



B.A. CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM –
LEARNING OUTCOMES BASED CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK (CBCS - LOCF)
(Applicable to the candidates admitted from the academic year 2022-2023 onwards)

Sem.	Part	Courses	Title	Ins. Hrs.	Credits	Exam. Hours	Maximum Marks		
							Int.	Ext.	Total
I	I	Language Course - 1 (Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-I		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – I (CC)	Introduction to Criminology	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-II (CC)	Sociology of Law	6	5	3	25	75	100
		First Allied Course-I (AC)	Fundamentals of Psychology	4	3	3	25	75	100
	IV	Value Education	Value Education	2	2	3	25	75	100
		Total		30	21				600
II	I	Language Course - II (Tamil \$/Other Languages +#)		6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Course-II		6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	Core Course – III (CC)	Police Administration	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Core Course-IV (CC)	Introduction to Crime Prevention	6	5	3	25	75	100
		First Allied Course-II (AC)	Special & Local Laws	4	3	3	25	75	100
	IV	Environmental Studies	Environmental Studies	2	2	3	25	75	100
		Total		30	21				600

\$ For those who studied Tamil upto 10th +2 (Regular Stream)

+ Syllabus for other Languages should be on par with Tamil at degree level

Those who studied Tamil upto 10th +2 but opt for other languages in degree level under Part I should study special Tamil in Part IV

* Extension Activities shall be out side instruction hours.

SUMMARY OF CURRICULUM STRUCTURE OF UG PROGRAMMES – ARTS

Sl. No.	Part	Types of the Courses	No. of Courses	No. of Credits	Marks
1.	I	Language Courses	4	12	400
2.	II	English Courses	4	12	400
3.	III	Core Courses	15	75	1500
4.		Allied Courses I & II	4	12	400
5.		Major Based Elective Courses	2	10	200
6.		Project	1	3	100
7.	IV	Non Major Elective Courses	2	4	200
8.		Skill Based Elective Courses	2	4	200
9.		Soft Skills Development	1	2	100
10.		Value Education	1	2	100
11.		Environmental Science	1	2	100
12.	V	Gender Studies	1	1	100
13.		Extension Activities	1	1	---
14.	Total		39	140	3800

PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:

- To satisfy needs of students who wish learn about Criminology & Criminal Justice Administration.
- To provide opportunity for the persons who are thrust in the area of criminal justice degree programme for career development.
- It also provides detailed knowledge various aspects of Criminology and its applications
- To meet current needs of aspiring youths and adult population and also to create awareness about the Criminology aspects of the society.
- Aims at creating equity in education by providing opportunity to rural people for whom Higher Education is unreachable.

PROGRAMME OUTCOME :

- 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, Women and Child development centres, Police training college, rehabilitation centres, NIA, NIFC departments, and educationists.
- Students will gain knowledge about the practice of Criminal Justice System in India.
- Obtain ideas of the Principles of Criminal Justice, Human Rights and penology which will help the students to become practitioners at various agencies.
- To provide a broad framework for Criminology programmes that cater to the needs of students and to the multi-disciplinary nature of Criminology.
- To address the emerging areas in Criminology and to have a standardized curriculum that is nationally relevant and yet addresses regional needs.
- It will also assist in the development of practical-oriented programmes.
- To develop, in students, the sociological knowledge and skills that will enable them to think critically and imaginatively about society and social issues.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME:

- Demonstrate knowledge of the basic structure and functions of the main components of the criminal justice system – law enforcement, courts, and corrections.
- Understand and apply competing sociological and criminological theories to explain the social construction of crime and deviance, the nature and causes of crime, and the social reaction to crime and deviance.
- Understand the historical components of the criminal justice system, including social, economic, and political variables in the creation of laws and institutions to regulate individual and collective deviant and criminal behaviors.
- Formulate theoretical and empirical explanations of various social problems associated with the criminal justice system in India.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the operation and policies of the criminal justice system.
- Demonstrate proficiency in knowledge and application of criminological theory.
- Demonstrate knowledge of research methods and proficiency in the design of criminal justice research.
- Demonstrate the ability to locate, evaluate and effectively use information sources to conduct criminal justice research.
- Critically analyze the differential impact of criminal justice policy for population groups, including women, juveniles, racial and ethnic minorities, socioeconomic classes and victims.
- Understand the legal foundation of criminal justice and the importance of due process.

First Year

**CORE COURSE-I
INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY
(Theory)**

Semester-I

Code:

Credit: 5

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

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

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:

Historical development of criminology – Social context of deviance, delinquency & crime – Definitions of crime– Criminology’s interdisciplinary nature – Role of Criminologists

UNIT- II CRIME STATISTICS AND CURRENT TREND:

National Crime Statistics – Reporting crime – Recording crime – Crime/Victim surveys – International crime comparisons – Changing crime patterns – Unreported crime

UNIT -III EXPLANATIONS OF CRIME:

Pre-Classical School – Classical School –Biological Positivism – Cartographic School – Neoclassical School – Positive School

UNIT -IV TYPOLOGY OF CRIME AND CRIMINAL BEHAVIOUR:

Crime against person – Crime against property – Conventional crime – White collar crime – Cybercrime – Environmental crime – Organised Crime – Hate Crime – Understanding criminal behaviour – Habitual offenders – Recidivism Professional criminals – Violent and aggressive offenders – Sexual offenders

UNIT -V THEORIES OF CRIME:

Differential Association Theory (Sutherland) – Law of Imitation (Tarde) – Techniques of Neutralization (Sykes & Matza) – Subculture of violence (Wolfgang & Feracutti) – Social structure and anomie (Merton) – Social bond theory (Hirschi) – Labelling theory (Lemert).

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For internal Assessment only)

REFERENCES:

1. Helfgott, J. (2008). *Criminal behaviour: Theories, typologies and criminal justice*. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.
2. Jones, D. (2012). *Understanding criminal behaviour*. London: Routledge.

3. Jones, S. (2013). *Criminology* (5thed.). Oxford University Press.
4. Schmalleger, F. (2015). *Criminology* (3rded.). Pearson.
5. Siegel, L. (2011). *Criminology: The core*. Australia: Wadsworth/Cengage Learning.
6. Unnithan, N. (2013). *Crime and justice in India*. Los Angeles: SAGE.
- Vold, G., Bernard, T., & Snipes, J. (2002). *Theoretical criminology*. New York: Oxford University Press.
7. Walklate, S. (2005). *Understanding criminology*. Maidenhead, Berks: Open University Press.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- To learn about Major criminological theories
- To know about different types of crime and their effects
- To know about the government records and also measures the crime.

First Year

**CORE COURSE-II
SOCIOLOGY OF LAW
(Theory)**

Semester-I

Code:

Credit: 5

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- To acquaint the students to the field of social work and NGO Culture, activities and assistance
- At the end of the semester the students will acquire skills to work in an NGO

UNIT -I INTRODUCTION:

Definition of law – Definition of the sociology of law – Concept of justice and jurisprudence – Jurisprudence and its relation to sociology – Sociology and its relation to law.

UNIT- II HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE:

Founders of the sociology of law – Classical Hindu law – Law and social change: The Colonial experience.

UNIT- III LAW IN INDIAN SOCIETY:

Modern legal system in India –Community, identities and law in India – Cultural/ community rights – Religion, caste, gender and jurisprudence.

UNIT -IV ALTERNATIVES AND REFORMS IN THE JUSTICE DELIVERY SYSTEM:

Tribal law and justice – Nyaya Panchayats – Gandhism – Sarvodaya – Marxism – Naxalism – Tool of social transformation: Public Interest Litigation; Alternative Dispute Resolution; Panchayati Raj Institutions.

UNIT- V SOCIOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF LAW:

Law and economy – Law and politics – Law and culture – Law and social control: The enforcement of law – The globalization of law.

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For internal Assessment only)

REFERENCES:

1. Banakar, R. & Travers, M. (2002). *An Introduction to Law & Social Theory*. Hart Publishing.
2. Bhat, P. (2009). *Law and Social Transformation*. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company
3. Deflem, M. (2015). *Sociology of law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Deva, I. (2009). *Sociology of law*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Gurvitch, G., Hunt, A., & Pound, R. (2001). *Sociology of law*. New Brunswick (N.J.):Transaction Publishers.
6. Kaul, A. K. (2009). *A Textbook of Jurisprudence*. New Delhi: Satyam Law International.
7. Mahajan, V. D. (2010). *Jurisprudence & Legal Theory*. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company.
8. Malcver, R. M. (2001). *Society: An Introductory Analysis*. New Delhi: Macmillan
9. Trevino, A. (1996). *The Sociology of Law: Classical & Contemporary Perspectives*. New York:St. Martin's Press.
10. Upendra, B. (1986). *Towards a Sociology of Indian Law*. New Delhi: Satvahan Publications.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Student knows the main concepts in social science theories of law; and develops insight into the relationships between law and society
- Student develops critical reading, thinking and skills for the analysis of sociological phenomena
- Student develops critical reading and thinking skills for the analysis of sociological phenomena

First Year

**FIRST ALLIED COURSE-I
FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLOGY
(Theory)**

Semester-I

Code:

Credit: 3

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the students to the fundamentals of psychology
- At the end of the course the student will be able to apply psychology to criminal Justice

UNIT- I INTRODUCTION:

Meaning of psychology, definition – Clinical psychology, Developmental Psychology, nature and scope of Psychology in Criminal Justice System. Key perspectives of Psychology – Branches of Psychology - biological, psychodynamic, behavioral, cognitive and humanistic.

UNIT- II APPLICATION OF PSYCHOLOGY TO CRIME:

Application of Psychology to Crime and Delinquency – treatment of Offenders – counselling for offenders. Emotion, intelligence, attention, memory, problem solving, abnormality – psychopathic personality and its therapeutic approaches

UNIT -III COGNITION AND PERCEPTUAL:

Cognition: Meaning, definition and forms – theories of psychology – types of domains in brain- Perceptual cycle – Perceptual organization; hormonal changes and occurrence of crime

UNIT -IV MOTIVATION AND LEARNING:

Motivation: Nature and concept; Types of motives – Theories of Motivation: Maslow, Murray and McClelland; Motivation and adjustment – Motivational conflicts, Learning – concept, factors influencing learning, – Classical conditioning (Pavlov), Operant conditioning (Skinner), Law of effect (Thorndike), Insightful learning (Kohler), Social learning Theory (Bandura) – Learning and criminality.

UNIT -V PERSONALITY AND INTELLIGENCE:

Personality: Concept– Development of personality - Psychology and crime: An introduction to criminological psychology, Personality theories – Personality assessment - Psycho physiology: Human behavior and physiological response
Intelligence - Definition – Types of intelligence – Theories of intelligence – Emotional intelligence –Measuring intelligence.

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For internal Assessment only)

REFERENCES:

1. Baron, Robert A. and Misra, Girishwar (2016). Psychology, Indian Subcontinent 5th Edition. Uttar Pradesh: Pearson India
2. Mangal, S.K. (2015). An Introduction to Psychology. New Delhi: Sterling Publications
3. Morgan, C. T., King, R. A., Weisz, J. R. and Schopler, J. (2016). Introduction to
4. Psychology, Seventh Edition. New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education
5. Carson, R.C., Butcher J. N. & Mineka. S. Abnormal Psychology and Modern Life: 11th edn. New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd, 2000.
6. Coon, D. & Mitterer, J.O. (2013). Introduction to Psychology: Gateways to Mind and Behaviour., 13th ed. Wadsworth: Cengage Learning.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Students will be able to demonstrate skills in communication, ethical behavior and complex cognitive processes relevant to the field of psychology

First Year

**CORE COURSE-III
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
(Theory)**

Semester-II

Code:

Credit: 5

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

- To introduce the students to the basics of policing

UNIT- I INTRODUCTION:

History of Indian Police– Evolution of policing – Police Act, 1861 – National Police Commission (NPC) recommendations, 1979.

UNIT- II ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE:

State Police – District Police – City Police – Village Police – Railway Police – Armed Police – Central Police Organisations: CBI, IB, ITBP, CISF, CRPF, RPF, SPG, NCB – Police Research and Crime Statistics Organisations – BPR& D, NCRB.

UNIT- III RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING:

Recruitment and training of Constables, Sub-inspectors, Deputy/Assistant Superintendents of Police – Tamil Nadu Police Academy – Police Training College.

UNIT- IV POLICE INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES:

Methods of investigation – Information, interrogation and instrumentation – Recording of FIR, Case Diary and Station House Diary – Modus Operandi, collection of evidence, examination of witnesses – Suspects – Confession – Filing charge sheet.

UNIT -V CONTEMPORARY POLICING:

Crime and Criminal Tracking Network System – Modernization of police, public perception of police – Police self-image: Measures to improve police image – Developing healthy police public relationship - zero tolerance policing.

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For internal Assessment only)

REFERENCES:

1. Adams, T. (1971). *Police patrol: tactics and techniques*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.
2. Chaturvedi, J. (2006). *Police administration and investigation of crime*. Delhi: Isha Books.
3. Mathur, K. M. (1994). *Indian Police, Role and Challenges*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.
4. Parmar, M. S., (1992). *Problems of Police Administration*, New Delhi: Reliance PublishingHouse.
5. Sen, S. (1986). *Police Today*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
6. Sithannan, V. (2009). *Police investigation: Powers, tactics and techniques*. JeywinPublications.
7. Gautam, D. N. (1993). *The Indian Police: A study in fundamentals*. Mittal Publications.
8. Ramanujam, T. (1992). *Prevention and Detection of crime*. Madras book agency.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- After completion of the Course, the student will be able: Understanding the meaning nature, scope and significance of police administration.

First Year

**CORE COURSE-IV
INTRODUCTION TO CRIME PREVENTION
(Theory)**

Semester-II

Code:

Credit: 5

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

- To introduce the students to the crime prevention

UNIT –I INTRODUCTION:

History of crime prevention - Definitions and key concepts – Types of crime prevention –Recidivism – Fear of crime.

UNIT- II CRIME PREVENTION:

Methods: Punitive, defense, intervention, mechanical, mass, clinical, group relations’ –Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) – Reducing first offenders and recidivism – Situational crime prevention.

UNIT- III TRADITIONAL PROGRAMMES:

Police information centres–‘May I Help You’ kiosks –Community policing – Intervention programmes –Patrolling and beats – Intelligence –Surveillance

UNIT –IV MODERN PROGRAMMES:

Public relations campaign – Potential victim protection – De-motivating potential offenders – Socialization of youth at risk – Programmes aimed at slums and disruptive family situations– Disaster management and recovery.

UNIT- V: CRIME PREVENTION ORGANISATIONS:

Role of Boys Clubs –Friends of Police – Community Watch –Neighborhood Watch –Delinquency prevention –Role of NGOs in crime prevention–Prevention of Crime and Victim Care (PCVC)

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For internal Assessment only)

REFERENCES:

1. Clarke, R. (1997). “Introduction” In: R. Clarke (ed.), *Situational Crime Prevention: Successful Case Studies*. Guildersland, NY: Harrow & Heston.
2. Goldstein, H. (1990). *Problem-oriented policing*. New York: McGraw Hill.

3. Greene, J. & Mastrofski, S. (1988). *Community policing: Rhetoric or reality?* New York: Praeger.
4. 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.
5. Peak, K., & Glensor, R. (1996). *Community policing and problem solving: Strategies and practices*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
6. Shaftoe, H. (2004). *Crime prevention: Facts, fallacies and the future*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Recognize when and why force may be necessary in law enforcement. · Comprehend the general principles governing the use of force.

First Year

**FIRST ALLIED COURSE-II
SPECIAL & LOCAL LAWS
(Theory)**

Semester-II

Code:

Credit: 3

LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

- To introduce the students to the special legislations in India

UNIT- I INTRODUCTION:

Need for legislation – Bills –Acts – Significance of special and local laws

UNIT- II PROTECTION OF BASIC RIGHTS:

Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955–The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

UNIT-III: LEGISLATIONS RELATING TO CRIME AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN:

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 –The Dowry Prohibition (amended) Act, 1986– Child Marriage (Prohibition) Act, 2006 – Sexual Harassment at Workplace(Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 – Indecent Representation of Women(Prohibition) Act, 1986 – Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986

UNIT- IV: LEGISLATION RELATING TO ORGANISED CRIME AND FINANCIAL CRIME:

The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 –The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954–Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002–Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988

UNIT -V OTHER PENAL LAWS:

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 –Right to Information Act, 2005 –Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 – Persons with Disabilities Act, 2000 –The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986

UNIT-VI CURRENT CONTOURS (For internal Assessment only)

REFERENCES:

1. Noorani, A. (2012). *Challenges to civil rights guarantees in India*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
2. VedKumari. (2012). *The juvenile justice system in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955
3. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015
4. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988
5. The Terrorist & Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987.

COURSE OUTCOME:

- Understanding the law and applying them in practical field.
- Inculcate the spirit of providing legal aid to citizens.
