

Master of Arts In Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration

Distance Mode – Semester
(From Calendar Year 2021 onwards)



தமிழ்நாடு திறந்தநீலைப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
Tamil Nadu Open University

[A State Open University established by Government of TamilNadu, Recognized by UGC-DEB,
Member in Asian Association of Open Universities and Association of Commonwealth Universities]

School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration

Tamil Nadu Open University



Master of Arts **In** **Criminology and Criminal Justice** **Administration**

Syllabus

School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration

577, Anna Salai, Saidapet, Chennai-600015

www.tnou.ac.in

TAMIL NADU OPEN UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION
CHENNAI – 600 015

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School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration

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Chennai-15

Tamil Nadu Open University
School of Criminology & Criminal Justice
Administration Master of Arts (Criminology &
Criminal Justice Administration)

- Distance Mode

Programme Project Report (PPR)

Programme's mission and Objectives: Master of Arts (Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration) Programme has been designed to satisfy needs of students who wish learn about Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration. The main objective of this Programme is to provide opportunity for the persons who are connected with the criminal justice and human rights domains to acquire a master degree programme for career development. It also provides detailed knowledge various aspects of Criminology and its applications

Relevance of the Programme with HEI's Mission and Vision: The Programme M.A. Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration is offered to meet current needs of aspiring youths and adult population and also to create awareness about the Criminology aspects of the society. This Programme aims at creating equity in education by providing opportunity to rural people for whom Higher Education is unreachable.

Nature of prospective target group of Learners: Master of Arts (Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration) is meant for students who have completed a Degree Programme from recognized University or persons who are already employed. It also targets the rural population to reach their dream of obtaining Higher Education for whom the opportunity were denied due to lack of limited number of seats available in the conventional University system.

Appropriateness of Programme to be conducted in ODL mode to acquire specific skills and competence: Master Degree Programme in Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration has lot of scope to work as a consultant in the areas of Juvenile Justice, Cyber Criminology, Child Protection, and Prison rehabilitation, NGOs which serves for human rights and Victimology to various other government agencies. The target audience are the persons who serve in the defence areas, Human Rights Councils, Judicial Practitioners, People serving in fields related to Children and Women safety, Women and Child development centres, Police training college, rehabilitation centres, NIA, NIFC departments, and educationists. As outcome Programme students will gain knowledge about the practice of Criminal Justice System in India. The Students further obtain ideas of the Principles of

Criminal Justice, Human Rights and penology which will help the students to become practitioners at various agencies.

Instructional Design:

The Curriculum and the Syllabus for Master of Arts in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration Programme has been designed to provide the recent developments in Criminology, has been included in the enriched M.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration Syllabus to meet out the present day needs of academic and Research, Institutions and Industries. The course for the degree of Master of Arts in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration shall consist of two years (Non- Semester) and the medium of instruction is English.

The Master of Arts in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration Programme is offered through the Learner Support Centres established by TNOU in the affiliated Arts and Science College, where the same Programme is offered through Conventional Mode.

The Faculty Members available at School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration Social Science of Tamil Nadu Open University and the faculties approved as Academic Counselors of TNOU at Learner Support Centres will be used for delivering the Master of Science Degree Programme in Psychology.

The credits systems suggested as per UGC-ODL Regulations-2020 have been assigned to The Master of Arts in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration Programme. The total number of credit assigned for the Programme is 72. The Self Learning Materials in the form of print, e-content and audio/video materials wherever required has also been developed for the Programme.

Procedure for admissions, curriculum transaction and evaluation:

Eligibility: A candidate who has passed any Degree or an examination of some other university accepted by the syndicate as equivalent thereto shall be permitted to appear and qualify for the M.A. in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration Degree Examination of this University after a course of two academic years. Admissions performed in both Academic and Calendar year batches.

The Programme Fee is Rs.6600/- for two years, plus Registration and other Charges. The admission are carried out by Tamil Nadu Open University and through its Regional Centres located within the State of Tamil Nadu. The Theory Counselling will be conducted through the Learners Support Centres of Tamil Nadu Open University. The evaluation will be carried by Tamil Nadu Open University consists of Continuous Internal Assessment through Assignment and External Assessment through Term End Examination.

Financial Assistance: SC/ST Scholarship available as per the norms of the State Government of Tamil Nadu. Complete Admission fee waiver for the physically challenged/ differently abled persons.

Policy of Programme delivery: The Academic Calendar for the Programme will be available for the learners to track down the chronological events/ happenings. The Counselling schedule will be uploaded in the TNOU website and the same will be intimated to the students through SMS.

Evaluation System: Examination to Master Degree Programme in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration is designed to maintain quality of standard. Theory will be conducted by the University in the identified Examination Centres. For the Assignment students may be permitted to write with the help of books/materials for each Course, which will be evaluated by the Evaluators appointed by the University.

Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA): Assignment: 1 assignment for 2 credits is to be prepared by the learners. E.g. If a Course is of Credit 6, then 3 number of Assignments are to be written by the learner to complete the continuous assessment of the course. Assignment carries 30 Marks (Average of Total no of Assignment), consists of Long Answer Questions (1000 words) for each Course.

Sec- A	Answer any one of the question not exceeding 1000 words out of three questions.	1 x 30 = 30 Marks
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Marks Theory Examination:

Students shall normally be allowed to appear for theory examination by completing Practical and Assignment. The Term -End Examination shall Carry 70 marks and has PART: A, B and C and will be of duration 3 hours.

Question Pattern for Theory Examinations

Course :XXXX

Course Code: XXXX

Time : 3 hours Maximum marks : 70

PART - A ($3 \times 3 = 9$ marks)

Answer any Three questions out of Five questions in 100 words

All questions carry equal marks

1. From Unit - I
2. From Unit - II
3. From Unit - III
4. From Unit - IV
5. From Unit - V

PART - B ($3 \times 7 = 21$ marks)

Answer any Three questions out of Five questions in 200 words

All questions carry equal marks

6. From Unit - I
7. From Unit - II
8. From Unit - III
9. From Unit - IV
10. From Unit - V

PART - C ($4 \times 10 = 40$ marks)

Answer any Four questions out of Seven questions in 500 words.

All questions carry equal marks.

11. From Unit - I
12. From Unit - II
13. From Unit - III
14. From Unit - IV

- 15. From Unit - V
- 16. From any unit
- 17. From any unit

Passing Minimum:

For Theory Examination: The candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if the candidate secures not less than 32 marks in the University examination in each theory paper and overall 50 percent in both Term End Examination and Continuous Internal Assessment (Assignment) taken together.

Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA)		Term End Examination (TEE)		Overall Aggregated Marks	Maximum Marks
Minimum Pass Mark	Maximum Mark	Minimum Pass Mark	Maximum Mark	CIA + TEE	
13	30	32	70	50	100

Classification of Successful Candidate: Candidates who pass all the Courses and who secure 60 per cent and above in the aggregate of marks will be placed in the First Class. Those securing 50 per cent and above but below 60 per cent in the aggregate will be placed in the Second Class.

Requirement of laboratory: Laboratory not required

Library Resources:

A well-equipped Library is available in the University Headquarters with about 24,000 books and lot of research journals. The Learners Support Centre through which the Degree Programme is to be offered is also equipped with a full-fledged library having books and journals related Psychology.

Cost estimate of the Programme and the provisions:

S.No	Details	Amount in Rs.
1	Programme development and launching cost (Expenditure)	-7006800
2	Programme Fee charged for 2 years per student (Income)	-6600
3	Examination Fee charged for 2 years (Income) per student	2000
4	Examination expenses per student for 2 years per student (Expenditure)	-9000

Quality Assurance Mechanism and Programme Outcomes: The Quality of the Master's degree Programme in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration is maintained by adopting the curriculum suggested by the UGC. As per UGC guidelines the core courses and subject specific elective courses are included in the Programme. The Curriculum of Master Degree Programme in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration was approved by the Board of Studies on 25.06.2020. It will be placed for approval forthcoming Academic Council and Syndicate of our University subsequently. As a part of Quality assurance, the curriculum for the Programme will be updated once in three years. Necessary steps will be taken to obtain feedback from the students and the Academic Counsellors who are part of the Programme for effective delivery of the Programme.

Programme Outcome Master of Arts in Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration

Criminology is the scientific study of the processes of the making of laws, breaking of laws and the reactions towards the breaking of laws. The scope of Criminology includes etiology of crime, prevention of crime, and treatment of offenders, victimology and related areas. The advent of technology and research development has led to a paradigm shift in Criminology from traditional concepts to contemporary and multi-disciplinary issues such as juvenile justice, victim justice, cyber forensics etc. Criminology by itself is an interdisciplinary subject that cannot be taught as a standalone branch of knowledge. Studying crime and criminal behaviour is complemented by learning related subjects such as criminal justice, juvenile justice, and victimology, theories of crime, contemporary crimes, penology, research methods and security management. Subjects, psychology and social problems are generic and interdisciplinary in nature. Hence, the curriculum offers these subjects as Interdisciplinary Electives to students of other disciplines. As a result of the wide range of

subjects being taught in the under graduate programme, graduates of Criminology will have a greater vantage in their employability prospects.

Criminology provides an intellectual background for students considering careers in the fields of Law, private detective agencies etc.

A Post Graduate student of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration can able to learn:

- Provide students with a learning experience that will help instil deep interest in the subject; develop broad, balanced knowledge and understanding of key criminological concepts, principles and theories; and equip students with the appropriate tools of analysis to tackle problems in the field.
- Develop students' ability to understand the modus operandi of crimes and the variations involved in it; the approaches required to handle these circumstances; and to draw appropriate inferences from them.
- Provide students with the knowledge and skill base that would enable them to undertake further studies in Criminology and related areas or in multi-disciplinary areas.
- Use knowledge, understanding and skills required for identifying problems and issues relating to Criminology, collection of relevant quantitative and/or qualitative data drawing on a wide range of sources, and their application, analysis and evaluation using methodologies as appropriate to the subject(s) for formulating evidence-based solutions and arguments.
- Summarize and differentiate the major theories about crime, criminalization, and victimization and then apply theories to critically analyze contemporary injustices.
- Describe the differences between popular perceptions of criminal justice institutions and the lived realities of victims, criminals, and justice workers.
- Use criminal justice theories, methods, or investigative techniques to assess patterns of crime, criminalization, and victimization and to establish justification for a course of action
- Through written or oral communication, describe differential impacts on diverse members of society and provide sustained, focused justifications for the value of diversity for a more just society
- Apply collaborative skills, ethical reasoning, analytic skills, and knowledge about crime and justice to address an injustice, and advance causes of justice
- Pursue advanced professional training and/or a meaningful justice-related career

- Recognize the causes and consequences of crime at the micro and macro levels and match these with prominent criminological perspectives.
- Describe the interrelated institutions and processes of the criminal justice system.

COURSE OF STUDY FOR TWO YEARS BE AS FOLLOWS:

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CLASS HOURS	CREDITS	MARKS		
				INT.	EXT.	TOTAL
CORE	YEAR – I					
MCCJ-11	Principles of Criminology	24	8	25	75	100
MCCJ-12	Criminal Law and Special Laws	18	6	25	75	100
MCCJ-13	Criminal Procedures and Evidence	18	6	25	75	100
MCCJ-14	Police Administration	24	8	25	75	100
MCCJ-15	Penology and Correctional Administration	24	8	25	75	100
				125	375	500
	YEAR- II					
MCCJ-21	Human Right in Criminal Justice Administration	24	8	25	75	100
MCCJ-22	Forensic Science and Forensic Medicine	24	8	25	75	100
MCCJ-23	Research Methods and Statistics	18	6	25	75	100
MCCJ-24	Vigilance and Security Management	18	6	25	75	100
MCCJ-25	Victimology	24	8	25	75	100
				125	375	500
	Total	216	72	250	750	1000

FIRST YEAR



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School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Chennai – 15

M.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Syllabus – I year (Distance Mode)

Course Title: PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY
Course Code: MCCJ – 11
Course Credit: 8

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will understand and demonstrate academic proficiency in the core criminal justice areas (law enforcement, law and corrections).
- It will enable students to communicate effectively, orally and in writing, using appropriate references and technologies.
- Students will learn to assess the basic quality of research in criminology and criminal justice publications and other media.
- Students will understand to evaluate the ethical issues related to the criminal justice system and criminology

COURSE OUTCOME

- Proficiency in the core criminal justice areas (law enforcement, law and corrections).
- Will be able communicate effectively, orally and in writing, using appropriate references and technologies.
- Quality research in criminology and criminal justice publications and other media.
- Have a deeper understanding on the ethical issues related to the criminal justice system and criminology

SYLLABUS

BLOCK 1 Introduction

UNIT-1

Concepts of Society

Culture, Norms, Conduct norms, Mores, Folkways, Social deviance, Groups, Community, Social organization and disorganization.

UNIT-2

Social structure and process, Crime, Criminal and Criminology definitions –

Historical development (Ancient, Medieval and Modern) – Nature, origin and scope – Criminology and its relationship to other disciplines – Social construction of deviance and crime

UNIT-3

Definition of victims of crime and victims of abuse of power – Deviance – Primary and secondary deviance

UNIT-4

Delinquency –

Family disorganization and its relationship with crime & Delinquency – Family as primary group

UNIT -5

Role of the family in the development of personality of the child – primary and secondary deviance – truancy

UNIT – 6

Broken home conditions and its relationship with delinquency – delinquent peer – substance abuse

BLOCK 2 Sociological & Social Learning theories

UNIT-7

Chicago school – Ecology of crime, Concentric circle theory – Community social disorganization and crime by Sampson and Groves

UNIT-8

Juvenile delinquency and urban areas – Crime, unemployment, poverty, economic inequality and relative deprivation

UNIT-9

Crime and Economic conditions by Guerry and Quetlet – Differential Association Theory (Sutherland) – Law of Imitation (Tarde)

UNIT-10

Crime theories Gender, power by Freda Adler, Kathleen Daly - Techniques of Neutralisation (Sykes & Matza)

UNIT 11

Subculture of violence (Wolfgang & Feracutti) – peer group pressure – prison sub-culture – Sutherland's theory.

UNIT 12

Learning Theories Social structure and anomie (Merton) – Social bond theory (Hirschi) – Labelling theory (Lemert)

BLOCK 3 Radical Criminology

UNIT-13

Development of radical criminology – New perspectives in criminology – Early Marxist views of crime by Bonger

UNIT-14

Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation and class struggle by Marx – Lower proletariat, class, state and crime by Quinney

UNIT-15

Social capital and crime by Hagan – Analysis of criminal justice system Chambliss & Seidman (Law, order and power)

UNIT-16

Turk's theory of criminalization – Critical criminology by Taylor, Walton & Young – Cultural distinctions

UNIT – 17

Multiple factor approach to crime causation - strain, social learning, and control theories - Social environment

UNIT – 18

Integrated structural Marxist theory of delinquency by Colvin & Pauly – Recidivism – Labelling

BLOCK 4 Psychology of crime

UNIT-19

Definition and scope of psychology; Application of psychology to crime and delinquency

UNIT-20

Concept of abnormality – Types of abnormal behaviour – Abnormal behaviour and criminality – Psychological disorders

UNIT-21

Neuro-developmental disorders – Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders – Bipolar and related disorders

UNIT-22

Neurosis, psychosis, psychopathic personality – therapeutic approaches – Depressive disorders– Anxiety disorders.

UNIT 23

Behaviour therapy, psychoanalysis, cognitive therapy, group therapy – Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders

UNIT 24

Trauma and stressor related disorders – Personality disorders and other disorders – Classification of disorders under DSM-5

BLOCK 5 Prevention of crime

UNIT – 25

Definition of concepts; History of crime prevention; Primary, secondary and tertiary crime prevention; Fear of crime.

UNIT -26

Theories of Crime Prevention: Routine Activity Theory, Rational Choice theory, Broken Window theory.

UNIT- 27

Role of Criminal Justice System in Crime Prevention – Crime Intervention – Patrolling – Surveillance

UNIT – 28

Methods of Crime Prevention – various types of beats – community watch – collection of Information

UNIT -29

Prevention of various types of crime against children, women, elders, LGBT – prevention of secondary victimization

UNIT – 30

Role of Community Policing in Crime Prevention – Community policing – friends of police.

References for MCCJ-11 Principles of Criminology

1. Hagan, F. (2017). Introduction to Criminology (9th ed.). Los Angeles: SAGE.
2. Chockalingam, K. (1997). 'Kuttraviyal' (Criminology) in Tamil. Chennai: Parvathi Publications.
3. Hughes, G. (2002). Crime prevention and community safety: New directions. London: Sage
4. Conklin, J. E. (2001). Criminology. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
5. Hughes, G. (2002). Crime prevention and community safety: New directions. London: Sage.
6. Siegel J. L. (2017). Criminology: Theories, patterns and typologies (13th ed.). Sydney: Cengage Learning.
7. Allen, Harry E., Friday, Paul C., Roebuck, Julian B., & Sagarin, Edward (1981).
8. Crime and punishment: An introduction to criminology. Free Press: New York.



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School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Chennai – 15

M.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Syllabus – I year (Distance Mode)

Course Title: CRIMINAL LAW AND SPECIAL LAWS
Course Code: MCCJ – 12
Course Credit: 6

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will develop and apply a personal understanding of diversity and the way it impacts work in criminology, criminal justice and other major laws.
- Criminology students will develop a fundamental commitment to ethical analysis, research, and practice and will demonstrate the ability to apply these principles to work within criminology, criminal justice, and related fields.
- Helps students in understanding the key principles in criminal justice ethics to analyze real life and hypothetical decision-making situations in the practice of criminal justice.

COURSE OUTCOME

- Students will have a basic understanding of diversity and the way it impacts work in criminology, criminal justice and other major laws.
- Help students develop the fundamental commitment to ethical analysis, research, and practice and will demonstrate the ability to apply these principles to work within criminology, criminal justice, and related fields.
- Helps analysing the key principles in criminal justice ethics to analyze real life and hypothetical decision-making situations in the practice of criminal justice.

SYLLABUS

BLOCK 1 Introduction to Criminal Laws

UNIT-1

Definitions – Vices, sin, tort and crime - Need and Objectives - Nature and scope of Criminal Law.

UNIT-2

History of criminal law in India - Indian Penal Code – Code of Criminal Procedure

UNIT-3

Constitution, Indian Penal Code - Conventional laws vs. Special and local laws - Fundamental elements of crime – Stages of crime: Intention, preparation, attempt and commission

UNIT-4

Indian Evidence Act – Nature and Scope - Special laws vs. local laws in India - Indian Evidence Act – Doctrine of Actus Reus and Mens Rea.

BLOCK 2 Salient Features of Constitution of India

UNIT-5

Constitution of India and its Supremacy - History of Constitution of India - Right to Freedom - Freedom of Speech and expression

UNIT-6

History of Constitution of India – Preamble – Citizenship – Fundamental Rights - Constitution of India and its Supremacy - Test for infringement of Fundamental Rights - Definition of Law - Amendment of law

UNIT-7

Directive Principles of State Policy - Freedom of the Person - Right of the accused - ex post facto laws - Double jeopardy – right against self-Incrimination - right to life and liberty

UNIT-8

Executive, Legislature and Judiciary - Directive Principles of State Policy - Nature, content and justiciability

BLOCK 3 Selected Sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC)

UNIT-9

Abetment – Criminal Conspiracy – Offences against the State: Waging or attempting to wage war against the state, Sedition

UNIT-10

Offences against public tranquility: Unlawful assembly, rioting and affray – Offences relating to religion

UNIT-11

Offences affecting the human body: Murder, suicide, hurt, kidnapping and rape – Offences against Property: Theft, Extortion, Robbery, Dacoity, Forgery, False document, Criminal breach of trust.

UNIT-12

Offences relating to marriage: Cruelty by husband, bigamy, adultery and defamation – Criminal intimidation – Insult and annoyance

BLOCK 4 Selected Sections of Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)

UNIT-13

Definitions under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 –

Organizational set up of judiciary in India – Constitution of criminal courts and officers – Jurisdiction and powers of criminal courts – Court of Sessions – Judicial magistrates – Executive magistrates – Public Prosecutors.

UNIT-14

Informal courts

NyayaPanchayat and Lok Adalats – Complaint – Inquiry – Investigation – Police report – Public prosecutor – Defence counsel – Arrest – Bail – Search – Seizure – Trialprocesses

UNIT-15

15.1 - Selected Sections of Indian Evidence Act

Definitions – Concepts – Fact in issue – Relevant fact – Evidence: Proved, disproved, admissibility and relevancy – Relevant evidence in statement form: Admission confessions, dying declarations and expert opinions Conspiracy evidence

UNIT-16

Approver evidence – Presumptions of law Presumptions of fact – Burden of proof – Examination in-chief – Cross-examination and re-examination – Impeaching the credit of witness

BLOCK 5 Special Laws

UNIT-17

Need and Objectives – Special laws vs. local laws – Conventional laws vs. Special and local laws

UNIT-18

The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2015, The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

UNIT-19

The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 – The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

UNIT-20

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 — Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

References for MCCJ-12 Criminal Law and Special Laws

1. Gaur, K. D. (2013). *Criminal law: Cases and materials* (7th ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis.
2. Hall, J. (1960). *General principles of criminal law* (2nd ed.). Indianapolis: Bobbs- Merrill.
3. Nigam, R. C. (1965). *Law of crimes in India*. Asia Pub. House.
4. Thakore, D. (2011). *Ratanlal&Dhirajlal's the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)* (33rd ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis ButterworthsWadhwa Nagpur.
5. Vibhute, K. I. (2012). *P. S. A. Pillai's criminal law* (11th ed.). Lexis Nexis. Legal Texts
6. The Indian Penal Code, 1860
7. Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Bare acts of all special laws



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Chennai – 15

M.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Syllabus – I year (Distance Mode)

Course Title: CRIMINAL PROCEDURES AND EVIDENCE
Course Code: MCCJ – 13
Course Credit: 6

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will learn and apply the selected sections of the Indian Penal Code such as crimes against property, theft, robbery, dacoity, crimes against persons, crimes against public tranquillity, etc.
- It will help students to understand selected sections of the Criminal Procedure Code such as organizational set-up of courts in India, complaint, inquiry, investigation, police report, arrest, bail, search, seizures, etc.
- Students will learn about Evidence Act such as meaning and concept of evidence, confession, dying declaration, presumption of fact and law, burden of proof, etc.

COURSE OUTCOME

- Understand the sections of the Indian Penal Code such as crimes against property, theft, robbery, dacoity, crimes against persons, crimes against public tranquillity, etc.
- In-depth knowledge on the the Criminal Procedure Code such as organizational set-up of courts in India, complaint, inquiry, investigation, police report, arrest, bail, search, seizures, etc.
- Basic understanding on the selected sections of Indian Evidence Act such as meaning and concept of evidence, confession, dying declaration, presumption of fact and law, burden of proof, etc.

SYLLABUS

BLOCK 1 Origin of Criminal Procedure

UNIT-1

Definitions under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 – Hierarchical organization of judiciary in India

UNIT-2

Constitution of criminal courts and officers – Jurisdiction and powers of criminal courts – Death penalty.

UNIT-3

Court of Sessions – Judicial magistrates – Executive magistrates – hierarchy of courts in India.

UNIT-4

Public Prosecutors – Informal courts (NyayaPanchayat and Lok Adalats) – Mobile courts – family courts.

BLOCK 2 Pre-trial Processes

UNIT-5

Constitutional perspectives: Articles 14, 20 and 21 – Organization of police, prosecutor and defense counsel

UNIT-6

Arrest: Distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences – Warrant and summons – Absconder status – Rights of arrested persons under Cr.P.C and Article 22 (2) of the Constitution of India

UNIT-7

Search: General principles of search, search with and without warrant and police search during investigation

UNIT-8

Seizure – Constitutional aspects of validity of search and seizure proceedings – Security: Nature and procedures

BLOCK 3 Trial Processes

UNIT-9

Commencement of proceedings: Complaint, inquiry, framing of charges, form and content of charge

UNIT-10

Bail: General principles and cancellation of bails – Anticipatory bail – Preliminary pleas to bar trial – Remand – Jurisdiction – Time limitations – Pleas of *autrefois acquit* and *autrefois convict* – Fair trial – Concept of fair trial

UNIT-11

Presumption of innocence – Venue of trial – Constitutional interpretation of Article 21 as a right to speedy trial – Trial before a Court of Session

UNIT-12

Procedural steps and substantive rights – Accusatorial and inquisitorial systems – Summary trial.

BLOCK 4 Evidence in Criminal Cases

UNIT-13

Definitions – Concepts – Fact in issue – Relevant fact – Evidence: Proved, disproved, admissibility and relevancy

UNIT-14

Relevant evidence in statement form: Admission confessions, dying declarations and expert opinions

UNIT-15

Conspiracy evidence – Approver evidence – Presumptions of law – Presumptions of fact – Burden of proof

UNIT-16

Examination in-chief – Cross-examination and re-examination – Impeaching the credit of witness

BLOCK 5 Judgements

UNIT-17

Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment – Appeals – Reference and revisions

UNIT-18

Transfer of criminal cases – Suspension of sentence – Execution – Remission – Commutation of sentence

UNIT-19

Disposal of property – Acquittal – Bonds – Fine – Imprisonment – Injunction – Landmark Judgements in Criminal Justice system.

UNIT-20

Probation – Parole – Conditional release – Legislative and judicial role – restorative justice – Recent trends in sentencing.

Reference for Criminal Procedure and Evidence

1. Gaur, K. D. (2013). Criminal law: Cases and materials (7th ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis.
2. Hall, J. (1960). General principles of criminal law (2nd ed.). Indianapolis: Bobbs- Merrill.
3. Nigam, R. C. (1965). Law of crimes in India. Asia Pub. House.
4. Thakore, D. (2011). Ratanlal&Dhirajlal's the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) (33rd ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis ButterworthsWadhwa Nagpur.
5. Vibhute, K. I. (2012). P. S. A. Pillai's criminal law (11th ed.). Lexis Nexis..Legal Texts The Indian Evidence Act, 1860 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973



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M.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Syllabus – I year (Distance Mode)

Course Title: POLICE ADMINISTRATION
Course Code: MCCJ – 14
Course Credit: 8

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will understand the history of policing in India, basic structure of policing in India and the current trends involved in police administration.
- Will provide basic understanding of the hierarchy of police in Centre and State to the Students.
- Students will know the role, duty and functions of a police Officer. Functions of the police station, treatment of offenders and briefly about community policing.

COURSE OUTCOME

- In-depth analyses of the history of policing in India, basic structure of policing in India and the current trends involved in police administration.
- Helps in the understanding of the hierarchy of police in Centre and State.
- Identifying the role, duty and functions of a police Officer. Functions of the police station, treatment of offenders and briefly about community policing.

SYLLABUS

BLOCK 1 History of Indian Police

UNIT-1

Ancient period – Medieval period – British period – Modern policing – Police under East India Company – Police Act, 1861.

UNIT-2

Community policing – Latest trend in treatment of victims/suspects – Primary and Secondary Victimization - Victim assistance in developing countries.

UNIT-3

Origin and development of Indian Police System – Police Commission Reforms and Recommendations

UNIT-4

Rural policing – Urban Policing – Challenges faced – Victim Compensation and police in India – Smart Policing in India.

BLOCK 2 Organization and Structure of Police in Tamil Nadu and India

UNIT-5

State police organization and structure – Urban and rural policing – Hierarchy in city police, district police and police battalion

UNIT-6

Special units: Civil supplies CID, CBCID (Cyber cell), Economic offences wing, Idol wing, NIB, Vigilance and anti-corruption

UNIT-7

Central police organizations: Intelligence Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation - CISF, CRPF, RPF – Hierarchy of Police officers in State.

UNIT-8

Statistical organizations: Bureau of Police Research & Development, National Crime Records Bureau, State Crime Records Bureau.

BLOCK 3 Functions of Police

UNIT-9

Crime prevention: Patrolling, surveillance, intelligence, traffic regulation, law & order – Various types of beats – Police boys club.

UNIT-10

Collection of intelligence and its use – Witness protection – Use of scientific methods to tackle crime – Crime Report writing.

UNIT-11

Use of computers – New challenges faced by police: Cybercrime, financial frauds, terrorists, coastline security and organized crime

UNIT-12

Role of police – Police Standing Order – Maintenance of Law and Order – segregation of Prisoners – Crime Intervention.

BLOCK 4 Police as a Medium of Social Change and Investigation

UNIT-13

Role of women police: Prosecution, prevention and counselling – All women police stations and their role.

UNIT-14

Documents used for investigation: First Information Report, charge sheet, case diary, statement of witness, confession of accused, memo of evidence and final report

UNIT-15

Scene of crime examination and description – Use of Forensic science – Crime mapping – Interrogation – Witness – Evidence collection – Investigation procedures

UNIT-16

Role of media – Portrayal of crime, police and political system – Investigative Journalism – Analysis of Crime data.

BLOCK 5 Police Image

UNIT-17

Public perception of police – Measures to improve police image in urban and rural areas – portray of police in Media.

UNIT-18

Measurements to improve police-public relationship through community policing – Measures to tackle corruption – Treatment of victims and offender by the police

UNIT-19

Campaign to prevent drug abuse to ensure safety of senior citizens and to prevent crime with the help of the police – Police and media

UNIT-20

Recruitment process – Training schedule with special reference to National Police Commission Recommendations – Community policing models and initiatives

References for MCCJ 14 Police Administration

1. Krishna Mohan Mathur, (2002), Indian Police, Role and Challenges, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Parmar. M.S., (2000), Problems of police Administration, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. SankarSen (2007), Police Today, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
4. Gautam, D.N.(2002), The Indian Police: A Study in fundamentals, Mental Publications
5. Ramanujam, T (1999), Prevention and Detection of crime, Madras book agency.



Tamil Nadu Open University
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Chennai – 15

M.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Syllabus – I year (Distance Mode)

Course Title: PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION
Course Code: MCCJ – 15
Course Credit: 8

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will analyse the various procedures and rules of correctional method, U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners and laws regarding the same.
- It will help Students to examine the various organisation of correctional institutions, its classifications, role of judiciary and the treatment.
- Explain students the role of non-institutional corrections in the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.

COURSE OUTCOME

- Understand the various procedures and rules of correctional method, U.N. Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners and laws regarding the same.
- Analyse the various organigrams of correctional institutions, its classifications, role of judiciary and the treatment.
- In-depth understanding on the role of non-institutional corrections in the prevention of crime and treatment of offenders.

SYLLABUS

BLOCK 1 Nature of Punishment

UNIT-1

Define – Penology, punishment – Meaning, scope and aims of punishment -
Punishment in Ancient and Medieval India and the World

UNIT-2

Types of punishment – Objectives of punishment – Various types of Sentencing –
Treatment of Offenders .

UNIT - 3

Punishment– Recent trends in punishment - Genesis –Objectives – Need and significance of corrections – Correctional theories

UNIT -4

Principles, policies and procedures – Recent trends in Correctional methods – Rehabilitation models

UNIT-5

Correction in India: Role of Central and State Governments – Prison System in India – Women Prisons – open air Prisons

BLOCK 2 Theories and Legal Instruments

UNIT-6

Objectives and theories of correction –Retributive, Deterrence, Reformation – Primary deterrence and Secondary deterrence

Unit 7

Evolution of correctional philosophy – Medical model – Rehabilitation model – Community correction – Community Service Order

UNIT- 8

Correctional manuals and rules: Prisons Act, 1894 – Transfer of Prisoners Act – Probation system in India.

UNIT-9

Tamil Nadu Prison Manual – Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 – Parole – Borstal Schools.

UNIT-10

Various Prison Reforms Committees and Commissions – Effectiveness of sentencing – Death Penalty and Deterrence

BLOCK 3 Correctional Institutions

UNIT-11

Institutionalization: Meaning and purpose-evolution and development of prison system in India

UNIT-12

Classification system: Individualization of treatment, meaning and significance – Adult institutions: Central prisons and sub-jails

UNIT-13

Juvenile institutions: Observation home, Children's home, Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committees, Special home, Borstal school.

UNIT-14

Institutions for women – Women's prison, Vigilance home and Protective home – Rehabilitation programs for women – Vocational Training

UNIT 15

Open air prisons – Scope, History, Nature, Conditions, Significance – Open Air Prisons in India – Half way homes

BLOCK 4 Institutional Correctional Programmes

UNIT-16

Boarding, lodging and medical care - Counselling for convicts – Reintegration programs – One stop centres in Tamil Nadu.

UNIT-17

Programmes – Vocational training programmes – Observation Homes and Special Homes – types of Sentencing

UNIT-18

Recreational programmes – Self-government and other activities – healthcare, Educational Programs

UNIT 19

Prisonization and sub-culture – Prison routine – Culture-shock incarceration – segregation of Prisoners

UNIT-20

U. N. Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners, 1955, Prison Adalat – Rights of Prisoners and Rights of Women Prisoners

BLOCK 5 Community-based Corrections

UNIT-21

Probation: Concept and scope – Historical development in India – Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

UNIT-22

Shock probation – Probation procedures: Pre-sentence investigation report, supervision and revocation – Parole: Provisions, rules and supervision

UNIT-23

After-care: Meaning and scope – Halfway houses: Organization and significance

UNIT-24

Role of voluntary agencies in prevention of crime and treatment of offenders – Role of NGO's and Societies in the prevention and development of released convicts.

UNIT 25

Rehabilitation: Need, importance and services in India – Pre-release and Premature release

BLOCK 6 Prison Industry

UNIT 26

Definition, Concepts, Nature of Prison system in India – Mulla committee Report on Prison reforms

UNIT 27

Typology of Prisons in India – life sentencing – Rights of Prisoners – Voting rights - Zero tolerance policing

UNIT 28

Classification of prison labours, Prisoners - wages, conditions - Rights of Prisoners; Alternative approaches to Imprisonment & Community Based Correction

UNIT 29

Significance of Prison System - Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society – After care and rehabilitation– Pre-release and premature release

UNIT 30

Corporal and Capital Punishment; Attitude on Pros and Cons of Capital Punishment - Sentencing-Process and Policies, Alternative Sentencing system.

References for MCCJ 15 Penology and Correctional Administration

1. Arrigo, B., & Milovanovic, D. (2010). Revolution in penology: Rethinking the society of captives. New York: Rowman & Littlefield.
2. Crow, I. (2001). The treatment and rehabilitation of offenders. London: SAGE
3. Scott, D. (2008). Penology. Los Angeles, CA: Sage.
4. C Lerner, K., & Lerner, B. (2006). Crime & punishment: Essential primary sources. Detroit, MI: Thomas Gale.
5. Miethe, T., & Lu, H. (2005). Punishment: A comparative historical perspective. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
6. Chockalingam K. (1993) Issues in Probation in India, Madras University Publications, Madras.
7. Mulla Committee Report on Prison Reforms, 1983, Govt of India.

SECOND YEAR



Tamil Nadu Open University
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Chennai – 15

M.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Syllabus – II year (Distance Mode)

Course Title : HUMAN RIGHTS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

Course Code : MCCJ – 21

Course Credit: 8

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will learn about the history of Human Rights in India and analyse the ways in which human rights play a major role in Criminal Justice System.
- Students will learn about the Rights of Prisoners, juveniles and Women.
- Students will understand the various forms of Human Rights violations in India.
- Students will have a brief understanding about the relationship between Human Rights and Policing.

COURSE OUTCOME

- Understand the history of Human Rights in India and analyse the ways in which human rights play a major role in Criminal Justice System.
- In-depth knowledge on the Rights of Prisoners, juveniles and Women.
- Analyse the various forms of Human Rights violations in India.
- Learn about the importance of relationship between Human Rights and Policing.

SYLLABUS

BLOCK 1 Introduction

UNIT-1

Definition, nature, scope and duties of Human Rights - Historical perspective of Human Rights in the World.

UNIT-2

History of United Nations – Definitions and Concepts – Role and duty of the United Nations.

UNIT-3

Theories of human rights – Classification of Human Rights – Characteristics of Human Rights

UNIT-4

Different kinds of rights; Rights of Women – Rights of Children – Rights of Disabled – Rights of Elderly people.

UNIT 5

Salient features of the Indian Judicial System – Structure and functions of court – Powers of court – Development and relevance of prosecution system.

BLOCK 2 Human Rights Legislations

UNIT-6

Origin: Constitutional guarantees on human rights – Part III of the Constitution - Fundamental rights

UNIT-7

Fundamental duties enshrined in the Constitution – Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 – United Nations documents:

UNIT-8

International covenants on human rights: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)

UNIT-9

Optional protocols – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHRC) – Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)

UNIT 10

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 - Part IV of the Constitution: Directive principles of state policy

BLOCK 3 Human Rights and Criminal Justice Agencies

UNIT-11

Criminal Justice System: Concept, development and purpose – Accusatorial and inquisitorial system of criminal justice system

UNIT-12

Rights of the accused - Historical development of prison system – Structure of the prison system – Objectives of punishments – Prison statistics.

UNIT-13

Rights of prisoners – Rights of victims of human rights violations – Access to justice
– Fair treatment

UNIT-14

Restitution – Assistance – Compensation - Handcuffing, custodial violence, third
degree method of interrogation

UNIT 15

Coordination in criminal justice system – Models of criminal justice process: Crime
control and due process model.

BLOCK 4 Human Rights Violations

UNIT-16

Human rights violations against women, children, aged people, refugees, religious
minorities and SC/STs

UNIT-17

Policies and Programs designed to prevent such atrocities – Convention on the
Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979

UNIT-18

Human rights violations against children – International instruments relating to
children: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989 and

UNIT-19

National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) – Rights of women in custody

UNIT 20

Protecting the rights of children in conflict with the law – treatment of Children in
Conflict with Law, Rights of Children in Conflict with Law

BLOCK 5 Human Right – Role of Governmental and Non Governmental Organizations

UNIT-21

National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission – Role,
structure and functioning

UNIT-22

International and National Non-Governmental Organizations working on human
rights protection

UNIT-23

Role of international NGO's in Protection of Human Rights - Amnesty International,
International Red Cross Society, Human Rights Watch.

UNIT-24

Peoples Watch – Human Rights Advocacy and Research Foundation (HRF) – PUCL
– AIDWA

UNIT 25

Purpose of studying comparative and international criminal justice systems –
Policing: international and comparative perspectives

BLOCK 6 Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups

UNIT 26

Human rights of women, children, elderly, physically & mentally challenged,
migrants.

UNIT 27

Rights of indigenous groups - Refugees, religious minorities, SC/STs –Specific legal
provisions (IPC, CRPC & other SLL)

UNIT 28

Violations against vulnerable groups – Policies and programmes to prevent atrocities
– Legal measures

UNIT 29

Role of Governmental & Non-Governmental Organisations in advocacy and redressal
of grievances

UNIT 30

Rights of victims of human rights violations – Judicial activism and review -
Handcuffing – Torture – Custodial violence – Third degree method of interrogation –
Procedural safeguards.

References for MCCJ 21 Human Right in Criminal Justice Administration

1. Aswathi, S. K., &Kakoria, R. P. (2011) Law relating to protection of human rights: Millennium Edition. Orient Publishing Company.
2. Begum, Mehartaj. (2000). Human rights in India: Issues and perspectives. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
3. Bharti, D. (2002). The constitution and criminal justice administration. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
4. Mishra, R. C. (2001). Crime trends and criminal justice. New Delhi: Authorspress.
5. Pande, G. S. (2002). Constitutional law of India (8th ed.). Allahabad: Allahabad Law Agency.
6. Ravindran, D. J. (1998). Human rights praxi: A resource book for study, action and reflection. Chennai: Earth Worm Books.



Tamil Nadu Open University
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Chennai – 15

M.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Syllabus – Iyear (Distance Mode)

Course Title: FORENSIC SCIENCE & FORENSIC MEDICINE

Course Code: MCCJ – 22

Course Credit: 8

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will understand the definition, scope and basic principles of forensic science and Forensic Medicine, exhibit the various tools and techniques utilized in the application of the subject.
- Students will understand the significance of evidence, types and classification of physical evidences such as blood, fibre, paint, firearms, fingerprints, etc.
- Students will examine the forensic documents, tools and techniques employed, types of forgeries, types of handwriting and its characteristics, etc.
- Students will learn the basic principles and stages involved in crime scene reconstruction.
- Describe Students the scope and importance of medical evidence such as oral and documentary, etc.
- Students will understand the importance of medico-legal autopsy and type and characteristics of wounds, etc

COURSE OUTCOME

- Definition, scope and basic principles of forensic science and Forensic Medicine, exhibit the various tools and techniques utilized in the application of the subject.
- Learn the significance of evidence, types and classification of physical evidences such as blood, fibre, paint, firearms, fingerprints, etc.
- Basic understanding on the analyzes of forensic documents, tools and techniques employed, types of forgeries, types of handwriting and its characteristics, etc.
- Understand the basic principles and stages involved in crime scene reconstruction.
- Understand the scope and importance of medical evidence such as oral and documentary, etc.
- Learn about the importance of medico-legal autopsy and type and characteristics of wounds, etc.

SYLLABUS

BLOCK 1 Introduction to Forensic Science

UNIT-1

History and development of Forensic Science – Definitions – Scope and need – Basic principles

UNIT 2

Locard's principle – Tools and techniques – Branches of Forensic science - Organizational setup of Forensic science Laboratories

UNIT 3

Central detective training school – Maintenance of crime records (NCRB) – NPA
Mobile Forensic science laboratory

UNIT 4

International perspectives on Forensic science - Forensic Biology

Biological evidence: Importance, nature, location, typology

UNIT 5

Role of Forensic Biologists – Human blood groups: General principles, theory of blood group inheritance,

BLOCK 2 Forensic Biology

UNIT 6

Composition and functions, collection of samples, species identification - Antigen and antibody

UNIT 7

Definitions of Antigen and antibody – Blood grouping from blood, semen, saliva and other body fluid stains

UNIT 8

Techniques for blood grouping – Identification of bones, age and sex determination from skeletal remains.

UNIT 9

Paternity disputes: Causes, serological and biochemical methods, calculation of paternity index, probability for paternity and maternity

UNIT 10

Ammunition: Typology, cartridge components matching of crime, test bullets and cartridge cases, identification of bullets, pellets and wads.

BLOCK 3 Forensic Ballistics and Forensic Physics

UNIT 11

Firearms: History and background, classification, characteristics, firing mechanisms, typology

UNIT 12

Automated method of cartridge case and bullet comparison – Determination of range and time of fire.

UNIT 13

Visual, chemical and instrumental methods – Gun Shot Residues (GSR) – Solving crime with Forensic Ballistics

UNIT 14

Motor vehicle crime: Investigation, collection of evidence, nature of evidence, documentation, techniques for identification – Important crime cases

UNIT 15

Explosives: Classification, characteristics, process and effects – Types of hazards – Classification of explosives.

BLOCK 4 Forensic Chemistry and Forensic Toxicology

UNIT-16

Introduction – Typology – Analysis and techniques – Trace evidence – Chemistry of fire

UNIT 17

Drugs of abuse: Introduction, classification, identification, tests and analysis

Common drugs prohibited in sports

UNIT 18

Poisons: Classification, signs and symptoms, antidotes and collection of samples - Document Examination

UNIT 19

Introduction – Typology – Tools and techniques for examination and identification – Typology of forgeries, definitions, characteristics and their detection

UNIT 20

Typology of printing – Typology of handwriting and its characteristics – Fundamental divergences – Standards for comparison

BLOCK 5 Introduction and Medical Evidence

UNIT 21

Determination of age of document – Characteristics, types, comparisons and alteration of printed matter – Printing machines and processes.

UNIT 22

Definitions – Medical evidence – Oral and documentary evidence – Dying declaration - Forensic Pathology

UNIT 23

Types of autopsy – Aims and objectives – Methods and incision – Obscure autopsy - Identification of skeletal remains – Age estimation – Brain death –

UNIT 24

Forensic Traumatology Definitions – Types of injuries - suicidal, accidental and homicidal wounds – Firearm wounds – Thermal injuries – Electrical injuries

UNIT-25

Medico-legal importance - Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 - Symptoms of psychiatry

UNIT 26

Virginity – Sterility – Impotence – Pregnancy – Delivery - Artificial insemination – Infant deaths – Sexual offences

BLOCK 6 Sexual Jurisprudence and Forensic Psychiatry

UNIT 27

Interpretation of Transplantation of Human Organs Act (THOA), 1984 – Changes after death - Violent as physical death

UNIT-28

Toxicology - Classification of poisons – Antidotes – Chelating agents – types of poisons and their effects

UNIT-29

General management of poisons: Arsenic, lead, plant poisons, snakes, cyanides, carbon mono-oxide, war gases and food poisoning.

UNIT 30

Civil and criminal responsibilities of a mentally ill person – Methods of restraint of a mentally ill person – True and feigned insanity

UNIT 31

Autopsy – Medical examination in Rape case – Sexual Violence – confirming sexual offences

References For MCCJ 22 Forensic Science & Forensic Medicine

REFERENCES – FORENSIC SCIENCE

1. Bureau of Police Research & Development (2000). Working Procedures Manual Ballistics. New Delhi: BPR&D.
2. Conway, J. (2000). Evidential documents. Springfield, Illinois: Thomas.

3. Curry, A. (2014). Poison detection in human organs (3rd ed.). Springfield, Illinois: Thomas.
4. Heard, B. (2004). Handbook of firearms and ballistics: Examining and interpreting forensic evidence. Chichester, England: J. Wiley.
5. Kelly, J. (2006). Scientific examination of questioned documents (2nd ed.). Boca Raton, Florida: CRC/Taylor & Francis.

REFERENCES – FORENSIC MEDICINE

6. Dekal, V. (2014). Exam preparatory manual for undergraduates: Forensic medicine & toxicology (Theory& Practical). New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical (P).
7. Nageshkumar, G. (2007). Practical forensic medicine (3rd ed.). New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical (P).
8. Narayan Reddy, K., &Murty, O. (2014).The Essentials of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology (33rd ed.). New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers Medical (P).



Tamil Nadu Open University
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Chennai – 15

M.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Syllabus – II year (Distance Mode)

Course Title: RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS
Course Code: MCCJ – 23
Course Credit: 6

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will learn the characteristics, types and significance of research in social sciences.
- Students will examine the research problem, research process, review of literature, research questions, etc.
- Students will learn to demonstrate basic concepts of statistics such as mean, median, mode and probability. Understand descriptive and inferential statistics, independent and dependent variables with respect to social science.
- Help students demonstrate computer application skills such as MS Office Word, Power Point, and Excel and ways by which it can be used in Criminology.

COURSE OUTCOME

- Understand the characteristics, types and significance of research in social sciences.
- Learn about research problem, research process, review of literature, research questions, etc.
- In-depth knowledge on basic concepts of statistics such as mean, median, mode and probability. Understand descriptive and inferential statistics, independent and dependent variables with respect to social science.
- Relate computer application skills such as MS Office Word, Power Point, and Excel and ways by which it can be used in Criminology.

SYLLABUS

BLOCK 1 Introduction to Research

UNIT-1

Definitions; Objective of research; Motivation in research; Literature search strategy

UNIT-2

Research methods; Meaning and Epistemology of scientific research - Using reference manager/ endnote

UNIT-3

Formulation of the research problem; Research - Process, Literature survey; Definitions– Characteristics of research

UNIT-4

Scientist Vs, Social Scientist, Scope for Research in India - – Types of research – Significance of research – Criteria of good research

BLOCK 2 Fundamentals

UNIT-5

Types of research – Descriptive, Applied, Fundamental, Qualitative, Quantitative, Empirical

UNIT-6

Types and Characteristics of Research design - Research problem –Research process – Research questions

UNIT-7

Objectives of the study – Scope of the study – Review of literature Hypothesis; Definition, Types, Formation and Testing.

UNIT-8

Ethics in Social Science Research, Criminal Justice System and Research – Quantitative research – Qualitative research

BLOCK 3 Sample and Sampling

UNIT-9

Population; Sample and Sampling - procedures – Types of sampling – Collection of data – Questionnaire

UNIT-10

Types – Probability sampling and non-probability sampling - Interview schedule – Primary data – Secondary data.

UNIT-11

Criteria for selecting a sampling design – Universe of the study – sample size - Sampling Errors

UNIT-12

Survey Techniques & Data collection methods – Case study method - adaptation and validation - data quality assessment

BLOCK 4 Collection of Data and Analysis

UNIT-13

Research Tool; Measurements and Scaling - Mode of Collection of Data; Types of Data Collection

UNIT-14

Design of survey and data collection instruments – relevance to study objectives; development and types of questions; length order, layout and coding of survey instrument.

UNIT-15

Ethics in Criminal Justice Research - Analysis of Data(SPSS) - Data base manipulations.

UNIT-16

Research on Diagnostic Tests - Referencing – APA, ASA, MLA etc - Critical appraisal of Journal Article and Writing a Research Paper.

BLOCK 5 Application of Statistics

UNIT-17

Statistical Methods in Research - Definitions; Significance; Crime statistics in India; Source of crime statistics;

UNIT-18

Problems in the use of statistics; Mean, Median and Mode Standard deviation; Tests of significance – ‘t’ test, Chi-square, F-test; Analysis of variance.

UNIT-19

Types of statistics: Descriptive and inferential–Mean, Probability – Variables: Independent and dependent

UNIT-20

MS Office: Word, PowerPoint, Excel – Web search –Online databases – Online surveys: Google forms, Survey Monkey.

References for MCCJ 23 Research Methods and Statistics

1. Agarwal, B. (2012). Basic statistics. Tunbridge Wells: Anshan.
2. Dane, F. C. (1990). Research methods. California: Brooks/Cole Publishing Company.
3. Dixon, B., Bouma, G., & Atkinson, G. (1987). A handbook of social science research. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Freund, R., & Wilson, W. (2010). Statistical methods (3rd ed.). Amsterdam: Elsevier
5. Goode, William J., & Hatt P. K. (1952). Methods in social research. International student edition. New York: McGraw-Hill.



Tamil Nadu Open University
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Chennai – 15

M.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Syllabus – II year (Distance Mode)

Course Title: VIGILANCE AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT
Course Code: MCCJ – 24
Course Credit: 6

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will learn about the Private Detective Agencies (Regulations) Act, 2007. Difference between police investigation and private detection. Describe the attributes of private investigation.
- Students will be able to analyze the various types of Security management and private detective investigations.
- Students will examine the various dynamics of security aspects such as security of humans, information security and computer-based financial frauds.
- Students will learn about the various types of security management like access control system, alarm system, dog squad and also the training of security personnel.
- It would help students understanding the concepts and theories of risk management, planning, emergency reactions, specific security systems and the prospects of private security

COURSE OUTCOME

- Learn about the Private Detective Agencies (Regulations) Act, 2007. Difference between police investigation and private detection. Describe the attributes of private investigation.
- Understand the various types of Security management and private detective investigations.
- Analyze the various dynamics of security aspects such as security of humans, information security and computer-based financial frauds.
- Learn about the various types of security management like access control system, alarm system, dog squad and also the training of security personnel.
- Brief understanding on the concepts and theories of risk management, planning, emergency reactions, specific security systems and the prospects of private security

SYLLABUS

BLOCK 1 Introduction

UNIT-1

Conceptual definitions - Duties and responsibilities of a private security - Vigilance and Security – Private Investigation

UNIT-2

Security aspects: Security of man, material, information such as file, commercial formula, technical information, design sketches, models, cassettes etc

UNIT-3

Various types of investigations – Espionage – Surveillance – Survey – Patent/trademark infringement

UNIT-4

Verification – First aid – Security survey/audit – Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005

BLOCK 2 Features of Vigilance

UNIT-5

Computer security systems – Security alarm systems – Fire alarm systems – Fire prevention and precautions – Protective equipment

UNIT-6

Information and Intelligence – Collection, collation and timely reporting – Confidential enquiries

UNIT-7

Deployment of Dog squad – Emergency preparedness plan – Security Guards – Training of security personnel

UNIT-8

Classification of documents: Top secret / Secret / Confidential / Restricted Official Secrets Act, 1923

BLOCK 3 Security Issues

UNIT-9

Security aspects – Security of man, material, information, commercial formula, technical information, design, sketches, models, cassettes etc

UNIT-10

Information security – Computer hardware, software and live ware security - Access control system: Identity, screening, movement control.

UNIT-11

Computer-based financial frauds - Security and Safety practices in financial and non-financial institutions

UNIT-12

Computer viruses and worms – Current and future threats to corporate executives

BLOCK 4 Security devices

UNIT-13

Access control system – Identity – Screening – Movement control – Computer security systems

UNIT-14

Security alarm systems – Fire alarm systems – Fire prevention and precautions, protective equipment

UNIT-15

Deployment of dog squad – Emergency preparedness plan - Private security agencies

UNIT-16

Private security guard - License- Security guards – Duties and responsibilities – Other modern equipment

BLOCK 5 Security Practices

UNIT-17

Security and safety practices in financial institutions - The Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005

UNIT-18

Industrial organizations and commercial establishments – Dealing with trespass/intrusion

UNIT-19

Terrorists movement and hideouts – Accused and culprits - Dealing with trespass/intrusion – Emergency procedures

UNIT-20

Search procedures and techniques – Industrial Organisations and Commercial Establishments – Ethics of security.

References for MCCJ 24 Vigilance and Security Management

1. Copeland, W. D. (2001). *Private investigation: How to be successful*. Phoenix, AZ: Absolutely Zero Loss Inc.
2. Dipak, H. (2014). *Industrial security in India*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
3. Gupta, R. S. (2000). *Management of internal security*. New Delhi: Lancer Publishers.
4. Post, Richard S., & Kingsbury, Arthur A. (1999) *Security administration: An introduction*. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas.
5. Sinha, R. K. (2011). *Crimes affecting state security-problems and recent trends*.
 - a. New Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.
6. Woodhull, A. (2014). *Private investigation: Strategies and techniques*. Texas:
 - a. Thomas Investigations Publications.



Tamil Nadu Open University
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Chennai – 15

M.A. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
Syllabus – Iyear (Distance Mode)

Course Title: VICTIMOLOGY
Course Code: MCCJ – 25
Course Credit: 8

COURSE OBJECTIVE

- Students will understand the historical development of victimology, causes and forms of victimisation and various key concepts.
- Help students examine various theories pertaining to victimology such as precipitation theory, lifestyle theory, routine activity theory, deviant place theory, structural and social process factors.
- Students will learn the patterns and impact of victimization in natural disaster, conventional crime, communal and caste violence. Also understand victimization of vulnerable population.
- It will help students to understand cultural victimization, cyber victimization, inter-personal violence and also the impact of crime victimization.
- Students will be able to apply the concepts of UN Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power in victim assistance, legal aid, victim advocacy, crisis intervention, etc.

COURSE OUTCOME

- Learn about the historical development of victimology, causes and forms of victimisation and various key concepts.
- Understand the various theories pertaining to victimology such as precipitation theory, lifestyle theory, routine activity theory, deviant place theory, structural and social process factors.
- In-depth understanding on the patterns and impact of victimization in natural disaster, conventional crime, communal and caste violence. Also understand victimization of vulnerable population.
- Analyze cultural victimization, cyber victimization, inter-personal violence and also the impact of crime victimization.

- Understanding about the UN Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power in victim assistance, legal aid, victim advocacy, crisis intervention, etc.

SYLLABUS

BLOCK 1 Introduction to Victimology

UNIT-1

Origin and development of Victimology – Definitions of victimology – – Dimensions of victimization

UNIT-2

Measurement of Crime and its Effects - The Consequences of Victimization – Victims of Sexual Offences Fear of Victimization

UNIT-3

Typology – Victims in the criminal justice system -Retributive justice – Restorative justice – Scope of Victimology

UNIT-4

Empowering Victims – Rights of Victims – Victim compensation fund in India – Scope of Victimology in India

UNIT 5

Females as Victims – Primary victimization and Secondary Victimization - Homicide Victims

BLOCK 2 Key Concepts

UNIT-6

Victim precipitation – Victim facilitation – Victim provocation – Child Victims of Sexual, emotional, physical Abuse

UNIT-7

Indirect victimization – Forms of victimization – Victim vulnerability vs. Actual vulnerability - Victim-offender relationship

UNIT-8

Fear of crime – Reporting behaviour – Dark figure – Crime victimization survey

UNIT-9

Victim blaming – Victimological theories – Bystander effect – Victim recovery – Psycho-social coping model

UNIT 10

Elder Victims - Hate Crimes in India - Special Victim Populations - Civil Proceedings and the Rights of Victims.

BLOCK 3 Patterns and Impact of Victimization

UNIT- 11

Victims of conventional crime – Gender-based violence – Inter-personal violence – Hate crime – Domestic violence,

UNIT- 12

Women victims of crime – Child victimization – Victims of group violence – Cultural victimization – Elderly victimization – Victims of natural disaster

UNIT-13

Impact of crime victimization – Trauma – Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Acute Stress Disorder (ASD),cyber victimization.

UNIT-14

Social exclusion – Stockholm syndrome – Battered women syndrome – Cycle of domestic violence – Rape trauma syndrome

UNIT 15

Development of victimization surveys -Issue of repeat victimization and the various explanations

BLOCK 4 National and International Concern for Victims

UNIT-16

U. N. Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power

UNIT-17

International Criminal Court – Amnesty International – World Society of Victimology – South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology – Indian Society of Victimology – Victim Support Organizations – NOVA (US), Europe, England, Scotland

UNIT-18

Victim rights in India – Victim compensation in India – Victim Compensation Fund – National Relief Fund

UNIT-19

The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 – National Disaster Management Authority – National Disaster Response Force

UNIT 20

Types of victim-witness assistance programs - Problem areas for homicide survivors - types of personal victimization.

BLOCK 5 Victim Assistance and Services

UNIT-21

Needs of victims – Victim assistance – Role of Judiciary, Government (Observation homes, vigilance homes)

UNIT- 22

Citizens and voluntary organizations – Concepts and forms of victim services – Victim advocacy – Victim assistance during crime investigation and trial

UNIT-23

Victim centered policing – Prevention of victimization – Legal aid – Crisis intervention – Basic concepts of counselling and guidance

UNIT-24

Methods of victim counselling and psycho-therapy – Compassion fatigue – Victim service organizations in India – Police and victims.

UNIT 25

Concept of “double victimization” - Primary, secondary and tertiary victimization - Repeat victimization.

BLOCK 6 Victim in Criminal Justice System

UNIT 26

Role of victims in criminal justice process - Victim’s perception of Criminal Justice System - Rights of victims in CJS

UNIT 27

Ignorance of Victim in CJS process - Victimization of offenders in Criminal Justice System

UNIT 28

Victim interface during investigation - Victims & Police during the trial (Threats from Accused) - Police response to the victims of vulnerable group.

UNIT 29

Deposition of evidence & Cross examination - Right of the victim to implead - Victim’s participation - plea bargaining, compounding of offence

UNIT 30

Origin & Development of Restorative Justice - Restorative Justice Practice Models (Victim-Offender Mediation, Community Family Conferencing, Circle Sentencing & Peace Making Circle)

References for MCCJ 25 Victimology

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