

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY OF POLICE,
SECURITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN, INDIA**



सरदार पटेल पुलिस, सुरक्षा एवं दण्डिक न्याय
विश्वविद्यालय, जोधपुर

(राजस्थान सरकार के राज्य विधान सभा के अधिनियम के तहत स्थापित)



M.A. /M.Sc. in Applied Criminology

SYLLABUS

From the Academic Year 2015 - 2016 Onwards

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY OF POLICE,
SECURITY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE, JODHPUR,
RAJASTHAN, INDIA**

**M.A. /M. Sc. in Applied Criminology
From the academic year 2015 - 2016 onwards**

Scheme, Regulations and Syllabus

Title of the course	M.A/M.Sc in Applied Criminology
Duration of the course	Two Years under Semester Pattern.
Eligibility	Graduate in any discipline with minimum 55% marks. (5% relaxation for SC/ST/PH candidates)
Total Credit Points:	100

Structure of the programme

This Master's programme will consist of:

- a. **Major courses and Specialization courses (Any one specialization) which are compulsory for all students;**
- b. **I Semester:** 5 Major Papers & 1 Practical Paper (**22 Credits**)
II Semester: 4 Major Papers, 1 Specialization Paper (Elective), 2- Practical Papers, Winter Internship (to be commenced at the ending of I semester and finished at beginning of II Semester) (**27 Credits**)
III Semester: 1 Major Paper (compulsory to all), 4 major papers-from chosen specialization (compulsory) (**31 Credits**)
1- Practical Paper (Specialization), Summer Internship (to be commenced at the ending of II semester and finished at beginning of III Semester)

Theory Papers: Each theory paper comprises 4 Contact hours / week.

4 Contact Hours = 2 Lectures+ 1 Tutorial+ 1 Seminar

- **Practical Paper :** The Subject called 'Practical Paper' may include any of the/some of the following activities such as Institutional field visits(for practical) & debate on particular issues or article writing on particular issues related to the subject / subject related discussion on short-films/ field based case-study etc.
The department committee may also decide other innovative methods for implementing the practical papers, and the same may be followed by the subject teachers concerned according to the convenience of course.

- **Institutional Field Visits for Practical Papers:** During the first three semesters, the department arranges institutional field visit for providing opportunity to the students to visit various criminal justice systems and related Institutions/ organizations. The field visit is one component for practical papers. This will enable the students to have an exposure and orientation about the structure of organization, functions and services being offered by those organizations as a response to peoples’ needs. The major aim of the institutional field visit is to enhance the practical and application oriented understanding of CJS and to compare between theory and practice in CJS.

Evaluation of Practical Papers, if the field visit (for practical paper) is concerned:

Internal Assessment: Based on the visit, a detailed-technical report needs to be submitted by each student. The attendance of filed visits & detailed technical-report of each student shall be evaluated by the subject teacher concerned for the purpose Internal Evaluation. The maximum marks for the field visit’s (for practical paper) internal evaluation provided by the subject teacher concerned is 40 Marks.

If any other component is included by the teacher concerned for any particular practical paper along with field visits, such as debate on particular issues or article writing on particular issues related to the subject / subject related discussion on short-films/ field based case-study etc, the maximum internal marks for the subject ‘ Practical Paper’ shall not exceed 40 marks as prescribed.

External Marks: The class-room viva-voce presentation of ‘field visit (for practical paper)/ other activities’ by each student will be evaluated by 2 teachers (including subject paper teacher and another one teacher from the department) for 30 marks /each and the sum of their evaluation to be counted for External Marks (Out of 60 Marks)

Field Visits (Other): Apart from the field visits for practical works, the course offers some more observational field visits wherever & whenever possible for maintaining the consistent application oriented thought among the students. By considering the criteria like attendance, report making, & a class room presentation of a field visit, the faculty member concerned may award a part of marks (not more than 20) for the purpose of Internal assessment (out of 40) in the relevant theory paper.

IV Semester: Dissertation/ Project-1 (20 Credits)

EXAMINATION

Duration of University Exam for All Theory Papers	:	3 Hours
Maximum Marks of each subject paper	:	100 Marks
Internal Assessment (Internal Marks)	:	40 Marks
University Exam (External Marks)	:	60 Marks

A minimum of 40 % marks in each course is prescribed for a pass in the course.

SYLLABUS OF M.A/M.SC APPLIED CRIMINOLOGY

SEMESTER-I

(Total Credits: 22)

	Paper Code	Subject Paper	Internal Assessment	External Marks	Total Marks	Credit Points
Core Compulsory	CC101	Fundamentals of Criminology	40	60	100	4
	CC102	Criminal Justice System	40	60	100	4
	CC103	Criminal Laws and Procedure	40	60	100	4
	CC104	Theories of Crime	40	60	100	4
	CC105	Criminal Psychology	40	60	100	4
Practical Work	CC1P1	CJS- Practical	40	60	100	2

All subject papers are compulsory. Practical paper is also compulsory.

SEMESTER-I

PAPER-1 FUNDAMENTALS OF CRIMINOLOGY

Objective

- To introduce the discipline of Criminology

Unit-I: Crime and Criminology

- Definitions: Crime, Criminology and Criminal Justice
- Differences between concepts : Sin, Crime, Vice & Wrong; Meaning : Deviance and Delinquency
- Historical Development of criminology - Nature and Scope- Criminology
- Criminology's relations with other disciplines

Unit-II: Crime and Criminal Typology

- Typology of Crimes : Crimes against Human body and Crimes against Property
- Crimes against vulnerable groups: Crimes against women and children
- Economic Crimes: white collar crimes and organized crimes, Environmental Crimes, Cyber Crimes, Terrorism, Victimless Crimes, Hate Crimes, Honour Crimes
- Criminal Typology : Adult offenders and Juveniles in conflict with law, Habitual offenders, Professional offenders , Recidivist and Violent offenders

Unit-III: Crime Statistics

- Crime Statistics : Crime Clock, Crime Rate, National Crime Records Bureau and its publications
- Crime Trends in India including contemporary issues; Crime Pattern and its Types
- Dark figures of Crime (Hidden crimes) and Victimization Survey,
- Uniform Crime Reporting Statistics (UCR) and National Crime Victimization Surveys (NCVS)

Unit IV Crime Prevention

- Fear of Crime and Sense of Security
- Social Control and Crime Prevention
- Community approach in Crime Prevention
- Contemporary Crime Prevention Strategies.

Suggested Field Visit*: Police Station/ DCRB/ any related organization.

SUGGESTED 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. Crime in India, 2000, National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
6. Edwin H. Sutherland and Donald R. Cressey (1974), *Principles of Criminology*, Lippincott, Philadelphia.
7. George Vold and Thomas J. Bernard, (1986), *Theoretical Criminology*, Oxford University Press, New York\
8. Harries, K., (1999) *Mapping Crime – principle and practice*, Crime Mapping Research Center, National Institute of Justice, U.S Department of Justice, Washington, DC
9. Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), *New Horizons in Criminology*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
10. John E.Conklin, J.E., (1981), *Criminology*, Macmillan, London.
11. Paranjepe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
12. Edelston, C.D. & Wicks, R.I. (1977), *An Introduction to Criminal Justice*, McGraw Hill.
13. Krishna Mohan Mathur, (1994), *Indian Police, Role and Challenges*, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.Hermann
14. Mannheim, (1973), *Comparative Criminology*, Vol. 1 & 2, Routeldge & Kegan
15. Paul.Levone et. al. (1980), *Criminal Justice: A Public Police Approach*, Jovanovich Publishers, Harcourt Brace.Morley, W.H., (1958), *Administration of Justice in India*, New Delhi, Metropolitan.

PAPER-2 CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Objective

- To acquaint the students with the Criminal Justice System

Unit-I: Introduction to CJS

- CJS: Meaning, Purpose and Social Relevance; Legislative Process in CJS;
- National and International Perspective;
- Accusatorial and Inquisitorial Systems of Criminal Justice System;
- Co-ordination in CJS.

Unit-II: Police System

- Historical overview of Police system in India and its function; Police Act 1861
- Organization set up of Indian Police in Modern Society
- Objective of Police System: Maintenance of Law and Order, Investigation of Crimes, Protection of Life, Protection of Property Rights ,Prevention of Crime;
- Interface with the community, executive, prosecution and judiciary;

Unit-III: Judicial & Prosecution System

- Judicial Administration in India ; Structure and Functions of Criminal Courts, Presiding Officer, Prosecutor and Defence Counsel & Modern Judicial Systems: Fast Track Court, Children Court, JJB.
- Salient Features of Indian Judicial System: Independence, Public and Fair Trial. Fundamental Elements in Judicial Functioning: Due Process, Speedy Trials and Access to Justice.
- Alternative Dispute Resolution System (ADRS): Arbitration, Mediation and Counselling, Lok Adalats, Mahila courts
- Prosecution System.

Unit-IV: Prison System

- Prison and Prison Organization: Meaning ; Prison Organization in India
- Objectives of Imprisonment
- Types of prisons and correctional institutions in India
- Modernization of Prisons in India; Reformation & Rehabilitation approach in Prisons.

Suggested Field Visit*: Central Prison/ Women Prison/ Sub-Jail/ any related organization.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Paranjape NV, 2012, Criminology and Penology with Victimology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad..
2. Schmalleges. Frank, 1999, Criminal Justice today, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
3. Albanese Jay S. 2000, Criminal Justice . Allyn and Bacon.
4. Phelps Thomas R, Swanson Charler R. Kenneth Jr and Evans R 1979. Introduction to Criminal Justice, Goodyear Publishing Company. Inc.
5. Mehrajud-din Mir. 1984, Crime and Criminal Justice System in India, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
6. Justice Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms, Universal Law Publication 2003.
7. K. Padmanabhaiah Committee Police Reforms, 2001.
8. Srivastava Aparna, 1999, Policing in the 21st Century, Indian Institute of Police Administration.
9. Guharoy Jay Tilak, 1999 Role of Police in Changing Society APH Publications.
10. Sharma, P.D., 1985, Police and Criminal Justice Administration in India. Uppal Publishing House in Delhi.
11. Gupta, Anand Swarup, 2007, Crime and Police in India, Sahitya Bhavan, Agra.
12. Banerjee,D, 2005, Central Police Organizations Part I and Part II, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
13. Ebbe, Obi N. Ignatius, 2000, Comparative and International Criminal Justice System: Policing, Judiciary and Corrections, Butterworth, Boston.
14. Reid, Sue Titus, 2006, Crime and Criminology. Mc. Graw Hill Publishers.
15. Shweta, 2009, Crime, Justice and Society. MD Publications
16. Ahuja Ram, 2000, Criminology, Rawat Publications, Delhi.
17. Chaturvedi J.C, 2006, Penology and Correctional Administration, Isha Books Delhi.

PAPER-3 CRIMINAL LAWS AND PROCEDURE

Objective

To familiarize the students about major laws, special and local laws of the country.

Unit-I: General Principles, Specific Offences and General Exceptions in IPC

- Elements of Crime: Actus Reus & Mens Rea; Elements of Criminal liability - Principles of group liability (Section 149, 34, 109, 120B IPC)
- Offences against Human body: Homicide, Dowry Death, Kidnapping, Abduction, Rape, Acid attack
- Offence against property (Theft, Robbery, dacoity and cheating, criminal Breach of Trust)
- General Exception : Necessity and Mistake, Infancy, Insanity and Intoxication, Right to Private Defence of Body, Right to Private Defence of Property.

Unit-II: Procedural Criminal Law

- Cognizable and Non-Cognizable Offence: FIR, Investigation, Arrest and Charge Sheet- Custody, Remand and Bail
- Prosecution: Summon, Warrant, Search Warrant.
- Criminal Trial: Summon Trials, Warrant Trials and Sessions Trial
- Right to Accused (pre sentence hearing Sec 235(2). 248(2), fair/speedy - Trial, Right against self incrimination- Rights of Victims (Plea Bargaining and Victim Participation) - Free Legal Aid.

Unit-III: Evidence Law: Scope and Relevance

- IEA: Introduction-Relevancy and admissibility of facts, admissions and confessions
- Relevancy of confessions and dying declarations
- Expert opinion : Appreciating expert evidence in court
- Burden of proof.

Unit-IV: Special and Local Laws

- Special and Local Laws (SLL): Meaning and Jurisdiction
- Laws related to protection of Women
- Laws related to Protection of Children
- Other important Acts: NDPS Act- SC/ST (POA)Act,1989- IT Act 2000

Suggested Field Visit*: A Criminal Court in District / High Court/ Any related organization.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Kelkar, R.V., (2003) *Lectures on Criminal Procedure* Eastern book Co., Lucknow.
2. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal (2012) 20th Edition. *Code of Criminal Procedure*
3. Sarathy Veppa P. (1994) *Elements of Law of Evidence*, Eastern book Co., Lucknow.
4. Vibhuti K.I. 2008, PSA Pillai's Criminal Law 10th Edition, Lexis Nexis, Butter Worth Publishers.
5. Acharya N.K., 2007, Landmark Judgment of Supreme Court 1950-2006, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
6. Ratanlal and Dhiraj Lal, 2012, Law of Evidence, Wadhwa Publications.
7. Basu Durga Das, 2005, Introduction to Constitution of India. 19th Ed., Wadhwa and Company Law Publishers.
8. Ratan Lal and Dhirajlal, 2002, Indian Penal Code, Wadhwa and Company Pub.
9. Kelkar RV 2001, Criminal Procedure, 4th Edition, Eastern Book Company.
10. Kathuria, R.P, 2007, Law of Crimes and Criminology, Vinod Publishing House, Delhi.
11. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, 2004, The code of Criminal Procedure, Wadhwa and Company Publications.
12. Gaur, KD, 1999, Criminal Law and Procudre (cases) 3rd Edition, Butterworth Tripathi Publications.

Objective

To make acquainted the students about various theories of Criminology.

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

- Pre classical ideas
- Classical Theories, Ideas of Bentham and Beccaria
- Neo-classical Theories
- Importance of Classical School, Neo-classical school and its criticism

Unit II - Positivism in Criminology

- Anthropological theories: Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, Rafael Garafalo
- Morphological theories: Kretschmer, Hooton, Sheldon
- Biological Theories: Family-Genetics; Chromosomes and Genes- Study of twins and family trees-Kallikas, Jukes.
- Evolutionary Reproductive Theory; Conditional Adaptation Theory

Unit III - Sociological Theories- I

- Cartographic School: Adolf Quetlet, Andre Michel Guerry; Culture Conflict Theory : Thorsten Selling ; Albert Cohen's Subculture Theory
- Chicago School of Crime : Park & Burgess – Shaw and Mckay
- Anomie and Strain Theories: Emile Durkheim's Contribution and Robert K Merton's Contribution
- Differential Opportunity Theory: Richard Cloward & Liyod Ohlin; Routine Activity Approach: Cohen & Felson; Broken Windows Theory: James Q. Wilson & George L. Kelling

Unit IV - Sociological Theories -II

- Labelling Theory; Shame and Re-integrative Theory-Braithwaite
- Rational Choice Theory; Social Learning Theory: Sutherland' Differential Association Theory- Aker's Social Learning Theory
- Radical Criminology: Meaning, Scope and Relevance. Left Radical View – Richard Quinney, Erickson - Critical Theory – Tailor, Walton and Young; Feminist theory; Multi-Factor Approach
- Control Theory: Reiss and Nye; Containment Theory: Reckless.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Mehrajud-din Mir. 1984, Crime and Criminal Justice System in India, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
2. Reid, Sue Titus, 2006, Crime and Criminology. Mc. Graw Hill Publishers.
3. Akers, Ronald. L and Sellers. Christine S, 2004. Criminological Theories: Introduction, Evaluation and application, Roxbury Pub. Com
4. Williams Katherine S, 2001, Text Book of Criminology, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
5. Siegal Larry, J. 2000, Criminology, Wadsworth Thomson Learning.
6. Ahuja Ram, 2000, Criminology, Rawat Publications.
7. Paranjape N.V., 2009, Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications.
8. Burke, Roger Hopkins 2—3, Introduction to criminological theory Lawman (India) Pvt. Ltd.
9. Hagan, Frank E, 2008, Introduction Criminology, Sage Publications, Inc.
10. Mamoria, C.B. 1961, Social Problems and Social Disorganization in India, Kitab Mahal Allahabad.
11. Cullen FT, 2003, Criminological Theories, Roxbury Publications.
12. Qadri, S.M.A. 2005, Criminology, Eastern Book Company.
13. Schmalleger. Frank, 1999, Criminal Justice today, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
14. Brien, Martin O, 2008, Criminology, Routledge Publishers.
15. E.H. Sutherland, 1968, Principles of Criminology (6th Edition), Times of India Press, Bombay.
16. Livingston J, 1996, Crime and Criminology, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

Objective

Students to understand and train with theoretical and professional aspects of criminal and forensic fields of psychology.

Unit-I: Psychology and Crime

- Criminal Psychology: Definition, Nature, Purpose and Scope
- Criminal Behaviour: Definition, Sign and Symptoms, Psycho-social and Biological Determinants of Crime
- Mental Health and Criminal Behaviour: Psychopath, Drugs and Crime, Personality and Other Significant Mental Disorders
- Psychology of Specific Criminals: Juvenile Delinquency, Serial Killers & Rampage Killers, Sex Offenders; Thrill Seeking criminals: Joy Riders, Hackers, Thrill Killers

Unit -II: Psychological Assessment and Explanation of Criminal Behaviour

- Crime Patterns – Psychological Analysis, Psychometric Testing and Personality Assessment of Criminals
- Psychoanalytical Theory of Crime
- Humanistic Theory of Crime
- Learning Criminal behaviour: Instrumental and Classical Conditioning, Social Learning

Unit -III: Forensic Psychology: Issues and Importance

- Forensic Psychology: Definition, Nature, Scope, Education and Training.
- Application of Psychology in Prisons and Courts.
- Forensic psychology in India
- Ethical & legal issues in Forensic Psychology Practice

Unit -IV: Investigation and Assessment in Forensic Psychology.

- Crime Scene Analysis and Investigation
- Criminal Profiling
- Investigative interviewing: Interviewing vulnerable witnesses, Interviewing suspects
- Psycho-neurological Instruments Used to Assess Criminal Behaviour: Brain Imaging Techniques, Polygraph, Narco Analysis, Plethysmograph Testing

Suggested Field Visit*: Interaction with the Experts in Criminal Psychology or visit to any other university campus/ any related organization.

SUGGESTED READINGS

WINTER INTERNSHIP: After the end of first semester, students have to engage in their winter internship up to 10/12 days in anyone of the CJSs. The marks of the Internship will be awarded in the Semester-II Mark statement. i.e. 'Winter Internship' is a part of Semester-II.

1. Morgan Clifford T, King Richard A, Weissz. John R, Schopler John 1986. Introduction to Psychology, 7th Edition Tata Mc Graw Hill Publications.
2. Fernald L. Dodge, Fernald Peter S, 2005, Introduction to Psychology, ATBS Pub. Delhi.
3. Bartal Curt R. 1999, Criminal Behavior: A Psychosocial approach 5th Edition, Prebtuce Hall , New Delhi.
4. Hollin, Clive R Routledge and Kegan Paul 1898, Psychology and crime, An Introduction to Criminal Psychology, London.
5. Munn Norman L, 1976, Introduction to Psychology, Oxford and IBH Publishing Company.
6. Green Edward J, 1976, psychology for law enforcement, John Wiley and Sons. Inc
7. Nunnally Jurn C. Jr., 1970, Introduction to Psychological measurement, Mc.Grew HilBook Company.
8. Kaur, Rajpal, 2006, Forensic Psychology, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd.
9. Arrigo, Bruce,A, 2000, Introduction to Forensic Psychology, Academic Press.
10. Mess Allen K and Weiner, Iroing B, 1999. The Handbook of Forensic Psychology, 11. 2nd Edition, John Wiley and Sons, Inc. `
12. Kaul, Satyendra K and Zaidi, Mohd.H.,2008, Narco Analysis, Brain Mapping, Hypnosis and Lie Detector Tests in interrogation of suspects.
13. Criminal Justice and Behavior : An international journal – International Association for Correction and Forensic Psychology Sage Publications.
14. Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin – Society for personality and Social Psychology. Inc., Sage Publications.

PAPER- 6 :

CJS PRACTICAL

SEMESTER-II

(Total Credits: 27)

For the purpose of enhancing employment prospects in the criminal justice professions, students of M.A/M.Sc. in Applied Criminology course can choose anyone specialization according to their interest, from Semester-II onwards. The fifth paper of this semester will be an introduction for their specialization. In semester-III the students will continue with their specialization. The optional specializations under this course are:

1. Police Studies & Security Management
2. Human Rights

Core Compulsory	Paper Code	Subject Paper	Internal Assessment	External Marks	Total Marks	Credit Points
	CC201	Penology and Correctional Administration	40	60	100	4
	CC202	Research Methods and Statistics in Criminology	40	60	100	4
	CC203	Forensic Science and Medicine	40	60	100	4
	CC204	Victimology	40	60	100	4
Core Specialization /Anyone (Elective)	PS201	Introduction to Policing	40	60	100	4
	HR201	Introduction to Human Rights	40	60	100	4

All subject papers are compulsory.

Practical Works	Paper Code	Subject Paper	Internal Assessment	External Marks	Total Marks	Credit Points
	CC 2P1	Penology-Practical	40	60	100	1
	CC 2P2	Victimology-Practical	40	60	100	1

All practical papers are compulsory.

SEMESTER-II

PAPER 7

PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Objective

Introduce the concept of penology and the contemporary approaches in correctional administration to the students.

Unit-I: Introduction to Penology

- Penology: Definition, nature and scope
- Punishment: Definition, Nature and Scope;- Different Types of Punishment;- Corporal and Capital Punishment
- Theories of Punishment: Retributive Theory, Preventive Theory, Deterrence Theory, Reformation Theory
- Evolution of Correctional Philosophy – Medical Model & Rehabilitation Model

Unit-II: Corrections: Acts, Procedures and Rules

- Prisons Act, Prisoners Act, Transfer of Prisoners Act, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000
- Model Prison Manual, Rajasthan Prison Manual
- Various Prison Reforms Committees and Commissions
- U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners

Unit-III: Institutional Corrections

- Institutionalization; Prisonization: Meaning and purpose- Prison sub-culture- Prison Routine- Prison Adalat
- Classification System of correctional institutions: Adult Institutions, Juvenile Institutions, Women Institutions, Open Prisons.
- Features of good correctional administration; Guidelines for Official Prison Visitors
- Reformation and Rehabilitation Programs: Counselling Programs, Vocational Training Programs, Educational Programs and Recreational Programs

Unit-IV: Community based Corrections

- Probation: Concept and Scope, 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.
- Alternative community based correctional approaches in other countries

Suggested Field Visit*: Prison/ Open Air Prison/ JJB, Observation Home, Special Homes/ Any related organization.

SUGGESTED 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. Christopher J. Emmins, (1985). *A practical approach to sentencing*, Financial Training Publications Ltd., London.
6. Devasia, V.D & Leelamma Devasia, (1992). *Criminology, Victimology and Corrections*, S.B.Mangia for Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
7. Goswami, B.K. (1980). *Critical Study of Criminology and Penology*, Allahabad Agency, Allahabad.
8. Ghosh, S., (1992). *Open Prisons and the Inmates*, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
9. Naresh Kumar, (1986). *Constitutional Rights of Prisoners*, Mittal Publishers, New Delhi.
10. *Mulla Committee Report on Prison Reforms*, 1983. Govt. Of India.
11. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

PAPER-8

RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS IN CRIMINOLOGY

Objectives

To acquire understanding about (i) the nature and steps in the criminological research process, (ii) theoretical knowledge about the different methods and tools in research, & (iii) skills and knowledge in the use of appropriate statistical methods in research.

UNIT-I: Nature of Research

- Nature and characteristics of research: Nature of social research with special reference to Criminology
- Selection of topic and problem formulation; Steps in conducting research and making research proposal
- Basic elements of research process: concepts, operationalisation of concepts, variables, hypothesis and causation; attributes of good hypothesis.
- Approaches to research: Quantitative and qualitative.

UNIT-II: Research design and Sampling

- Research design: Exploratory, Descriptive and Experimental
- Sub-types of Experimental Research design; Quasi-Experimental Research design
- Types of data sources: primary and secondary data – use and limitations.
- Sampling: Purpose, types; advantages and disadvantages of different types of sampling.

UNIT-III: Data Collection, Analysis and Interpretation of Data

- Methods of data collection: Observation, interview and questionnaire, participatory research, survey, case studies.
- Levels of measurement in Social research: Nominal, Ordinal Interval and Ratio.
- Analysis of data: Qualitative analysis- Content analysis, Grounded Theory, Narrative analysis, thematic analysis, etc.
- Interpretation of Data: Basics of research report writing and style, Referencing.

UNIT-IV: Application of Statistics in Research

- Descriptive and Inferential Statistics: Classification and tabulation of data, graphic and diagrammatic representation of data. Measures of Central tendency: meaning, Types: mean, median, mode and quartiles, their specific application to social sciences research
- Measures of dispersion: Meaning and types, their specific application to social sciences research.
- Quantitative analysis: Univariate analysis, Bivariate analysis and Multivariate analysis; Correlation, regression, ANOVA and MANOVA. Tests of significance – ‘t’ test for significance of differences of means, chi-square for independent association of attributes and f-test.
- Social Sciences research and need for computer applications: Use of SPSS in Statistical Analysis.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Ronet Bachman & Russell K. Schutt (2014). Fundamentals of Research in Criminology and Criminal Justice. Sage publication : New Delhi
2. M.L.Dantzker, Mark L. Dantzker, Ronald D. Hunter (2006). Research Methods for Criminology and Criminal Justice . Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
3. W. Lawrence Neuman & Larry W. Kreuger (2007). Social Research Methods.. Pearson Education
4. Ranjit Kumar (2011). Research Methodology: A Step- By-Step Guide for Beginners 3rd Edition. Sage publication: India
5. C.R.Kothari (2013). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques (3rd Ed) . New Age International Pvt Ltd Publishers.
6. Young, Pauline V.: Scientific Social Research and Surveys, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 2000.
7. Goode, William J. and Paul K. Hatt: Methods in Social Research, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi, 2006.
8. Jagam. Framl E, 1982, Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology, Mcmillan Co., New York.
9. Thakur, Devendra, 2003, Research Methodology in Social Sciences, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.
10. Bachman, Ronet, 2003, The Practice of research in Criminology and Criminal Justice, Pine Forge Press.
11. Gokhale, Neela, 2007, Research Methodology in Criminology, Shree Publishers and Distributors.
12. Maxfield Michael G, 2001, Research Methods for Criminal Justice & Criminology Wadsworth/Thomas Learning.
13. Jupp, Victor 2000, Doing Criminological Research, Sage Publications.
14. Choudhary, CM, 1998, Research Methodology, Subline Publications, Jaipur.
15. Susan, Klaus and Kerner, Hans Jurgen, 1991, Developments in Crime and Crime control Research, German studies on victims, Offenders, and the public springer verlag Publications.
16. Verma S.P., 2007, Practical Approach to Research Methodology, Akansha Publishing House, Delhi.
17. Pannerselvam R, 2004 Research Methodology Prentice Hall of India.
18. Sellitz Clasure, Jahoda. Marie, Deutseh Morton Cook W. Strart, 1959, Research Methods in Social Sciences, Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
19. Bernstein Stepheer and Bernstein Ruth, 2005, Elements of Statistics I: Descriptive statistics and probability, Tata Mc. Graw Hill edition.
20. Gupta S.P., Gupta Archana, 2005, Statistical Methods, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.

Objectives

- i) To familiarize the students about the use of science and scientific techniques in the field of crime scene investigation and, its importance in Prosecution.
- ii) To make the students aware about various scientific and Medical-legal aspects of age, sex, injuries, death, changes after death, finger prints, body fluids etc.

Unit-I: Introduction to Forensic Science

- Definition, nature, principles and need of Forensic Science
- Functions of the Forensic Science Laboratories
- Criminalistics – Meaning; Securing the Crime Scene
- Crime Scene Management: Systematic Search, Collection, Preservation, Packaging the Evidence, labelling, documentation and transportation of physical evidences, maintaining the chain of custody, and submission to the laboratory.

Unit II- Forensic Physical Sciences

- Photography and Documents: basic principle and its importance in forensic investigation.
- Fingerprints: various techniques for development of latent fingerprints, fingerprint comparison, class and individual characteristics, AFIS- introduction
- Forensic Ballistics & Explosives: Forensic aspects of Arson, Fire arms and Explosives
- Forensic importance of other evidences: Glass, Paint, Soil, Fibres, Footprints/Footwear impressions, Tool marks, Tyre Impressions, Speaker recognition.

Unit III- Forensic Chemical and Biological Sciences

- Analysis of alcohol: Overview of Forensic aspects of alcoholic and non-alcoholic, country made liquor, illicit liquor.
- Analysis of Drugs: Overview of Forensic aspects of drugs of abuse in sports, narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances,
- Analysis of Poisons: definitions, classification of poisons, types of poisoning, collection and preservation of toxicological exhibits in fatal and survival cases, significance of forensic toxicological examinations.
- Analysis of DNA and biological evidence (hair, blood, semen, saliva, etc.)

Unit-IV: Forensic Medicine

- Definition of Forensic Medicine - Medico-legal evidence
- Identification of living and dead
- Analysis of substances in the body: Biological Fluids and Narcotic Drugs
- Wounds : Medico-legal importance - Suicidal, accidental and homicidal wound

Suggested Field Visit*: Forensic Science Laboratory/ Any related organization.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. James E.Girard, Criminalistics: Forensic Science and Crime, Jones and Bartlett Publishers. Canada
2. Nabar, B.S. 2007, Forensic Science in Crime Investigation, 3rd Edition, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
3. Sharma B.R, 2007, Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials Universal Law Pub. Co. Pvt. Ltd.
4. Saferstein Richard, 1982 Forensic Science Handbook, Prentice, Hall Inc.,(also refer Criminalistics – by the same author)
5. Nickolas L.C, 1956, The Scientific Investigation of Crime. Butterworth and Co. Publishers, Ltd.
6. Siegel jay A , 2007, Forensic Science, the babies, Taylor and Francis group.
7. Subrahmanyam BV, 2004, Modi's Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, 11th Edition, Liexis Nexis Buternooths Publications.
8. Parikh C.K, Parikh's Text Book of Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, 6th Edition.
9. Bridges, B.B. August Velma & M Moner, 2000, Criminal Investigation, Practical Fingerprinting Thumb impressions, Handwriting expert testimony, Opinion Evidence, The University Book Agency, Allahabad.
10. Donell, Christian R, 2003, Forensic Investigation of Clandestine Laboratories CRC Press, Florida.
11. Monis N Ron, 2000, Forensic Handwriting Identification, Bath Press Avan UK.
12. Brenner, John C, 2000, Forensic Science, an illustrated Dictionary CRC Press, . USA
Sharma J,D, 1998 Forensic Science and Toxicology, Lawyers Home, Indore.

PAPER-10

VICTIMOLOGY

Objective

To educate the students on importance of Victimology, National and International focus, of victimization and to train them in victim assistance

Unit –I: Introduction to Victimology

- Definition: Victim, Victimization and Victimology; Historical Development of Victimology
- Key Concepts in Victimology: Victimogenesis, Victim Precipitation, Victim Blaming, Victim Vulnerability, Victimization Proneness, Victim Response, Victimless crimes, Abuse of power, Victim Assistance, PTSD, Psychological Impact of victimization
- Typology of Victims: Beniamim Mendelsohn- Hans Von Hantig; Selling and Wolfgang Typology of Victims: Primary Victimization- Secondary Victimization, Tertiary Victimization, -Mutual Victimization – No Victimization; Special category of victims: Child Abuse Victims , Victims of Domestic Violence, Victims of Elder Abuse
- Theories of Victimology : Victim precipitation Model- Routine Activity Approach – Situated Transaction Model

Unit -II: National and international concern for Victims of crime

- U.N. Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power (1985); Guide for Policy Makers- Handbook of Justice for Victims
- World Society of Victimology, Human Rights Watch, CHRI, UNHRC
- National Concerns for Victims of Crime: Indian Society of Victimology –SASCV- Victim support by NHRC- Legal Amendments related to Victims Concern.
- State Initiatives and Crime Victims: AWPS,-Emergency response services to victims- Coordination with NGOs – State Victim Assistance Fund

Unit-III: Criminal Justice System and Victims

- CJS and Victim relationship: Victim & Police ; Victim as Witness
- Role of Judiciary in Justice for victims, Victim’s Participation in Justice Process
- Secondary Victimization by the Criminal Justice System and the Society
- Creating awareness among the Criminal Justice Professionals and the Public on Victim issues.

Unit-IV: Victim Assistance

- Provisions for victim assistance: Types of Victim Assistance ; Restitution - Compensation for Victims of Crime and abuse of power - Victim Compensation-Sec 357 CrPC and its amendments; Solatium Fund
- Role of Citizens and Voluntary Organizations in Victims Assistance: Preventing Victimization – Awareness Creation –Crisis Response - Assisting victims during crime investigation and trial - Legal aid to victims of crime ;
- Post Victimization Counselling : Counselling, guidance and rehabilitation of special kinds of victims of crime and child abuse, Police Station Counselling ;
- National Organization for Victim Assistance (NOVA), USA - Victim Witness Assistance Programs (V W A) - Introduction to Restorative Justice System.

Suggested Field Visit*: NGO and Police Station Counseling Centre/ Any related organization providing assistance to Victims.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. G.S.Bajpai (2012). Criminal Justice System Reconsidered: Victim & Witness Perspective. Serial Paublication: New Delhi
2. V.N.Parajape (2012). Criminology & Penology with Victimology. Central Law Publications: Allahabad
3. Israel Drapkin (1975). Victimology: A New Focus, Theoretical Issues in Victimology. Lexington Books
4. William Doerner (2014) . Victimology. Anderson Publications.
5. Andrew Karmen (2015). Crime Victims: An Introduction to Victimology. Cengage Learning
6. V.N.Rajan (1995) . Victimology in India. APH Publishers: New Delhi
7. V.N.Rajan (1995) . Victimology in India: Perspectives beyond Frontiers. APH Publishers: New Delhi
8. Prakash Talwar (2006) . Victimology. Isha Books Publishers: New Delhi
9. Singh Makkar, S.P, 1993, Global perspectives in Victimology, ABC Publications, Jalandar.
10. Sparks, Richard F, Genn, Hezel G, Dodd, David. J, 197, Surveying victims, John Wiley and Sons' Ltd.
11. Geiser, Robert. L, 1979, Hidden Victims, Beacon Press, Boston.
12. Parsonage, William H, 1979, Perspectives on Victimology, Sage Publications
13. Shapland, Joanna,Willmore Jon, Duff Peter, 1985, Gower Publishing Company Ltd.
14. Mc Donald, William F, 1976, Criminal Justice and the Victim, Sage Publications, London.
15. Walklate, Sandra, 1989, Victim logy: The victim and the Criminal Justice Process, Unwin Hyman Ltd.

SPECIALIZATION PAPER

(PAPER- 11: ELECTIVE ACCORDING TO SPECIALIZATION)

PAPER-11 INTRODUCTION TO POLICING

Objective

To familiarize the students with the fundamental principles of policing, approaches and effectiveness in policing

Unit-I: Police Administration in India and Manpower Management

- History of Police and Policing in Modern India (1857 onwards), Role of Police in Independent India, Constitutional provisions regarding policing in India
- Police Administration Principles: Superintendence, Span of control, delegation of authority, unity of command
- Types of Police Organization: Central Police Organizations, State Police Civil Police. Armed and other branches. International Co-operation in Police: International Criminal Police Organization
- Management of Manpower, Management of Police Station, Supply and provisions part in Police station

Unit-II: Police training, recruitment and Present Scenario

- An introduction to police recruitment and training, Police Act of 1861 – Recent State enactments.
- Police Reforms in Independent India since 3rd National Police Commission Recommendations (NPC), 1979:State Police Reform Commission, 3rd National Police Commission Report , Police Report in 1990s: Padmanabaiah Committee Report, NH Vohra Committee Report, PIL by Sh. Prakash Singh (Ex DGP, BSF),Gore Committee report
- On job training (In-service training)
- Present Scenario-Short comings- Complaint redress value, ethics in Policing, How training can shape better police-community relations

Unit-III: Police Community Relationships and New Approaches in Policing

- Police Community Relation: Community Policing, Developing healthy Police Public relationship
- An Introduction to Police public relations in India and abroad :Peace Committee , FOP, Village Police system , Koban (Japan) , Police Board (UK) ,Sheriff (USA mode)
- Recent approaches in Policing: Community Oriented Policing, Problem oriented Policing, Evidence based approach in policing, an introduction to Proactive Policing and Team Policing, Tactics in Policing
- Use of technology in policing

Unit-IV: Powers, duties and emerging challenges in Policing

- Executive powers and duties of police officers in the investigation of crime (with special emphasis on Cr.Pc. provisions), Standing Orders in policing.
- Internal and external challenges in policing; Depiction of Police in Media: Print and Visual media, Modernization of Policing, Changes in Public and Political Attitudes towards Police
- Police Image, Police Corruption, Police and Human Rights, Terrorism and Fundamentalism
- Dimensions of Police accountability in India: Courts, Executive Magistrates ,State Government, CAO, Citizens/ Community, Programmes for redressing Public grievances, Police Complaints Authorities

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Rohit Choudhary, 2009. Policing... Reinvention Strategies in a Marketing Framework. New Delhi: Sage Publication
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*,
4. Published by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.
5. Krishna Mohan Mathur, (1994), *Indian Police, Role and Challenges*, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
6. Lab, S. (2000). *Crime Prevention: Approaches, Practices and Evaluations*. Anderson Publishing Company.
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. Dennis P., Arthur J. Lurigio, and Robert C. Davis (1998). *The Prevention of Crime: Social and Situational Strategies*. Wadsworth Publishing. Belmont CA.

(OR)

PAPER-11

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Objective

To impart the basic knowledge about the concepts and evolution of human rights, its instruments and Human Rights Organization.

Unit-I : Concepts, Theories, History and Classification of Human Rights

- Meaning, nature and definition: Human Rights ; Evolution of Concepts of Human Rights
- Historical Development of Human Rights : Magna Carta, British Bill of Rights, French and American Declarations, International Bill of Rights, Human Rights in India
- Classification of rights- Moral, Social, Cultural, Economic, Civil, and Political, Moral Rights and Legal Rights, Corresponding Duty and Justification of Rights, Negative and Positive Rights
- Three Generations of Human Rights

UNIT-II: Indian Perspectives on Human Rights

- Indian Constitution and Human Rights : Preamble of Constitution; Meaning :Rule of law , Due Process of law; Relationship between rights and duties
- Fundamental Rights : PART III of The Constitution ; Directive Principles of State Policy – Part IV of Constitution ; Fundamental Duties Enshrined In The Indian Constitution
- Growth of PIL in India.-Types of Writs – Writ jurisdiction under Article 32 and 226 of The Indian Constitution.
- National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in India, State Human Rights Commissions in India, & Human Rights NGOs.

UNIT –III: The International and Regional Bill Of Rights

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966,
- Core International Human Rights Treaties.
- The American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1950), African Charter of Human and People's Rights (1981).

UNIT-IV: International Organisations and Human Rights

- The UN Organs and Human Rights, The General Assembly, The Security Council, The Economic and Social Council, Commission on Human Rights,
- Other Relevant Councils and Commissions, Other Relevant UN Courts and Tribunals,
- UNESCO, ILO
- Charter-based bodies, Treaty-based bodies, Universal Periodic Review.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Awasthi, S.K., 2004, Law relating to Protection of Human Rights, Orient Publishing Co., Allahabad.
2. Manoj Kumar Sinha (2013). Implementation of Basic Human Rights. LexisNexis Publisher : India
3. S K Kapoor. (2014). 6th Edition. Human Rights Under International Law & Indian Law. Central Law Agency: Allahabad
4. Jack Donnley (2013). Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice. Cornell University Press
5. Vidheh Upadhyay (2007). Public Interest Litigation In India: Concepts, Cases Concerns . LexisNexis: India
6. V. R. Krishna Iyer - The Dialectics and Dynamics Of Human Rights In India(Yesterday, Today And Tomorrow) Eastern Law House, 1999.
7. Deshta, Sunil, 2003, Fundamental Human Rights, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi
8. Gupta, D.N, 2003, Human Rights, Kalpaz Publications, Delhi
9. Symondides, Janus, 2003, Human Rights, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
10. Giriraj Shah and NK Gupta, 2001`, Human Rights Free and Equal, Anmol Publications, New Delhi
11. Mathur, K.M, 1996, Crime, Human Rights, National Security, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi
12. Fundamental Rights and Doctrine of Sovereignty Immunity : Reflections on the Indian Constitution for the Protection of Human Rights (195), Sheredian Book Company, New Delhi
13. Taylor and Francis, 1996, Encyclopaedia of Human Rights, Washington.

PAPER- 12:

PENOLOGY-PRACTICAL

PAPER- 13:

VICTIMOLOGY-PRACTICAL

PAPER- 14:

WINTER INTERNSHIP

WINTER INTERNSHIP

Winter Internship	Paper Code	Subject Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	External Marks	Total Marks	Credit Points
	CC2IN	Winter Internship	40	60	100	5

*** WI is compulsory.**

Winter internship's scheme of examination is as follows:

Internal Assessment (40): Attendance (10) + Organizational Assessment for Intern (10) + Report (20)

External Marks (60): Viva-Voce Evaluation by External Examiner

<p>SUMMER INTERNSHIP: After the end of second semester, students have to engage in their summer internship up to 40/45 days in anyone of the areas related to criminology or their specialization. The marks of the Internship will be awarded in the Semester-III Mark statement. i.e. 'Summer Internship' is a part of Semester-III.</p>

SEMESTER-III

(Total Credits -31)

In Semester-III, the first paper on Crime Analysis is a compulsory paper for all students along with their specialization subject papers.

Core Compulsory	Paper Code	Subject Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	External Marks	Total Marks	Credit Points
	CC301	Crime Analysis	40	60	100	4

PAPER- 15

CRIME ANALYSIS

Objectives

1. To equip the students with the skills of crime analysis
2. To familiarize the students with various techniques of crime analysis

UNIT I: Basics of Crime Analysis

- Fundamentals of Crime Analysis
- Theoretical foundations of crime analysis
- Scope and process of crime analysis
- Applied applications of crime analysis in law enforcement

UNIT II: Different Techniques of Crime Analysis

- Behavioural Analysis of Crime, Predictive Analysis and Neighbourhood Analysis
- Intelligence Analysis, Geographic Profiling Analysis, SARA Technique and Demographic Analysis
- Tactical Crime Analysis, Strategic Crime Analysis and Administrative Crime Analysis
- Analysis by Time and Space: Crime as a pattern of events arrayed in time and space ; Mapping as way of analyzing events arrayed in time and space

UNIT III: Use of Research in Crime Analysis

- Applied Research Methods
- Use of Police Data and Statistics and Crime Data mining
- Quantitative and qualitative analysis
- Hypothesis Testing Analysis

UNIT IV: Technology and Skills in Crime Analysis

- Use of Web Technology; Use of IT tools in crime analysis (data, databases, software) -Crime Stat
- Critical Thinking Skills: Problem Oriented Policing and Problem Solving Techniques
- Crime Mapping : Use of GIS in Crime; Understanding Hotspots, Hotspot Analysis,
- Content and structure of a crime analysis report: Effective report writing, presentations and charts

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. International Association of Crime Analysts (2008). Exploring Crime Analysis: Second Edition. Overland Park, KS: IACA.
2. Boba Santos, Rachel. (2012). Crime Analysis with Crime Mapping. Sage Publications, Inc. Thousand Oaks, CA
3. Colleen McCue, 2006. Data Mining and Predictive Analysis: Intelligence Gathering and Crime Analysis, Butterworth-Heinemann Ltd

SEMESTER-III- SPECIALIZATION-1:

POLICE STUDIES & SECURITY MANAGEMENT

	Paper Code	Subject Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	External Marks	Total Marks	Credit Points
Core Specialization Compulsory	PS301	Security Management	40	60	100	4
	PS302	Investigation and detection of crime	40	60	100	4
	PS303	Police Station Management	40	60	100	4
	PS304	Organizational Behaviour & Human Resource Management in Policing	40	60	100	4

All subject papers are compulsory.

SEMESTER-III

SPECIALIZATION-1

POLICE STUDIES & SECURITY MANAGEMENT

PAPER- 16

SECURITY MANAGEMENT

Objectives

To provide the students with the overview of security management

To equip the students with the knowledge of crisis management and risk

UNIT-I: General Security

- Introduction to Security- Concepts of security; Overview of Security Industry- Contemporary security issue, Theory and Design of Security Systems
- Security management/Managing the Threats: Security Surveys, Audits, Risk Analysis Effective Implementation of Security Operations
- Physical Security Process: Factors influencing physical security process, Security Areas: Exclusion Area, Limited Area and Control Area.
- Barrier Systems – Physical Security Barriers: Natural Barriers, Structural Barriers, Human Barriers, Animal Barriers and Energy Barriers. Security devices: Alarm devices, CCTV, Security Patrol Access Control, and Crime Scene Protection.

UNIT-II- Risk Management

- Concepts and theories of risk, Intelligence analysis, Restrictive or open-sourced intelligence gathering
- Developing a risk assessment plan, Reporting risk assessment findings Standardizing reports
- Evaluating security countermeasures, , Event analysis, Awareness training, Identifying areas of vulnerability
- Personnel and equipment, Quality control, Assessing the vulnerability of facilities, Applying and integrating risk management

UNIT-III: Crisis Management and Professional Communication

- Crisis management planning; Emergency Reactions- Bomb Threats - Fire and Safety - Workplace Safety- Substance Abuse-General Safety Awareness.
- Crisis control areas ;Incident investigation and reporting
- Applying resource management; Understanding the role of human error

- Professional Communication during crisis situations - Internal and external communication, Written Communication- Report Writing; Developing communication skills: Negotiating, Public speaking

UNIT-IV: Specific Security Systems and Specialization in Security

- Specific Security systems: Hotel Security, Hospital security, Airport security, Product security, Event Security and Personal security; Industrial Security – Safety Practices, Loss and Prevention.
- Specialized Functions of Security: Guarding Commercial and Industrial Sites- High Profile and Special Assignments- Executive Protection- Security Supervision; Role of Police in Specific Security Systems.
- Proprietary Security: Management and Supervisory Opportunities- Internal Consultation
- Other Specializations: Risk management, Event Management, Emergency Planning, Protection of business assets, Fire Fighting and Installation of First Aid, Private military companies and security consultants.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Karen Hess (2009) Introduction to Private Security. 5th Edition. Wardsworth Publisher:USA
2. Carl. A Roper .(1999).Risk Management for Security Professionals. , Butter worth – Heinemann Publishers: Burlington
3. Lawrence Fennelly(2004) Effective Physical Security, Butter worth – Heinemann Publishers.
4. Sabharwal, O.P., 2006, Security Management, Alpha Publications, New Delhi
5. William Clay Cunningham, John J. Strauchs, Clifford W. VanMeter (2009). Private Security: Patterns and Trends. University of Michigan : U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice.
6. William Clay Cunningham, John J. Strauchs, Clifford W. Van Meter, Hallcrest Systems, Inc. (1990). Private Security Trends, 1970 to 2000: The Hallcrest Report II *Volume 2 of Hallcrest report*. Butterworth-Heinemann: University of Michigan
7. Robert R. J. Gallati, 2011. Introduction to Private Security. Prentice Hall: Pennsylvania State University
8. Karl C. Poulin, Charles P. Nemeth.(2004). Private Security and Public Safety: A Community-Based Approach. Pearson Prentice Hall
9. Leigh Wade.(2002). Careers in Private Security: How to Get Started, How to Get Ahead. Paladin Press
10. Douglas Cruise (2002) *The Business of Private Investigations*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
11. Robert J. Fischer, Gion Green. (2008) . Introduction to Security. 6th Edition. Publisher:
12. Truett A. Ricks, Bill G. Tillett, Clifford W. VanMeter. Principles of Security. , Butter worth – Heinemann Publishers: Burlington

PAPER- 17

INVESTIGATION AND DETECTION OF CRIME

Objectives

To familiarize the students with various skills and techniques of criminal investigation

UNIT- I: Basics of Investigation

- Foundations and History of Criminal Investigation
- Legal Issues in Investigation: Case Laws on Registration of FIR, Drafting various kinds of FIR, recording of statements, arrest, confession, summons and warrants.
- Techniques of Interviews & Interrogation: Do's & Don'ts during interrogation/format of writing of interrogation report.
- Follow-up Investigative Processes: Identification of Criminal Suspects; Criminal Intelligence and surveillance operations; Management of Informants and Undercover Operations

UNIT- II: Scene of Crime and Use of Forensic Tools

- The Crime Scene: Field Notes, Documenting and Reporting
- Sketch drawing of scene of crime, evidentiary value of photography, use of audio, video and CCTV
- Physical clues with regard to various offences: Guidelines for collection of physical clues.
- Use of forensic tools in Investigation and Identification of an Individual: Fingerprints, Footprints, Superimposition and Odontology.

UNIT –III: Investigation of Traditional Crimes

- Medical Jurisprudence and Homicide Investigation
- Investigation of body offences and rape : Medical examination and recording of statements of victims, accused and witnesses; collection of evidence; guidelines to deal with missing persons; investigation of kidnapping and abduction cases; hostage negotiation
- Investigation of property offences: Modus operandi; police station records; importance of crime maps; property recovery; intelligence collection and use of scientific aids
- Investigation of Traffic accident cases: Investigation/Collection of evidence including tier/skid marks in road accident cases, traffic accident scene management.

UNIT –IV: Investigation of Contemporary Crimes

- Investigation of Economic Offences: SOP for Investigation of cases of forgery, Cheating and Misappropriation, Investigation of ATM Card, Credit Card/ Debit Card Frauds.
- Investigation of Organised Crimes: Investigation of cases related to land mafia, illegal Fire arms smuggling, Contract Killing (Supari), Human Organ Trading , Human Trafficking , Bonded Labour , Drug trafficking.
- Investigation of Cyber Crime Cases: Steps and tools/software for tracing and investigation of cyber crimes; procedure for investigation in social networking site; technical surveillance- tracing criminals through cell-phone; internet interceptions; forensic analysis of evidences.
- Investigation of Terrorism & Arson cases: Various forms of terrorism and modus operandi; psychological profiling of a terrorist; investigation of post blast cases; intelligence collection; lifting of evidence from SOC in arson cases.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Nabar, B.S. 2007, Forensic Science in Crime Investigation, 3rd Edition, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
2. Sharma B.R, 2007, Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials Universal Law Pub. Co. Pvt. Ltd.
3. Douglas Cruise (2002) *The Business of Private Investigations*, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.
4. Ramanujam T, 1992, Prevention and Detection of Crime, Madras Book Agency
5. Nehad Ashraf, (1992), *Police and Policing in India*, Common Wealth Publishers, New Delhi.

PAPER- 18

POLICE STATION MANAGEMENT

Objectives

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

UNIT-I: Man Power Management & Duties

- Delegation of duties to staff: Various duties performed by Police Station Staff – Rotation of duties among Constables and Head Constables.
- Trainings for police officers in Management.
- Duties and Responsibilities of SHOs: 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: 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.
- Managing the lockup decorum – safe custody of the accused / suspect

UNIT-III: Maintenance of Police Station Records

- Crime Records: Part I to V., Mowar 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.
- Other Records: General Diary, Sentry Relief Book, Duty Roster, Village Roster, Government Property register, Gun license register, Arms Deposit Register, Process Register, Tapal Register etc

UNIT-IV: 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.

Suggested Field Visit*: Police Station/Beats/Patrolling /Traffic Wing/Control Room

SUGGESTED READINGS

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

PAPER- 19:

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR AND HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN POLICING

Objectives

To make the students understand the principles of organizational behaviour and human resource management in policing

UNIT - I: Organizational Issue in Policing

- Organization and Institution in context to Policing
- Organizational Structure: Evolution, forms and its impact
- Culture: components, development and importance, Police Sub Culture, Cynicism in Police: Causes and Remedies
- Work pressure and Stress: Symptoms and effects , Stress among Police Force: Factors and Coping Strategies

UNIT -II: Organizational Behaviour and Policing

- Group Dynamics: Concept, and Issues, Inter- group Relationship and team issues with special reference to Police Administration;
- Conflict management: Negotiations and persuasion skills, Strategies with special reference to Policing
- Communication: Nature, goals, basic-principles and key elements of effective communication, types, methods, channels and barriers of communication, interpersonal communication and its role in police organization.
- Power: Meaning, Dynamics, Type, flow of power, use of power and hierarchical Conflict.

UNIT – III: Human Factors and Performance

- Personality: Personality Development, Influencing factors, Police Personality
- Attitude: Development, Change; factors and Theories, Effective Policing and Attitudinal Change.
- Motivation: Concept, Types, Indicators, Theories, Motivation in context of Policing
- Emotion: Indicators and expressions, Emotional labour and Emotional Intelligence in Policing

UNIT-IV: HR policies and processes in policing

- Decision Making: Concept, Influencing factors, Rationale and Rational-Comprehensive Theory, Issues related to Decision making in policing
- Leadership: Concept, Types, Theories – Trait and Contingency with special reference to Police Administration
- Performance appraisal: issues and methods in performance evaluation, compensation, reward and recognition systems.
- Employee Issues: Development, empowerment, engagement and enrichment, Grievance handling with special reference to Policing

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Morgan, Clifford T.: Richard A. King,. John R. Weise & John Schopler. Introduction to Psychology, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi, 2007
2. Carson, Robert C., James N. Butcher& Susan Mineka : Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life, & Pearson Education, Delhi, 2003.
3. Sarason, Irwin G. and Barbara R. Sarason: Abnormal Psychology: The Problem of Maladaptive Behaviour, Prentice Hall, NewDelhi, 2006.
4. Dempsey, John S. & Linda S. Forst : An Introduction to Policing, Thomson-Wadsworth, CA, 2005.
5. Vadackumchery, James& Kattakayam, John: Human Behaviour and Law Enforcement,Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1995.
6. Khan S.A. and Bhandari Anuradha: The Police Edifice Standing or Crumbling, Siddharth Publications, New Delhi, 2006.
7. Gilmer HallerVon B. : Industrial Psychology, McGraw Hill Book Company, New York, 1961.
8. Gilmer Haller Von B. : Industrial and Organisational Psychology,McGraw Hill, Tokyo, 1971.
9. Moorhead, Gregory &: Organizational Behaviour: Managing People & Griffin, Ricky W. Organizations, Biztantra, New Delhi,
10. Robert D. McCrie (2001) Security Operations Management, Butterworth-Heinemann Publishers, Woburn
11. Michael Cavallaro(2010) How to Open & Operate a Financially Successful Private Investigation Business, Atlantic Publishing Company
12. Prasad, L.M. : Organisation Behaviour, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2007.
13. Moorhead, Gregory &: Organizational Behaviour: Managing People & Griffin, Ricky W. Organizations, Biztantra, New Delhi, 2007.
14. Robbins, Stephen P. : Organizational Behaviour, Prentice-Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi, 2001.
15. Michael Armstrong(2006) A Handbook of Human Resource Management Practice. Kogan Page Publishers.
16. Aswathappa, K. : Organisational Behaviour, 7th Edition, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 2007.

SEMESTER-III

SPECIALIZATION-2: HUMAN RIGHTS

Core Specialization Compulsory	Paper Code	Subject Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	External Marks	Total Marks	Credit Points
	HR301	Human Rights And Criminal Justice System	40	60	100	4
	HR302	Human Rights Violations	40	60	100	4
	HR303	Grievance Redressal of Human Rights Violations	40	60	100	4
	HR304	NGO Management For Promotion of Human Rights	40	60	100	4

All subject papers are compulsory.

PAPER-16

HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Objective

To understand the application of human rights in the CJS components such as Police, Court, Correctional Administration and Victim protection.

UNIT- I: Human Rights and Police

- Human Rights in Policing: Rights of arrested, accused persons- Rights of person under preventive detention.
- Law enforcement and Human Rights(HRs) Violations: Illegal detention and Torture in custody – Fake Encounter Killing
- Benefits of practicing in Human Rights in Policing
- UN Convention Against Torture- Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officers

UNIT- II: Human Rights and Judiciary

- Human Rights in Court: Right to bail- Bail on personal bond – other instances where bail must be granted
- Right guaranteed for a fair trial - Free Legal Aid
- Cases to be tried by women judges- In camera trial
- Writ of habeas corpus – Right to Appeal

UNIT -IV: Human Rights and Correctional Administration

- Human Rights in Correctional Administration: Rights of Prisoners- Rights of Juveniles in Conflict with Law in India
- Human rights violations in prisons: Problem of under-trial prisoners in rights perspective
- Human rights accountability of custodial and correctional staff
- United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners

UNIT- IV: Human Rights of Victims

- United Nations Declaration on the Basic Principles of Justice to Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985- A human rights perspective
- Rights of victims and witness : Representation by a lawyer of choice- Recording statement of rape victim - Right to appeal by the victim
- Rights based treatment of victims in the administration of justice
- Compensation to Victims of crime and abuse of power : When a person is a victims of police brutality – When a person is victim someone other than the police; Victim compensation scheme - Sec 357 A CrPC

Suggested Field Visit*: Free Legal Authority/ SHRC/ High Court

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Handbook of Human Rights & Criminal Justice in India(2010). 3rd Edition , SAHRDC Oxford University Press
2. Bellari Uma Devi (2012), Arrest, Detention and Criminal Justice System: A Study in the Context of the Constitution of India, Oxford University Press
3. Vadackumchery, J.(2012). U.N. Universal Declaration of Human Right and Criminal Justice. Concept Publishing Company
4. P K Barman & A Rajak (2013). Human Rights in India: Problems and Prospects. New Academic Publishers
5. Manoj Kumar Sinha (2013). Implementation of Basic Human Rights. LexisNexis Publisher : India
6. Videh Upadhyay (2007). Public Interest Litigation In India: Concepts, Cases Concerns . LexisNexis: India
7. The Constitution of India (Bare Act), 2008, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
8. Kaul, Jawahar L, 1995, Human Rights : Issues and Perspectives, Regency Publications
9. Krishnamurthy S, 2003, Investigation of Human Rights abuses committed by Law Enforcement Agencies, R.R. Publishers.
10. Palai Arun Kumar, 1999, National Human Rights Commission: Formation, Functioning and Future Prospects, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors.
11. Goswami B, and Chaturvedi, R.G., 2007, Post constitutional laws: A study in Social Justice, Raj Publishing House.
12. Thailgaraj, R, 2002, Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration, A.P.H Publishing House.
13. Batra Manjula, 1989, Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration, Deep and Deep Publications.

PAPER-17

HUMAN RIGHTS AND VIOLATIONS

Objective

To understand the various forms of human rights and their violations in the society and to familiarize with the related right based Act.

UNIT- I: Women and Children Rights and Violations

- Rights of Women: Women's Rights in India - CEDAW.
- Violation of Women's Rights: Female Infanticide -Female Genital Mutilation, Dowry, Rape, Domestic violence, Eve Teasing, Sexual Harassment, Molestation, Pornography.
- Rights of Children: Child Rights in India – Overview of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989.
- Violation of Child Rights : Child Abuse - Violations against Street Children- Trafficking of Children

UNIT-II: SC/STs Rights and Violations

- SC/ST Rights in India
- Discrimination in Public Access
- Forms of Atrocities against Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes.
- Reservation policy and welfare programmes related to scheduled castes, scheduled Tribes.

UNIT-III: Backwards class and Minorities Rights and Violations

- Rights of Backward Class in India
- Rights of Minorities: Constitutional Rights and Safeguards provided to minorities - Senior Citizen Rights- Rights of Transgender and Homosexuals
- Violations of Backward Class & Minority Rights: Discrimination and Harassment, Social and Communal Conflicts, Marginalized Groups.
- Role of National Commission for Backward Class in Protection of BCs Rights- Role of National Commission for Minorities

UNIT-IV: Disability Rights Violation

- Meaning and Definition of Disability
- Social, Medical and Human Rights of persons with disabilities.
- Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 1995- UN Convention on Rights of Person with Disabilities (UNCRPD)
- Discrimination, Harassment and Exclusion of Disability.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Prakash Louis (2013)., Rights of Minorities in India. Neha Publisher & Distributors: Bangalore
2. Sailen Debnath(2012)., Human Rights In The Context Of Caste Class And Gender In India . Abhijeet Publication; 1 edition (2012)
3. (2008)., Disability Rights Handbook .Published by : Disability Alliance; 33rd Revised edition edition.
4. Satnam Singh(2011)., Dalit & Human Rights in Modern India. Rbsa Publishers: Jaipur
5. Mamta Rajawat (2006). Human Rights and Dalits. Anmol Publications. Bangalore/Delhi
6. Shweta (2011). Child Rights in India: Law, Policy and Practice . Arise Publishers & Distributors.
7. Dave Donahue (2000). *Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Rights: A Human Rights Perspective* . Published by Amnesty International, USA, the Gay, Lesbian and Straight Education Network, and the Human Rights Resource Center.
8. Neha Arora (2012). Human Rights and Gender Violence. Rbsa Publisher: Rajasthan
9. Meenakshi Poonia & Virender S. Poonia.(2011). Women And Human Rights In India. Sonali Publications :Delhi
10. P.K. Shinde, Dalits and Human Rights: Security and Rights Implications. (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 2005).
11. Dr. S. Mehartaj Begum(Ed), Human Rights In India: Issues And Perspectives, APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2000

PAPER-18

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

Objective

To educate the students about the grievance redressal of human rights violations.

UNIT-I: Public Advocacy for Human Rights

- Public Advocacy
- Role of Media and Awareness Campaigns in Safeguarding Human Rights
- Growing Importance of Public Interest Litigation in bringing about Social Change
- Right to Information and Right to Dissent

UNIT- II: Advocacy at the National level in India

- Factors that led to the passing of Protection of Human Rights Act 1993
- Functions of NHRC, SHRC and Lok Adalats
- Redress mechanisms of National Commission for Minorities
- National Commission for Women and National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

UNIT- III: Role of NGO's in Advocacy

- Role of NGO's in Advocacy.
- Role of Amnesty International, CHRI and Human Rights Watch in Promoting Human Rights Advocacy.
- NICP, ICPS & Child Protection.
- Role of NGOs in grievance redressal of human rights violations.

UNIT-IV: Redress Mechanisms

- Redress Mechanism under the UNHRC.
- Regional Redress Mechanisms under the Inter American System.
- Regional Redress Mechanisms under the European System.
- General Difficulties in the implementation and redress of Human Rights Violations.

Suggested Field Visit*: Any media house/ any NGO working on Human Rights issues/
Lok Adalat

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Awareness of Women's Rights: Projection in Mass Media/P.K. Kar and P.P. Panda. New Delhi, Dominant, 2005
2. D.J. Ravindran, Human Rights Praxis: A Resource Book for Study, Action And Reflection, Earth Worm Books, Chennai, 1998
3. Council of Europe (2012). Human Rights and Changing Media. Commissioner of human rights: Conseil de l'Europe
4. Publications of NHRC , INDIA
5. Anuradha Kumar, Human Rights: Global Perspective, Sarup & Sons, New Delhi, 2002
6. M Ponnaian&Panch Ramalingam. (2001). Human Rights for the Third Millennium. Vedams eBooks (P) Ltd: New Delhi
7. Philip Alston(Ed), The United Nations And Human Rights: A Critical Appraisal, Oxford University Press, New York, 1992
8. Ashih Chandra, Human Rights Activism and Role of NGOs, Rajat, Delhi, 2002
9. Rahul Rai, Monitoring International Human Rights, Autopress, Delhi, 2002
10. Rahul Rai, Human Rights – UN Initiatives, Autopress, Delhi, 2000
11. Arun Ray, National Human Rights Commission of India: Formation, Functioning And Future Prospects, Atlantic, New Delhi, 2004.

PAPER-19

NGO MANAGEMENT FOR PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Objective

To educate the students about formation and management of an NGO for promotion and protection of human rights in the society.

UNIT -I: Conceptual Framework and Historical Development

- Basic concepts: NGOs, Voluntary action, voluntary organization.
- Civil societies in promoting Human Rights
- Historical development of NGOs in India
- Importance of co-operation between National and International NGOs.

UNIT- II: Initiating an NGOs

- Formation of By-laws- Registration of NGO
- Budgeting, accounting, auditing, record keeping and documentation.
- Staffing- Capacity Building, Training and Development
- Organizational behaviour in NGOs.

UNIT- III: Resource Mobilization and management

- Mobilizing human and material resources
- Fund raising and Grant-in-aid
- Managing Material Resources
- Human Resource Management

UNIT -IV: Project Planning and Execution

- Formulation of project proposals
- Project implementation
- Project appraisal -Social, Technical and Financial
- Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Documentation

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Puran Chandra (2010). NGOs and Human Rights Activism. Forward Books Publisher.
2. B S Aswal (2009). NGO in the Human Rights Management. Cyber Tech Publications: New Delhi
3. Kaushlendra Mishra (2008). NGOs in the Human Rights Movement. Navyug Publishers :Delhi
4. Nanda,N (2011). NGO Management: With Case Studies . Surendra Publications: New Delhi
5. Singh K (2013). NGOS Management & Social Work . Axis Publications: Delhi
6. Levis, David & Ravichandran, N. 2008. NGO and Social Welfare Administration New Research Approaches, Jaipur: Rawat Publication. (Unit II)
7. Levis, David 2001 The Management of Non Governmental Development Organization an Introduction, London: Rout ledge. (Unit II & V)
8. Edwards, Michael 2002 the Earth scan Reader on NGO Management, London: Alan Fowler. (Unit II & III)
9. Dadrawala, N.H. 2004 The Art of Successful Fund Raising, New Delhi: CAP (Unit IV)
10. Mukherjee, K.K. 1999 A Guide Book for Strengthening Voluntary Organizations. Ghaziabad: Gram Niyojan Kendra. (Unit I & II)
11. Mukherjee, S.Padaki, V. & Vaz, M. 2004 Management Development And Non Profit Organization. New Delhi: Sage Publication (Unit IV)
12. Coley, S.M. & Scheinberg, C.A. 1990 Proposal Writing (Sage Human Services Guides). New Delhi: Sage Publications (Unit III)
13. Chandra, S. 2001 Non-Governmental Organizations: Structure, Relevance and Function. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers (Unit I & II)
14. PRIA 2000 Defining Voluntary Sector in India: Voluntary Civil or Non-profit, New Delhi: PRIA (Unit I)
15. PRIA 2001 Historical Background of Non-profit Sector in India, New Delhi PRIA (Unit I)

Practical Works –Elective (Any one as per specialization)	Paper Code	Subject Paper	Internal Assessment Marks	External Marks	Total Marks	Credit Points
	PS 3P1	Police Studies and Security Management -Practical	40	60	100	1
	HR 3P1	Human Rights - Practical	40	60	100	1

Practical paper is compulsory.

**PAPER- 20: POLICE STUDIES AND SECURITY
MANAGEMENT- PRACTICAL
(OR)**

PAPER- 20: HUMAN RIGHTS - PRACTICAL

PAPER- 21 : SUMMER INTERNSHIP

SUMMER INTERNSHIP

Summer Internship	Paper Code	Subject Paper	Internal Assessment	External Marks	Total Marks	Credit Points
	CC3IN	Summer Internship	40	60	100	10

SI is compulsory

Summer internship scheme of examination is as follows:

Internal Assessment (40): Attendance (10) + Organizational Assessment for Intern (10) + Report (20)

External Marks (60): Viva-Voce Evaluation by External Examiner

SEMESTER-IV

(Total Credits: 20)

PAPER -22 DISSERTATIONS AND VIVA –VOCE

(PROJECT ON ANY TOPICS RELEVANT TO CRIMINOLOGY)

The dissertation/project is compulsory to all the students for the award of degree of M.A/M.Sc in Applied Criminology by this Sardar Patel University of Police, Security and Criminal Justice. The objective of this project is to create an opportunity for the students to make use of their knowledge in research methodology conducting a research project within the scope of criminology under the guidance of a supervisor/faculty member of the department. The supervisor will guide the students for their research projects.

Evaluation: Internal Evaluation (For 40 Marks) will be evaluated by concerned supervisor.

External Evaluation (For 60 Marks) will be evaluated by External Examiner, during Viva-Voce Examination