalingam, K. (1997), '*Kuttraviyal*' (Criminology) in Tamil, Parvathi Publications, Chennai.
6. Crime in India, 2000, National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
7. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey (1974), *Principles of Criminology*, Lippincott, Philadelphia.
8. George Vold and Thomas J. Bernard, (1986), *Theoretical Criminology*, Oxford University Press, New York
9. Harries, K., (1999) *Mapping Crime – principle and practice*, Crime Mapping Research Center, National Institute of Justice, U.S Department of Justice, Washington, DC
10. Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), *New Horizons in Criminology*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
11. John E.Conklin, J.E., (1981), *Criminology*, Macmillan, London.
12. Paranjepe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

PAPER 1.4. Indian Constitution and Criminal Justice

Objective

- To introduce the students to the basic structure and salient features of the constitutions of India

Unit-I: Social Contract

The Constitution as a Social Contract - The Republic and its Government
Constitution of India and its supremacy – Sources and Salient features of the
Constitution

Unit-II: History of Constitution

Constitution of India and its supremacy – History of Indian Constitution –
Preamble - Citizenship– Preamble - Fundamental Duties - Fundamental Rights

Unit III: Wings of the government

Directive Principles of State Policy – Executive, Legislature and Judiciary

Unit IV Emergency

Federalism – Emergency – Articles 311, 370 and 356. Amendments

Unit V Constitutional Amendments

Constitutional Amendments pertaining to Criminal Justice- Fundamental Rights:
General nature

REFERNCES:

1. Basu D.D., (1993) *Introduction to the Constitution of India, P.H.L.*
2. Pylee M.V., (1994) *India's Constitution*, S. Chand & Company Ltd, New Delhi.

PAPER 1.5. Sociology of Crime and Deviance

Unit I Society and Crime

Society – its characteristics. Community – its Characteristics, Culture, Social
Structure, Socialization, Social Context – Crime as a social problem.

Unit-II Sociological Theories

Anomie Theory, Differential Association Theory, Group Conflict theory,
Containment theory, Sub culture theories, Labelling theory, Multiple factor
approach.

Unit III Social Process and Deviance

Social Conformity. Social organization, Social Disorganization, Social Deviance,
Social Pathology. Social change as a cause of crime: Industrialization,
Urbanization, Migration.

Unit IV. Disorganization and Social control

Family Disorganization, Individual Disorganization and Community Disorganization Family, school and peer group; conventional lines of actions; crime as a rational choice; social learning and criminalization

Unit V. Social Problems

Beggary, The Beggary Act, Vagrancy Act. Dowry, The Dowry (Prohibition Act) 1961. Prostitution, PITA.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. Ahmed Siddique, (1993), *Criminology, Problems and Perspectives*, III Edn., Eastern Book House, Lucknow.
2. Chockalingam, K. (1997), '*Kuttraviyal*' (Criminology) in Tamil, Parvathi Publications, Chennai.
3. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey (1974), *Principles of Criminology*, Lippincott, Philadelphia.
4. Elliot Mabel and Fransco E. Merrill, (1961), *Social Disorganisation*, N. Harper and Row, New York.
5. Mahesh Chandra, (1979), *Socio-Economic Crimes*. N.M. Tripathi, Bombay
6. Paranjepe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

YEAR - II

PAPER 2.3. Police Administration

Objective

- To introduce the students to the basics of policing

Unit-I: Basics of Police administration

History of Indian Police – Policing in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India- Police Act of 1861- National Police Commission recommendations (NPC), 1979.

Unit-II: Structure of Indian Police

Structure of State Police – District Police – City Police. Central Police Organizations - CBI, CISF, CRPF, RPF etc. Police research and Crime Statistics Organizations – BPR&D, NCRB. Village police, Railway and Armed Police.

Unit-III: Processes

Recruitment and training of constables, Sub-inspectors, Deputy Superintendents of police; Law and order Maintenance and detection of crimes

Unit-IV: State Police organizations

Tamil Nadu Special Investigation team, Special Branch, Q Branch, Crime Branch, Anti-Dacoity cell, Video Piracy Cell, Narcotic Intelligence Bureau, Idol wing and Economic Offences wing

Unit-V: Police Duties and Powers

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

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. Bayley, D.H. (1969), *The Police and Political Development in India*, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
2. Diaz, S.M., (1976), *New Dimensions to the Police Role and Functions in India*, Published by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.
3. Edelston, C.D. & Wicks, R.I. (1977), *An Introduction to Criminal Justice*, McGraw Hill.
4. Krishna Mohan Mathur, (1994), *Indian Police, Role and Challenges*, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Hermann Mannheim, (1973), *Comparative Criminology*, Vol. 1 & 2, Routledge & Kegan Paul.
6. Levone et. al. (1980), *Criminal Justice: A Public Police Approach*, Jovanovich Publishers, Harcourt Brace.
7. Morley, W.H., (1958), *Administration of Justice in India*, New Delhi, Metropolitan.
8. Nehad Ashraf, (1992), *Police and Policing in India*, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi.
9. Parmar M.S., (1992), *Problems of Police Administration*, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
10. Sethi, R.B., (1983), *The Police Acts*, Law Book Co., Allahabad.
11. Vanamamalai, N.T., (1980), *Law and Justice in the U.S.*, Sterling Publishers Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi.
12. Venugopal Rao S., (1991), *Criminal Justice – Problems and Perspectives in India*, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
13. 1979 – 82, *Report of the National Police Commission* in 8 parts, Central Govt. Publications.
14. 1955, 1975, 1985, *U.N. Standard Minimum Rules* on various matters connected with Criminal Justice.

Paper 2.4. Criminal Laws

Objective

- To introduce the students to the fundamentals of criminal laws like CrPC, IPC and Indian Evidence Act

Unit-I: Introduction

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

Unit-II Legal provisions in Indian penal code

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

Unit III: CrPC (Criminal Procedure Code)

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

Unit IV: Court Procedures

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

Unit V: Indian Evidence Act

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

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

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

PAPER 2. 5. Psychology of Crime and Delinquency

Unit I Definitions

Human Behaviour and Mind: Aggression, mental disorders, personality disorder, prejudice and impulsive violence: Biological learning factors, attitudes, criminal behaviour, desires and beliefs. Definition, nature and scope of psychology. Relation between Psychology and Criminology.

Unit II Theories

Theories of personality – Freud, Murray and Catell.

Theories of learning – Pavlov, Skinner, Thorndike, Kohler and Bandura

Theories of Motivation – Maslow, Hersberg, Atkinson, McClelland etc

Unit III Needs and Motivations

Human behaviour – Response mechanism nervous system, Desirable and undesirable behaviour. Motivation, Frustration, Conflicts, anxieties and crime. Mental disorders and Crime.

Unit IV Learning skills

Perception and learning – sensory process, memory, intelligence. Various sources of learning – general culture, mass media, other criminals and non criminal who have values conducive to crime, specialized skills for learning criminal techniques.

Unit V Criminal Careers

Sexual perversion and sexual offences. Psychoneurotic disorders. Psychopathic Personality. Mental Diagnosis, Prognosis and treatment of Criminal and delinquent behaviour. Human aggression and violence: Crowd and mob behaviour – Organized crime syndicates

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 3.1. Penology and Correctional Administration

Unit-I: Nature of Punishment

Punishment – definition, nature and scope. Types of Punishment. Corporal and Capital Punishment.

Unit-II: Theories

Theories of Punishment: Retributive theory, Preventive theory, deterrence theory, Reformation theory.

Unit-III: Prison systems

Historical development of Prison system in India. Prison Manual. Prison Act.

Unit-IV: Correctional Institutions

Adult Institutions: Central, District and Sub Jails. Juvenile Institutions: Observation Homes, Special Homes. Women Institutions: Vigilance Home, Protective home. Open Prisons.

Unit-V: Community based Corrections

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

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Andrew Von Hirsch, (1987) *Past or future crimes: Deservedness and Dangerousness in the Sentencing of Criminals*, Rutgers University Press.
2. Ahmed Siddique, (1993). *Criminology, Problems and Perspectives*, III Edn., Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
3. Bhattacharya S.K., (1986). *Probation system in India*, Manas Publications, New Delhi.
4. Brodie, S.R., (1976). *Effectiveness of sentencing*, Home office, London.
5. Chockalingam K., (1993). *Issues in Probation in India*, Madras University Publications, Madras.
6. Christopher J. Emmins, (1985). *A practical approach to sentencing*, Financial Training Publications Ltd., London.
7. Devasia, V.D & Leelamma Devasia, (1992). *Criminology, Victimology and Corrections*, S.B.Mangia for Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. Goswami, B.K. (1980). *Critical Study of Criminology and Penology*, Allahabad Agency, Allahabad.
9. Ghosh, S., (1992). *Open Prisons and the Inmates*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.

10. Naresh Kumar, (1986). *Constitutional Rights of Prisoners*, Mittal Publishers, New Delhi.
11. *Mulla Committee Report on Prison Reforms*, 1983. Govt. of India.
12. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

PAPER 3. 2. Security Management, Private Detective and Investigation

Objective

- To familiarize the students with security measures as per the standard practices of the industry and to expose the students to detective and investigative skills

Unit I Security

Security: Ancient Period, Anglo-saxon period; The American and British Development. Developments in India - Role of CISF in Industrial security, Security Areas: Exclusion Area, Limited Area and Control Area. Physical Security Barriers: Natural Barriers, Structural Barriers, Human Barriers, Animal Barriers

Unit II. Duties of Security Staff

Duties of Security Staff: Chief Security Officer, Security Officer, Security supervisor and Security guards.

Unit III. Security Systems

Interrogation, Investigation and taking of statements - Liaison with local police-employees participation in Industrial security — Use of Dogs in Industrial Security.

Unit IV. Surveillance

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

Unit V Types of Investigation

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

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Angela Woodhull (2002) *Private Investigation: Strategies and Techniques*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
2. Bill Copeland (2001) *Private Investigation: How to be successful*, Absolutely zero loss Inc.
3. Chaturvedi, T.N., (1991). *Indian Banking: Crime and Security in Indian Banks*, New Delhi: Aashish Publishing House.
4. Chitkara M.G. (1997) *Corruption 'N' Cure*, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi
5. Douglas Cruise (2002) *The Business of Private Investigations*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
6. Haldar Dipak (1986) *Industrial Security in India*, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
7. Louis and Lawrence (1999) *Investigations: 150 Things*, Butter worth – Heinemann.
8. Michael Corun (2003) *Training Manual on Private Investigation*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
9. Mitra Chandan (1998). *The Corrupt Society*, Viking, Delhi.
10. Rajaram (1993) *Bank Security: A Branch Manager's Handbook*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
11. Ranjit Sen Gupta (1994) *Management of Internal Security*, Lancer Publishers, New Delhi.
12. Richard S. Post and Arthur A. Kingsbury (1973) *Security Administration: An Introduction*, Charles C. Thomas, Springfield Illinois.
13. Rojer J. Willand (1997) *PI: Self study guide on becoming a private detective*, Paladin press.
14. Rosy J. Methahon (2000) *Practical Handbook for private Investigations*, CRC Press.
15. W. John George Moses (2004) *Materials for Diploma in Private Investigation*, Institute of Intelligence and Investigation, Eagle's Eye Detective Agency, Chennai

PAPER 3. 3. Police Station Management

Objective

- To acquaint the students on the activities of a police station
- At the end of this semester the student will acquire certain skills required to work in the police system

Unit-I: Duties and Responsibilities of Station house officer

Overview of Duties and Responsibilities of Station house officer: Maintenance of General Diary, Registration of Cases-Procedure for Registration of FIRs,

Maintenance of Case Diary Files, Enquiry into cognisable Complaints and petitions.

Unit-II: Management of Man Power

Delegation of duties to staff – Various duties to be performed in a Police Station by Police station staff – Rotation of duties among Constables and Head Constables. Training of staff.

Unit-III: Station Management

Management of station property and accounts – Maintenance of the building premises – Periodical repairs to be undertaken – Security of the premises. Maintenance of arms and securing arms and ammunition.

Unit-IV: Maintenance of Police Station Records

Crime Records – Part I to V., Mo Index, Ex-Convict Register etc. Registers relating to Maintenance of Law and order. Registers relating to registration of cases: Arrest and search of accused, FIR index, Arrest Card, Bails Bonds, P.S.R. etc.

Unit-V: Prevention, Detection of crime and Maintenance of Law and order

Beats – division of police station into different beats – Marching and receiving of beats- beat books and patta books. Patrolling – Various types of patrols - foot patrols, cycle patrols, patrolling in vehicles Surveillance of bad characters. Collection of Intelligence regarding Law and Order problems through various sources- visits to villages. Action to be taken in case of L&O problems – Mobilization of force – informing authorities – dispersal of crowd etc.

REFERENCES

1. Diaz, S.M., (1976), *New Dimensions to the Police Role and Functions in India*, Published by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.
2. Krishna Mohan Mathur, (1994), *Indian Police, Role and Challenges*, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Nehad Ashraf, (1992), *Police and Policing in India*, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi.
4. Parmar M.S., (1992), *Problems of Police Administration*, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Police Standing Order : Volume 1 to IV.
6. Sethi, R.B., (1983), *The Police Acts*, Law Book Co., Allahabad.

PAPER 3. 4. Local and Special Laws

Objective

- To introduce the students to the special legislations in India

Unit-I: Tamil Nadu Acts related to prevention of crime

Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug offences, Goondas, Immoral traffic offenders and Slum Grabbers Act, 1982.

Unit-II: Prohibition act

Tamil Nadu Property (Prevention of Damage and Loss) Act 1992, The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act.

Unit-III: Police acts

The Police Act 1861, The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, The Arms Act 1959.

Unit-IV: Explosives and narcotics acts

The Indian Explosive Act, 1884, The Explosives Substances Act, 1908, The Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic substances Act-1985.

Unit-V: Social legislations

The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, The Prevention of Atrocity Act, 1989, The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. The Eve Teasing Act, The Ragging Act.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

Sambandam – Handbook of Criminal Law and Minor Acts (Tamil Nadu) – Deccan Publications, Chennai - 83

Sambandam – Handbook of Criminal rules of practices with importance PSO – Deccan Publications, Chennai – 83

PAPER 3. 5. Victim and Offender Rights

Objective

- To introduce the students to the rights of the victims and the concept of compensation

Unit I Victim and Criminal Justice System

Victims' involvement with the police and the criminal justice system, Restitution and compensation for crime victims, Victims' rights.

Unit II United Nations and Victims

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

Unit III Magna Carta for victims

Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice For Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985.

Unit IV UN Congresses

UN Congresses on Treatment of offenders – Geneva Convention on Treatment of offenders.

Unit V Human Right violations

Human right violations with regard to prisoners Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in relation to accused. Prisoner's rights-Landmark Judgements.

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. Lurigio, A.J., Skogan, W.G. & Davis, R.C. (1990). *Victims of crime: Problems, policies, and programs*. London: Sage.
7. Mawby, R.I. And Gill, M.L. 1987. *Crime Victims: Needs, Services And The Voluntary Sector*, London: Tavistock.
8. Miers, D. 1978. *Response to Victimization*, Oxford: Milton Trading Estate.
9. Rajan, V.N., 1981, *Victimology in India*, Allied Publishers Pvt Ltd., New Delhi
10. Shapland, J., Willmore, J. And Duff, P. 1985. *Victims in the Criminal Justice System*, London: Gower.
11. Snyman, R. (1997). Victim's Rights. In F. Nel & J. Bezuidenhout (Eds.), *Policing and Human Rights* (pp.155-168). Kenwyn: Juta.
12. United Nations 1985. Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims Of Crime And Abuse Of Power, New York: United Nations.