

## M.A. CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Course Code : 6008

### SYLLABUS

#### I YEAR - PAPER – I PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY – PCPA01 (S1070/2090)

##### Unit – 1

**Introduction:** Criminology, Crime - Definitions - Historical perspectives - Nature origin and scope - Criminology as a Social Science - Relations with other Social Sciences, Arts, Science, Commerce, Medicine and Law subjects.

##### Unit - 2

**Theoretical approaches to the study of Crime:** Schools of Criminology - Classical, Neo – Classical, Cartographic and Biological Schools.

##### Unit - 3

**Criminal Justice:** Structure of Criminal Justice System in India - Roles of Legislature, Police, Judiciary and prison system in Criminal Justice, Co-operation and co-ordination among the various such systems of Criminal Justice System.

##### Unit - 4

**Criminal Typology:** Adult and Juvenile - Habitual offenders - Professional offenders - Violent offenders.

##### Unit - 5

**Crime Typology:** Crimes against person and Crimes against Property - Conventional Crimes, White Collar Crimes - Organised Crime and Victimless Crime - Cyber Crime Terrorism.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS

Ahmed Siddique, (1993)	Criminology, Problems and Perspectives, II edn., Eastern Book House, Lucknow.
Align, Friday, Roebuck and Sagarin (1981)	Crime and Punishment : An Introduction to Criminology, The Free Press, New York.
Brenden Maguire & Polly F. Radosh, (1999)	Introduction to Criminology, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Bosten, U.S.A.,
ChockaUngam, K., (1997)	'Kuttraviyal' (Criminology) in Tamil, Parvathi Publications, Chennai.
Conklin, John. E., (2001)	Criminology, Macmillan Publishing Company.
Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressay (1974)	Principles of Criminology, Lippincott, Philadelphia.
George Vold and Thomas J. Bernard (1986)	New Horizons in Criminology, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
Gibbons, Don, C., (1973)	Society, Crime and Criminal Careers : An Introduction to Criminology.
Paranjape, N.V. (2002),	Criminology and Penology, 11 <sup>th</sup> Edition, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
Siegel, L.J. (2003),	Criminology, Eighth Edition, Wadsworth, USA.
Sutherland, E.H. and Cressey,D.R. (1974),	Principles of Criminology, Lippincott, Philadelphia.
Crime in India, (2010,2011)	National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.

**M.A. CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION**  
**I YEAR - PAPER – II THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY – PCPA02 (S1071)**

**UNIT –I**

**Theoretical Perspectives in Criminology:** Meaning and importance of Theories -Types of Criminological Theories - Historical Development of Theories: an overview - Criteria for evaluating Theories.

**UNIT -II**

**Psychological and Psychiatric Theories:**

**Psychological Theories of Criminal Behaviour:** Personality and Criminal Behaviour –Self Control and Crime -Aggressiveness and Crime -Personality Inventories: MMPI, CPI - Intelligence and crime - 10 Tests and Criminal Behaviour -The Gluecks Study on Juvenile Delinquency.

**Psychiatric Theories of Criminal Behaviour:** Crime and Mental Illness - Schizophrenia - Abuse of Alcohol and Drugs - Freudian View of Crime - The Anti-Social Personality - Bowlby's Theory of Delinquency.

**UNIT –III**

**Sociological Theories: Crime and Social Structure**

**Crime and Social Structure – I:** Social Structure Theory - Social Disorganisation Theory -The Chicago School - Strain Theory - General Strain Theories - Anomie - Institutional Anomie.

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

**UNIT -IV: Sociological Theories: Crime and Social Process**

**Crime and Social Process –I:** Socialization and Crime -Differential Association Theory - Differential Reinforcement Theory -Neutralization and Drift Theory.

**Crime and Social Process -II:** Hirsch's Social Control or Social Bond Theory - Becker's Labeling Theory - Self-control and self-esteem as related to crime.

**UNIT -V: Radical Criminologies**

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

## **UNIT -VI: Gender, Crime and Justice**

**Feminist Criminologies:** Liberal Feminist - Radical Feminist - Socialist Feminist - Criminologies - Contribution of Feminism to criminology.

## **UNIT -VII: Integrating Criminological Theories**

Need for integration -Conceptual and propositional Integration -Types of integration: Akers, Cullen and Colvin, Elliott, Krohn, Thornberry, Kaplan, Tittle, Developmental and Life Course Theories.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Akers, Ronald.L. and Sellers, Christine, S. (2004) Criminological Theories (Fourth Edition), Rawat Publications, New Delhi.
2. Curran, Daniel J. and Renezetti, Claire M. (2001) Theories of Crime, Second Edition, Pearson, USA
3. Siegel, L.J. (2003) Criminology, Eighth edition, Wadsworth, USA
4. Void, George B., Bernard, Thomas J., and Snipes, Jeffrey B. (2002) Theoretical Criminology, Oxford University Press, Oxford.

## **M.A. CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION**

### **I YEAR - PAPER III - CRIMINAL LAWS AND PROCEDURE – PCPA03 (S1072/ S2091)**

#### **UNIT – I**

##### **Legislative Process**

- a. Social Contract Theory as the basic of Criminal Justice System.
- b. Basis of Criminal Justice System in India – Constitution, IPC, Cr. P.C., & I.E.A.
- c. Rule of Law – Concept and practice – Concept of Fair Trial.

##### **Criminal Law**

- a. Social norms, Values and Criminal Law.
- b. Sources and the content of Criminal Law in India.
- c. Criminal Law: substantive, Procedural and Case Law.
- d. Criminal Law in the Welfare State.

#### **UNIT – II**

##### **Criminal Responsibility**

- a. Forms of social control
- b. Criminal Law as a means of social control
- c. Vice, Sin, Tort and Crime – Meaning and differentiation
- d. Concept of Criminal Responsibility, Actus Reus Non Facit Reum Nisi Mens Sit Rea – Strict liability – exemptions from criminal responsibility – General Exceptions – private defence.

##### **Legal Provisions relating to traditional Crimes (I.P.C)**

- a. Offences against human body: Murder, hurt and rape.
- b. Offences against Property: Theft, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity, Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating.
- c. Offences against Public Tranquility, Riot, Unlawful Assembly.

#### **UNIT –III**

##### **Criminal Procedure (Cr.P.C.)**

- a. Constitutional guarantees and protection of human rights in criminal cases rule of law.
- b. Investigation in criminal cases - Arrest, bail proceedings, search, interrogation, identification – Statements to police judicial control of abuse of power.
- c. Preventive provisions under the Cr. P.C.
- d. Prosecution – Organisation, working and withdrawal.
- e. Criminal Courts, District, State and Union, Jurisdictions and Powers.
- f. Types of Trials: Summary, Summons and Warrant trials.
- g. Appeal, Revision and Review.

## **UNIT – IV**

### **Evidence in Criminal Cases**

- a. Inquisitional and accusational approaches.
- b. Evidence: Meaning, Principles, Concepts of Relevancy and Admissibility.
- c. Presumption of innocence – the concept of fair trial – burden of proof.
- d. Types of Evidence: Declarations, Confessions etc.
- e. Expert Evidence: Medico-legal opinion. Forensic Science Expert etc.
- f. Legal Aid.

## **UNIT – V**

### **Social legislations**

- a. Protection of Civil Rights Act
  - b. Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989
  - c. Juvenile Justice Act
  - d. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
  - e. Probation of Offenders Act
- Familiarization of the objectives of Economic Legislations such as FERA, COFEPOSA, Prevention of Corruption Act, Prevention of Food and adulteration Act, Dowry Prohibition Act and Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances Act, Terrorist and Disruptive Act (TADA)

## **UNIT – VA**

### **Judiciary**

- a. Organisation and functions of judiciary in India.
- b. Role of Nyaya Panchayat and Lok Adalat at Village level and district level and other Diversion procedures.
- c. Delay in Criminal Justice Administration.

### **References**

1. Atchuthan Pillai, P.S., 1983, Criminal Law, N.M. Tripathi, Bombay.
2. Dutta, L.K., 1979, Treatise on Criminal Law, See Chapters II, III, V, VII, VIII to XII, XVIII to XXIV AND XXVII, Eastern Book Co, Lucknow.
3. Gaur, K.D., 1985, Criminal Law, (Cases and Materials) Second Edition, N.M. Tripathi, Bombay.
4. Huda, Syed Shamsull, 1982, The Principles of the Law of Crimes, See Supplementary, Chapter, Lectures I, V to X and XII, Eastern Book Co, Lucknow.
5. Khan, M.Z. & Sharmark, 1982, Profile of a Nyaya Panchayat, New Delhi, National.

**M.A. CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION**  
**I YEAR - PAPER IV - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY– PCPA04 (S1073)**

**Unit - 1: Research Methodology - Introduction**

Nature and Definition - Scientific Attitude - Criminological Research - Types of Research Designs - Experimental, Ex-post Factor (one group and two group), Time Series, Classic and Quasi-Experimental - Research Problem - Formulation and the Theoretical Justification for the problem.

**Unit - 2: Hypothesis**

Hypothesis - Definition - Types Formulation (through review of literature) testing of Hypothesis in Research – Its importance, two main types of error - Type I and Type II - Variable Selection - Data Collection - Different Types of Data - Modes of Collection - Observation - Interviews (scales, ethnography, questionnaires and schedules) Surveys.

**Unit - 3: Measurement Scales:**

Types of Scale - Other Psychological Inventories - Sociometric Instruments - How to Construct - Errors in Construction.

Sampling - Definition - Population and Sample - Types (Targeted - Probability and Non-Probability Techniques) - Advantages of Sampling - Requirements of a Good Sample Criteria for selecting Sampling Design - Sampling Frames - Probability Sampling Probability Distributions - Theoretical Explanation, Types - Cluster, Simple Random, Systematic, Stratified, Multiphase, Non - probability Sampling Systematic, Quota Sampling, Sequential, Snowball, Purposive, Incidental.

**Unit - 4: Longitudinal Studies**

Longitudinal Studies, Sampling Techniques used in Observation - Time Sampling, Event Sampling, situation Sampling.

Reliability and Validity - Errors in Measurement, Methods of Estimation, Types of Reliability and Validity Place Effect, Criterion Problems, Selection Bias.

**Unit - 5: Data Analysis**

Classification of Data - Coding and Tabulation, Report Writing, Ethics in Criminal Justice Research : Confidentiality, Computerisation of data in the Criminal Justice System.

**Reference:**

1. Aggarwal, V.P. 1990, Statistical Methods, Concepts, Application and Computation, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
2. Edwin, S. Johnson, Research Methods in Criminology and Criminal Justice, Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 1989.
3. Good & Hatt, 1952 Methods in Social Research, Mc. Graw Hill, New York.
4. John Hagan, 1982, Quantitative Criminology - Innovations and Applications, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
5. Mannheim, E.S., 1965, Comparative Criminology, Vol. 1 (Chapters Relating to Research Methods) Routeledge & Kegan Paul, London.
6. Misra R.P. 1988 Research Methodology - A Handbook, Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi.

**M.A. CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION**  
**II YEAR - PAPER V - POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND INVESTIGATION – PCPA05 (1074)**

**Unit - 1 Origin and growth of Indian Police**

Policing in the early period - Police Act of 1861 and other Police acts - Police Administration during British rule.

Indian Police after Independence - change in structure and organisation - The Indian Police service - creation of new branches - and modification of the existing branches City Police and District Police - Investigating Wings - Intelligence Wings and Assault Wings - State and Central Police Forces - Special Task Forces and Special Units - National Police Commissions.

**Unit -2 Functions of Modern Police**

Recruitment - Selection and Training - Career prospects - Police Standing Order - Police Welfare Punishment - retirements.

Police as an enforcement Agency - enforcement of the three basic statutes: I.P. C., Cr. PC & Evidence Act - maintaining law and Order - Police functions as prescribed by law - Police mechanics including anti -terrorist operations - interface with the executive and the community - Functions relating to prevention and detection of Crime - Scientific methods of investigation - enforcement of other social legislation and Local and Special Laws - Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection Prohibition Act, 1961 etc.

**Unit -3 Investigation (Infrastructure)**

- a. Investigation functions at the Station, State and District level.
- b. Records at Police Station: Crime records Bureau, Modus Operandi Bureau and NCRB
- c. Co -ordination with other Criminal justice Agencies - Forensic Science Lab, Forensic medical Wing - prosecution and Probations Services.
- d. Role of Police in Crime Prevention - Surveillance and Patrol.
- e. Communication and transport - Control Room - Response to the calls of the public.

**Investigation (Procedure)**

- a. Reporting of crime and registration of F.I.R.
- b. Cognizable / Non Cognizable and bailable - Non bailable offences.
- c. Specialised investigation of homicides, property offences, white -collar crimes and bomb blasts and death in custody.
- d. Completion of investigation and filing of charge sheet etc.,

**Unit - 4 Police Image**

Public perception of Police - self image - measures to improve police image community Police and Community Policing - Police and Human Rights - Need for professionalism in the police Force.

Modernisation of the Police

    Computernisation of Crime details and records - Application of advanced techniques in investigation.

**Unit -5 Comparative Police Systems**

    Police systems of the UK. and Singapore USA and France

    Police Systems of other countries- Interpol

**References:**

1. Bayley, D.H., 1969, The Police and Political Development in India, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
2. Diaz, S.M., 1976, New Dimensions, of the Police Role and functions in India Published by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.
3. Edelstein, C.D., & Wicks, R.I., 1977, An Introduction to Criminal Justice Mc Graw Hill.
4. Gupta, A., Police in British India -1886 to 1947 Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi.
5. Morely, W.H. 1958, Administration of Justice in India, New Delhi, Metropolitan.
6. Misra, S.C., 1970, Police Administration in India.
7. Nehad Ashraf, 1992, Police and Policing in India, Common Wealth Publishers House, New Delhi.
8. Parmar, M.S., 1992, Problems of Police Administration, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
9. Sethi, R.B., 1983, The police Acts, Law Book Co., Allahabad.
10. Vanamamalai, N. T., 1980, Law and Justice in the U.S.S.R., Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
11. Venugopal Rao, S., 1997, Criminal Justice -Problems and Perspectives in India, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
12. 1979-82, Report of the National Police Commission in 8 parts, Central Govt. Publications.
13. 1955, 1975, 1985, U.N. Standard Minimum Rules on various matters connected with criminal justice.
14. Saha, B.P., 1989. The Police-in-Free India: Its Facets and Drawbacks' Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
15. Saha, B.P., 1990 Indian Police: Legacy and Quest for Formative Role, Konark Publishers, Delhi.



**M.A. CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION**  
**II YEAR - PAPER VI - PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION – PCPA06 (1075)**

**Unit 1: Nature of Punishment**

- a. Punishment : Meaning, aims, philosophy of punishment
- b. Punishment in Ancient and Medieval India
- c. Theories of Punishment and Types Punishment
- d. Objectives of Punishment
- e. Sentencing - principles, policies and procedures
- f. Capital Punishments
- g. Recent approaches to Punishment
- h. Role of Central and State Governments in correctional administration.
- i. Evolution of Correctional Philosophy
- j. Correctional Manuals, rules etc.
- k. Prisons Act, Prisoners Act, Transfer of Prisoners Act, Juvenile Justice Act.
- l. Jail Manual
- m. Various Prison Reforms, Committees and Commissions.

**Unit 2: Correctional Institutions**

- a. Institutionalization : Meaning and purpose
- b. Evolution and Development of Prison System in India
- c. Classification system : Meaning and significance
- d. Adult Institutions : Central, District and sub-jails
- e. Juvenile Institutions : Observation Homes, Juvenile Court and Juvenile
- f. Welfare Board, Special Homes, Juvenile Homes, Borstal School.
- g. Women Institutions: Women Prison, Vigilance Home, Protective Home and Short Stay Home.
- h. Open Prisons.

**Unit 3: Institutional Correction Programmes**

- a. Boarding, Lodging and Medical care
- b. Educational Programmes
- c. Work Programmes
- d. Self Governance and other activities
- e. Prison Culture
- f. Rights of persons - Constitutional and Legal
- g. U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners.

**Unit 4: Community Based Corrections**

- a. Probation : Concept and Scope
- b. Probation : Historical Development in India
- c. Probation Laws
- d. Probation Procedures: Pre-sentence Investigation Report, Supervision, Revocation etc.

## **5. Parole and After care**

- a. Parole : Meaning and Scope
- b. Parole Provisions, rules and supervision
- c. Halfway houses, organisation and significance
- d. Role of Voluntary agencies in Prevention of Crime, Institutional and non-Institutional, treatment of offenders and after care.
- e. After care and Rehabilitation, Need, Importance and Services in India.

## **Reference**

1. Andrew Von Hirsch, Past of future Crimes, Deservedness and Dangerousness in the Sentencing of Criminals, 1987, Rutgers University Press.
2. Ahamed Siddique, 1993. Criminology, Problems and Perspectives, III Edn., Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
3. Battachariya, S.K. 1982, Social Defence, Manas Publications, New Delhi.
4. Battachariya, S.K. 1986, Probation System in India, Manas Publications, New Delhi.
5. Brodie, S.R., 1976, Effectiveness of Sentencing, Home Office, London.
6. Chockalingam, K., 1993, Issues in Probation in India, Madras University Publications, Madras.
7. Christopher J. Emmins, 1985, A Practical approach to sentencing, Financial Training Publications Ltd., London.
8. Devasia, V.D., & Leelamma Devasis, 1992, Criminology and Penology, 1980, Allahabad Agency, Allahabad.
9. Goswami, B.K. 1980, Critical Study of Criminology and Penology, 1980, Allahabad Agency, Allahabad.
10. Ghosh, S., 1992, Open Prisons and the Inmate, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.

**M.A. IN CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION**  
**II YEAR - PAPER VII - HUMAN RIGHTS AND VICTIMOLOGY – PCPA07 (1076)**

**Unit I: Foundations and Basic Concepts of Victimology**

Lesson 1 - Victimology: Definition and Scope, Historical Development, Types: Positivist , Radical and Critical Role and Functions of Victimologists.

Lesson 2 - Who is a Victim? Demographic Characteristics; Victims of Violent Crimes, Typologies of Victims, The Victim in History - U.N. Declaration on Justice for Victims of Crimes and Abuse of power (1985), Handbook on Justice for Victims and the Guide for Policy Makers (1998).

**Unit II: Patterns of Crime Victimization**

Lesson 3 - Victims of Traditional Crimes - Focus on Women and Child Victim: Dowry, Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Sex Tourism, Child Abuse, Child Trafficking and Child Labour - Caste Atrocities - Communal Riots and Genocide.

Lesson 4 - Abuse of Power - Organized Victimization - Definition, Examples and Perspectives: Functionists, Conflict and Social Psychological.

**Unit III - Impact of Victimization and Victim Assistance Programme**

Lesson 5 - Crime Victimization Survey: Concept Clarification, International Crime Victim Surveys (ICYS), Critical Assessment.

Lesson 6 - The Physical and Financial Impact - Psychological Injury and social Cost Secondary Victimization.

**Unit IV - Roles and Responsibilities of Professionals to Victims**

Lesson 7 - Victim Assistance Programme: Goal and Objectives, Types of Victim Services: Services from the police, the court, and the community - Stages in Assisting the Victims: Initial Victimization, Recognizing the Victim, Court Process, Post-Sentencing - Core Components of Victim Services: Victim Compensation and Restitution; Restorative Justice; Victim Assistance in Germany.

Lesson 8 - Criminal Justice Professionals and Victims; Police, Prosecution, Judiciary, Correctional, Probation and Parole Officers - Other Professionals: Medical, Mental Health and Child Protection Services - Role and Responsibilities of World Society of Victimology (WSV), Indian Society of Victimology (ISV), National Organisation for Victim Assistance (NOVA) Amnesty International (AI).

## **UNIT V- Victimology and Human Rights**

Lesson 9- Human Rights: Definition, Historical Development, U.N.Universal Declaration of Human Rights; - Constitution of India -Fundamental Rights, Salient Features in The Code of Criminal Procedure, The Indian Evidence Act, The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1)

Lesson 10 - The Rights of Children in India: Law, Policy and Practice a Critical Assessment.

### **Reference Books**

1. Aloysius Irudayam and Jayashree P. Mangubhai (2004) Adivasis Speak Out,Books for change, Bangalore.
2. Bajpai, Asha (2004) Child Rights in India, Oxford University Press.
3. Human Rights Watch (1999) Broken People, New York.
4. National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (2000) Dalit Human Rights Violation Vol. 1 Chennai.
5. Rajan, V.N. Victimology in India (1995)

**M.A. IN CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION**  
**II YEAR - PAPER VIII - PREVENTION OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY– PCPA08 (1077)**

**UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION**

Conceptual definition of Crime prevention, History of Crime prevention, primary, secondary and tertiary crime prevention, prevention of various types of crimes, (Educational programmes, training and assistance, Recidivism; Fear of crime).

**UNIT 2: METHODS OF CRIME PREVENTION**

Punitive methods, intervention method, mechanical method, mass method, clinical method, group relation's method, Environmental design, Reducing first offenders and recidivism.

**UNIT 3: CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION**

Crime Prevention by police – Police Information Centres - May I help you, squad, community policing, Intervention programmes, Patrolling and Beats, Intelligence, Surveillance; mediation in courts; Corruption control methods; Correctional services and prevention of crime.

**UNIT 4: CONTEMPORARY PROGRAMMES**

Public relations campaign, Potential Victim protection, Demotivating potential offenders, socialisation of youth at risk, programmes aimed at slums and bad family situations, programmes to reduce school failure.

**UNIT 5: CRIME PREVENTION ORGANIZATIONS**

Role of Boys Clubs and friends of police in Crime Prevention, responsibilities of NGO's in crime prevention, PCVC, community watch, Neighbourhood Watch, Community involvement - International Cooperation in Crime Prevention - Local Community Organizations - Chicago Area Project.