

**BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY : COIMBATORE 641 046**  
**M.A. CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION - (SDE)**  
With effect from 2007-08

**SCHEME OF EXAMINATION**

Year	Paper	Subject and Paper	Instructional Hours per Week	University Examinations	
				Duration Hours	Maximum Marks
First	I	Principles of Police Administration		3	100
First	II	Indian Administrative System		3	100
First	III	Criminology – An Introduction		3	100
First	IV	Law of Crimes		3	100
First	V	Police Personnel Administration		3	100
Second	VI	Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act		3	100
Second	VII	Penology and Correctional Administration		3	100
Second	VIII	Prevention of Crime and Delinquency		3	100
Second	IX	Psychology of Crime and Delinquency		3	100
Second	X	Victimology		3	100

**M.A. CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION ( SDE)– 1 YEAR**  
**PAPER – I**

Subject Title : **Principles of Police Administration**  
Course Number : Number of Credit Hours :3 (Three)

Objectives:

After the completion of this paper the students will be able to

1. Understand the importance, approaches and evolution of Police Administration and
2. To learn the Police Act of 1861 and the Police commission reports.

Contents

I Meaning, Definition Nature, Scope and Importance of Police Administration – Approaches to the study of Police Administration – Evolution of Police Administration in India.

II The Police Act of 1861 – The Police Commission of 1902 -1903 – Urban Policing, Rural Policing, Community Policing.

- III Police Culture – Legal knowledge of Police – Pressure on Police – Autonomy and Accountability – Police corruption, Causes and Remedies.
- IV Police and Civil Service – Police and Judiciary – Police and Mass media – Police and Women – Police and Juvenile Delinquency.
- V Public perception of Police- Police self – Image – Problems in Police – Public Relations - Measures to improve the Public image of Police.

Reference :

- 1) S.C. Misra, - Police Administration 1970.
- 2) Trilok Nath, - Indian Police Administration, New Delhi, Sterling Published Private Limited, 1983.
- 3) A. Gupta, - Police in British India – 1886 to 1947, New Delhi, Concept Publishing Co.
- 4) Nehad Ashraf, - Police and Policing in India, New Delhi, Commonwealth Publishers.

**PAPER - II**

Subject Title : **Indian Administrative System**  
Course Number : Number of Credit Hours :3 (Three)

Objectives:

The students can, after completion of this subject

- 1. Learn the evolution, the British legacy and the administrative machineries of the Union and state governments .
- 2. Capable to understand the central services and issues of Indian Administrative.

Contents :

- I Evolution of Indian Administrative System – Indian Government Acts of 1919, 1935 – British Legacy – Enactment of Indian Constitution.
- II Central Secretariat – Cabinet Secretariat – Prime Minister’s Office – Organization of Ministers and Departments – Home Ministry
- III All India Service – Central Civil Services – Reforms in Civil Service.
- IV State Secretariat – District Administration, State public Services – Local Government – 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments.
- V Issues in Indian Administration – Generalist Vs Specialist, Minister – Civil Servant Relationship, Administrative Corruption, Administrative Accountability-Administrative Reforms.

Reference:

1. Avasthi Maheswari : Public Administration in India, Agra:Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.1999.
2. Hoshiar Singh and Mohinder Singh, : Public Administration in India: Theory and practice, New Delhi : Sterling Publishers Private Limited.
3. Hoshir Singn, : Indian Administration, New Delhi: Kitab Mahal, 1997.
4. Vidya Bhushan and Vishnoo Bhagwan : Indian Administration, New Delhi: S.Chand and Company Limited 2000.

**PAPER -III**

Subject Title : **Criminology – An Introduction**  
Course Number : Number of Credit Hours :3 (Three)

Objectives:

1. After the successful completion of this paper criminology the students will be able to know that crime is a social problem and has to solve them by adopting the various theories of criminology and
2. Students can learn the various types of crimes prevailing in the modern world and particularly in the Indian Society.

Contents :

- I Nature, and Scope of Criminology – Social and Legal Concept of Crime – Criminology and other social sciences.
- II Crime as a Social Problem – Schools of Criminology : (i) Classical (ii) Neoclassical (iii)Differential association theory (iv) Groups conflict theory (v) Containment theory (vi) Neutralization and drift theory (vii) Sub – culture theories (viii) Labelling Theory.  
  
Approaches to Criminology ⊕(i) Radical criminology approach (ii) Multiple factory approach for the explanation of crime.
- III Conventional and new forms of crimes- Types of Socio Political Crimes – (i) Crime against women (ii) Crimes against children (iii) Organized crimes (iv) white collar crimes (v) Political crimes – Types of National Crimes – (i) Terrorism (ii) Communal violence (iii) Drug trafficking (iv) Narco – terrorism and other crimes (i) Environmental Crimes – (ii) Computer Crimes (iii) Victimless Crimes.
- IV Crime in India – Statistical points of view and National Crime Records Bureau – Crime prevention – Efforts of UNO on Crime prevention.

- V Crime in India – Statistical points of view and National Crime Records Bureau- Crime prevention – Efforts of UNO on Crime prevention.

Reference:

- 1) Ahmed Siddiqe : Criminology, Problems and Perspectives III Edn, Lucknow Eastern Book Company. 1993
- 2) B.K. Goswami, : Critical Study of Criminology and Penology. Allahabad, Allahabad Agency
- 3) V.D. Devasia and : Criminology, Victimology Corrections, Leelamma Devasia, New Delhi:S.B.Mangia for Ashish Publishing House. 1992.
- 4) James Vadackumachery: Criminology and Penology, Trivandram : Kairaly Books Inc. 1983.

**PAPER - IV**

Subject Title : **Law of Crimes**  
Course Number : Number of Credit Hours :3 (Three)

Objectives:

After the completion of this taken

1. The students study and understand the criminal law and the nature of crimes and
2. They can capable of knowing the various types of offences committed by the offenders and to avoid the same.

Contents :

- I Nature of Crime – Historical outline – Constituent elements of Crime – Measures in Indian penal Code – Vicarious Liability in Crime – General Defenses.
- II Right of Private Defense – Attempt – Principles and Accessories – Joint Liability – Abetment Conspiracy – Punishment for Conspiracy - Punishment of Jurisdiction.
- III Specific offences – offences Against the State – Sedition– offences Relating to Elections- offences Relating to Public Servants – Nuisance – offences Relating to Religion.
- IV Offences Relating to Marriage – Offences Relating to the Birth of Children – Hurt and Grievous Hurt – Criminal Force and Assault – Kidnapping and Abduction – Rape.
- V Offences Against Property – Robbery and Dacoity – Cheating – Mischief – Criminal Trespass – Offences Relating to Documents and Property Marks.

Reference:

- 1) P.S. Atchuthan Pillai : Criminal Law, Bombay N.M. Tripathi Pvt Ltd 1983
- 2) R.N. Saxema : Indian Penal Code : Allahabad: Central Law Agency 1988.
- 3) J.W. Cecil Turnes. Ed.: Outlines of Criminal Law, Bombay Cambridge University  
Kenny's Press, 1966.

**PAPER - V**

Subject Title : **Police Personnel Administration**

Course Number : Number of Credit Hours :3 (Three)

Objectives:

After the successful completion of this subject, the students will be able to

1. Know the police recruitment, Training, promotion and the development of Police Personnel Administration and
2. They can learn the functions of police such as maintenance of law and order, combating organized crimes etc.

Contents :

- I Nature, Scope and importance of police personnel – The Departments Nation, State and District levels.
- II Police Recruitment – Training – Promotion – Rank and Position Classification – Condition of Service – Discipline – Motivation – Morale – Retirement and Retirement Benefits.
- III Police Personnel Police – Agitation and Unionism – Problem of Police Personnel Management – Recommendations for the Development of Police Personnel Administration.
- IV Functions of Police :Maintenance of Law and Order – Dealing with Internal Emergencies – Combating organized Crimes – Upholding Human Rights.
- V Police Reforms – National Police Commission (NPC 1979 -1982) Recommendations- Acts, Global trends – Interpol.

Reference:

- 1) Rajinder Prasher : Police Administration, New Delhi : Deep &Deep Publication, 1986

- 2) D.H. Baylay : The Police and Political Development in India, Princeton University Press 1969
- 3) Krishna Mohan Mathur: Indian Police Role and Challenges, New Delhi Gyan Publishing House 1994.

<b>Second year</b>	<b>Paper - VI</b>	<b>Criminal Procedure and Evidence Act</b>
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**UNIT – 1**

Definition – Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices – Powers of Courts- Powers of Superior Officers of Police – Magistrate and Police – Arrest of Persons – Summons – Warrant of Arrest – Summons to Produce – Search Warrant.

**UNIT - II**

Public nuisance – Unlawful Assemblies – Disputes as to immovable property – Preventive action of Police – Information to the Police and their powers of Investigation – Jurisdiction of the Criminal Court – Initiation of proceedings – Complaints to Magistrate – Commencement of proceedings before Magistrate.

**UNIT - III**

The charge and its forms – Trial before sessions Court – Summary Trials, Warrant Trials – Judgment – Appeals – Transfer of Criminal Cases – Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of sentences – Provisions as to bail and bonds.

**UNIT - IV**

Meaning of evidence – Relevancy of facts – Oral evidence – Documentary evidence – Burden of proof – Estoppels – Witnesses – Examination of Witnesses.

**UNIT - V**

Mode of taking and recording evidence – Facts which need not be proved.

**REFERENCE**

1. S.C. Sarkar, The Law of Criminal Procedure, Calcutta : S.C. Sarkar and Sons, 1978
2. M.Hidayatullah, The Law of Evidence, Nagpur; Wadhwa and Company Private Limited, 1987.

<b>Second year</b>	<b>Paper - VII</b>	<b>Penology and Correctional Administration</b>
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**UNIT – 1 INTRODUCTION**

Punishment – Meaning, Aims, Types, Objectives, Sentencing – Principles and Policies, Corrections in India – Central and State Government Role.

## UNIT – II CORRECTIONAL PHILOSOPHY

Evolution of Correctional Philosophy; Correctional Manuals, Prison Act; Tamil Nadu Prison Manual

## UNIT – III INSTITUTIONALISATION

Meaning and scope of institutionalization, Indian Prison system – development; Classification system; Central Prison, Sub-jails, Juvenile Institutions  
Observation homes, Children’s home, Special home, Borstal School; Institutions for women – Prisons, Vigilance home, Protection home, Open Prison

## UNIT – IV CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMME

Various correctional programmes – Vocational Training, Educational Training, Recreational Programmes, Self-Government and other activities.

## UNIT – V COMMUNITY BASED CORRECTIONS

Probation – Concept and Scope; Probation of Offenders Act; Probation procedures – Pre-sentence investigation report, Supervision, Revocation; Parole and After-Care – Meaning and scope, Parole provisions, rules and supervision; Half-way houses – Organisations and Significance.

## REFERENCE

1. Andrew Von Hirsch, (1987) Past or future crimes; Deservedness and Dangerousness in the Sentencing of Criminals, Rutgers University Press.
2. Ahmed Siddique (1993), Criminology, Problems and Perspectives, III Edn., Easter Book Company, Lucknow.
3. Battacharya S.K., (1986), Probation system in India, Mans Publications, New Delhi.
4. Brodie, S.R., (1976), Effectiveness of sentencing, Home office, London.
5. Chockalingam K., (1993), Issues in Probation in India, Madras University Publication, Madras.
6. Christopher J Emmins, (1985), A Practical approach to sentencing, Financial Training Publications Ltd., London.
7. Devasia, V.D & Leelamma Devasia, (1992), Criminology, Victimology and Corrections, S.B.Mangia for Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
8. Gowswami, B.K., (1980), Critical Study of Criminology and Penology, Allahabad Agency, Allahabad.
9. Ghosh, S., (1992), Open Prisons and the Inmates, Mittal Publications, New Delhi.
10. Naresh Kumar, (1986), Constitutional Rights of Prisoners, Mittal Publishers, New Delhi.
11. Mulla Committee Report on Prison Reforms, 1983, Govt. of India.
12. Paranjpe, N.V., (2002), Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.

<b>Second year</b>	<b>Paper - VIII</b>	<b>Prevention of Crime and Delinquency</b>
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#### UNIT – 1 INTRODUCTION

Crime prevention – definition and history; prevention of various types of crimes; Educational Programmes, Training and assistance

#### UNIT – II METHOD OF CRIME PREVENTION

Different methods of crime prevention – Punitive, Defence, Mechanical, Intervention, Clinical Environmental, Reducing first offenders and Recidivism.

#### UNIT – III CRIME PREVENTION BY POLICE

Crime prevention by police – Police Information Centres, Community Policing, May I Help You Squad, Intervention Programmes, Patrolling and Beats, Correctional Services and Crime Prevention.

#### UNIT – IV CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMME

Various correctional programmes – Vocational Training, Educational Training, Recreational Programmes, Self-Government and other activities.

#### UNIT – V

Role of Boys Club and Friends of Police in Crime Prevention, Community watch, Neighbourhood watch, NGO Role and responsibility in crime prevention.

#### REFERENCE:

1. Kaplan, Haward, B. (1984) Pattersn of Juvenile Delinquency, Sage Publications
2. Paranjepe, N,V., (2002). Criminology and Penology, Cesntral Law Publications, Allahabad.
3. Bawa. P.S., (1989), Policing for people, Rupa and Co.
4. Green, J.& S. Mastrofski (1988). Community Policing: Rhetoric or Reality? NY: Praeger.
5. Levone et. Ai (1980), Criminal Justices: A public Police approach, Jovanovich publishesrs, Harcourt Brace.
6. Peak, K.J., & Glensor, R.W. 1996. Community policing and problem solving. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentices-Hall Inc.
7. Robesrt C. Trojanowicz and Bonnie Bucqueroux, (1998) Community policing: how to get started.
8. Rosenbaum, D. (1994) The Challenge of Community Policing. Thousand Oaks: Sages.
9. Thurman, Q. & E. McGarrell. (1997) Community Policing in Rural Setting. Cincinnati: Anderson.
10. Trojanowicz, R. & B. Bucqueroux. (1990). Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective. Cincinnati: Anderson.
11. Trojanowicz, R.. & B. Bucqueroux. !994). Vommunity Polilcing: How to Get Started. Cincinnati: Anderspn.
12. Ramanujam, T (1992), Prevention and Detection of crime, Madras book agency.

<b>Second year</b>	<b>Paper - IX</b>	<b>Psychology of Crime and Delinquency</b>
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**UNIT – 1 Introduction**

Definition and scope of Psychology – application of psychology to crime and delinquency

**UNIT - II**

Personality Theories – Freud, Eysenck, Erickson, Murray and Catell,

Learning Theories – Pavlov, Skinner, Thorndike, Kohler and Bandura

Motivation Theories – Maslow, Hersberg, Atkinson and McClelland

Intelligence and its relation to crime – Group Behaviour and Group conflict

**UNIT – III Learning**

Types of learning, Social learning theories, Learning and Criminality, Sutherland's differential association theory, Laments Operant conditioning theory.

**UNIT – IV Motivation**

Types of motives; Motivation theories, Maslow, McClelland and Murray; Motivational Conflicts, Frustration – Sources, Frustration leading to criminal behaviour

**UNIT – V Abnormality**

Abnormality-concept, Types of Psychological disorders, Psychopathic personality, neurosis, psychosis, Psychonalaysis.

**REFERENCE**

<b>Second year</b>	<b>Paper - X</b>	<b>Victimology</b>
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**UNIT – 1 Introduction**

Victims and victimization – key concepts, Victim precipitation, Victim vulnerability; Primary, Secondary and Tertiary victimization.

**UNIT – II International Instrument**

UN Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power 1989 – Access to justice, restitution, compensation and assistance.

**UNIT – III Victim Typology**

Victims of Traditional Crimes; Victims of abuse of power; Women victims; Child victims; Victims of group violence.

**UNIT – IV Restitution of Compensation**

Restitution and Compensation – Victim compensation in India for traditional crimes and abuse of power.

## UNIT – V Victim Assistance

Victim assistance – Preventing victimization, assistance during crime investigation and trial;  
Legal aid to crime victims; Role of citizens and voluntary organisation in victim assistance.

## REFERENCE

1. Chockalingam, K. 1985, Readings in Victimology, Raviraj Publications, Chennai.
2. Fattah, E.A. 1991. Understanding Criminal Victimisation, Scarborough, Ont: Prentice Hall, Canada.
3. Gottfredson, M.R. 1984. Victims of Crime: The Dimensions of Risk, Home Office Research and Planning Unit, Report No.81, London: Hmso.
4. Gupta M.C., Chockalingam K., and Jayatilak Guha Roy 2001, Child Victims of Crime- Problems and Perspectives, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. Karmen, A. 1990. Crime Victims: An Introduction to Victimology, (2<sup>nd</sup> edition), Monterey, Ca: Brooks/Cole.
6. Lurigio, A.J., Skogan, W.G. & Davis, R.C. (1990). Victims of crime: Problems, Policies and programs, London, Sage.
7. Mawby, R.I. and Gill, M.L. 1987. Crime Victims; Needs, Services and the Voluntary Sector, London: Tavistock.
8. Miers, D. 1978. Response to Victimisation, Oxford: Milton Trading Estate.
9. Rajan, V.N. 1981, Victimology in India, Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
10. Shapland, J., Wilmore, J. and Duff, P. 1985. Victims in the Criminal Justice System, London; Gower.
11. Snyman, R., (1997). Victim's Rights. In F.Nel & Bezuidenhout (Eds.), Policing and Human Rights (pp 155-168), Kenwyn; Juta.
12. United Nations 1985. Declaration of basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, New York, United Nations.