



JHARKHAND RAKSHA SHAKTI UNIVERSITY, RANCHI

DEPARTMENT OF CRIMINOLOGY

COURSE: M.A/M.Sc. DEGREE IN CRIMINOLOGY

Duration of the course

Two Years under semester pattern

Eligibility

Graduation in any discipline

I Semester: 4 Core, 1 Elective

II Semester: 5 Core

III Semester: 3 Core 2 Elective

IV Semester: 3 Core and 2 Elective.

Institutional Visits (Field work), Internship and Dissertation/ Project are compulsory and included as core.

Attendance

75 % of the attendance is mandatory for appearing in the end semester examination. The medical leave is to be considered when the regular attendance is 65%.

Examination

There will be internal assessments comprising of Mid semester examination, seminars and assignments and one End semester examination during each semester. The internal assessments will form 30 % of the marks (including 10 marks for mid semester examination, 5 marks for assignments, 5 marks for attendance and 10 marks for performance/seminar presentation/project) and the end semester examination will form 70 % of the total marks.

Passing Marks

Internal: The candidate who has not secured 4 marks in mid-semester examination will be deemed to have failed in that course.



External: In end semester examination, a minimum of 50 % marks in each course is prescribed for a pass in the course. The candidate who has not secured a minimum of 50% marks in a course will be deemed to have failed in that course

M.A/M.Sc Criminology

Semester I

Subject Code	Subject	Core/Elective	Credits
PGC 101	Introduction to Criminology & Criminal Justice	Core	4
PGC 102	Criminal law	Core	4
PGC 103	Criminal Procedure and Evidence	Core	4
PGC 104	Penology and Correctional Administration	Core	4
PGC 105	Effective Communication and Soft Skills	Elective	3

Semester II

Subject Code	Subject	Core/Elective	Credits
PGC 201	Theoretical Criminology	Core	4
PGC 202	Fundamentals of Research Methods and Statistical Applications	Core	4
PGC 203	Psychology of Crime	Core	4
PGC 204	Forensic Science and Forensic Medicine	Core	4
PGC 205	Field visit	Core	4

Semester III

Subject Code	Subject	Core/Elective	Credits
PGC 301	Police Administration	Core	4
PGC 302	Human Rights in Criminal Justice system	Core	4
PGC 303	Cyber Crimes	Elective	3
PGC 304	Economic Offences	Elective	3
PGC 305	Internship	Core	4



Semester IV

Subject Code	Subject	Core/Elective	Credits
PGC 401	Crime Prevention	Core	4
PGC 402	Victimology and Victim Assistance	Core	4
PGC 403	Private Detective and Security Management*	Elective	3
PGC 404	NGO Management*	Elective	3
PGC 405	Disaster Management*	Elective	3
PGC 406	Dissertation	Core	4

* A student has to choose two subjects out of Private Detective and Security Management, NGO Management and Disaster Management.



Paper: PGC-101: Introduction to Criminology and Criminal Justice

UNIT -I: Basics of Criminology

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

Unit II: Typology of Crime

Crime against person – Crime against property – Conventional crime – White collar crime – Organized crime – Cybercrime – Environmental crime – Crime and media – Habitual offenders – Professional criminals – Violent offences – Recidivism

UNIT -III: Criminal Justice Processes

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

UNIT IV: Juvenile Justice

Juvenile delinquency: Nature and Pattern- Causes: family, School environment- peer group, community- Juvenile Justice- salient features of Juvenile Justice Act (Amendment) Act, 2015

Unit V: Social Problems

Social problems: alcoholism, drug abuse, gambling, child abuse, elder abuse, dowry- causes and preventive strategies



Paper PGC 102: Criminal law

UNIT -I: Sociological and Legal Perspectives of Crime

Deviance: Normative and Reactivist Definitions of Deviance. Crime – Legal and Sociological definitions. Deviance and Crime – Differences. Process of Criminalization – sociological and legal.

Unit II: Introduction to Criminal Law

The origin and development of Criminal Law: Vice, Sin, Crime and Torts. Elements of Crime, Concept of Criminal Responsibility. Basic principles – Actus Reus and Mens Rea, Strict, Joint and Vicarious Liabilities. Indian Penal Code – History - Structure, Right of Private defense, General Exceptions under Indian Penal code.

Unit III: Crime Against Persons

Offences against public tranquility: Unlawful assembly, rioting and affray – Offences relating to religion – Offences affecting human body: Murder, suicide, hurt, kidnapping and rape – Cruelty by husband, bigamy and defamation – Criminal intimidation

Unit IV: Offences against Property

Documents and property – Theft – Extortion – Robbery – Dacoity – Forgery – False document – Criminal breach of trust – Offences against public justice: False evidence and fabricating false evidence

Unit V Special Laws

Protection Of Children from Sexual Offences Act-2012, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act-2015, Sexual Harassment at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act-2005

Recommended Readings

Gaur, K. D. (2013). *Criminal law: Cases and materials* (7th ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis.

Hall, J. (1960). *General principles of criminal law* (2nd ed.). Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.

Nigam, R. C. (1965). *Law of crimes in India*. Asia Pub. House.



Thakore, D. (2011). *Ratanlal & Dhirajlal's the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)* (33rd ed.). Gurgaon, Haryana, India: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur.

Vibhute, K. I. (2012). *P. S. A. Pillai's criminal law* (11th ed.). Lexis Nexis.

Legal Texts

The Indian Penal Code, 1860



PAPER PGC 103: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE

UNIT -I: Basics of Criminal procedure

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

UNIT -II: Investigation process

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

UNIT -III: Courts and Trials

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

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

UNIT -V: Inquiry, Examination and Judgements

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

RECOMMENDED READINGS

Kelkar, R.V., (2003) *Lectures on Criminal Procedure* Eastern book Co., Lucknow.

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal (1995) *Code of Criminal Procedure*

2. Sarathy Veppa P. (1994) *Elements of Law of Evidence*, Eastern book Co., Lucknow.

3. Singh, A., (1995) *Law of Evidence*, Allahabad Law agency.



PAPER PGC 104: PENOLOGY AND CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION

UNIT -I: Nature of Punishment

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

UNIT -II: Prison systems and Prison population

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

UNIT -III: Prison legislations and International Instruments

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

UNIT-IV: Correctional Institutions

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

UNIT -V: Community based Corrections

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



RECOMMENDED READINGS

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



PAPER PGC 105: EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION AND SOFT SKILLS

(This subject has TWO parts. Part I comprises of theory portion with 50 Marks, Continuous Assessment 30 Marks and Part II comprises of a practical with 20 marks)

UNIT 1: Introduction to Business Communication

Basics- Definition, Process, Stages, Elements; Types and Forms of Communication, Business of Communication; Principles and Techniques of Effective Communication

UNIT II: Descriptive Writing

Expression of an Idea – Resume Writing, Covering Letter; Group Discussion, Interview Skills

Unit III: Soft Skills

Communication Skills, Team Work Skills, Leadership Skills, Body Language Skills, Presentation Skills

Part II Practical

- Students will give presentation on the given topics and submit a report in the form of practical record. They will be assessed by the teachers.



SEMESTER II

PAPER PGC 201: THEORETICAL CRIMINOLOGY

UNIT -I: Early Criminological Thought

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

UNIT -II Sociological theories of crime I

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

UNIT -III Sociological theories of crime II

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

UNIT -IV: Sociological theories of crime III

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

UNIT -V: Recent theoretical developments

Multiple factor approach. Routine activities theory, Rational Choice theory, Crime pattern theory, Shaming theory, Four wishes theory, Broken windows theory, Pyrrhic defeat theory, Feminist Criminology, Masculinity theory, Life Course theory, Integrated theories. Post Modernist theories: News making Criminology, Peacemaking Criminology.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. Akers, R.L., and Sellers. C.S. (2004) *Criminological Theory: Introduction, Evaluation, and Application*. 4th Edition. Los Angeles; Roxbury Publishing.



Bernard, T.G., Vold, G.B., and Snipes, J.B. (2002) *Theoretical Criminology*. Fifth Edition. New York: Oxford University Press.

Cullen, F.T., and Agnew, R. (2003) *Criminological Theory: Past to Present*. Second Edition. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury Publishing Company.

Curran, D.J., and Renzetti, C.M. (2001) *Theories of Crime*. Second Edition. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.

George Vold and Thomas J. Bernard, (1986), *Theoretical Criminology*, Oxford University Press, New York

Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, (1966), *New Horizons in Criminology*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.

Jaishankar, K. (2011). *Cyber Criminology: Exploring Internet Crimes and Criminal Behavior*. Boca Raton, CA: CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group.

Paranjepe, N.V., (2002). *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

Williams, F.P. and McShane, M.D. (2004) *Criminological Theory*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.



PAPER PGC 202: FUNDAMENTALS OF RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICAL APPLICATIONS

UNIT -I: Research: Nature and Definition

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

UNIT -II: Steps in Research

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

UNIT -III: Hypothesis and Sampling

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

UNIT -IV: Data Analysis

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

UNIT -V: Basic Statistics

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



RECOMMENDED READINGS

Black, Hubert M., (1972) *Social Statistics*, New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co.

Goode W. and P. Hatt (1952) *Methods in Social Research*, NY.

Hagan F.E., (1993). *Research Methods in Criminal Justice and Criminology*, Prentice Hall Englewood Cliffs, NJ.

Hays, William L., (1973) *Statistics for Social Sciences*, New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

Hirchi, T., and Selivin, H.C., (1967). *Delinquency Research: An appraisal of Analytical methods*, New York: Free Press.

Kerlinger, Fred N., (1983). *Foundations in Behavioral research*, Delhi: Surjeet Publications, 1983.

Krishnaswami O.R. (1993) *Methodology of Research in Social Sciences*, Himalaya

Publishing House, Bombay.

Nie, Normal H., et al. (1975) *Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences*, New York, McGraw Hill.

Wilkinson and Bhandarkar (1993). *Methodology and Techniques in Social Research*, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.



PAPER PGC 203: PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME

This subject has TWO parts. Part I comprises of theory portion with 50Marks, Continuous Assessment 30 Marks and Part II comprises of a psychology practical with 20 marks)

Part I: Theory

UNIT - I. Basics of Psychology-I

The Nature and Scope of Psychology. Importance of psychology in Criminology.

Learning, Types of learning, Theories of learning – Pavlov, Skinner, Thorndike, Kohler and Bandura-Motivation - meaning - social and psychological motives.

Motivation: needs and drives - Theories of Motivation – Maslow, Herzberg, Atkinson, McClelland

UNIT - II. Basics of Psychology-II

Intelligence: Meaning and definition of intelligence - Measurement of intelligence - Intelligence test; Personality: Meaning of personality, Types of personality.

Psychopathic Personality Theories of personality – Freud, Murray and Catell, Defense mechanisms, Frustration - Conflict - Adjustment Mechanisms Frustration - sources of frustration, Conflict - Types of conflict.

UNIT -III. Psychology of Offender and witnesses

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

UNIT - IV. Psychology in Criminal Justice System

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



premenstrual syndrome. Corrections: assessments, treatment, and psychology of reformation - Correctional Institutions - Correctional Psychologist.

UNIT – V. Counselling

Introduction to Counselling: Meaning, Definition, Need and Importance of counselling and professional ethics in counselling. Basic Principles of Counselling: Participation, Individualisation, Confidentiality, communication, acceptance, self confidence, self awareness and other principles governing the counselling relationship. Types of Counselling- Individual, Group & Family Counselling Counselling process, Interview and its significance in counselling - Use of observation in counselling and understanding of emotions in counselling. Qualities of a Counsellor.

Part II Psychology Practical

1. Attention test
2. Learning test
3. Memory test
4. Intelligence test
5. Personality test
6. Motivation test

RECOMMENDED READINGS

Alexander, F., and W. Healy (1935) *Roots of Crime*, New York, Knopf.

Carson R.C. and James N. Butcher (1992) *Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life*, Harper Collins Publisher Inc.

Garett H.E. (1961) *General Psychology*, Eurasia Publishing House Pvt Ltd, New Delhi

Murphy K.R. and Charles O. Davidshofer (2001) *Psychological Testing: Principles and Applications*, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.

Page D.J. (1970) *Abnormal Psychology: A clinical Approach to Psychological Deviants*, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.

Reckless W.C. (1940) *Criminal behaviour*, New York, McGraw Hill.



PAPER PGC: FORENSIC SCIENCE AND FORENSIC MEDICINE

This subject has TWO parts. Part I comprises of theory portion with 50Marks, Continuous Assessment 30 Marks and Part II comprises of a Forensic Science practical with 20 marks)

PART I : Theory

UNIT -I: Forensic Science

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

UNIT -II: Physical Evidence

Classification of physical evidence – class and individual characteristics. Identification and individualization of physical evidence. Locards Principle of exchange Varieties of trace evidence – Pollens, fibers, metal fragments, Paint, Soil, glass particles, dust and airborne particles etc., their significance. Footwear impressions: Tyre marks, skid marks – tool marks and their significance.

UNIT -III: Personal Identification

Finger Prints-history, development, patterns, ridge characteristics, primary and single digit classification, counting and importance. Developing, Lifting, Footprints comparison and identification development, lifting and comparison of Track prints-walking picture, surface and sunken footprints. Track marks, skid marks, development, lifting and comparison. The study of blood, semen etc. body fluids. Blood tests, Inheritance of blood groups. Structure and Identification of Human Hair-structure and Animal Fiber. Identification – Data, Race, Sex, Age, Stature – Scars, Tattoo marks-Anthropometry and Dactylography- Prints, hairs and other fibers - Medico legal importance of Age.

UNIT -IV: Forensic Medicine

Forensic Medicine - Definition, nature and scope. Inquests. Medico Legal documents-Evidences- Dying declarations- Identification of dead and living persons. Medico-legal



autopsy. Infamous conduct –Professional secrecy- Malpractice Negligence – consent – Euthanasia. Examination of decomposed and mutilated bodies. Superimposition and other methods of reconstruction. Medico-legal aspect of violent deaths. Post mortem changes: Immediate, Early and Late changes after death. Preservation of bodies- Presumption of death- Exhumation.

UNIT -V: Injuries and Sex related issues

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

PART II: Forensic Science Practical

1. Fingerprint
 - Recording fingerprints.
 - Lifting fingerprints (physical method).
2. Crime scene management
 - Protection.
 - Recording.
 - Evidence collection.
3. Biology and serology
 - Identification of blood.
 - Identification of hair.
4. Forensic chemistry
5. Questioned documents



SEMESTER III

PAPER PGC 301: POLICE ADMINISTRATION

UNIT -I: Fundamentals of Policing

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

UNIT -II: Organization and structure of Indian Police

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

UNIT -III: Police Investigation: Procedures and functions

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

Investigation of Rape cases and Traffic accidents. Mob Psychology and Crowd control.

UNIT -IV: Issues and Contemporary developments in Policing

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



UNIT -V: Police image

Public perception of police – Measures to improve police image in urban and rural areas – Measurements to improve police-public relationship through community policing – Measures to tackle corruption – Treatment of victims and offender by the police – Campaign to prevent drug abuse to ensure safety of senior citizens and to prevent crime with the help of the police – Police and media – Recruitment process – Training schedule with special reference to National Police Commission Recommendations – Community policing models and initiatives.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1979 – 82, *Report of the National Police Commission* in 8 parts, CentralGovt. Publications.

Coffey, A.R. (1975) *The Prevention of Crime and Delinquency*, EnglewoodCliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.

Diaz, S.M., (1976), *New Dimensions to the Police Role and Functions inIndia*, Published by the National Police Academy, Hyderabad.

Krishna Mohan Mathur, (1994), *Indian Police, Role and Challenges*, GyanPublishing House, New Delhi.

Lab, S. (2000). *Crime Prevention: Approaches, Practices and Evaluations*.Anderson Publishing Company.

Morley, W.H., (1958), *Administration of Justice in India*, New Delhi, Metropolitan.

Nehad Ashraf, (1992), *Police and Policing in India*, Common WealthPublishers,New Delhi.

Parmar M.S., (1992), *Problems of Police Administration*, Reliance PublishingHouse,New Delhi.

Paul M. Whisenand (1964). *Crime Prevention*, Holbrock Press Inc, Boston

Rosenbaum, Dennis P., Arthur J. Lurigio, and Robert C. Davis (1998).*The Prevention of Crime: Social and Situational Strategies*. Wadsworth Publishing.Belmont CA.



PAPER PGC 302: HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

Unit I: Introduction to Human Rights

Meaning, nature and scope – Theories of human rights – Evolution and concept – Historical perspective

Unit II: National and International Instruments

Constitutional guarantees on human rights – Part III of the Constitution: Fundamental rights – Part IV of the Constitution: Directive principles of state policy – Fundamental duties enshrined in the Constitution – Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 – United Nations documents: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 – International covenants on human rights: International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) – Optional protocols – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHRC) – Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)

Unit III: Criminal Justice System

Criminal Justice System and its relevance to Human Rights – Handcuffing, custodial violence, third degree method of interrogation – Rights of the accused – Rights of prisoners – Rights of victims of human rights violations – Access to justice – Fair treatment – Restitution– Assistance – Compensation

Unit IV: Human Rights of Women and Children

Human rights violations against women – International instruments relating to women – Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979 – Rights of women in custody – Human rights violations against children – International instruments relating to children: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989 and Protecting the rights of children in conflict with the law – National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR) – Human Rights Advocacy and Research Foundation (HRF)

Unit V: Government and Non-Governmental Organizations

Advocacy and redress of grievances at the national and international level – National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commission – Role, structure and functioning: International and National Non-Governmental Organizations working on human rights protection – Amnesty International, International Red Cross Society, Human Rights Watch – Peoples Watch – PUCL – AIDWA



Recommended Readings

Alston, P. (1992). *The United Nations and human rights: A critical appraisal*. Oxford, England: Clarendon Press.

Aswathi, S. K., & Kakoria, R. P. *Law relating to protection of human rights: Millennium Edition*. Orient Publishing Company.

Begum, Mehraj. (2000). *Human rights in India: Issues and perspectives*. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.

Bharti, D. (2002). *The constitution and criminal justice administration*. New Delhi: APHPublishing Corporation.

Chakrabarty, Manik (1998). *Human rights and refugees: Problems, laws and practices*. NewDelhi: Deep & Deep Publications.

Kumar, Anuradha. (2002). *Human rights: Global perspective*. New Delhi: Sarup & Sons.

Mishra, R. C. (2001). *Crime trends and criminal justice*. New Delhi: Authorspress.

Pande, G. S. (2002). *Constitutional law of India* (8th ed.). Allahabad: Allahabad Law Agency.

Ravindran, D. J. (1998). *Human rights praxi: A resource book for study, action and reflection*. Chennai: Earth Worm Books.

Thilagaraj, R. (2000). *Human rights and criminal justice administration*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.



PAPER PGC 303: CYBER CRIME

Unit I: Introduction

Historical development – Classification of cybercrime – Conventional crime vs. cybercrime – Causes for cybercrime – Trends in cybercrime worldwide

Unit II: Typology of Cybercrime

Hacking, cracking, DoS – Viruses, worms, malwares, bombs, email bombing, data diddling, salami attacks, phishing, steganography, cyber stalking, spoofing, pornography, defamation, computer vandalism, cyber terrorism, cyber warfare, crime in social media, social engineering, credit card frauds and financial frauds, telecom frauds – Cloud based crime – Understanding fraudulent behaviour, fraud triangle, fraud detection techniques, Intellectual Property Rights – Violation of Intellectual Property Rights – E-commerce frauds

Unit III: Cybercrime Investigation

Cyber/digital forensics – Cyber forensics life cycle – Chain of custody – Search, seizure and preservation of digital evidence – Cyber forensic tools – Cloud forensics – Data privacy issues – Cryptography – Cyber forensic divisions in State and Central Governments – Cybercrime cells – Cyber appellate authorities

Unit IV: Cyber Laws

Cyber laws in India – Information Technology (amended) Act, 2008 – Indian Evidence Act, 1872 – Digital evidence – Cyber laws across the globe – UNCITRAL – Jurisdiction issues

Unit V: Cybercrime and Counter-measures

Information security – Best information security practices in India and other countries – E-mail security – Web application security, malware security, network security, cloud security and wireless security

RECOMMENDED READINGS

1. Atkins, D., Buis, P., Hare, C., et al. (1997). *Internet security professional reference* (2nd ed.).
 - a. Indianapolis, IN: New Riders Pub.



2. Goodman, S., & Soafer, A. (ed.) (2002). *The Transnational Dimensions of cybercrime*.
 - a. Washington: Hoover institution Press.
3. Hynson, C. (2012). *Cybercrime*. Mankato, Minnesota: Smart Apple

Media.Information Technology Act, 2000.
4. Marcella, A. J., & Greenfield, R. S. (ed.) (2002). *Cyber Forensics: A field manual for calculating, examining and preserving evidence of computer crimes*. Boca Raton, Florida: Auerbach.
5. Reyes, A. (2007). *Cybercrime investigations bridging the gaps between security professionals, law enforcement and prosecutors*. Rockland, MA: Syngress Pub.
6. Owens, C. L. (1997). *Computer crimes and computer related or facilitated crimes*. Federal Bureau of Investigation.
7. Walker, C. (1998). *Crime, criminal justice and the Internet*. London: Sweet & Maxwell.



PAPER PGC 304: ECONOMIC OFFENCES

Unit I: Introduction

Financial crimes-definition and concept- type of financial crime-impact of financial crime

Unit II: Bribery and Corruption

Definition – Bribery and corruption in Indian public and private sectors – Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 – The Right to Information Act, 2005, Jan LokPal and Lokayuktha – United Nations Convention Against Corruption, 2009 – Anti-corruption movements in India-Role of national and international institutions in combating corruption

Unit III: Money Laundering

Introduction – National and international overview – Drugs, terrorism and money laundering- Current trends of *modus operandi* – Anti-money laundering standards – Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 – Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988 – United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988 – Directorate of Enforcement – Consequences of money laundering and its ill-effects on the Indian economy

Unit IV: Bank Frauds

Banking system in India, kinds of banks and their functions-Bank Frauds-Types of bank frauds – *modus operandi* adopted by the fraudsters – Technology/device used by fraudsters – Frauds through foreign exchange transactions – Prevention and management of bank frauds: Role of police and bank officials – Legal procedures to combat bank frauds – Role of RBI in regulating bank frauds – Role of public in preventing bank frauds – Non-performing assets and its impact on Indian economy

Unit V Financial crime in Corporate Sectors

Introduction – An overview of corporate crime – Corporate crime in a globalized economy Types of corporate crime – Corporate crime against: Government, investors, consumers, workers and public – import and export Frauds- Case studies on corporate crime – Legal provisions to prevent corporate crime – Impact of corporate crime on the Indian economy



Recommended Reading

Cornell University Law School (2009). *White collar crime: An overview*. U. S.

Council of Europe. (1990). *Convention on laundering, search, seizure and confiscation of the proceeds from crime*.

Friedrichs, O. D. (2010). *Trusted criminals: White collar crime in contemporary society*.

(4th ed.).USA: CengageBrain User.

Greenpeace International (2002). *Corporate crimes: The need for an international instrument on corporate accountability and liability*. Netherlands.

Lal, B. (2003). *Money laundering: An insight into the dark world of financial frauds*. Delhi: Siddharth Publications.

McDonell, R. (1998). Money laundering methodologies and international and regional counter-measures. *Gambling, technology and society*.

Pontell, H.N., & Geis, G. (2010). Introduction: White collar and corporate crime in Asia. *Asian Criminology*.

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988.

Srinivasan, M. (2008). Criminal Breach of Trust and Cheating as sources for Money Laundering, *The Indian Journal of Criminology & Criminalistics*, Vol. XXIX, No.2 (May –August, 2008). pp 104–112.

Srinivasan. M. (2009). Drug Trafficking as a source for Money Laundering, *The Indian Police Journal*, Vol. LVI, No.2 (April – June, 2009). pp 76-82.

Right to Information Act, 2005.

United Nation Convention against Corruption, 2009.

United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2011.



PAPER PGC 305: INTERNSHIP

All the students are expected to take this paper compulsorily. The objective of this paper is to provide field level experience to the students of criminology and professionally equip them to find appropriate places in the allied fields of Criminology. The students will be placed for internship at anyone of the following agencies for a period of 30 days.

The agencies to be covered for internship include

- Governmental agencies
- Non- governmental agencies
- Security agencies
- Private detective agencies

During this period the students are expected to work for the organization under the guidance of an experienced person. Students will take up the regular activities of the organization like field work, administrative activities, counseling and related activities, training, report writing, awareness creation, surveillance, undercover operation, security related aspects etc., depending upon the requirements of the organization.

Each student will be evaluated by his/her supervisor in the organization during the internship period, through a Confidential performance appraisal report filled and sent to the Head of the Department, directly. The students are required to submit a record based on activities/roles performed by them during the internship. The student will be evaluated at the end of the semester based on the performance appraisal report, record, and a viva-voce.



SEMESTER IV

PAPER PGC 401: CRIME PREVENTION

Unit I: Introduction to crime prevention

Crime prevention-History of crime prevention-Primary, secondary and tertiary crime prevention -Prevention of various types of crime -Educational programmes -Training and assistance -Recidivism - Fear of crime

Unit II: Strategies in Crime Prevention

Punitive methods, defense methods, intervention method, mechanical method, mass method, clinical method, group relations' method -Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design(CPTED) -Reducing first offenders and recidivism -Situational crime prevention methods

Unit III: Conventional Programmes

Crime prevention by police: Police information centres, squad, community policing, intervention programmes, patrolling and beats - Intelligence -Surveillance -Mediation in courts -Corruption control methods -Correctional services and prevention of crime -Crime prevention in urban and rural areas

Unit IV: Contemporary Programmes

Public relations campaign -Potential victim protection -De-motivating potential offenders - Socialization of youth at risk -Programmes aimed at slums and disruptive family situations - Programmes to reduce school failure, change school policies and increase availability of mentors

Unit V: Crime Prevention Organizations

Role of Boys Clubs and Friends of Police -Prevention of Crime and Victim Care (PCVC) - Community Watch - Neighbourhood Watch -Community involvement -International co-operation in crime prevention - Local community organizations -Chicago Area Project (CAP) and Delinquency prevention -Responsibilities of NGOs in crime prevention

RECOMMENDED READING

Bawa, P.S. (1989). *Policing for people*. Calcutta: Rupa & Co.

Bursik, R., & Grasmick, H. G. (1993). *Neighbourhoods and crime: The dimensions of effective crime control*. New York: Lexington Books.



- Clarke, R. (1997). "Introduction" In: R. Clarke (ed.), *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*. Guilderland, NY: Harrow & Heston.
- Goldstein, H. (1990). *Problem-oriented policing*. New York: McGraw Hill.
- Greene, J., & Mastrofski S. (1988). *Community policing: Rhetoric or reality?* New York: Praeger.
- Hughes, G. (2002). *Crime prevention and community safety: New directions*. London: Sage.
- Jeffery, C. R. (1977). *Crime prevention through environmental design*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.
- Levine, J., & Musheno, M. (1980). *Criminal justice: A public policy approach*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Oliver, M. W. (2001). *Community-oriented policing: A systemic approach to policing*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Peak, K., & Glensor, R. (1996). *Community policing and problem solving: Strategies and practices*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Rosenbaum, D. (1994). *The Challenge of community policing: Testing the promises*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.
- Shaftoe, Henry (2004). *Crime prevention: Facts, fallacies and the future*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Thurman, Q., & McGarrell, E. (1997). *Community policing in a rural setting*. Cincinnati, Ohio: Anderson Publishing.
- Wroblewski, H. M. & Hess, K. M. (2000). *An introduction to law enforcement and criminal justice* (6th ed.). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing.



PAPER PGC 402: VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Unit I: Introduction to Victimology

Origin and development of Victimology – Definitions – Dimensions of victimization – Typology – Victims in the criminal justice system – Retributive justice – Restorative justice – Scope of Victimology

Unit II: Concepts of Victimization

Victim precipitation – Victim facilitation – Victim provocation – Indirect victimization – Forms of victimization – Victim vulnerability vs. Actual vulnerability – Fear of crime – Reporting behaviour – Dark figure – Crime victimization survey – Victim blaming – Victimological theories – Bystander effect – Victim recovery – Psycho-social coping model

Unit III: Forms and Impacts of Victimization

Victims of conventional crime – Gender-based violence – Inter-personal violence – Hate crime – Domestic violence – Women victims of crime – Child victimization – Victims of group violence – Cultural victimization – Elderly victimization – Victims of natural disaster – Impact of crime victimization – Trauma – Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), Acute Stress Disorder (ASD) – Social exclusion – Stockholm syndrome – Battered women syndrome – Cycle of domestic violence – Rape trauma syndrome

Unit IV: National and International Concern for Victims

U. N. Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power – 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 – Victim rights in India – Victim compensation in India – Victim Compensation Fund – National Relief Fund – The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 – National Disaster Management Authority – National Disaster Response Force

Unit V: Victim Assistance Programme and Services

Needs of victims – Victim assistance – Role of Judiciary, Government (Observation homes, vigilance homes) – Citizens and voluntary organizations – Concepts and forms of victim services – Victim advocacy – Victim assistance during crime investigation and trial – Victim- centered policing – Prevention of victimization – Legal aid – Crisis intervention – Basic concepts of counselling and guidance – Methods of victim counselling and psychotherapy – Compassion fatigue – Victim service organizations in India – Police and victims



RECOMMENDED READING

Das, Bharat B. (1997). *Victims in the criminal justice system*. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.

Chockalingam, M. (ed.). (1985). *Readings in Victimology*. Madras: Ravi Raj Publications.

Elias, R. (1993). *Victims still: The political manipulation of crime victims*. London: Sage Publications.

Fattah, E. A. (1991). *Understanding criminal victimization*. Scarborough: Prentice Hall.

Hentig von, Hans (1981). *The criminal and his victims*. New York: Schocken Books.

Karmen, A. (2012). *Crime victims: An introduction to Victimology*. Boston: Cengage Learning.

Kirchhoff, G. F. (2005). *What is Victimology?* Japan: Seibundo Publishing Co.

Lynch, R. P. (1976). Improving the treatment of victims: Some guides for action. In McDonald, W. T. (Ed.), *Criminal justice and the victim*. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications.

Maguire, M., & Ponting J. (1988). *Victims of crime: A new deal?* Milton Keynes: Open University Press.

Mawby, R. I., & Gill, M. L. (1987). *Crime victims: Needs, services and the voluntary sector*. London: Tavistock.

Menon, N. R. Madhava (2004). Victim compensation law and criminal justice: A plea for a victim-orientation in criminal justice. In Vibhute, K. I. (Ed.) *Criminal justice – A human rights perspective of the criminal justice process in India*. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company.

National Law University (2012). Justice Verma Committee Report to Criminal Law. New Delhi.

Rajan, V. N. (1995). *Victimology in India perspectives beyond frontiers*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.



PAPER 403: PRIVATE DETECTIVE AND SECURITY MANAGEMENT

(This subject has TWO parts. Part I comprises of theory portion with 50 Marks, Continuous Assessment 30 Marks and Part II comprises of a practical with 20 marks)

Part I: Theory

UNIT I. Introduction to Private Investigation

Types of Investigation: Undercover Operations – Surveillance: Covert and overt Surveillance, Automobile Surveillance, Foot Surveillance, Team Surveillance – Corporate Intelligence – Preemployment verification, Post employee verification - Pre and Post Marital Investigation – Land Dispute investigation - Student Investigation, Kidnapping and abduction investigation – missing person investigation – Traffic accident investigation

UNIT II. Tools for Investigation

Audio recording devices – Video recording devices – Photo camera: Specifications of the Camera – Ordinary and Digital camera - Binoculars and Telescope - Microscope – IV and UV Spectroscope – Night Vision Devices – Lie Detector (Polygraph): Principles, limitations and applications. Difference between interrogation and Interview – Uses of Interviews and Interrogations – Types of witnesses – Value of expert evidence – Interviewing the witness: Onscene interview, formal interview, group interview – Interrogation of suspects – Different types of suspects - Place of interrogation – Approaches in Interrogation: Direct, Sympathetic, Logical, Indirect, Psychological.

UNIT III. Physical Security

Security: Framework of Security – Divisions of Security - The American and British Development. Developments in India. 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.



UNIT IV. Preventive measures

Theft, Pilferage and preventive measures – Cash Escort in Road - Dealing with critical situations: Sabotage, Subversion, Strike, Lockout, Lay off, Closure, Hold ups and Ghereo. Emergency measures during Lock out or wildcat strike - Industrial Espionage and Counter Espionage measures

UNIT V. Security systems

Interrogation, Investigation and taking of statements - Liaison with local police- employees participation in Industrial security – Fire Protection Scheme - The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act , 1946 – Use of Dogs in Industrial Security – Specific Security systems: Hotel Security, Hospital security, Product security, Event Security and Personal security. Duties of Security Staff: Chief Security Officer, Security Officer, Assistant Security Officer, Security supervisor and Security guards. The concept of professionalism. Morale and Discipline of Security Personnel. Training and Education of Security Personnel. Importance of Registers maintained by Security personnel. Security Survey, Plan and Audit.

Part II Security Management Practical

- The student will be attached with an industrial setup and involve in the security assessment management of the institutions.
- The students are expected to involve for a week-long field work and provide a comprehensive security assessment plan to the organization in which he/she is attached.
- The work and the security plan should be presented as a report in the form of a practical record and the students will be assessed for the practicals by the teachers.

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. Angela Woodhull (2002) Private Investigation: Strategies and Techniques, Texas:Thomas Investigative Publications.
2. Banerjee S.R. and K.M. Das (1981). Modern Industrial Security, Firma KLMP Private Limited, Calcutta.
3. Bill Copeland (2001) Private Investigation: How to be successful, Absolutely zero loss Inc.
4. Chaturvedi, T.N., (1991). Indian Banking: Crime and Security in Indian Banks, New Delhi:



Aashish Publishing House.

5. Douglas Cruise (2002) The Business of Private Investigations, Texas: Thomas Investigative Publications.

6. Halder, D. (1991). Industrial Security in India. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.

7. Rajaram (1993) Bank Security: A Branch Manager's Handbook, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.

8. Ranjit Sen Gupta (1994) Management of Internal Security, Lancer Publishers, New Delhi. 9. Rosy J. Methahon (2000) Practical Handbook for private Investigations, CRC Press.

10.W. John George Moses (2004). Materials for Diploma in Private Investigation, Institute of Intelligence and Investigation, Eagle's Eye Detective Agency, Chennai



PAPER PGC404: NGO MANAGEMENT

(This subject has TWO parts. Part I comprises of theory portion with 50 Marks, Continuous Assessment 30 Marks and Part II comprises of a practical with 20 marks)

Part I: Theory

Unit I: Introduction

Concept – Origin and development – Organizational structure – Functions and types – Limitations – Challenges and issues – Developmental issues and indicators – Difference between Governmental and Non-Governmental Organizations – Advocacy – Accountability– Transparency of NGOs – Changing trends in NGO development

Unit II: Procedures for Establishment of NGOs

Strategic planning and development – Legal procedures: Formation and differences of Trust and Society – Registration procedure for NGOs – Tax reliefs under various Acts – Salient features of Indian Companies Act, 1956 – Societies Registration Act, 1860 – The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 – Financial process: Fund-raising, accounting and budgeting – Administration: Office procedure and documentation – Social marketing – Resource mobilization and allocation – Project management

Unit III: International Organizations *vis-a-viz* Crime, Justice and Victims

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) – United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) – United Nations Inter-regional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) – International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent – Amnesty International – Transparency International – Save the Children – Help-age– Human Rights Watch – Victim support organizations – Adventist Development & Relief Agency (ADRA)

Unit IV: National and Regional Organizations *vis-a-viz* Crime, Justice and Victims

National Human Rights Commission – People's Union for Civil Liberties – World Society of victimology-South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology – Indian Society of Victimology – Indian Society of Criminology – Green Tribunals

Unit V: Schemes for NGOs under Government of India

Ministries of Government of India: Home Affairs, Human Resource Development, Women and Child Development – Communication and Information Technology – Environment and Forest – Health and Family welfare – Labour and Rural development – Law and Justice – Social Justice and empowerment



Part II: NGO Management Practical

- The student will be attached with an NGO.
- The students are expected to involve for a week-long field work in which he/she is attached.
- The observations/experience should be presented as a report in the form of a practical record and the students will be assessed for the practical by the teachers.

RECOMMENDED READING

Clark, John (1991). *Voluntary organisations: Their contribution to development*. London: Earth Scan.

Hilhorst, D. (2003). *The real world of NGOs: Discourses, diversity and development*. London: Zed Books Ltd.

Drucker, Peter (1993). *Managing the non-profit organization: Principles and practices*. New Delhi: Macmillan Publication.

Edwards, M., & Hulme, D. (2003). NGO performance and accountability: Introduction and overview in Michael Edwards and Alan Fowler's *The Earthscan Reader on NGO Management*. London: Earthscan Publication Ltd.

Fisher, Julie (2003). *Governments, NGOs and the political development of the third world*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

Ginberg, Leon H. (2001). *Social work evaluation: Principles and methods*. Singapore: Allyn & Bacon.

Kandasamy, M. (1998). *Governance and financial management in non-profit organizations*. New Delhi: Caritas India.

Kapoor, K. K. (1986). *Directory of funding organizations*. New Delhi: Information & NewsNetwork.

Kumar, A. (2003). *Social change through NGOs*. New Delhi: Anmol Publishers.

Lawant, B. T. (1999). *NGOs in development*. Jaipur: Rawat Publications.



Mukherjee, Amitara (1995). *Participatory rural appraisal: Methods and application in rural planning*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing Co.

Mukherjee, K. K., & Mukherjee, Sutapa (1986). *Voluntary organization: Some perspectives*. Hyderabad: Gandhi Peace Centre.



PAPER PGC 405: Disaster Management

(This subject has TWO parts. Part I comprises of theory portion with 50 Marks, Continuous Assessment 30 Marks and Part II comprises of a practical with 20 marks)

Part I: Theory

Unit I: Introduction to Key Concepts

Hazards, Risk, Vulnerability, Disaster, Disaster Management concept and Terminology-Crisis, Resilience, Emergencies; Classification- Primary, Secondary and Tertiary; Causes and Impact; Hazard and Vulnerability profile of India; Components of Disaster Relief: Water, Food, Sanitation, Shelter, Health, Waste Management.

Unit II: Disaster Management Cycle and Phases

Disaster management Cycle-Preparedness, Mitigations, Response and Recovery; Disaster Risk Reduction; Frameworks for disaster reduction; Risk Identification and Prioritization; DM Act and Policy.

Unit III: Inter-relationship between Disasters and Development

Factors affecting Vulnerabilities; Differential impacts; Impact of Development projects such as dams, embankments, changes in Land-use etc.; Climate Change Adaptation; Relevance of indigenous knowledge, appropriate technology and local resources

Unit IV: Disaster and Criminal Justice

Disaster and Crime-Riot, Conflict, Massacre and Social Violence; Prison Disaster; Conflict Management in Disaster Setting, Case studies on Terrorism, Refugee Crisis, Ethnic Riot; Victims of Disaster

Unit V: Technology for Disaster Management

Role of IT in Disaster Management; Remote Sensing, Geographic Information System (GIS) and Global Positioning System (GPS); Application of Modern Technology for Emergency and Risk



Communication; Application and Use of Information, Communication & Space Technology (ICST) for different disaster.

Part II: Disaster Management Practical

- The student will be attached with State Disaster Management Department/National Disaster Response Force/ State Disaster Response Force
- The students are expected to involve for a week-long field work in which he/she is attached.
- The observations/experience should be presented as a report in the form of a practical record and the students will be assessed for the practical by the teachers.

Recommended Reading

1. Bumgarner, Jeffrey B, 2008, Emergency Management: a reference handbook, ABC, CLIO, Inc.
2. Coppola, Damon P, 2007, Introduction to International disaster Management, Butterworth Heinemann Publications.
3. Cuny F.C, 1984, Disasters and development, Oxford University Press.
4. Rao, Ramesh Ragothama, 2007, Improving disaster Management, the role of IT, in mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, National Academies Press.
5. Sahni, Pardeep, 2001, Disaster Mitigations: Experiences and Reflections, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
6. Shaw, Rajib and Krishna Murthy, 2009, Disaster Management: Global Challenges and local solutions, universities Press (India) Pvt. Ltd.
7. Shaw, Rajib, Srinivas, Hari and Sharma, Anshu, 2009, Urban Risk Reduction: An Asian Perspective, Emerald Group Publishing Ltd.
8. Ttaori, Kamal, 2005, Disaster Management through Panchayat Raj, Concept Publishing Company.



PAPER PGC 406: DISSERTATION/PROJECT

The prime objective of this paper is to provide opportunity for the students to make use of their knowledge in conducting a research project under the supervision of a guide. The faculty at various stages of research will assist the students. The students will be encouraged to select their research problems relevant to the field of Criminology and Criminal justice.